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THE WAR

General Ben Viljoen's Capture Reported by Lord Kitchener

NORTHERN PART OF THE TRANSVAAL NOW ALMOST CLEAR OF BOERS.

London, Jan. 27.—A report from Lord Kitchener from Johannesburg announces the important capture of General B. Viljoen in the neighborhood of Lydenburg, Transvaal Colony, as well as the captures of small parties of Boers elsewhere.

The capture of General Viljoen, who was General Botha's most able lieutenant and who has given the British a deal of trouble in the past, has created lively satisfaction in London.

HOW VILJOEN WAS CAUGHT.

Johannesburg, Jan. 28.—General Viljoen and one of his adjutants were captured north of Lydenburg. Another adjutant and a Boer private were killed at the time. General Viljoen was returning from Pilgrim's Rest from a visit to acting President Schalkburgher and other members of the so-called Boer Government to Steenkamburg, west of Lydenburg. Col. Plumer pushed a party of Boers against the Petit Retief blockhouse, and captured thirty-six of them. Some mounted infantry captured twelve in a similar manner near Ermelo.

General De Wett is avoiding the British columns within the encompassing blockhouse lines.

Col. Kekewich is establishing a line of blockhouses at Wolmaranstad. He is utilizing mounted troops to scour each side of the line with some success.

Field Cornet Bodes, with three men, surrendered to Col. Lean near Kurrensberg yesterday, bringing in their horses, rifles and ammunition.

Pretoria, Jan. 27.—Colonel Wilson last Saturday captured twenty Boers near Frankfort, in Orange River Colony. He was preparing at dawn the next day to move away with his captives, when a superior force of Boers made a desperate effort to recapture the prisoners. A hot fight ensued, in which all but three of the prisoners escaped, and in which a few men were killed or wounded on both sides.

Johannesburg, Jan. 27.—While the Boer commandant, Boyers, was passing Pietersburg on Saturday morning he attacked the encircling blockhouses from the East. The firing lasted for twenty minutes. The Boers then cleared out, leaving three dead and three wounded on the field. There were no casualties on the British side. Boyers retreated to the mountains in the lower country.

NEW BOER CORPS.

Pretoria, Jan. 27.—Lord Kitchener has authorized General Vilonel, a surrendered burgher, to raise an additional Boer corps of 1,500 men. General Vilonel has written a letter to ex-President Steyn, warning the latter of his intention to form such a corps and adding that the Boers in the concentration camps are tired of the useless struggle, and are determined to help the British to end it.

BOTHERING MR. KRUGER.

London, Jan. 27.—The correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' at Brussels says in a despatch that Mr. Kruger has received fresh invitations from Chicago, New York and Philadelphia to visit those cities, and that he will probably start upon an American tour next April.

A CANADIAN'S DEATH.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The Militia Department has received the following cable from the War Office:—Regret to inform you William Henry Arthur died from enteric fever at Sydenham, near Bloemfontein, on Jan. 23. Father, Samuel Arthur, Oil Springs, Ont.

ANOTHER BATCH OF BOERS GATHERED IN.

London Jan. 27.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Johannesburg, dated Sunday, Jan. 26, announces that Colonel Plumer captured thirty-six Boers last Saturday in the neighborhood of Spitzkoa (Spitzkop), Vaal River Colony.

NORTHERN PART OF THE TRANSVAAL NOW ALMOST CLEAR OF BOERS.

Pretoria, Jan. 23.—The northern part of the Transvaal is now almost clear of Boers. The only commando there is that of Beyers, which is in the Waterberg district. They do not appear to be inclined to fight, but are wandering around aimlessly in search of food, which they have been doing for weeks. Food is becoming scarce in the Waterberg and Zoutspanberg districts. The Kaffir population make it impossible for the Boers to move without the British being informed. Meanwhile the Kaffirs are an important source of the British food supplies. Mealies in large quantities, purchased from them, are brought in every month.

Ladybrand, Jan. 23.—Ternant's column encountered a large Boer force under Commandant Bautenbach near Witney on Monday. The Boers had a large amount of grain, a quantity of stock and twenty waggons. The British captured a lot of the grain, which was burned. The burghers offered only a slight resistance. They removed three of their wounded. Later they were reinforced by 150 men from the north. The Koos commando has also been reinforced, and now numbers 250 men. They have twelve waggons containing families.

Yesterday and Tuesday 1,100 Boers moved eastward towards the Brandwater basin. A number of Boer refugees have arrived here from Ficksburg.

CALL FOR INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

London, Jan. 23.—The War Office has issued another call for infantry volunteers to gradually replace those serving in South Africa. It is desired to raise a selected company of 116 of all ranks for each line battalion now at the front. Every volunteer must enlist for one year, of which not more than nine months will be spent in South Africa. As there are at present eighty-one line battalions in South Africa, the new volunteer detachment will strengthen Lord Kitchener's forces by 9,396 men. The first batch of volunteers went out to South Africa in the early part of 1900, and had a total strength of 11,129 officers and men. Subsequently other detachments to the number of 5,805 went to the front. Should the latest call be fully responded to, the volunteers of Great Britain will have contributed a total of 26,339 officers and men to the South African field force. Lord Kitchener has promised that for every militia battalion, volunteer company or Imperial Yeomanry squadron arriving from England, he will allow a similar unit to return home.

DENIAL FROM LEYDS.

The Hague, Jan. 23.—Dr. Leyds, the former Transvaal plenipotentiary, writes to the 'Daily News' correspondent, scornfully repudiating the allegations that he bought the support of the Continental press for the Boer cause. He says that such a performance would have been beyond the power of money, and points out that the burghers have the sympathy, not only of Europe, but of all the world, outside of King Edward's dominions. Dr. Leyds asserts that charges attributing newspaper purchasing to Boer representatives in Europe are the result of ignorance, stupidity and malice.

REPRESENTATIVE OF SCHALKBURGER SAID TO HAVE SUBMITTED PROPOSALS.

London, Jan. 24.—It is rumored in the lobbies of the House of Commons that a Boer delegate from Acting President Schalkburger last June saw Lord Rosebery and submitted peace proposals to him. Lord Rosebery acquainted Lord Salisbury, the premier, with this fact, but, according to this rumor, the cabinet declined to consider the matter on the ground that the war was coming to an end with the unconditional surrender of the Boers.

Telegraphing from Paris, the correspondent of the 'Times' says that Yves Guyot, in the 'Siècle,' declares that French Anglophobia is a Clerical malady, and is applauded in the Chamber only by the Right. The Leyds and Kruger delegates, he intimates, will not attempt to secure peace, and he further says that the prolongation of the war will be due not to Great Britain, but to the Boers.

The 'Times' correspondent, telegraphing from Vienna, states that the 'Fremdenblatt,' which sometimes has a semi-official character, opines from Mr. Chamberlain's speech that the British Government is ready in theory to listen to peace overtures from the Boers, although it would be difficult to open negotiations. The Boer hope for independence, says the 'Fremdenblatt,' is mere infatuation, which will be succeeded by fanaticism and despair.

SMALL BRITISH PATROL OVER POWERED NEAR LINDEQUESRUST.

Ladybrand, Orange River Colony, Jan. 24.—Colonel Seath sent a patrol of 200 men from Mequalings Nek on Sunday night in the direction of Belmontsberg, 20 miles north of Ladybrand. At dawn on Monday the patrol captured a hundred horses and three armed and four unarmed Boers. Later a small detachment, with some natives, were sent to cut forage, sown by the Boers on a farm at Lindequesrust. Two waggons were taken along. The escort consisted of 25 Yeomanry and one officer, the main patrol going in another direction, thinking that the country near the farm was clear of Boers. As the detachment was passing through the hills they suddenly encountered 150 burghers, who, springing from their hiding places, headed them. The Yeomanry made a gallant fight, killing six and wounding four. Owing to the overwhelming number of the Boers, 18 men and their officer were compelled to surrender. These have since returned to camp. The British casualties were one man killed and seven wounded.

BOERS OF THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

London, Jan. 21.—The correspondent of the 'Times,' writing from Pretoria, says: 'Nearly every day produces evidence of the demoralization of the Boers in the Eastern Transvaal. A petition bearing the signatures of many prominent prisoners captured recently has been issued imploring Botha to end quickly the terrible war. Commandant Trichard has also written to Botha telling him that he must come quickly and talk with his (Trichard's) commando, as his men are very much dissatisfied, threaten to surrender, and will no longer listen to their immediate commander. The prisoners now falling into the hands of the British invariably seem relieved rather than otherwise at being captured. But it must not be inferred from this that a wholesale surrender of the Boers is necessarily imminent. The only alternative is to continue the paring-down process uninterruptedly.

'The great difficulty being met with by the British forces in these operations is the want of horses. What is required, apart from the spare horses, is large columns, only half the men being employed at night. It is impossible to require the men to stand more than three night marches weekly.'

The Boers are now concentrating once more on the Natal frontier. General Botha, with about 1,500 men, is in the extreme south of the Vryheid district, with half his burghers at Inhalzatye and the other half at Babanango. The enemy have one pom-pom and two field guns with them. They are reported to have made enquiries as to the garrisons of Helpmakaar and Pomeroy, two small places to the east of Ladysmith. This, however, would rather indicate that the Boers intended to give these points a wide berth.

Surrendered Boers state that a great number of Botha's men are composed of Natal rebels, who will not hear of the surrender of their Transvaal brethren, although the latter are anxious to yield. Fifty of the Transvaal men attempted to come in the other day, but only ten escaped the vigilance of the Natal Boers.

Cradock, Cape Colony, Jan. 21.—Wessels's command of Boers on Saturday last cut up a patrol of fifty men belonging to the local town guard, on the Tarkastad road. A few stragglers have returned. The remainder of the party are missing.

KRITZINGER'S CRIMES.

Capetown, Jan. 21.—The Boer commandant, Kritzinger, who was captured at Hanover Road, Cape Colony, about a month ago, is charged with four murders, in addition to train wrecking and cruelty to prisoners.

Kritzinger was one of the most successful Boer leaders in guerilla warfare in Cape Colony. It is asserted by some that he is really a Cape rebel, and, therefore, a British subject, and as such deserves the fate of Commandant Lotter, another Cape rebel, who was hanged last October. On Christmas eve the Paris 'Rappel' printed a despatch from Durban, Natal, stating that Gen. Louis Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, was holding five British officers, and had notified Lord Kitchener that if Kritzinger was sentenced to death they would be shot.

BRITISH PEACE POLICY.

London, Jan. 21.—The House of Commons last evening debated the amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech, asserting that the House while prepared to support all proper measures for the effective prosecution of the war, is of the opinion that the course pursued by the ministry and its attitude towards a settlement have not conduced to the rapid termination of war, and a durable peace.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, in the course of the debate, said that the assumption of Lord Rosebery, in his recent speech at Chesterfield, that the Boers could at any time have the terms that Lord Kitchener formerly offered to them, was a mistake. The Boers had flatly refused those terms and since then Great Britain had lost heavily in lives and treasure. To offer such terms again would be bad diplomacy and would encourage the Boers to continue the struggle. Though those terms still represented the spirit in which the government would approach the conclusion of peace, their details must be modified.

The government was not animated by vindictiveness and was not deaf to reasonable overtures coming from responsible Boers, but it was not prepared to take any action resembling weakness, doubt or vacillation. Therefore, the proclamation of August would not be withdrawn. There would, however, be a very large amnesty, as large as could be conferred with justice to the loyalists; those who surrendered, and Great Britain. There would be no extermination of the people, but the banishment of leaders who did not surrender could not be revoked. The settlement would be less hard than that imposed by the Northern States of America on the Southern States. There would be no general confiscation. He did not fear that irremovable bitterness would remain in South Africa. The war in America had resulted in complete reunion.

Mr. Chamberlain instanced indications that the Boers were already inclining towards a settlement. Two thousand burghers, he said, were fighting on the British side, and the prisoners at Bermuda had petitioned for permission to take the oath. More than two hundred were willing to take the oath of allegiance immediately, and all the others were willing to take the oath of neutrality. Numbers of the prisoners at Ceylon had asked to be taken into the British service.

After Mr. Chamberlain's speech Mr. Dillon, Irish Nationalist, moved to amend the amendment on the lines of the Irish pro-Boer views. The motion was rejected by a vote of 283 to 64. The minority consisted of Irish members and nine pro-Boer Radicals.

Mr. Winston Churchill will resume the debate to-day on Mr. Cawley's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and a division will be taken to-night.

KITCHENER'S DRAG NET.

London, Jan. 21.—Lord Kitchener reports that since Jan. 13, thirty-one Boers were killed, thirteen were wounded, a hundred and seventy were made prisoners, and forty-on surrendered.

LORD KITCHENER SENDS WORD OF FURTHER CAPTURES BY THE BRITISH.

London, Jan. 22.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Johannesburg, Transvaal Colony, dated Tuesday Jan. 22, says Lord Methuen overtook a Boer command near Boschpoort, on Jan. 20, after a running fight of eight miles, captured all their waggons and cattle and twenty-four Boers.

General Bruce Hamilton made a night march against General Botha, near Witbank, on Jan. 18, and captured twenty-seven of the Boers.

WHY SCHEEPERS WAS SHOT.

CRIMES INCLUDED SEVEN COLD-BLOODED MURDERS AND THE FLOGGING OF A WHITE MAN.

London, Jan. 23.—The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, was asked by Mr. William Redmond (Irish Nationalist), in the House of Commons to-day, why Commandant Scheepers, who was captured by General French in October last, was executed last Saturday at Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony. The secretary replied that Scheepers was shot because he had been convicted of various offences against the usages of war, including seven cold-blooded murders of natives and the flogging of a white man. Mr. Brodrick added that the fact that Commandant Scheepers was a prisoner of war carried no exemption from trial for murder or other violations of the rules of war.

Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the House, partially parried an interesting question put by Mr. McLaren (Liberal) as to whether any proposals in behalf of the leaders of the Boers, with a view to bringing about a settlement of the war, had been received by the government since the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha. 'No proposal of that kind,' said Mr. Balfour, 'has reached us on the part of any one able to speak for the Boer forces.' The evasive reply of the government leader was taken to be a confirmation of the reports that proposals had been received from the Boer delegates in Europe, but had been rejected.

AMERICAN BUSYBODIES.

Washington, Jan. 23.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Teller offered the following concurrent resolution, which he asked to go over until to-day:

'Whereas, it is announced that the sentence of death has been passed upon Commandant Scheepers, of the Orange Free State army, now a prisoner of war in the hands of the British forces in South Africa, and:—

'Whereas, it is known that said Commandant Scheepers was captured while lying sick and wounded in hospital, such capture being in violation of articles one and five of the General Convention, and:

'Whereas, his execution by the British authorities will lead to acts of retaliation and reprisal, be it

'Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the President request the Government of Great Britain to set aside, in the interests of humanity, such sentence of death, and accord to Commandant Scheepers the privileges and immunities guaranteed under the Geneva Convention.'

Scheepers's execution was reported several days ago.

Washington, D.C., Jan 24.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Teller (Colorado) called up his resolution, introduced yesterday, providing for the intervention of the United States Government in behalf of Commandant Scheepers, of the Boer army, sentenced to death by the British South African authorities. Mr Teller said that since introducing the resolution, however, he had been informed by the Associated Press that the death sentence upon Commandant Scheepers had been executed last Saturday. He had been criticised by senators, he alleged, for introducing the bill.

'It is said,' continued Mr. Teller, 'that the resolution might be offensive to the government of Great Britain, but if the Geneva Convention means anything it means that we should intervene in such a case as this.'

Mr. Teller read the articles of the Geneva Convention applying to the case, and said: 'It was the business of this government to have ascertained the facts regarding this case, and to have protested against this execution.'

In view of the execution of Commandant Scheepers, he asked that the resolution be postponed indefinitely. It was so ordered, and the Department of Commerce bill was taken up.

SECOND MOUNTED RIFLES

NINE OF THE MEN ON PAROLE FOR IMPROPER CONDUCT.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 24.—The strict discipline maintained in the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles is not appreciated by some of the men, and there are murmurs of discontent among some of them.

One of the corps, not a western officer, does not seem to have made himself a favorite with the men, some of whom are anything but pleased. There were rumors last night of a possible mutiny or revolt, but they do not seem to have been altogether justified by the facts, though, as stated above, all is not lovely at the camp. Last night nine of the troopers were placed in the guard room, and were arraigned before the commanding officer to-day, and let out on parole. Some of them are reported to have acted rather sullenly and made statemnets not in accordance with military regulations. Some of the men think a number of the troopers may go on strike against the strict discipline or ask for their discharge.

JACK CANADIAN—'Want some of my timber and ores, do you? Would like to have my fish, flesh and fowls? Eh, bien, there's a good big gate there, and you have the key on your side of the fence!'

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM

The Prince of Wales Taking Part in the Celebration

WELCOME TO BERLIN WAS EXCEEDINGLY CORDIAL.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—The Emperor William, who was born on Jan. 27, 1859, signalized his birthday to-day by conferring territorial titles on all the regiments which had hitherto borne no distinctive names. In an army order on the subject His Majesty said: 'In my army are united the traditions of many German races and lands. It is my endeavor, indeed my duty, to cultivate these traditions. With us the army and the nation are one. The history of my country is bound up in the army. May the new titles keep alive remembrance that the empire was created by the capacity of its individual members, and that it is the duty of every one belonging to the army to strive to bring honor to his race or his home in rivalry with others. May this thought serve as an incentive to the troops to cherish the spirit which alone in the army can bring the greatness of victory.'

The Prince of Wales, who has come to Berlin to represent King Edward at the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor William, was received with the greatest ceremony upon his arrival here on Saturday evening. The Emperor William, wearing the uniform of the First Royal Dragoons, accompanied by his second son, Prince Wilhelm Eitel Friedrich; Prince Henry of Prussia, a number of other princes, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the British ambassador and his staff, and a number of distinguished personages, awaited on the station platform the arrival of the Prince's train. The Prince of Wales, also wearing the uniform of the First British Royal Dragoons, upon alighting from the train, was greeted by the Emperor, who advanced and warmly shook his hand. The station was filled with a brilliantly uniformed guard. The Prince and the Emperor, side by side, passed down the line of the guard, while the band played the British national anthem. The military escort passed in review before the Emperor and his royal visitor, who afterward drove in a state carriage to the palace, where they dined with the imperial family.

Yesterday afternoon the Emperor William and the Prince of Wales drove in a closed carriage to the barracks of the First Royal Dragoons, Queen Victoria's Own. A triumphal archway of evergreens had been erected in front of the porch of the barracks, and the regiment was drawn up in parade order. The band played the British national anthem, and after the regiment had marched past the Emperor and the Prince of Wales, the latter proceeded to the regimental mess room, where luncheon was served.

The party included the British ambassador to Germany, Sir F. C. Lascelles, and his staff, Princes Albrecht and Wilhelm Eitel Friedrich and Prince Henry of Prussia. The luncheon terminated at three o'clock, when the Emperor returned to the castle, and the Prince of Wales took a train for Potsdam, there to visit the Duchess of Albany and to lay a wreath upon the tomb of the late Empress Frederick.

In the evening the Emperor William and the Empress gave a dinner party to the Prince of Wales in the Elizabeth Hall of the castle, at which the British minister, Count von Bulow and Count von Waldersee were present.

The Emperor William, in his speech toasting King Edward at the military luncheon in the barracks of the First Royal Dragoons, touchingly referred to the death of Queen Victoria, and adverted to the wonderful colonial tour of the Prince of Wales as exemplifying the greatness and the extent of the British empire. He invited the company to drink to the health of the Prince of Wales as the representative of the British army, to which toast the Prince of Wales suitably responded.

THE CAPTIVE MISSIONARY.

IT IS NOW SAID THAT MISS STONE'S RANSOM HAS BEEN PAID.

London, Jan. 28.—A despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, to-day, says the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka, has been paid to the brigands.

Djumala, Roumelia, Jan. 28.—The release of Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka is now expected hourly. At the request of the American negotiations the Government has granted the former entire freedom to cross and recross the frontier so as to facilitate the liberation of the captives. A. A. Gargiulo, first dragoman of the United States legation at Constantinople; Dr. House and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American Mission at Constantinople, have undertaken to hand over the ransom and receive the captives.

They have accepted all risks, and by special request are no longer accompanied by an escort of soldiers.

ONTARIO NOMINATIONS.

Winchester Springs, Ont., Jan. 27.—Dundas county Conservatives on Saturday nominated the Hon. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, as their candidate for the coming provincial elections.

Drayton, Jan. 27.—Mr. James McEwing, of Maryboro, announces himself as independent candidate for West Wellington county in the next Provincial Legislature.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Mr. W. B. Rogers announces himself as the Liberal candidate for South Toronto.

THE GARDEN GATE.

(By Caroline Benedict Burrell, 'Congregationalist.')

Joel Blake was coming down the village street. His long face, with its tuft of chin whiskers, seemed more portentous than usual.

'He looks as if something had happened,' Huldah murmured to herself.

He walked slowly as he drew near. When he came to the fence he stopped and laid his arms on the top rail, and pulled his broad-brimmed straw hat down more firmly on his head.

'Mornin',' he said, briefly.

'Good morning,' replied Huldah, with stiff dignity.

'Your sweet peas beat ours all hollow, Miss Stebbins.' He peered down the length of the garden in embarrassment.

'Your beets is most gone,' he continued, after a silence. 'I'll send you over some o' ours, I guess.'

'Don't trouble yourself, Mr. Blake,' said Huldah, a trifle severely. 'I guess I won't need any more beets.'

'Can just as well's not,' he returned. 'Well, I'll be goin', I guess.'

He walked on for a few steps and glanced furtively back. Huldah still stood in the doorway. She was bent and sunburned. Her grey hair was thin, and her head showed through its scanty covering. She looked old even for seventy.

He hesitated a moment and then turned.

'Say, Miss Stebbins, I guess you ain't heard the news. Folks is all afraid to tell you. I calkilate you ought to know though, and I'm a-goin' to let you know.' He cleared his throat.

Huldah looked steadily at him, frowning a little. He was the village gossip, and loved a sensation. He shuffled his feet awkwardly on the path.

'Dave Hinton's dead,' he burst out, finally. 'They're bringin' him to town to-day. Funeral was yesterday. They're goin' to bury him in the old Hinton lot, for all his wife's buried in the cemet'ry over to Hinesville.' He looked eagerly at Huldah.

Not a line in her face altered, not a shadow of interest dawned in her eyes.

'I guess I'll have some of those beets after all, Mr. Blake, if you can spare them,' she said.

Joel Blake stared at her.

'I thought you'd feel some bad,' he said at length, 'seein' as you was engaged to him once.'

Huldah looked at him in calm silence.

'Well, I'll be goin', I guess,' he said at length.

'Don't trouble about the beets unless you've got more than you need,' she called after him.

When he had disappeared around the corner she went into the kitchen and shut the door. As she did so she saw her opposite neighbor drop the corner of the window shade she had been carefully holding back during the conversation. Huldah moved about the kitchen mechanically for a few minutes, putting away the bread pans and laying a towel over the fresh loaves. Then she sat down heavily and looked straight before her with unseeing eyes.

Fifty-three years before she had been engaged to Dave Hinton, as Joel Blake had said. She was a pretty girl of eighteen. He was five years older. They had grown up together, and had been sweethearts from the time they were children. Dave was easy-going and light-hearted, and Huldah masterful and intense. Dave was a little afraid of the girl sometimes. A tempest slept in her bosom.

It was only two weeks before the wedding when the trouble came. Huldah's dresses were all finished and her new hat trimmed. She had faculty, the neighbors said.

They had gone to a picnic together, but Dave forgot all about her and spent the day by the side of a strange girl from Hinesville. As they walked home in the evening Huldah spoke her mind sharply and the two quarrelled.

'A nice life you'll lead me if you're going to be jealous every time I talk to anyone else,' Dave exclaimed at last. 'I tell you, Huldah, I'm not going to put up with it. I'll talk to any one I please, and as long as I please.'

Huldah looked at him in silence. Her face had the same rigid, determined look which her father's had worn so long. It seemed, in spite of its soft color, as if it were carved from stone.

'You're engaged to me, Dave Hinton,' she said at last, 'and you've got to behave yourself. I'll put up with no trifling. The Hintons always were a right set. Look how your father's acted to your mother! Always off, carrying on with some one else. I'll stand no such doings, and you might as well know it first as last.'

The young man flushed. His weak face set itself in obstinate lines.

'I'm not going to be led around by any woman,' he said at length, 'not if she was my wife a dozen times over. I'll do as I please, and you may just make up your mind to it.'

Huldah looked at him, unyielding. They had reached her house. She opened the gate and took her basket from his arm. 'When you've made up your mind to do as you should,' she said, coldly, 'you can come back.' She shut the gate and walked up the path. Her straight, lithe figure looked as inflexible as a steel rod. Dave struck his fist into his open palm.

'She'll whistle for me before she gets me back,' he muttered.

The wedding day came and passed with no sign on either side.

Huldah's father chuckled when he saw her cool indifference. 'She's a chip of the old block,' he exclaimed, admiringly. 'I never did like that Dave Hinton. I'm glad it's off.'

It was some weeks before the villagers began to notice that Huldah never opened the garden gate. When the minister saw that she did not come to church he called to see her. She talked with him pleasantly and assured him that she would come again when she got ready. He was puzzled. He took up his cane to go. Then he turned to her.

'"Let not the sun go down upon thy wrath," he said, solemnly.

Huldah smiled, cheerfully.

'I'll give you some sweetbriers to take home if you'll come into the garden,' she said.

It was not long before Dave Hinton married the Hinesville girl. She could not leave home, so he went there to live.

Huldah saw him once as he was moving some of the furniture over in a waggon. He drove by the house. He had heard the strange news that she never left the yard, and he was uneasy. She was weeding some late asters when the horse drove up; she rose from the bed and looked at the young man.

'Huldah,' he began, his face burning, 'I hope you don't take things as hard as I hear. I s'pose I haven't treated you just right, but I guess it's all for the best. You and I'd have quarrelled sure.' He laughed awkwardly.

Huldah waited in silence.

'I'm going to live in Hinesville,' he went on. 'You won't see me often. I wish you'd say it's all right before I go.' He looked pleadingly at her. He was fond of Huldah, he told himself. It was hard to leave her like this.

Still silence. He gathered up the reins to go. Then the girl spoke.

'You needn't think I'm grieving for you, Dave Hinton,' she said, with concentrated bitterness. 'No; I'm glad to be rid of you! But I've had enough of men—yes, and women, too. I'll never step outside that garden gate again as long as I live.' She pointed to it with a tragic sweep of her arm. 'If you ever give her up and come back to me, I'll think of it.' She laughed harshly. 'Yes, when you come back and get down at my feet I'll forgive you.' Then she hardened again. 'Go your way with your baby-faced wife. I'm through with you forever and through with all the world as well.'

Her eyes blazed in her white face. Dave looked at her in horrified silence, and then he started the horse and moved slowly away. He never saw her again, but he never ceased to see her, either.

Huldah kept the house for her father and as long as he lived she seemed happy in her own fashion. If she grieved for her lost lover no one ever knew it. She weeded her flowers and fed the hens and chatted with the neighbors across the fence. Sometimes in the early years one or another would attempt to reason with her or persuade her to break the vow, of which now they all knew, but her stony silence awed them; they learned to respect the will which neither bent nor broke.

She read of Dave Hinton sometimes in the county paper. Once she saw a notice of the death of his baby son. She set her teeth and drew a deep, painful breath as she read the words. It might have been her baby who was dead. Her repressed motherhood surged within her. From that day she felt that she suffered from a deeper wrong.

When she was fifty her father died. He had been ailing for a long time, but the Stebbins will kept him up. Toward the end he was worried about Huldah.

'You'll be all alone when I'm gone,' he complained. 'Hadn't you better give in?'

'I'll be all right, father,' she replied; 'I like it better this way.'

'You're clear grit, Huldah,' he murmured, admiringly, 'but somehow, I guess you'd better not carry it too far.'

She smiled without replying.

The old minister had preceded her father to the grave by many years. His successor knew the story only vaguely. When he came to arrange for the funeral he said with some hesitation:

'I trust, Miss Stebbins, you will see your way clear to following the coffin to the grave. As the only surviving relative, it is but fitting you should do so. As a tribute of respect—'

Huldah looked at him with calm dignity.

'Father quite understood, Mr. Bertram,' she replied. 'He would be the last one to expect it.'

She covered the coffin with white flowers from her garden and stood in the door as it was carried down the street. The women who filled the yard looked askance at her. They were deeply shocked.

Huldah waited until the little procession turned the corner. Then she went into the house and closed the door.

After that she grew old fast. With no one to bring in a breath of wholesome outer air, her life seemed more devitalized. She tended her flowers more faithfully than ever. Her back was bent from stooping so constantly over them. She still spoke with the neighbors, but more briefly.

One day she saw in the county paper that Dave Hinton's wife was dead. He, too, was alone now and childless! She thought of that with the old clutch at her heart she had felt when the baby died. The village children who had been born when she was old, stepped softly as they passed her garden. Sometimes they stared through the palings at her. 'She's an old witch,' they would whisper. Then they would run down the street in a simulated panic.

She struck her hands together and pressed them to her heart as she thought of it now. She was unloved by any human soul.

The clock struck harshly. She rose hastily from her chair and looked down the road. The neighbors were beginning to stand at their gates. The train must be due from Hinesville. She opened the door softly and crept down to the end of the garden. A clump of tall evergreens grew there, with a litle hidden nook in their centre. She pushed the branches aside and crouched down, peering through the green into the street. Her heart beat heavily.

Presently the hearse appeared, drawn by two angular brown horses. The undertaker and the driver sat together, talking carelessly. Behind came a rusty coach with the bearers, four farmers from Hinesville. Two of them were smoking. The rank scent of cheap tobacco blew vaguely in Huldah's face. A second coach creaked behind the first, filled with distant cousins of the dead man. They wore some semblance of mourning, but their faces were complacent. On the sidewalk were scattered groups of men and women. A few of them had known the Hintons, but most followed the hearse to the cemetery from curiosity. Joel Blake walked by with Deacon Bronson. His strident voice rose loudly.

'House all open. Ain't even pulled the shades down. H'm! She's a queer one. Anybody's have s'posed, near as she was marryin' him, she'd have made some sign o' mournin', but I guess she's sort o' cracked anyhow.'

By-and-by the hearse and carriages returned. The drivers slapped the reins and talked loudly together. The relatives chatted and furtively smiled. The people on the sidewalk strolled back to their homes.

Huldah still crouched in the evergreens. She was faint for lack of food, but she was unconscious of her body. The last link which bound her to life seemed to have snapped. By-and-by the sun set, and the air grew chill. Huldah painfully rose from her cramped position and began to creep about the garden. She gathered the flowers, laying great sheaves of them on the grassy borders. The yard was bare of bloom when her task was ended. She gathered the flowers in her arms. She could scarcely carry the fragrant burden. Its odor almost overpowered her.

The village was asleep. A glory of white moonlight shone on the treetops. Her hands trembled as she opened the gate. It was fifty-three years since she had closed it for the last time. She staggered as she passed down the street. The houses were all strange to her, the old ones as unfamiliar as the new. The cemetery was peaceful in the still night. Through its central path Huldah crept to the old Hinton lot. She dropped by the unsodded grave and threw her arms about it as though she would gather it to her breast.

'You did come back to me, after all, didn't you, Dave?' she murmured, tenderly. 'You let her lie all alone with the baby and you came back to me. I said I'd forgive you if you came back. It's fifty-three years, Davy, but you did come back at last.'

By-and-by she raised herself and gathered up her flowers. She heaped them over the mound in glorious profusion until the bare earth was hidden. The moon was sinking when she finally rose to her feet. Her dress was wet with dew. She was exhausted and tottered like a child as she moved to the mound where her father lay. She sank by its side and buried her face in the deep, unmown grass.

'I've given in, father,' she whispered. 'Do you hear? Father, I've given in.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW THE PRINCES ESCAPED.

(F. M. Colby, in the 'Standard.')

During the Middle Ages Saxony was ruled over by a sovereign called an elector. One of these electors was called Frederick the Quarrelsome. Strangely enough, his son, Frederick II., was called the Mild or the Gentle. The latter ruled from 1424 to 1468, and was one of the most powerful of the German princes of his time. His wife was Princess Margaret of Austria, a very learned and amiable lady. They had two sons, Ernest and Albert, the former the elder by about two years.

It was a very lawless and unsettled time in Germany. Frederick himself, despite his inclination to peace, was forced into warfare, and carried on a long war with his younger brother, William, who wanted a part of his possessions. The elector could be brave enough when there was need of it, and in the end he triumphed over William. One of the knights who helped him was named Kunz or Kauffingen. He was so huge as to be almost a giant, and was of a fierce and desperate character.

In one of the battles of the war, Kunz von Kauffingen had been taken prisoner, and was obliged to pay a heavy ransom for his release. Kunz affected to believe that the elector ought to pay a part of this sum, and he asked Frederick for the money. No notice was taken of this, however, and finally the baron resorted to threats, hoping to frighten the elector into doing what he wanted. But Frederick treated this as a joke. 'Do not try to fry the fish in my royal fishponds, my good Kunz,' said the elector, laughing.

Kunz was bitterly disappointed, and he determined to have his revenge on the man who had laughed at him. He very quietly bided his time, keeping eyes and ears open.

The elector and his wife were spending the summer at the stately castle of Altenburg, situated on an escarped rock by the river Pleisse. Their young sons were with them, Ernest being at this time fourteen and Albert twelve years old. One night the elector was called away to Leipzig, and no one was left at the castle except the Electress Margaret, her two boys, and a few servants. This was the opportunity that Kunz von Kauffingen had long been waiting for. Being an old courtier, he knew the castle well, and, bribing one of the servants, he and two confederates secured an entrance to the apartments occupied by the electress and her two sons, by means of a rope ladder let down from one of the windows.

A swinging lamp was burning in the room where the young princes were asleep, and the marauders succeeded in carrying Ernest, the elder, from the castle without awaking him, but by mistake the younger one was left, and a young count, who, happening to be visiting at the castle, was taken in his place. When Kunz discovered this, he re-ascended the ladder and dragged the sleeping Albert from his bed. At this moment the electress, who had heard the noise, rushed into the apartment. She at once recognized the intruder, and, throwing herself upon her knees, besought him to forego his vengeance, promising that if he would give up her sons, any wish should be granted.

But the ruffian's hard heart could not be moved. His answer to her entreaty was: 'Greet your lord from me, and ask him if he still thinks Kunz von Kauffingen does not know how to fry fish while they are in the pond.'

As she persisted in clinging to him, the brutal knight struck her a violent blow that left her senseless, and hurried down the ladder with the young prince in his arms.

He bound Albert to the saddle of his own horse, and with one attendant rode hurriedly away in one direction, while the rest of the party with Prince Ernest went another way. This was in order that if one party was overtaken, the other party might be able to escape with one of the princes at least.

The baron rode all night with his prize, and in the morning they were miles away in the heart of the vast forest of Eltenwald. Only a short distance away lay the borders of Bohemia, where the robber knight would be safe from pursuit. He had no thought of enemies near at hand.

They alighted from their horses, and the poor little prince was unbound and allowed to ramble round in charge of the groom. It was the season of blackberries, and the hedges were covered with ripened fruit. Albert was both hungry and thirsty, and the wild berries made him a refreshing lunch. While thus occupied a dog came up and barked at him, and presently his master appeared. He was a rough, grimy looking man, who carried a stout staff with a burned blackened point.

'Who are you, and what do you do here?' he asked, for it was seldom any one appeared in that forest solitude.

The little prince looked at him sharply. Despite the man's rough voice and sooty clothes he had a kind face. The knight was some distance away, and through the trees he could see other men approaching the spot. Instantly his mind was made up.

'Oh, save me!' he cried, rushing to the side of the peasant, who was a charcoal burner. 'I am the little son of your prince, the elector of Saxony, and these wicked men have stolen me away. Save me, and my father will reward you richly.'

The charcoal burner seemed to understand the situation at a glance. He placed himself in front of the lad, and as the groom advanced to recover his charge the charcoal burner attacked him with his stout poker and soon laid him prostrate on the ground.

Sir Kunz seeing the turn affairs had taken, now rushed forward with his drawn sword, and would soon have put an end to the poor charcoal burner, but his spurs got entangled in the bushes and he fell headlong. Before he could recover himself a dozen strong and determined charcoal burners were upon him, and he was disarmed and bound. He grated his teeth savagely and made some dreadful threats, but no one noticed what he said.

'Are you the good elector's son, truly?' asked the amazed charcoal burners, as the little prince thanked them for their gallant action.

'I am Albert, the younger son of Frederick the Gentle, as his subjects call him,' answered the boy, with an air of native dignity that could not be gainsaid. 'Restore me to him and he will pay you royally.'

They took the little fellow to their huts and set before him such homely fare as they had—black bread and cheese, and honey and milk. After he was refreshed the honest Hans conducted him to the nearest town, to which place, also, the traitor knight Kunz and his companions were taken and lodged in prison.

When the elector received his little boy again he asked the charcoal burner to name the reward he would like.

'I am a simple peasant,' answered Hans, 'and cannot leave my pits in the forest. Give me leave to fell the trees and to sell my charcoal without fine and tax as long as I live. I shall be content.'

'You are an honest man,' said the elector, 'and shall have your wish. And not only that, but you shall own the forest yourself and be Herr von Triller all your life.'

The elector was as good as his word, and conveyed to the worthy charcoal burner an immense tract of land, including his native forest, so that Hans became one of the richest of Saxon lords.

When the party of robbers that had Prince Ernest in charge learned of the capture of their chief, they sent a messenger to the elector, offering to surrender their captive if he would spare their lives. This Frederick promised to do, and he also sent a pardon to Baron Kunz himself; but the great criminal had already received his deserts at the hands of the local authorities, which I do not think any one was sorry for.

The two princes grew up to be very famous personages, the founders of two royal lines known as the Ernestine and the Albertine lines, of which you will hear much in history. Albert became the father of that Frederick the Wise, who stood so manfully by Luther and gave him safe shelter in his castle of the Wartburg. From Prince Ernest descended in the direct line the good Prince Albert, late consort of her majesty Queen Victoria, and who often related to his children this adventure of their far-away ancestor.

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

Advertisements.

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Sore Throat, Lameness, Influenza, Wounds, Piles, Earache, Chilblains, Sore Eyes, Inflammations,

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THE NEW HIGH ARM

No. 3

DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE.

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

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

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

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned with clear space underneath 6½ by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for

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For sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $20; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' $27.

Transportation to be paid by receiver.

Advertisements.

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh: other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends."—R. LONG, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects and builds up the whole system

MISDIRECTED CHARITY.

Some time ago a deserving case of charity came before the notice of a local church, and as the family was in very destitute circumstances, the Ladies' Aid Society and the Sunday-school officials got together and subscribed a sum of money for the relief of the woman and her children. This was placed in her hands, and the good people of the church heaved a sigh of relief, knowing that now she would not want for anything. A few nights afterwards two prominent members of the church happened to pass the house, and were surprised to find it brilliantly illuminated, while sounds of dancing came from the inside. Investigation disclosed the fact that a party was in progress, given in honor of one of the daughters. The church people are now determined that hereafter the money will be dealt out in small quantities.—Kingston 'Times.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

'THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.'

'The intrinsic worth of material things has advanced much more rapidly than the intrinsic worth of men,' in Germany since the year 1870. So George Simmel declares in a study of German life and thought begun in the January number of the 'International Monthly.' But several influences have tended to counteract the materialism induced by the political and industrial expansion of the last thirty years. One of these is 'the ideal of social justice' which, during the eighties quite suddenly took possession of the educated classes who formerly had thought little about the condition of the poor. The great vogue of this interest in social progress is attributed to the fact that Christianity had declined and left many serious souls without a definite aim towards which all their energies could bent. More lately the social enthusiasm has somewhat decreased, the philosophy of Nietzsche having provided another object in life to the rising generation. Nietzsche proclaims the development of the individual to be the best thing for the race, and this cry of individualism furnishes a certain class of young men with an excuse for all kinds of eccentricity. The subject is to be continued in February. The same magazine has an article on 'The jury,' by David J. Brewer, who speaks feelingly of the advantage to the judge of a system which takes from him a part of the heavy responsibility of the administration of justice. Adolph Furtwangler tells of new excavations at Regina. The art paper is by Camille Mauclair, on 'French impressionism and its influence in Europe.' In an interesting talk on 'Things municipal,' Mr. Edmond Kelly advocates a practical programme for retaining in New York city a majority in favor of good government. The ordinary advantages of an honest administration in New York such as clean streets and reduced taxes, do not appeal at all, he maintains, to the great majority, who rather have 'a secret satisfaction in seeing the rich man pay for a poor man's government.' But they would understand cheaper transportation and cheaper gas, and both these advantages have been secured in certain English cities. Mr. Kelly believes, for his own part, in municipalizing the delivery of coal, ice and milk. (He points out that we do not consider ourselves Socialists when we pay the government two cents to deliver a letter which it might cost a hundred dollars to send by private messenger.) The supply of medicine also at the low rates which municipal management would allow, he thinks an important piece of justice, not charity, to the common people. All these things are not immediately practicable, but 'the public mind is not altogether unprepared for the municipal ownership of gas and tramways; the principal obstacle to such ownership in the United States is the bad government that prevails.' Now if progress in such matters were made a part of the municipal programme in New York as in London, the 'majority' would have an intelligent and permanent interest in the continuance of honest government.

Another subject of much interest is the condition of English working women, which Helen Bosanquet discusses in a careful essay. She finds that while unskilled workers have wretched wages and little prospect of improving their condition, the girl who has learned a good trade is comparatively independent.

The training and discipline in learning to do good work are not wasted even from the point of view of the home life. Quickness of eye and hand, preciseness of attention, method and punctuality, in short, disciplined intelligence,—these are the qualities developed by all skilled labor, and who will deny that they are also qualities required in the home? It is the undisciplined, unskilled woman who makes the neglected home and children, because she never learned to do anything well.

But there is another and even more important way in which a good industrial training reacts favorably upon the family life. I have already noted that it is the unskilled worker who marries recklessly, and will be most often called upon to support husband and children afterwards; and it is most noticeable that a girl with a good trade in her hands marries later and is more deliberate and particular in her choice. Those who argue that to make women industrially efficient will be to make them support their husbands in idleness, have quite overlooked the effects of disciplined intelligence upon the choice of a girl who is not driven to seek an illusory refuge in marriage from poverty and hard toil. It is the girl who feels the alternative of a quiet independence open to her who chooses a good husband.

In conclusion, a woman will always suffer under the economic disadvantages of having to change her occupation when she undertakes the duties of family life, but the change, though disadvantageous, from an economic point of view, should be a great gain to her life as a whole. What we have to aim at in educating our girls is, that the loss should be as little as possible, and this is best attained when the industrial training develops qualities which can be afterwards turned to good account in the home life.

'THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.'

In the 'Canadian Magazine' W. W. Beaton tells how he ascended a Canadian glacier recently discovered in the Kootenay region; the Hon. L. G. Power writes on 'Militia and defence,' and Zelia de Ladevèse gives a pretty sketch of Queen Victoria at Mentone. A short but important paper by Goldwin Smith sums up the various objections that may be urged against a state system of education, and calls attention to an experiment which has been tried in connection with one of the public schools in Toronto by Mr. Lawrence Baldwin, whose plan is to unite with the public school studies any instruction required by the parents, such as a grounding in classics or a commercial training, the parents to pay a small fee and to exercise some control over the school by electing trustees. This would encourage teachers to excel in their work as their position would depend on their efficiency instead of on politics, and they would receive special remuneration for teaching extra subjects. On the other hand, the parents would have an interest in school matters which at present (in cities) they lack. 'Instead of supporting the teacher, as they would if he or she were chosen by them, they are inclined to take the part of the child against him, thus impairing the discipline of the school.'

In the country the public schools system seems to work better than it does in the city; the whole community using the school, which is thus really common; taking an interest in it; having a voice in the selection of a teacher, and keeping the financial management under control. This approaches the old Scotch or New England model. In the city the opposite of all this is the case.

Mr. Baldwin points out in his memorandum on the subject that such a combination of the Voluntary and the Public School systems might enable the state to economize considerably in the matter of school buildings.

It can reasonably be expected that parents might group themselves according to their common desire for religious instruction, for instance, and in cities nearly all places of worship have attached to them schoolhouses, which might be made available for the purpose, but these schoolhouses are now used only on Sunday and are closed up through the week. Ten of such buildings accommodating one hundred pupils each, and representing a total of one thousand, would mean a saving to the public school board of about $50,000 in the capital expenditure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Twentieth Century City' is a booklet recording a convention, held last August, of the American League for Civic Improvement. One of the most important resolutions passed was that urging the erection of a 'life size' model city at the St. Louis Exhibition.'

'Cornell University Register,' published bi-monthly, gives the curriculum of each college in Cornell University, including the colleges of agriculture and architecture.

'The Queen's' (two-step), by Otto Zimmerman, is an easy piece of instrumental music published by J. L. Belair.

THE BIRDS OF QUEBEC.

We have just received a pamphlet entitled 'The Avi-Fauna of the Province of Quebec,' by Sir James M. LeMoine (sold by the Copp-Clark Co., Toronto). This paper, forming part of the series 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada,' contains a valuable list of the various bird species to be found in Quebec. We note the following item:

Naturalists will doubtless be surprised at noting in the list such extra-limital individuals as the yellow-billed albatross, the glossy ibis and the Labrador duck. The albatross, no doubt, a straggler from the Pacific coast, was shot on Aug. 2, 1885, on the Lower St. Lawrence, and is preserved in the museum of Laval University, Quebec. The glossy ibis was shot from a flock of five, at Deschambault, Que., about 1885. It now forms part of my collection. The Labrador duck—now such a rare bird—was shot near Montreal in the spring of 1862. Of the four varieties of humming birds to be seen in the Ottawa museum, one variety only—the ruby-throated—visits the Province of Quebec—the other three belong to British Columbia.

KING HENDRICK AND SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Bronze Figures to Surmount the Memorial on the Shore of Lake George of the Defeat of the French in 1754.

On the shores of Lake George, near the scene of the defeat of the French in 1754 by colonial troops, supported by the Mohawks, there is soon to rise a heroic bronze statue of Sir William Johnson and King Kendrick, his Indian ally, to whose sagacity the victory was largely due. This memorial is the work of the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Frederick de Peyster, Mr. Samuel P. Avery and Mr. W. G. Langdon, the committee to select a design, have completed their task, and the statue is now being cast in the works of the Henri-Bonnand Company from a model by Albert Weinert. A site for the memorial has been provided by the village of Caldwell. There will be a monument of granite thirty feet high, which, standing at the head of Lake George, will be visible for many miles. The bronze figures, nine feet high, will surmount the monument.

Kendrick is shown in the costume of the Mohawks of that period, and the statue illustrates an incident which occurred at a council of war before the victory. General Johnson appears, wearing a coat of mail. History relates that in August, 1754, the French were making attacks in three directions. General Johnson proposed to divide his forces into three parties to oppose them. Kendrick, when consulted, picked up three arrows, and, handing one to General Johnson, asked him to break it. This the General did readily. Kendrick then put three arrows together and handed them to his ally, saying: 'Put them together and you cannot break them; take them one by one and you will break them readily.'—New York 'Herald.'

A STRONG NUMBER.

In the 'Presbyterian College Journal' for January, the Hon. Mr. Recorder Weir's learned and interesting article on 'Law and theology' is concluded. An earnest article on 'Missions in Western Canada,' by the late Dr. Robertson, urges young men to take up church work in the rapidly-developing west. Attention is drawn to the incoming of large masses of foreigners, often of the most illiterate class, who, unless they are brought up to our level in morals and religion, will be sure to drag us down to their level. They will eventually have their representatives in parliament and probably hold the balance of power. 'There is needed a long and earnest course of training if the stability of our institutions is not to be imperilled.'

'Personality: The telling factor in religious work,' is the title of a thoughtful paper by the Rev. Geo. Gilmore. The writer says that during the last few years 'church machinery has been multiplied, while meetings of many kinds have been held—for God knows what—and yet it is painfully evident that good is not being done proportionate to the amount of energy expended and the means used. What is the matter?' The matter is that the reproduction of the Christ-like personality in individuals is not enough made an object. The writer does not believe due attention is given to the creation of the proper atmosphere in our places of assembly and in the type of a successful church given. He says: 'The people were held under a spell, pleasurable and beneficial, for the speaker was feeding their souls, not with words but with his own very life, subtly communicated to them in his personality. 'The atmosphere of every age is the resultant of the spiritual forces of its leading personalities.'

'The worker who needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth, is the one whose bright disposition, sunny ways, sterling qualities of heart, large sympathies and unalterable purpose to live for God and humanity make him irresistible before his fellows and attractive wherever he goes—in brief, the one who is "a living epistle known and read of all men."'

The Rev. Prof. Scrimger ably states the arguments for and against a 'revision of the 'Confession of Faith.'

The Rev. J. Edgar Hill contributes a literary article on 'St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland.'

LITERARY CHAT.

Kipling is finishing a new book, which will be published in the spring.

George Harvey has succeeded John Kendrick Bangs as editor of Harper's 'Weekly.' Bangs continues to write for the 'Weekly,' and is connected with the Harper's book department.

The Bookman's favorite book list for 1901, based on demand, shows Thompson's 'Alice of Old Vincennes' and Irving Bacheller's 'Eben Holden' at the head for the first six months.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins was married to Dr. Freeman on New Year's Day. The doctor was ready months ago, but the pretty author made up her mind to finish a story she had commenced and he had to wait.

President Roosevelt's 'Strenuous Life' has been reprinted four times since he became president. The last edition contains six addresses he delivered since the material for the first edition was collected in 1900.

Sir Walter Besant, after a life of hard literary toil, left only $40,000 to his heirs. He had been writing for more than thirty years. A memorial of this author will be placed in the crypt of St. Paul's church, London, by George Frampton.

Joel Chandler Harris's new novel, 'Gabriel Tolliver,' on which he has been engaged several years, is appearing as a serial in the 'Era,' the first chapter appearing in the January number. It is a story of the south during the civil war, and the reconstruction period.

The Bookman thinks interest in Sherlock Holmes is increasing, judging by the fact that the London 'Strand,' which is publishing Dr. Conan Doyle's new Holmes story serially has on this account gained 30,000 subscribers. There is no doubt that Dr. Doyle can keep up the interest if he ends the new Holmes story with a distinct interrogation mark.

The 'Literary Digest' says: Of the new books, Seton-Thompson's 'Lives of the Hunted,' and Ralph Connor's 'The man from Glengarry' occupy the most prominent places in the booksellers' reports for the month ending December 31. The close contest for supremacy between 'The Right of Way' and 'The Crisis' is as marked this month as in the preceding lists, and many of the old favorites are still holding their own in popular regard. The authors of three of these books are Canadians.

PRESERVING VALUABLE MANUSCRIPTS.

The original manuscripts of old books and old records are exceedingly valuable, and are preserved with great care, for if destroyed of course they cannot be replaced. They can be guarded from fire and from overmuch handling, and now an additional safeguard has been found in Japanese silk.

Its use, says the Washington 'Star,' has removed a fear that has long existed in the minds of librarians that there was no way out of it, and that the rare old manuscripts would simply have to have their days, and then dry up and return to their original elements. Happily the use of a silk of extreme thinness and transparency has settled the question of the life of these manuscripts for the next two or three hundred years at least. By that time some other method may be discovered.

This silk is thinner than the thinnest tissue paper, the threads being finer than spider-webs. It is pasted over the manuscript so firmly that it keeps off all dust and air, and yet is so transparent that it does not interfere any more with the appearance of the manuscript than would an ordinary plate of glass. It strengthens the manuscript so that the danger of handling is reduced to a minimum.

The library of Congress is now engaged in examining and protecting all of its old manuscripts with this silk, and while it is an immense task, it will probably be completed within the next few years. This silk is by no means costly, and unless a person is somewhat expert in the matter of old manuscripts, they would be unable to recognize the fact that the silk had been used.

Advertisements.

NO PAIN NOW.

Perfect Deliverance from an Awful Backache.

A statement which explains how much suffering may be instantly remedied—Dodd's Kidney Pills receive another strong recommendation.

Val Racine, Que., Jan. 24.—(Special)—Emilien Clouatre, of this village, has made a statement relative to the much talked of remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, as follows: 'I can do nothing but praise Dodd's Kidney Pills, for they have certainly wrought a miracle in my case.

'For a long time I suffered very severely from Kidney Trouble and a fearful pain in my back. I had a dreadful headache nearly all the time which made it impossible for me to get any rest

'I would get up in the morning more fatigued than when I went to bed.

'Since I completed a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills I have not had any pain whatever, my headache is all gone and I sleep soundly and awake refreshed and strong.

'I have no pain now nor have I had since using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'I feel it my duty to make this statement public, for to Dodd's Kidney Pills do I owe my present good health, and they deserve the credit justly due them for having cured me so speedily and so satisfactorily.'

It is true that Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Backache and many cases similar to this one prove it.

There is no reason why any one should suffer with Backache, for Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured many thousands of the most severe cases.

Backache is an indication of Kidney Trouble and should indeed be called Kidney Ache. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a specific remedy for Kidney Trouble in all its forms, and they promptly set right all irregularities and derangements of these important organs. With the cause of Backache gone the Backache of course disappears. Backache can never be cured by outward applications of oils, liniments or plasters.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

COCOA

BREAKFAST — SUPPER.

'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.

Have you considered the splendid offers listed in the first column of Page Eight.

Advertisements.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Cures Coughs and Colds at once. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance. 25 cents a bottle. If after using it you are not satisfied with results, go to your druggist and get your money back. . . . .

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

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE STATUS.

'I jes' want a ticket to Coonville.'

'Single ticket?'

'No, man! I'se been married fo' de las' nine yeahs!'—'Puck.'

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

Servant (bursting into the room)—'Oh, mum, I offered 'im some water, an' 'e went into a fit an' frothed at the mouth!'

Mistress (much alarmed, thinking she refers to the dog)—'Jane! What can it be—hydrophobia?'

Servant—'No, mum, a tramp.'—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'

Parents buy Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children, and an effectual expeller of worms.

An exchange laments that Niagara, one of Nature's great spectacles, a wonder of the ages, has become the propeller of base machinery and the exploiter of sensation seekers. It has been noticed for some time that Niagara was going down hill.—The Kansas 'City Journal.'

WHOLLY ACCIDENTAL.

'Does Ferguson own an automobile?'

'No. Poor fellow. He fell in the fire when he was a child. That's the way he got the face.'

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy, and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

Mrs. Jenkyns—'I see Mrs. Hoetong is going to have "King Lear" at her next private theatricals.' Mrs. Newrich (furious with envy)—'Is she? the affected thing. Do you know, I don't believe he's a real king at all.'—'Tit-Bits.'

Prevent Disorder.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia, and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

THE LADY WHIP.

'Some people have called me a plug,' remarked the patient horse, 'but just now I guess I'm a nail.' 'A nail,' exclaimed the dog running along under the carriage. 'Yes. This woman doesn't seem able to drive me straight.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Do Not Delay.—When, through debilitated, digested organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Delay may mean disaster. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble, and work a permanent cure.

NO GOOD.

School Teacher—'Now, Bobby, spell needle.'

Bobby—'N-e-i-d-l-e.'

Teacher—'Wrong. There is no 'I' in needle.'

Bobby—'Well, 'tain't a good needle, then.'—'Tit-Bits.'

A Wide Sphere of Usefulness.—The consumption of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over twenty-one years, its prosperity is as great as ever, and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased. It is beneficial in all countries, and wherever introduced, fresh supplies are constantly asked for.

A DARWINIAN.

Isobel—'How perfectly your frock fits, dear. I thought you college girls soared above such trifles.'

Hypatia—'Oh, no! We believe in the survival of the best fitted.'—'Life.'

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

JUST SO.

'Pa, what are prejudices?'

'Other people's opinions, my son.'—'Puck.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

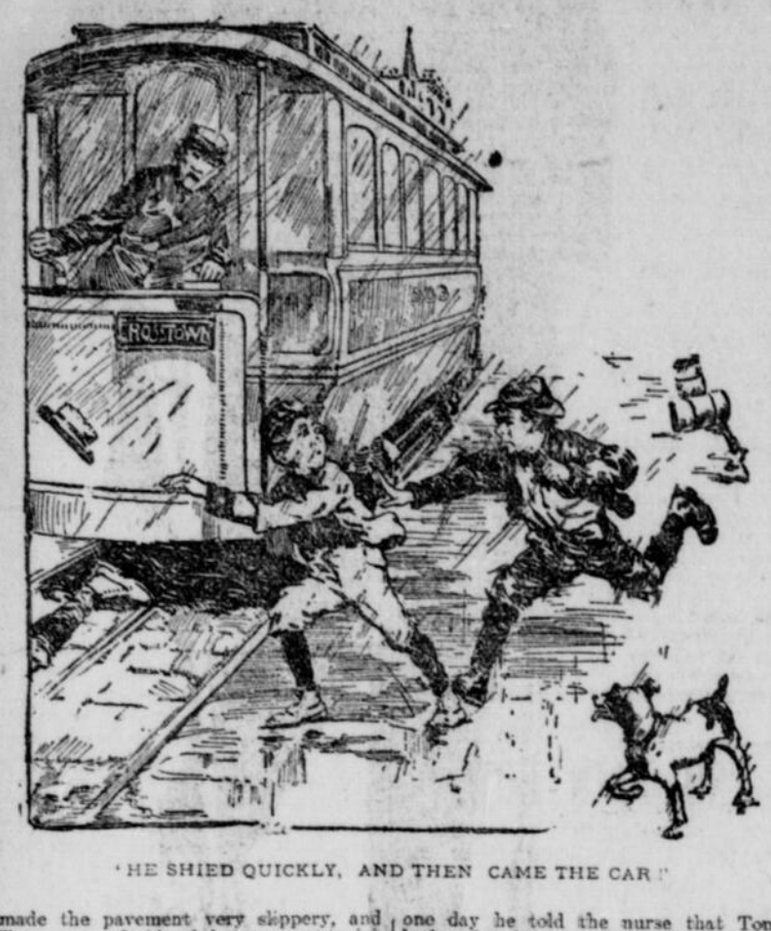
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

A Test of Manhood.

(By Haryot Holt Cahoon, in 'The Home Magazine.')

It was just such another day as the one on which Tony had come to the hospital. He remembered the rain, the same kind of pattering rain, and then he thought of the clang of the ambulance gong as that vehicle tore through the streets. Tony had never fancied how it must seem inside the ambulance. He had often scampered out of the way in considerable alarm when he heard the warning sound of the great bell, and of the horses' hoofs, first in the distance, and then nearer and nearer. Something had happened that day, happened before even Tony knew it; and that was strange, too, since it was to Tony himself that it happened. Tony had only a second before—a half second before—been playing tag in the street. The rain



'HE SHIED QUICKLY, AND THEN CAME THE CAR.'

made the pavement very slippery, and Tony was afraid of being caught, because then he would have to be 'it,' and nobody ever wanted to be 'it.' Tony prided himself on whole games when he was never once 'it.' This time a boy all but caught him, but he shied quickly—and then came the street car. Tony was small for his age, and he was nine. The car driver did not see him. It was near dusk, and then there was the rain; and Tony, who was fleet-footed, seemed to have sprung up out of the earth so suddenly. Was he rundown? All Tony remembered was a great shock, then warmth, then a sickening, dazed, singing sensation. There was a great crowd, then the ride in the ambulance, the noise, the jar, the hurt somewhere—and then it was the next day, and he was in a clean, white bed, and couldn't move his legs. The air of the room was warm and friendly, and there was a familiar smell like the salve his mother kept for cut fingers and bruised toes.

Tony rolled his big black eyes around lost in wonder at the strange and unfamiliar surroundings, and finally a tall lady with a white cap on her head, and a big white apron that nearly enveloped her, came toward him. She had a pleasant face, lighted by friendly blue eyes and an engaging smile; and when she took Tony's hand and addressed him in a low and gentle voice he did not feel in the least alarmed.

She explained to him that he was in a hospital, and that she was his nurse, which meant that he was her little boy to take care of until he got quite well. Tony found the nurse to be an excellent and interesting person, and they soon grew to be close friends.

He told her that he didn't know that a fellow could ever get his face washed by anybody else without its hurting just terrible, for his mother always hurt him because she rubbed so hard and fast. Then besides, he liked the nurse's stories, and some of them were so popular that they had to be repeated by request every day once, and sometimes twice. The nurse also brought him excellent things to eat. Tony had never eaten such things as she fed to him from a shining spoon. He had no idea that such things were in existence, and he felt himself placed under a perpetual obligation to her. Of course he couldn't move, and sometimes he had pains in his leg, but nurse never encouraged conversation on that subject.

The hospital was by no means a stupid place. The physician was a pleasant man; he came when the sun was shining in at the window, and always said something to make Tony's eyes sparkle; one day he told the nurse that Tony had a fine brow, and he often stopped to pat the boy's cheek, as well as to always shake his hand. Tony felt more lonely after the doctor's visit than at any time during the day. Then there was the little crippled boy who went about the ward in a wheel chair, and Tony was delighted at his daily visit. Tony examined the mechanism of the chair and approved of it in every particular, and envied the crippled boy a good deal. Walking was a mere commonplace means of locomotion compared with getting about in a kind of indoor automobile. Tony's mother came to see him, too, but she always cried, and that made him feel badly. She was a tired woman, and she cried easily: Tony was just one of her many cares. But he liked to hear news of the children, and if she hadn't cried he would have liked her visits better. He had a masculine impatience of woman's tears. He didn't know why she need cry either; surely not for him; he was comfortable.

Much better than his mother's visits he enjoyed the call of a beautiful young lady who brought flowers. One time she had given him a rose, and at another time a carnation.' Their fragrance was a surprise to Tony, and it was difficult also for him to realize that he was the sole possessor of a beautiful flower on a long stem. Then one day she brought him a pin-wheel, a red pin-wheel with gold stars on it, and it revolved with the greatest ease. At another time she brought him a top and string, but the greatest surprise and delight was when he beheld the nurse wind the top and spin it right there on the hospital floor. She could even take it up in her hand when it was spinning and slip it off into his own palm. Tony had never dreamed that a woman could possess such an accomplishment as that. He had never before conceived the possibilities of women.

The car driver came to see him, too, and looked so sorry that Tony began to feel like a martyr without quite knowing why. The car driver afterwards sent his wife to the hospital with a bag of oranges and a glass of currant jelly that had Tony's name marked on the paper. So the days had been anything but dull. When nurse had leisure time she sat by the bed and knitted with bright steel needles. She was knitting a shoe for Tony, and he had watched tht large ball of red yarn get smaller, and to-day he had watched her sew the sole to the red knitted upper. She told him that he was to be allowed to sit up to-morrow, and she had hurried to finish it.

Tony looked at her sharply, and there was a question in his big eyes. He looked out of the window where the rain was beating and running with a slow drizzle down the glass. The hospital had never seemed so lonely before; not a thing was happening. Even the little sparrows were not on the window sill, from where they sometimes looked in at Tony. He certainly felt lonely all at once. Then he looked back at nurse. She gave him the little red shoe, and mechanically he turned it over and around. The thought was shaping itself. He looked at nurse again. She was holding the reduced ball of yarn in her hand and the needles were sticking through the ball.

'When are you going to make the other one?'

Nurse knew that the question had to come. But she did not know how unprepared she was for it. She had not expected it in that way. Should she tell him? How should she frame the—the thing she had to tell? She opened her mouth to speak but no words came. She looked at him intently for just an instant—straight into his big black eyes that seemed to reproach her. He understood. He was only nine, but he understood, and he turned his face away from her on the pillow. Hastily she took up the little top, wound it and threw it.

'See, dear! See how it spins this time!'

From the face turned away from her there was no response. The features relaxed, contracted, regained the mastery, and two stinging tears crept down and sank into the pillow. The little red shoe was clutched fiercely in the two hands of the owner. A man's spirit was fighting to win, but no sound broke the silence. Only the little top hummed on the floor and went to sleep standing.

A Glimpse of Life in the West

(By Edith E. Kneeland.)

After spending a most delightful two months visiting the mountains, missions and ocean beaches of California, I had the opportunity of spending Christmas and the few following months in this country so full of natural wonders, Arizona. Being next door, so to speak, to old Mexico as well as New Mexico, Arizona partakes of many of the Mexican characteristics, and many of the ancient country's people are to be seen in all parts of the territory. It is a country of so vast extent that a full description is impossible.

The whole country is an elevated plain with great terraces and towering mountains, rent by volcanic forces in many places into tremendous chasms, one of the most famous being the Grand Canyon of Arizona, which is yearly visited by hundreds of tourists from all parts of the world. Again, in and among the mountains are seen burnt-out volcanoes and miles of lava beds, and last, but by no means least, the vast deserts stretching for hundreds of miles. The mountains are rich in minerals and it is a most refreshing experience to ride through the pine forests with which some of them are clothed, especially after a stay of any length on the desert, which, without irrigation, is too arid for agriculture of any description, but with which, it will literally 'blossom as the rose.'

It might prove of interest to some of the Montreal boys and girls to learn how a large party of us spent Christmas. When, as a cowboy told us, the mercury in his thermometer was clicking against the top of the tube and he did not know but what the thermometer would be on the roof when he returned to his 'shack,' it was really only about ninety-five in the shade, and the dryness of the air prevented our feeling any discomfort.

We began our day with the Sun. After breakfast, a carryall for the older members and six saddle horses for the younger, being brought to the door, we mounted.

A word as to our appearance for desert riding, which might not be quite 'a la mode' in our Montreal streets. We all wore large, leather-strapped Mexican sombreros, high spurred riding boots and gauntlet gloves, all khaki color, on account of the dust. Our blouses were scarlet, and divided skirts, khaki; the gentlemen dressed much the same as the ladies. Then, with rifles slung across the high Mexican saddles and whip in hand, we were ready.

The first four or five miles we kept to the roads, running through and past the ranches; the next two miles alongside an irrigating canal, fed from the Salt river, and from there on for ten miles further we went at a good fast lope over the desert towards the foothills. 'Desert' usually conveys the idea of monotony and lifelessness, but to three of us, Easterners, ('tenderfeet') it was neither.

There was both plant and animal life. Certainty the first consisted almost entirely of clumps of prickly pear and cacti, but these were all most interesting, scattered as they were, over the almost perfectly level sand, which was almost baked in the hot sun and seemed to have a crust on it, but which broke easily under the horses' feet and arose in clouds. There were many varieties of cacti, the largest being the saguaro, which grows up in the most grotesque forms and is to me somewhat suggestive of skeletons, for it is not uncommon in the desert to come across such visitors, although they are usually of cattle which have strayed from the large herds or perhaps of a horse which has possibly broken a limb in a gopher or jack-rabbit hole, and been left to die alone. Such cruelty is practiced frequently by the Mexicans, possibly from a desire to save ammunition and again, possibly it is the savage instinct showing itself.

Some portions of the desert have rather suggestive names, for example:—'Dead Man's Valley.' Probably in such a place one might travel for hundreds of miles without water, although now irrigating canals are a growing blessing to this country, which scarcely ever sees a cloudy day. It is, indeed, a land of sunshine, and, as some say, also of tan and freckles, both of which are very fashionable here.

The cacti, as all know, are covered with sharp spines which the fast little bronchos early learn to avoid. The spines are a protection to the plant, for without them they would speedily furnish food for the jack-rabbit.

On the return ride in the evening, in the brilliant moonlight, one of the party started a fire under one of these plants and a beautiful sight it was to see the fire enveloping the tall 'ghost of the desert,' burning only the sharp spines. This is sometimes done to the 'niggers' head' cactus by travellers whose water has given out. Then they make a small cup-shaped hole in the plant, which soon fills up with a thirst-quenching liquid which looks like water and satisfies the want, although somewhat unpalatable.

We saw and shot quite a number of the long-eared jack-rabbits and quail, which abount on the desert. These former the rabbit hounds take a great delight in chasing, and often the bronchos, too, will start off madly after the hounds as if enjoying the chase as well as they. The rabbit goes at top speed for perhaps two or three miles, only to be caught at last and to furnish a meal for the fleeter-footed hounds.

The leaves of the prickly pear seem to grow out from one another in an aimless fashion. This is often used as a food by the Mexicans. Near the foothills large patches of lava cover the plains and again stones of all sizes, shapes and colors. One almost waits and expects a renewed outpouring from the grim mountain peaks guarding the plain in every direction.

In the shade of an iron-wood tree we had our Christmas dinner, and for which after our long ride we were all ready.

Among people unacquainted with Arizona, the idea prevails to a great extent that it is impossible to raise fruit there, but in the Salt River Valley the yield of semi-tropical fruits is abundant to anyone understanding irrigation, and the raising of the orange, pear, fig, apricot, lemon, date, pomegranate, etc, is extensively carried on, and even now in January it is not uncommon to have fresh strawberries on the table; but a living spring in Arizona is a veritable gold mine.

A winter in this climate is one long pleasure, the days are perfect and aside from dust and sand storms once in a while, which no one minds, as they are not frequent visitors, one could ask nothing better.

The Indians are a never-ending source of interest and I have had the good fortune to see some of their wild and fantastic dances, namely, the yam and snake dances, but as this is already very lengthy, I will omit a description.

What Happened to Mr. Volt

A NEW COMPETITION.

You are all to imagine yourselves reporters for a newspaper called, let us say, the Montreal 'Morning Telegraph.'

Now we shall imagine that it happened that a great man, Mr. Volt, famous throughout the world for his discovery of an infallible way to keep small boys out of mischief, was engaged to lecture on a certain evening in January at a country town called Lawson, distant 50 miles from Montreal. His train was due to arrive at Lawson at 7.30 p.m., half an hour before the lecture should begin.

At 8.01 this message was handed into the office of the 'Morning Telegraph':

'Lawson.—The well-known Mr. Volt expected to lecture here to-night has not arrived.'

Immediately the night editor sent off a reporter to the hotel where Mr. Volt was staying during his temporary residence in Montreal to make inquiries. The reporter quickly returned with the news that Mr. Volt had left Montreal as arranged, and that a friend, Mr. Smiley, had gone with him to the station, had seen him get on the Lawson train, and had waited on the platform until the train moved out.

Further inquiries, however, made it quite certain that Mr. Volt was not on the train when it arrived at Lawson.

The night editor, feeling confident that something unusual had happened, and that if he could only have the full story in his morning's paper the success of the 'Morning Telegraph,' then a rising young paper, would be assured, summoned his three best reporters and told them to spare no expense in finding out the whereabouts of Mr. Volt, and he promised that if any one of them could send in a satisfactory account within five hours he would receive a handsome remuneration.

Now, boys and girls, you are to imagine yourselves the successful reporter who discovered that Mr. Volt was alive, but the victim of a most curious adventure. You will send in the story of that adventure a week from the day you receive this copy of the 'Witness.'

We offer a prize of a Rodgers' penknife for the best report received according to the following conditions:

NOTE VERY CAREFULLY.

The papers must be strictly original, written in ink on one side only of the paper, not more than 300 words in length, marked with the number of words and signed with the name, age and address of the writer.

The papers must be mailed to the 'Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal.'

A CLUB OF THREE.

'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' and 'Messenger' $2.00. This is a popular offer. Try it.

Puzzles

TO MAKE 64 BECOME 63 AND ALSO 65.

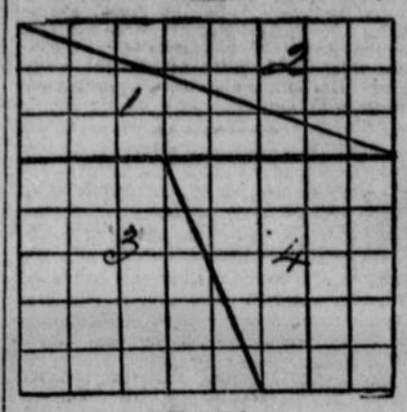


Figure 1.

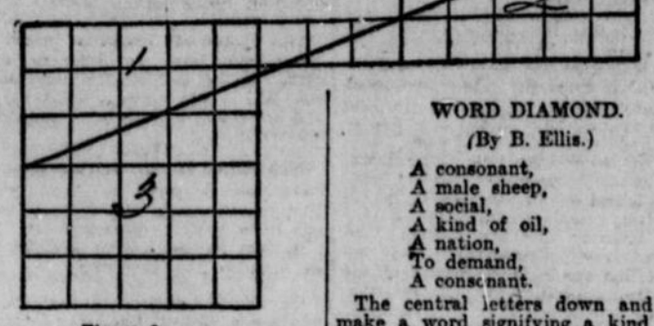
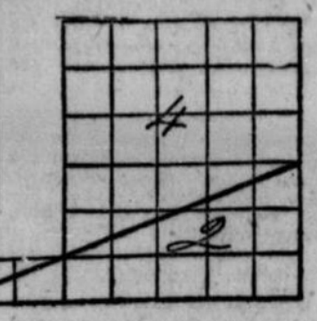


Figure 2.

For this puzzle very careful drawing and cutting will be required. Draw a square, and divide it into 64 parts, as Fig. 1.

Now, to make these 64 squares into 63, and then into 65, seems, at first sight, to be absolutely impossible; but it is not so. All that is required is to cut the large square into four parts, as shown by the thick lines in the diagram.

When these four pieces are fixed together, in the manner shown by Fig. 2, 63 squares will be found instead of 64; whilst if placed as shown in Fig. 3, there will be seen 65 squares, and not 63 as before, or 64 as originally. This seems incredible; but try it for yourselves.



WORD DIAMOND.

(By B. Ellis.)

A consonant,
A male sheep,
A social,
A kind of oil,
A nation,
To demand,
A consonant.

The central letters down and across make a word signifying a kind of oil.

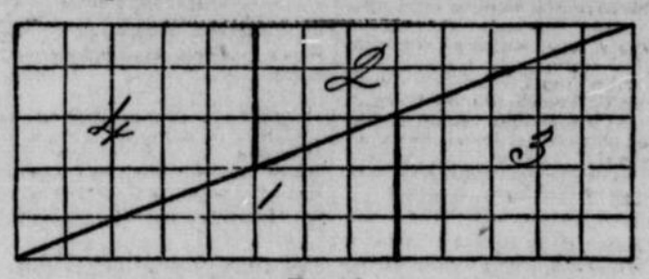


Figure 3.

AN IRISH LEGEND.

(By Harriette M. Collins, in 'Youth's Companion.')

In the Irish legend Fin MacCool was the famous giant who built the causeway from Ireland to Staffa in order that his Scotch rival—who desired to give him a beating, but who objected to getting his feet wet, might walk across to the green isle dry-shod. Few persons, however, appear to be familiar with the following legend, which is told by the peasants in certain districts, but, which, like most of the unwritten folk-lore of Erin, is fast passing out of existence:

When Fin MacCool had completed the causeway he caught a glimpse of his formidable rival in the distance, which convinced him that the tales he had heard concerning him were not exaggerated. With much trepidation Fin strode rapidly back to Ireland and confessed to his wife that, for the first time in his life, he feared he was in imminent danger of receiving an ignominious beating.

The giant's wife, who was inordinately proud of her husband and of his far-famed prowess, listened silently to his description of the mighty Scotch giant, then said, reassuringly:

'Just leave this matter to me, Fin, acushla, and I'll warrant the Scotchman will go back over the causeway quicker than he came, and will never trouble you again.'

Fin, who was more frightened than he cared to own, was glad to accept his wife's proffered assistance, and to trust her ingenuity to thwart his rival. There was no time to lose, for the ponderous footsteps of the Scotchman were already heard resounding along the causeway. With as much despatch as her portliness of person would permit the giantess dressed Fin in baby garments of monstrous dimensions, and bade him lie upon his bed in apparent helplessness. With a pleasant smile of welcome and a warning gesture she met the Scotch giant as he approached, swinging his heavy club.

'Please don't wake the baby!' she pleaded. 'He is cross and unmanagable when his sleep is broken.' Then she added: 'I expect Fin home at any moment; he will be glad to see you. Won't you come in and look at the baby while you wait for him?'

The Scotch giant, somewhat surprised to find his rival's wife so agreeable, accepted her invitation good-humoredly, and tried to make as little noise as possible with his immense feet, as he followed her to the chamber where Fin lay in his disguise, feigning slumber.

The Scotchman did not dare to approach the bed, lest he should disturb the sleeping 'child,' but standing at the threshold, he assured the proud mother in awe-struck tones, that he had never seen so fine a child before, then hastily took his leave, regretting that urgent business in Scotland demanded his immediate attention and made it impossible for him to remain longer in order to make the acquaintance of the 'baby's' father.

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.

SQUARE WORD.

At what time—to conceal—to publish—textures woven with meshes.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

CANADIAN LAKES.

(By Mrs. Gardner, Ottawa.)

These pictures represent two Canadian lakes. What are they?

No. 1.

No. 2.

Ans.—1. Great Bear Lake. 2. Lake Wollaston.

Answers received from Maggie Carmichael, Milton Pritchard, Grace Martin, Mildred May, Eva May, Bertha Taylor, M. McCarthy, C. Donne, Dorothy Heward, Walter Ford, M. J. Forrest.

NOTE.

We thank B. Ellis for sending several riddles, etc., but with the exception of the 'word diamond' they have already been published in these columns.

Advertisements.

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.

Address Subscription Department
WORLD WIDE,
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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

HE WAS IN A CLEAN, WHITE BED AND COULDN'T MOVE HIS LEGS.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Mr. John Wing, a retired tradesman of Mildenhall, Suffolk, recently celebrated his hundredth birthday.

The new Army Corps for London will consist of 1,500 officers and 35,304 men, with about 12,000 horses and 90 guns. The headquarters will be at the new St. Stephen's Barracks to be erected near the Houses of Parliament.

Already negotiations are going on for securing rooms from which to witness the coronation procession. A West End solicitor having offices on the line of route has already received an offer for the use of his office, the price mentioned being more than he pays for rent per year.

The decision of the corporation of Yarmouth to demolish a portion of the old town wall for the purpose of widening a roadway has aroused strong opposition on the part of local archaeologists. The wall dates from 1349, and is in a good state of preservation.

Robert Green, for many years the dean's verger in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, who died the other day, was an institution in himself. He had served under many bishops of London, and, as Ostrarius of the Lower House of Convocation, he had taken part in the enthronement of no fewer than four archbishops.

Taking a leaf out of the book of American railway management, the North-Eastern Railway directors propose to make most drastic alterations in the company's rolling stock. The power of the mineral traffic locomotives and the capacity of the trucks are to be increased enormously, with the result, doubtless, of a considerable saving in working expenses.

There was a time, writes a 'Westminster Gazette' correspondent, when Englishmen's shirt fronts, cuffs and collars were got up by French clear-starchers in London. Now the tables are completely turned, and shiploads of the above-named articles weekly cross and re-cross the Channel, no well-dressed Parisian putting up with French 'getting up' of his fine linen.

In the sixteenth century Joseph Hopkins, of Wednesbury, left £200, the interest of which was to be expended in providing three coats at Christmas for poor persons. The trustees eventually spent the money in the purchase of land and minerals, and the total sum now amounts to about £7,000, and this year the trustees are able to present upwards of 260 coats and dresses to aged men and women residing in the borough.

Penny-in-the-slot gas meters have been the cause of quite a curious dilemma among the Leeds tradesmen this Christmas, there being a distinct dearth of pence in the town. Leeds has now 16,-852 penny-in-the-slot meters, an increase of 1,483 since last June, and nearly £18,-000 is annually collected by the inspectors, who empty the cash-cans six times a year. These receptacles are credited with having devoured all the available supply of coppers.

The complete skeleton of a woman was discovered recently by some workmen engaged in excavations at Bourne End, Bucks, on the site of the ancient Abbey of Little Marlow. The presence of handsomely decorated tiles, bearing the coat of arms and portion of an inscription, leads to the belief that the skeleton is that of an abbess who was buried beneath the altar. The abbey was one of the smaller religious houses suppressed Henry VIII.

An ancient chapel connected with Bunyan, in King's Court, Great Suffolk street, Southwark, has been condemned as unsafe, and is doomed to demolition. Tradition has it that while the author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' was conducting religious services in a shed in Zoar street, he was frequently invited to occupy the pulpit of the chapel. On one occasion, when preaching there, his home truth so infuriated the people that he had to take refuge in a garret behind the chapel.

It is said that a cloth-of-gold underjacket will be worn by King Edward at the coronation, on which will be embroidered palm branches and the three floral emblems of England, Ireland and Scotland. On the King's stole the Cross of St. George, the Royal Crown and the rose, shamrock and thistle will be woven in gold thread. The King's cope, the most magnificent garment which will be worn, will be decorated with silver eagles and fleur-de-lis and roses; shamrocks and thistles will be worked in the general design. The fleur-de-lis has a special historical significance to the time when English kings were proclaimed rulers of France.

SCOTLAND.

Two workmen under the direction of the Master of Works of the Scottish Antiquarian Society are excavating researches at the Roman camp at Rispain.

The Isle of Man steamer 'Finella,' with many passengers on board, ran ashore during a fog near the Mull of Galloway, but was refloated with the next tide.

Mr. John Crawford, Kilbreen, Stoneykirk, found recently on his farm an enormous mushroom. It measured 2 feet 11¼ inches in circumference, and one foot broad across the top.

The people of Cromarty, where Hugh Miller was born in 1802, are not forgetful of the fact that a hundred years will soon have elapsed since his birth, and are considering how best to celebrate his centenary.

Some 450 Scottish fishing boats which have been engaged in Yarmouth herring fishery since the first of October, concluded their operations on Dec 7. The fleet earned nearly £100,000 during its absence from Scotland.

On a petition by the local authority of Paisley, Sheriff Lyell has decided that the churchyard of Paisley Abbey is overcrowded and offensive, and has forbidden further interments. Owners of graves, however, may inter cremated remains.

The North British Railway directors are about to authorize a start with the rebuilding of the entrance to Queen Street Station, Edinburgh, and the erection of a large hotel on the site occupied by the North British Station Hotel, George square.

The British Fish Oil and Guano Company's premises in Stornoway, Lewis, were destroyed by fire on the 13th ult. Large quantities of purified oil and many tons of prepared manure were burned, and of the works themselves only a few outside stores have been saved. The loss in stock alone is estimated at £5,000.

A copy of Young's 'Night Thoughts,' gifted by the poet Burns to a Closeburn woman, Kirsty Flint, whose singing had delighted him, is preserved in Dumfries Observatory; and it is said that the bed in which he was born at the 'auld clay biggin'' was removed to the farm of Dinning, in Closeburn parish.

Bo'ness Town Council has unanimously agreed to engage Mr. Washington Browne, Edinburgh, to prepare plans for the proposed free library and town hall. The estimated cost of the building is £10,000, the half being contributed by Mr. Carnegie for the library, and the other half by the council, have resolved to borrow on the security of the Harbor Transfer (Equivalent) Fund.

Several boys were amusing themselves at the St. Andrew's Golf Links by excavating a sand-hill, with the intention of forming a cave, when suddenly the roof collapsed and buried them. One of the lads, named Henry Sams, aged eight, the son of a hotel-keeper, was extricated in an exhausted condition, and died subsequently in the Cottage Hospital.

General Sir Archibald Hunter on the 5th ult. formally opened the new drill hall which has just been erected in Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow, at a cost of £13,000, for the 2nd V. B. Highland Light Infantry (Colonel J. Hammond Young (A special feature about the building is that it has an underground shooting range, where regulation ball ammunition can be used.

An inspection of the Donibristle Colliery pit, in Fifeshire, shows that the miners whose bodies were brought to the surface on Dec. 21 had made a bold struggle for life. The men cut a roadway in one direction for nine yards. Rattray, the oversman, carried a time-book, and this was used by the men as a diary in which they wrote in the dark with a blunt pencil messages to their families. They were resigned to death, and, according to one of the men, just dozed away.

A curious and interesting plan has been adopted in Glasgow by certain landlords who, having improved much of their slum property, have been naturally desirous to keep it in good condition. It consists in offering prizes to tenants who behave themselves well and pay their rent promptly. All tenants who fulfil these conditions are allowed in summer to live rent free for a fortnight, so that if they take a holiday they need not pay double rent. The plan has worked splendidly, and over sixty percent of the tenants have claimed the prize.

Some workmen engaged near Falkirk have come upon what will probably prove one of the most interesting relics of the Roman occupation of the Stirling district. It is a large stone about nineteen inches broad, ten inches thick, over four feet high, and weighing probably half a ton. It is beautifully sculptured in high relief; the ornamentation is divided into two panels, the larger one being at the top. The upper panel is completely filled by a horse and rider, the latter carrying a sword triumphantly aloft. He is arrayed in full armor, and bears a shield. The lower panel represents a naked man, a wild Celt, presumably, in a fallen condition, his shield and weapon lying beside him. The profile is perfect, and the stone is in a complete state of preservation.

Advertisements.

ARM-PIT ODORS.

These odors, which cause many Ladies such annoyance and discomfort are readily dispelled and the excessive perspiration checked by the use of

FOOT ELM.

It will not harm the most delicate or tender skin. Price, 25 cents a box at all druggists, or by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. 8

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:—

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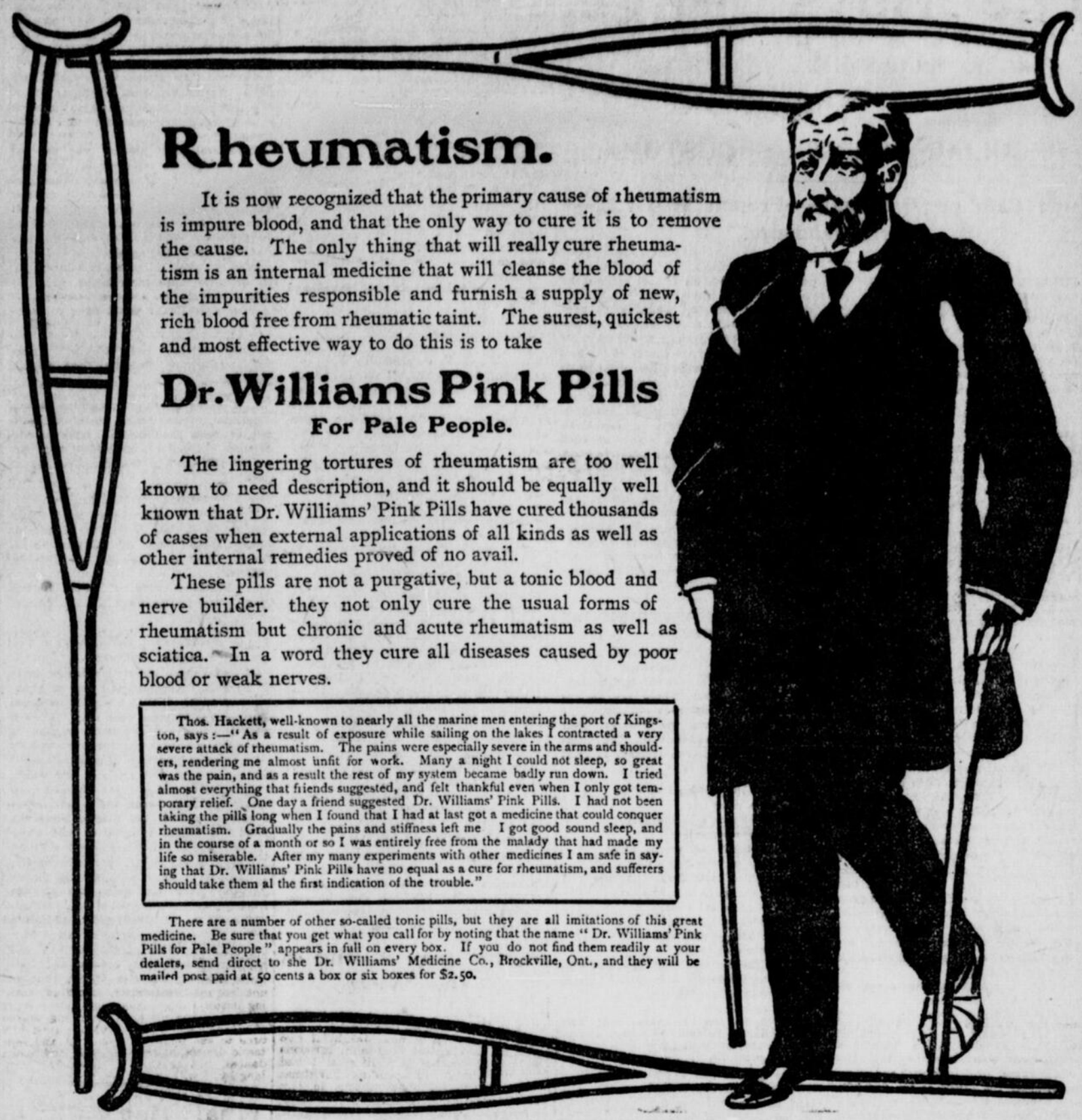

Rheumatism.

It is now recognized that the primary cause of rheumatism is impure blood, and that the only way to cure it is to remove the cause. The only thing that will really cure rheumatism is an internal medicine that will cleanse the blood of the impurities responsible and furnish a supply of new, rich blood free from rheumatic taint. The surest, quickest and most effective way to do this is to take

Dr. Williams Pink Pills

For Pale People.

The lingering tortures of rheumatism are too well known to need description, and it should be equally well known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured thousands of cases when external applications of all kinds as well as other internal remedies proved of no avail.

These pills are not a purgative, but a tonic blood and nerve builder. they not only cure the usual forms of rheumatism but chronic and acute rheumatism as well as sciatica. In a word they cure all diseases caused by poor blood or weak nerves.

Thos. Hackett, well-known to nearly all the marine men entering the port of Kingston, says:—"As a result of exposure while sailing on the lakes I contracted a very severe attack of rheumatism. The pains were especially severe in the arms and shoulders, rendering me almost unfit for work. Many a night I could not sleep, so great was the pain, and as a result the rest of my system became badly run down. I tried almost everything that friends suggested, and felt thankful even when I only got temporary relief. One day a friend suggested Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had not been taking the pills long when I found that I had at last got a medicine that could conquer rheumatism. Gradually the pains and stiffness left me I got good sound sleep, and in the course of a month or so I was entirely free from the malady that had made my life so miserable. After my many experiments with other medicines I am safe in saying that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have no equal as a cure for rheumatism, and sufferers should take them al the first indication of the trouble."

There are a number of other so-called tonic pills, but they are all imitations of this great medicine. Be sure that you get what you call for by noting that the name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" appears in full on every box. If you do not find them readily at your dealers, send direct to she Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

IRELAND.

It is stated that the Duke of Leinster will shortly leave Eton for a time in order to proceed to Australia for the benefit of his health, returning in time, it is hoped, for the summer 'half.'

Lord Roberts has accepted the Star and Badge of the Order of St. Patrick, the gift of the ladies of Ireland. The badge is set with diamonds, and the star is composed of diamonds entirely.

The death of Mr. Denis O'Loughlin, a celebrated Irish piper, occurred rather unexpectedly at Ballingarry, County Limerick, recently, at the age of 70 years. He was very popular, and was greatly respected in the district, where his musical talents were highly appreciated.

The United Irish League has secured a peaceful victory at Youghal, in the County Cork. A man named Flynn had taken up a farm on Lady Holroyd Smith's estate, from which Nicholas Crowley had been evicted. Pressure having been brought to bear on Flynn, he gave up the farm, and Crowley has been reinstated as tenant at a reduced rent.

Lord Dunboyne, who may be the next King's remembrancer, is the successor of a Catholic bishop of Cork, who, inheriting the peerage unexpectedly, and wishing to perpetuate his family, applied to Pope Pius VI. for a dispensation to retire from the episcopate and marry. The Pope replied in the severest terms of censure, whereupon Lord Dunboyne broke his vows and married a Protestant lady.

The Countess Cadogan's timely appeal to Irish peeresses to have, as far as possible, their robes for the coronation made in Ireland has already resulted in several orders for magnificent embroideries for gowns destined for the eventful day being placed at the Royal Irish School of Art Needlework, 20 Lincoln place, Dublin, where a number of hands are now busily employed in executing the commissions.

An interesting discovery has been made near Tuam, where some laborers, while turf-cutting in a bog, came on an ancient Irish corrach, or canoe, several feet below the surface, and in a fairly good state of preservation. The boat measured 52 feet in length and it has been decided to place it in the Royal Museum at Dublin. The Great Southern and Western Railway Company have provided a special double carriage for the conveyance of the corrach, and it is to be despatch from Tuam to Dublin via Limerick.

At a meeting of the Irish Industries Association, held in Dublin on Dec. 19, Captain Macartney-Filgate presented his report on his visit to the Manchester sale, and, having heard the report with reference to the proposed sale at Cork during the term of the Exhibition of 1902, the committee discussed the advisability of holding the proposed sale in connection with the exhibition of 1902. Full consideration was given to the views expressed by those ladies who preside over local industrial associations. They stated that, owing to the St. Patrick's Day sale in London, and to the heavy foreign demand for their goods, they would be short of stock, and would be unable, therefore, to have such a display of goods as would do justice to the associations over which they preside, or be worthy of exhibition for sale in such an important centre as Cork.

The death is announced of Somerset Arthur Butler, Earl of Carrick, Viscount Ikerrin and Baron Butler, at the age of 76. The late Earl was formerly in the Grenadier Guards, and served throughout the Crimean campaign. The Irish Earldom of Carrick is one which dates back very far in Irish history. In its present form, however, it was only a revival in 1748 of the older title which had, centuries before, belonged to this branch of the Butlers, which is descended from a common ancestor with the house of Ormonde. Edmond le Bottiler, who sat in parliament in 1302, by the title of Baron le Boftiler, was for his services against the Scots created Earl of Carrick Mac Griffin (in County Tipperary) in 1315, and from his second son sprang the line from which the late nobleman descended. In 1629 Sir Pierce Butler, Knight of Lismallon, was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Ikerin, a title which was the premier honor of the house until 1748, when the old title Earl of Carrick was revived in favor of the eighth Viscount. The late Earl is succeeded in the title by his cousin, Charles Henry Somerset Butler.

THE WORLD'S CENTENARIANS.

(From 'Health.')

It is not surprising that more people live to be over one hundred years old in warm climates than in the higher latitudes. The German empire, with 55,000,-000 inhabitants, has 778 centenarians. France, with 40,000,000, has 213. England has only 146, and Scotland 46. Sweden has 10, Norway, 23, Belgium 5, Denmark 2, Spain 401, and Switzerland none. Servia, with a population of 2,250,000, has 575 people over one hundred years old. It is claimed that the oldest living person, one Bruno Cotrim, living in Rio Janeiro, is one hundred and fifty years old.

RENEWAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Remember to have the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness' mailed in good time. By enclosing fifty cents along with the dollar for the 'Weekly Witness' will include 'World Wide' for 1902. See the special inducements for clubbing offer on eighth page.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ESKIMOS.

Sent out to examine the native races of the North Pacific and Arctic coasts, the Jessup North Pacific Expedition has just made a valuable anthropological report in the shape of a series of striking photographs of Eskimo tribes rarely—possibly never before—visited by whites. A full set of illustrations and measurements were made of the inhabitants of two small villages. They show many peculiar characteristics possessed by these people which are totally different from those of neighboring tribes.

The passing of the aborigines of this region, due to the encroachment of civ-

ilization and the inevitable evil influences resulting from contact with the whites, has gradually reduced the full-bred native population. It was in order, therefore, to fully preserve a true pictorial record of the various tribes of this section of our country that a series of investigations have been made.

The final results are to form a monster ethnological album, which, from the amount of the material gathered, and the scope of country covered, will be the most elaborate and comprehensive volume of its kind in existence. One of the types which have almost been isolated from outside communication is here shown.

The habitable area of these people is far inland in Arctic Alaska, east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river. They belong to two tribes, called the Koukpagmiut and Nunatagmiut. Their physical characteristics are so different that it almost warrants the supposition that they are the remnants of some lost tribe that originally emigrated from Asia. Their head measurements are particularly remarkable, on account of the low value of the length and the resultant high value of the breadth. The contrast between them and other Eskimo and Indian tribes was found to be very striking. One of the facial peculiarities is the wearing of huge round ornaments sunk deep into the chin. These are made of walrus tusks, hollowed out and stuck on by means of a composition of grease and deer's blood.

Many of their household objects were collected. They are all of the most primitive sort. Heat for their underground winter quarters is furnished by a lamp composed of stone slabs, the fuel being supplied by the drippings of a piece of blubber, suspended above, which fall into a wick of moss.

They live entirely on animal food, a great deal being eaten raw. The tabulated data and the complete scientific details of the investigations will shortly appear in the forthcoming annual publication of the 'Museum of Natural History' in New York.

DOGS THAT MAKE CALLS.

There is a little fox terrier in Milwaukee that is a very playful and affectionate little dog, and much liked by both the children and the dogs of the neighborhood. In the neighborhood there is a bull terrier that would rather play with the little fox terrier than with any of the others. So he has developed a system of calls and signals by which he lets his little friend know what is wanted. When he desires to meet his friend for a play on the grassy area in the rear of the homes of their respective masters, Mr. Dooley, the bull terrier, comes to the back door of Foxy Patsey's home and gives several peculiar barks and sometimes supplements them by scratching the door. Patsey hears him and dashes through the house with uncontrolled agitation until the door is opened, and then he speeds away with big Mr. Dooley in a grand romp. Each day this is repeated with the regularity of their mistresses' calls—without the cards.—Milwaukee 'Journal.'

Mind has been defined as 'Infinite riches in a little room.' Riches suitable to the mind may easily be required 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.

HOME DEPARTMENT

PECULIAR WEDDING CUSTOMS.

Hame Cam' our Gudeman---French W.C.T.U.---Correspondence.

PECULIAR WEDDING CUSTOMS OF SCOTTISH FISHERFOLKS.

On the east coast of Scotland the customs, among the rustics on the occasion of their marriage are very elaborate, while at the same time they are somewhat picturesque and barbarous. Although no very sentimental view of marriage is taken by these folk,still it is considered a matter of greatest moment that the festivities for the event should be on a somewhat elaborate scale. For a distance of fifteen miles along the coast, between Aberdeen and Stonehaven, there are seven fishing villages, there being thus one practically to every two miles: and here the Scot clannishness reigns to its fullest extent. Although on market days you will see fishwives on the platform, with their creels on their backs, much as you will at Edinburgh,you will never by any chance find one of these good women travelling as far as a mile inland, the whole of their travelling being bounded by the railway on the west, and the sea on the eastward.

Their exclusive habits may be instanced from the fact that a Findon man will know a Downie or a Scatsraw man from the 'twang' or accent in his speech, and this notwithstanding that the two villages are only two and four miles distant respectively. Also a Cowie wife will be able to see whether her companion in the train hails from Muchalls or Portlethen.

Then, again, although these villages lie so close to each other, their intercourse is but limited, the majority of the fishermen, confining themselves within the narrow boundaries of their bleak homes, busying themselves with their nets and boats and gear. The result of this exclusiveness is that they intermarry to an extent that in any other place would give rise to much concern, but which in this sea-girt coast causes no deterioration, mentally or physically. Truly, their mental powers are not of a high order, but physically there is not much to grumble at.

Of course, under the circumstances, the names offer but little variety, 'Christie,' 'Mason' and 'Lees' prevailing to such an extent that primitive and personal distinctions have to be adopted, the majority of the inhabitants being known by the number of his house, sometimes with,and sometimes without, the prefix of his Christian name, communications being very frequently addressed 'Jemmy Lees 22,' or even 'Mason 40,' or 'Jock 49,' as the case may be, while needless to say that nicknames bestowed by the natives themselves are very common, generally having reference to some personal or other peculiarity, much in the way that schoolboys christen their chums.

To come to the marriage customs. As a rule, the nuptials occupy three weeks, not one of which is permitted to pass without its allotted ceremony. The courtship may have been one of long standing, even years, and the girl's father may have looked with a kindly eye upon the young man; but, so soon as the contracting parties have arrived at an understanding, the prospective bridegroom, attended by two or three of his bachelor friends, must call upon the father of his sweetheart to demand her hand in marriage. Although the bachelor escort is now only a matter of etiquette, it is no doubt a survival of the days when such an escort was necessary in case the girl's father 'cut up rough,' or it was necessary to have witnesses other than the bride's friends.

The bride's father having given his consent, the happy swain, accompanied by the girl's father or brother, proceeds to the registrar to conclude the necessary legal part of the contract, in this place known as 'the booking,' which business satisfactorily accomplished,the young man gives on the following Saturday an evening party as a formal acknowledgment of the betrothal and the forthcoming wedding, this terminating the end of the first three weeks. On the following Monday, the bride-to-be and her mother proceed to the town to purchase the wedding outfit; and on the following Saturday, which closes the second week, the bride, with bridesmaids on the one hand, and the bridegroom with attendant grooms on the other, go on a house-to-house visiting round, to invite the guests to the wedding.

On the Tuesday of the third and last week of single life the bride,with her maids, visits her future home, where together they make and bake the bread for the marriage feast. On the following evening the party, confined to the male sex, is given by the father of the bride, the ladies being only invited to inspect the wedding presents, which are set out in the houses of the bride and bridegroom. In these crockery ware plays a very important part, the walls and all other places being nearly covered with plates, dishes, and so on. When this display has been enjoyed to the full, on the following evening, first the bridegroom's and then the bride's presents are conveyed to the new home of the couple.

The two following days are distinguished by some curious ceremonies. On the night of the first the feet of the bride are washed by her maids in her mother's house; while in the bridegroom's his friends perform the same office for him.

On the last Saturday, which is the wedding-day, while the young men run up gay flags over the bridegroom's house, the bride goes to church under the charge of the best man, and his companion, the bridegroom, carrying a wand with a blue ribbon, following, accompanied by the two bridesmaids. When the wedding-knot has been tied, the newly-made bride is escorted to her new home, where she is duly installed as housewife by having an oaten bannock broken over her head, the day being concluded by festivities.

On the following day, the Sunday, the couple are escorted to church by their relatives, this being known as the 'kirking,' which concludes the ceremonies incidental to a wedding among the fisher-folk on the eastern coast of Scotland.—W.N.B., in the 'Illustrated London News.'

'HAME CAM' OUR GUDEMEN AT E'EN.'

(Mr. W. Mitchell, of Westmount, Que., very kindly sends the following song recently asked for by one of our readers. Mr. Mitchell says: 'There are various readings of this humorous old song. The version I have given was first published by Herd in his collection, 1769. The words and music first appeared together in print in the 'Museum.')

Hame cam' our gudeman at e'en
And hame cam' he.
And there he saw a saddle horse
Where horse sudna be.
Oh, how's this? and what's this?
And wha's may he be?
How cam' this horse here
Without the leave o' me?
Ye silly blind doited carle,
And blinder may ye be,
It's but a bonnie milk cow
My Minnie sent to me.
Milk cow! quo' he; aye, milk cow, quo' she;
O far hae I ridden and farer hae I gaen,
But a saddle on a milk cow,
Saw I never nane.

Hame cam' our gudeman at e'en
And hame cam' he
And there he saw a siller gun
Where nae sic gun sud be.
How's this? and what's this?
And how cam' this to be?
How cam' this gun here
Without the leave o' me?
Ye stupid auld doited carle
Ye're unco' blind I see;
It's but a bonnie parritch stick,
My Minnie sent to me.
Parritch stick! quo' he; ay, parritch stick,
quo' she;
Far hae I ridden and meikle hae I see,
But siller mounted parritch sticks,
Saw I never nane.

Hame came' our gudeman at e'en,
And hame cam' he;
And there he saw a feather cap
Where nae cup sud be.
How's this? and what's this?
And how cam 'this to be?
How cam' this bannet here,
Without the leave o' me?
Ye're a silly auld dotard bodie,
And unco' blind, I see;
It's but a tappit clocken hen,
My Minnie sent to me.
A clocken hen! quo' he; ay, a clocken hen,
quo' she:
Far hae I ridden, and farer hae I gaen,
But white cockades on clocken hens,
Saw I never nane.

Hame cam' our gudeman at e'en,
And hame cam' he;
And there he saw a pair o' buits
Where nae buits sud be.
How's this? and what's this?
And how cam' this to be?
How cam' these buits here
Without the leave o' me?
Ye silly blind doited carle,
And blinder may ye be,
It's but a pair o' water stoups
My Minnie sent to me.
Water stoups! quo' he; ay, water stoups,
quo' she;
Far hae I ridden, and meikle hae I seen
But siller spurs on water stoups,
Saw I never nane.

Hame cam' our gudeman at e'en,
And hame cam' he
And there he saw a man,
Where nae man sud be.
How's this? and what's this?
And how cam' this to be?
How cam' this man here
Without the leave o' me?
Ye stupid auld doited carle,
Ye're unco' blind, I see,
It's but a bonnie milkmaid,
My Minnie sent to me.
Milkmaid! quo' he; ay, milkmaid, quo she:
Far hae I ridden and meikle hae I seen,
But whiskers on milkmaids,
Saw I never nane.

Ben the house gaed the gudeman,
And ben gaed he.
And there he spied a Hieland plaid
Where nae plaid sud be.
How's this? and what's this?
And how cam' this to be?
How cam' the plaid here
Without the leave o' me?
Oh, hooly, hooly, my gudeman,
And dinna anger'd be
It cam' wi' cousin McIntosh
Frae the north countrie.
Your cousin! quo' he; aye, cousin, quo' she
Blind as ye may jibe me I've sight enough to see,
Ye're hidin' tories in the house
Without the leave o' me.

W. C. T. U. MEETING.

ALCOHOL NOT NEEDED IN MEDICINE.

A drawing-room meeting under the auspieces of the French W.C.T.U., was held in Montreal on the 17th, at the residence of one of the members. About thirty ladies were present. The programme was a budget of information. First the president's address (always full of encouragement), then an address by Madame Bruneau, and the presentation of a chart showing the increase or decrease in the consumption of intoxicants in different lands during the past ten years. Canada drinks less alcohol and wine, but more beer. Mrs. (Dr.) Dalpé read a translation of a learned article by Dr. Waugh of Chicago, on 'alcohol not needed in medicine.' Here are some of the points: Alcohol is used as a stimulant in fevers. It does not sustain either the heart or the respiration, and is not to be depended on for this purpose. Digitalis and strychnine give effects that are not disputed, and with these agents at our command, in reliable and convenient shape, we can have no need for alcohol. As a food alcohol cannot replace the most essential elements of the dietary, the albumenoids; it simply favors the production of fat. Alcohol is used as an analgestic, to relieve the pain of colic, but it is slower than chloroform or ether internally, and less lasting than cannabis. To break up a chill, the hot toddy is much less effective than hot capsicum tea, or even camphor or sugar in hot water. A nursing mother does not require wine or malt liquors to enable her to nurse her babe. A glass of beer causes the breast to fill up at once, and mothers accustomed to it find it difficult to nurse their children without the stimulus, until they have discontinued it long enough for this effect to subside. Alcohol makes swill milk, not the healthy secretion that is supplied by good food. There is to-day but one reason for the continued use of alcohol—men use it because they love it.

Mrs. Waycott, superintendent of parlor meetings, spoke of the two-fold benefit of such gatherings. First, for the society women who would not attend a regular business meeting, but whom we here meet on their own ground; and the busy mother who cannot spare the time for business meetings, but who will make a special effort to be present at an occasional gathering of this kind. Madame Massicotte sang very sweetly in French. Madame Amaron read a leaflet entitled 'Why should I belong to the W.C.T.U.?'

A petition asking for the separation of liquor from grocery stores was presented and signed by all. Five new members were added to the Union. A collection was taken for 'l'Aurore.'

The Corresponding Secretary.

'A Lady' asks: Could any reader let me know who is the author of a poem entitled the 'Ode of Life,' from which the following is an extract:

'The victories of right
Are born of strife,
There were no day were there no night,
Nor without dying, life,
There only doth right triumph when wrong
Is mightiest and most strong,
There were no good, indeed, were there no ill.'

Also, the name of the poem, and of its author, of which the following is an extract:

'Some dream that they can silence when they will,
The storm of passion, and say, 'Peace be still.'
But such a form of words even when addressed
To the wild waves or wilder human breast
Implies authority which never can,
And never ought to be the will of man.'

(To the Readers of the Home Department.)

The members of the Sunshine Society are doing a noble work. What a happy world this would be were everyone to carry their motto, 'Pass it on,' into practice. I have just been thinking how easily we can help onward this good work.

Dear sisters, we all subscribe for some religious magazines, don't we? We welcome the New York 'Weekly Witness' and 'Sabbath Reading,' and enjoy them very much. Now, when we finish reading those magazines, we should lay them away carefully so that they will not become soiled or torn, and when we have five or six copies, send them to the secretary of the Sunshine Society, to be distributed among those needing good literature.

We can easily do this. It will only take a few minutes to get the papers ready for their journey; and a few cents for postage. We shall never miss the cents. The Bible tells us that 'he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.' The Lord always pays back with compound interest. I always feel sorry when I see thoughtless people tearing up good religious papers. It is surely a sin to destroy anything which would give comfort or pleasure to a fellow-creature.

There are many persons who are too poor to subscribe for a paper, who will eagerly welcome those silent messengers of ours. Let us send them forth on their mission, sisters, and pray that some of them may prove the means, under God, of leading some soul out of darkness into glorious light. Let us all—

'Pass our good things on to others,
Strive to make them happy, too,
Help our sisters, and our brothers,
'Tis what Christ would have us do.'

ANNIE.

P.E.I.

P.S.—'Deborah' and 'Elizabeth,' your letters were very comforting, and helpful. Come again.

C. B.—Your question concerning insects on plants has been passed on to Mrs. Jack, who conducts the 'Garden Talks' in the 'Witness.' You will probably find the answer you want in that department next week.

POEMS RECEIVED.

The following readers have most kindly sent copies of 'The Evergreen Shore':—A. Shields, Bessie Jose, Mrs. George Burke, J. P. Buchan. Mrs. R. H. Proctor, 'Prairie.'

An additional copy of 'The Starless Crown' was also received from a 'Reader of the 'Witness.'

SELECTED RECIPES.

FRUIT JELLIES.

All jellies made of gelatine are likely to be insipid. To prevent this use an abundance of fruit. A mild lemonade hardened with gelatine makes a poor jelly. Allow a third of a package of gelatine to make a pint and a half of jelly. For a lemon jelly use a third of a package of gelatine soaked for two hours in half a cup of cold water. When it is soaked add the grated yellow peel of one large lemon and a half cupful of boiling water. Add finally, when the gelatine is soaked a cupful of cold water and the juice of two lemons, with a cupful of sugar. Strain the mixture twice,squeezing the peel to allow what coloring matter and flavor there are to go through the strainer.

To make a tutti-frutti jelly, add to a pint of lemon jelly a cupful of mixed fruit and nuts, consisting of almonds and walnuts minced, and dates, bananas and sweet orange pulp cut into bits, or mix almonds shredded, candied cherries, preserved pineapple, orange and banana pulp, all cut in bits.

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 work is nothing new. It is simply Christian living, by the old rule of doing good as we have opportunity. Some can do much, others little, but if the spirit of the Sunshine creed is adopted all can do something to make the world about them a little happier than they find it. Some find their opportunities for scattering sunshine among the poor, others among the rich who, oppressed by their particular cares or sometimes 'shut-in' by illness, often need cheering quite as much. One can do something to lighten the home burdens and carry brightness along the daily path; another can go into the hospitals, or the homes of the poor, or visit the friendless and lonely. . . . . Because you can give little is really the greatest reason you should join the Sunshine ranks. A dime alone is not much, but fifty dimes can do wonders. There are many who can give only thought or prayer, but that, if 't is earnest, is one of the best gifts of all. Others can give money to help good work along; but those who give daily of their energy give of themselves, and are powers for good.

—Contributed.

LIVING AND GIVING.

There's nothing so easy as living,
When we've learned the way to live—
And nothing so easy as giving,
When the heart is willing to give.

And our load isn't hard to bear,
If we follow the light within,
For the good is everywhere,
And there is no sorrow and sin.

We have lots to give if we give it,
And no matter how poor we seem,
The Gospel of Truth, if we live it,
Will drive away poverty's dream.

The way to receiving is giving,
However so little it be;
And love is the keynote of living,
The love that makes everyone free.
—J. Ransome Bransby, in the 'American Mother.'

HOW SUNSHINE SPREADS.

A lady from Auburn, N.S., writes to the secretary of the Westmount Branch:

My Dear Miss Macdonald:

May I trouble you a little? If you would kindly send some literature to Mr. J. D. Fraser, Windermere, B.C., for the reading room, it would be very acceptable. Windermere is a mining place. If the numbers of 'Girls' Realm' have not been sent out, I would be glad to have them. All the literature we receive is passed on and on again. Books are not easy to get here, and all we know of a good many are the press notices. I shall write and send something to the invalid at West Gore, and I hope Sunshine will spread till it brings the millennium. With every good wish for the success of your work, I remain, yours very sincerely,

(Mrs.) A. H. SIMONDS.

This week, members of the Westmount Sunshine Society began teaching the children in the Protestant Infants' Home, Guy street. Both teachers and taught enjoyed the beginning, and it is intended to devote a part of each week-day, except Saturday, to the work. The committee of the institution has expressed gratitude to the society for undertaking the work. The members volunteering for this week are: Miss B. Dougall, Miss Madge Dougall, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Wheatley.

A collection of kindergarten 'gifts,' to interest and instruct the little ones, is being made. This idea really sprang from the kind donation of money from a 'shut-in,' which has been used in this way for the pleasure and benefit of the children.

The 'At Hame' which is to be held in Victoria Hall, on Feb. 13, promises to be interesting and enjoyable. A debate on 'which can spread the most sunshine—the club woman or the stay-at-home woman,' will be the chief feature of the programme; there will also be music and refreshments.

The next meeting of the Westmount branch will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 3.30 p.m., in Victoria Hall, as the attendance has grown rather too large for drawing-room gatherings. Members are requested to watch the Sunshine column for notices, as cards will not be sent out.

The following contributions of literature are gratefully acknowledged: From the Westmount police force, a timely donation of illustrated Christmas and other numbers of the 'Army and Navy,' 'Sphere,' 'Empress,' (Calcutta), and 'World Wide.' A very generous donation of five years' 'Outlook'; two years' 'Popular Science Monthly'; two years' 'Forum,' and four years' 'Scribner's,' charges prepaid, from Miss Cradon, Ste. Agathe: Christmas illustrated numbers from E. M. Renouf, bookseller; bound books from Miss Golding; magazines, papers, etc., from Mr. Cross, of the Congregational College; Misses E. and J. Stewart, Grafton, Ont.; Mrs. Geo. Shorey, Napanee, Ont.; Frank Baigne, Belwood, Ont.; Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Rush, Mr. C. B. Powter, Mrs. A. McKee, Miss Strachan, Miss Eva Simpson (St. Hippolyte street), Mrs. Hayr, and from N. Whittaker, Ontario street; also from helpers signing no name. A 'Shut-in' sends a donation for Sunshine.

The secretary would be glad to receive numbers of the 'Canadian Housekeeper,' 'Canadian Magazine' and Toronto 'Ladies' Magazine.'

Donations of literature should be addressed to Westmount Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount Park; letters for the secretary, to Miss Macdonald, 4630 St.Catherine street, Westmount. Will the correspondent from Stratford be so very good as to write again, the address given having become mislaid?

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Belgian Government has offered a prize of 1,000 francs for the best picture illustrating the evil of intemperance.

Dr. John G. Paton's portrait is to be painted by the best artist available and placed in the Assembly Hall, Melbourne.

Mr. Rider Haggard, in his last book describes a personally conducted party in Palestine, one member of which carried a hammer and smashed the carvings of marble capitals for keepsakes.

New York city spends $12,000 yearly on its deaconess work. It has the largest body of visiting deaconesses in the world and its training school is of high grade. Sheltered now in a rented building, steps toward a permanent situation are in contemplation in the near future.

Fourteen Gospel cars are now at work in England. Towards the last, the 'Immanuel,' which has been dedicated at West Bromwich, Mr. J. Botteley has given £100. It will work in the spiritually destitute parts of the Birmingham and Shrewsbury district. The first car was dedicated sixteen years ago by the Rev. Thomas Champness.

A book that can be hidden under a half-penny piece is the New Testament just issued by Mr. W. Tylar, Birmingham. It contains 420 pages, but is only a quarter of an inch thick, and weighs only twenty-six grains. Mr. Tylar calls it the smallest book in the world. It is clearly readable with the aid of the magnifying glass supplied with it.

Superstition still exists in Cornwall. A woman recently wrote from a village to a lady residing in a town saying there was somebody in the village who had been 'ill-wished,' and was in consequence likely to die. She had heard that there was a white witch in the town who, for a consideration, might be willing to provide the sufferer with a charm.

It is said that 1,000,000 postal cards have been sent out from Beyrout with an appeal in the Syriac language for universal prayer in behalf of Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka. Each card has a picture of the two women weeping, guarded by brigands. Apparently there is quite as great interest in the Orient as in this country concerning the fate of these Christian sufferers. The honor of the American Government and the safety of her citizens abroad require that these brigands and those responsible for their acts should be punished.

There is no national workshop, says the Rev. Charles Cook, speaking of gambling in England, such as Woolwich Arsenal or Portsmouth dockyard, in which you may not see every day—as the men leave for their midday meal—a number of bookmakers waiting to fleece their deluded victims. An illustration of the ruin caused by betting will be found in the Liverpool clerk whose defalcations amount to £170,000. T. H. Simpson, general manager of the Bank of Liverpool, says :—'It is believed that this large sum has been lost by him in betting transactions.' 'Who found it?' is the question. The answer, 'The "bookmaker."'

A thousand Salvationist missionaries could be advantageously employed in South Africa, according to Commissioner Kilbey, who has been in London consulting the General on the prospects of extending the work in that country. 'The triumphs which surrounded the pioneers of Christianity in South Africa could be equalled, if not eclipsed, by these same Salvationist officers if they would but give themselves up to this work,' he adds. 'To the native there is nothing like the bright, attractive services of the Salvationists; and if we get hold of the natives in the town locations, and get them saved, they will go back to their kraals when their time of service has expired, taking the message of salvation with them.'

Among the Rev. J. W. Horsley's mementos of those who have come under his care as a prison chaplain, the most unique and touching is a piece of white canvas on which the Lord's Prayer has been worked in a woman's hair. Mr. Horsley had to deal with a widow, already several times imprisoned for drunkenness. He pointed out to her the terrible ruin to which her life was hastening. She was much moved and vowed to reform if after leaving prison she were enabled to emigrate. She went abroad, married again, and proved an exemplary wife. One day came a letter from her new husband speaking her praises, and saying how from her beautiful head of fair hair, cut short in prison, but now grown long again, she had worked the Lord's Prayer to send as a gift to her benefactor.

An interesting article on 'Religion in Spain' has appeared in the 'Church Times.' The writer, who knows the country well, remarks that it would be difficult to exaggerate the anti-clerical feeling. The Church is strong in the Basque provinces—Navarre, Aragon, Catalona, and Old Castille. Burgos, Vittoria, and Pampeluna are Catholic strongholds. But there is a very different tale to tell of the large towns in the South. Andalusia in particular is not in the least under clerical influence. Bitter as the hostility to the religious orders may be in France, it is child's play to the feeling shown in Spain. There, as elsewhere, it is the Jesuits who attract the largest amount of hatred. A caricature of a Jesuit at a music-hall in the south is sure to bring thunders of applause, and in conversation with the people one is often told that the Jesuits are at the bottom of the present unfortunate condition of the country.—'British Weekly.'

A year and a half ago, all Christian schools of Japan suffered grave injury from a decree of the Education Department, which withdrew from them government recognition, along with such privileges as they had till then enjoyed in common with the national schools. The missionaries decided rather to forego the favor of the government than to give up their religious instruction—a course which has now met with its reward, for, by a recent decree, the previous status of the Christian schools has been restored; and their pupils, on passing the final examination, are again entitled to attend higher grade schools, a privilege which includes partial exemption from military service. In consequence of this readjustment, the number of pupils in the mission schools has nearly doubled.—'Calwer Missionsblatt.'

THE BLIND BOY AND THE BOXERS.

An Ontario subscriber who thirteen years ago, through the 'Northern Messenger,' became interested in the Rev. W. H. Murray's school for the blind in Pekin, asks that the following interesting letter be reproduced in the 'Witness.' It was sent to the Glasgow 'Herald' by Miss Gordon Cumming, who received it last summer:

Choutsun.

Dear Miss Cumming.—Knowing what a deep interest you take in the school at Pekin for the Chinese blind, I thought you would like to have an account of an interview I have had with one of the pupils, Master Li. Last summer I heard my

Advertisements.

A minister's wife in Buffalo writes:

"Our church was encumbered with a mortgage. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST seemed to offer a chance to accomplish something for the work, and I took the matter to the Ladies' Aid Society. I proposed that each member should enter her subscription, and try to secure other names. My plan was received enthusiastically. In addition to our own members we obtained subscriptions from many not connected with the church. Everywhere we went we talked JOURNAL and church mortgage. Soon we had subscriptions enough to reduce the mortgage considerably, and with very little work."

What this one woman did thousands can do for their church, or for themselves. Write to

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia

protégé had been cruelly murdered, and for months I dreaded the time when I should have to meet his parents, and more especially the people of his village, who had been so strongly opposed to his going. Thank God that trial has been spared me, for he reached home safe and sound, and was there to welcome me, and oh! what a welcome it was no pen could describe; for several minutes neither of us could speak. The blind lad held my hands tightly and pressed them to his bosom with his right hand, and with the other hand stroked my face again and again; at last he burst out in tears, and said, 'By our heavenly Father's great grace we have met again even on earth; how good, how kind God has been to us all.' For hours we sat together and talked about the wonderful way God had preserved his life and helped him to return home, a journey of over 300 miles. At the time of the troubles Mr. Murray (for the greater safety of his blind scholars) removed them to the old school buildings, and being obliged himself by the Chinese authorities to seek refuge in the British Legation, he obtained a band of soldiers to act as guard for his schools. For what followed I give Master Li's own account. Master Li said: 'On June 13, after Mr. Murray had to leave us, the soldiers appeared friendly, and told us not to be afraid; if the Boxers came they would protect us. On the same day, while the clock struck eight p.m., these soldiers suddenly all left the place. We wondered why, and together knelt down and asked God to send us his angels to defend us. Just after the clock struck nine I heard the first bang at the front door; it was soon burst open, and the Boxers rushed in like madmen, making a dreadful noise. There were 28 of us in the schoolroom. I do not know what became of the others. I pray God has saved them also. Six of us ran into the back yard, where we knew there was an old shed all in ruins. It had not been used for years. We hid ourselves inside that place. We heard the Boxers yelling and carrying off the furniture, but nobody came into our shed. We did not move or even whisper, but just kept quiet, only feeling each other, and we heard each other breathing. When the Boxers had taken all the goods and other articles away they set fire to the building, and we then heard nothing more of them; still we were afraid to move or leave our hiding place. The fire burnt the front gate, Mr. Murray's rooms, school-room, and chapel, but did not cross the court to the kitchen or our shed. The next morning (June 14) we ventured to whisper to each other, and decided to go and try to find some water, for we all felt dreadfully thirsty—our mouths so dry. In the kitchen we found 12 small loaves (about six loaves equal one pound), two each, and water as much as we could drink; we also found a few cash, but heard nothing of the 22 other scholars. We six resolved to try and find our way to our homes. We went out by the back door, and met some people, who taunted us, saying: "You will never again want to learn the foreign devils' books. All the foreign devils are killed, and the Boxers will kill all those who belonged to them, so make haste, or they will catch and kill you." We made no reply, but went quietly on groping our way, and never once rested until we got outside the city gates, about four miles from the school. On the way many knew from where we came, and called us "erh-kuei-tzu" (that is, secondary devils). When we were outside the gates we rested; having had no sleep all night, we felt very tired. One of our party was a small boy of eight years. He was formerly a beggar, and had no parents, and had been in school only two months. He would not go further with us, but said he would go begging again. That day we walked another twelve miles, when at night we crept under a doorway and slept. The next day another of our party left us because he was near his home. Now, the rest of us were all Shantung men, and determined to travel together. Alas, at noon, we lost two of our number. They got separated from us, and we never met again. (I have since heard that these two boys, also of our "B. M. S.," arrived home safely.) Now we two promised never to leave each other until we reached our homes in Shantung, so we held each other by the hand. I arrived home on June 30, just seventeen days from Pekin.' I asked Master Li where he left his companion. He said: 'My friend is forty years old, just double my age, so I went home with him first, I being the stronger. His house is fifty miles from mine. His people were delighted to see him, but were very frightened that the Boxers would come any day and kill them. They wanted to see me home, but that was more dangerous. Nobody knew me, and I went from day to day begging my food, and the people always took me for a beggar; most were kind and gave us bread and water, and we slept in the doorways. At one place I met with a very kind man, really just like the "Good Samaritan" of the Testament. This good man gave me some "Hsiao-mi (that is, bird seed or millet), onions, and bean cake, and a nice place to sleep upon. . . . When I was leaving, having thanked him for his goodness, he was very strange, and said: 'You must leave your "Ch'ien-ta-tzu" (a small canvas bag carried over the shoulder by nearly every Chinaman while on the road). I told him it was an old one and empty, that I felt it too small to leave in return for all his kindness. However, I left it. I had not gone many steps when he called me back, and said: "Take your bag, I don't want it." When I took it, to my surprise it was quite heavy. The good man had put into it 1,000 cash (about 1s 4d), also some bread and a piece of pickled turnip. I think that man must have been a Christian, but I was afraid to ask any questions because others (Boxers) might hear me.' I asked Master Li what they did when he reached his home. 'Ah,' he said, 'didn't they make a fuss. The front door was locked. I knocked and called out: "Kai-men" (open the door). They knew my voice at once, and grandmother, mother, father and sister (this sister has since died from fright when they heard the Boxers were coming) all came out to welcome me. My feet were sore, and the weather burning hot, and oh! I was so thankful to get once more into my home. Nearly all the village people came to see me. I told them it was all our heavenly Father's goodness, and many in the village now believe in God and want to learn how to worship him.' Master Li is most anxious to return to Pekin, and talked of begging his way back. I have promised just as soon as the roads are safe for travel I will gladly send him. He is full of praise of the school, and of Mr. and Mrs. Murray's kindness. At our Christian Endeavor meeting he read a portion from the Gospel of St. Matthew. It was most interesting, for none of our people had seen a blind man read before. I had the gospel in my museum for show, and was glad to let them see it was of real use. I hope you will pray for Master Li and the many other poor blind in China that they, like him, may be led to see Jesus, the true light of the world and the light of their souls. I trust I have not wearied you with so long an account, but I was anxious to give it as nearly as possible from notes I made while Master Li was speaking, and have found it extremely difficult to curtail. Believe me to remain, yours faithfully,

WM. A. WILLS.

TWO COMANCHE EVANGELISTS.

No better illustration could be given of the manner in which the Indians of the south-west are turning into the straight and narrow path, than a little incident witnessed in a restaurant at Lawton recently. An Indian, a large man of mature years, a Kiowa half-breed, entered. He was dressed like a white man, and had an intelligent appearance; but he seemed nervous and ill at ease about something. The place was crowded with a hurrying lot of business men, anxious to get back to their work. Heads were turned toward the red man, as he seated himself at one of the crowded tables. Finally he seemed to pull himself together, and raising his hands above the table, he looked around the board, saying:

'Me Jesus man.' He than proceeded to say the simple words of blessing the food. The incident touched all who were present.

There are a number of Indian Christians of the Wichita and Comanche tribes spreading the light of the Gospel in the foot hills of the Wichita Mountains. Camp meetings are now taking the place of medicine dances, and are carried on with the same fervor which has heretofore characterized the wild dances. The Comanches are led by Big Eagle and his squaw, both converts for the past five years. They are not accompanied by any white people, and carry on their work in a simple but effective manner. Some of the half-breeds who were present say that as many as fifty converts are made at a single meeting.—W. R. Draper, in the 'Christian Herald.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Feb. 9.

THE SIN OF LYING.

Acts v., 1-11.

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

Golden Text.—Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor.—Eph. iv., 25.

A MIRACLE OF JUDGMENT.

The disciples of the primitive Church were marked for their sincerity and piety. They seemed to be all exceedingly good, but there were hypocrites among even them, whose hearts were not right in the sight of God. There is, and there always will be, a mixture of bad with good in the best societies this side of heaven; the tares will grow among the wheat until the harvest come. It was to the praise of the disciples that they came up to that perfection which Christ recommended to the rich young man; for they sold what they had, and gave to the poor. But even that which seemed faultless was capable of being turned into a cloak and cover of hypocrisy. The signs and wonders which the apostles wrought had hitherto been all of mercy. But now comes in a miracle of judgment, and we have here an instance of severity following those of goodness, that God may be both loved and feared.

THE SIN OF ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA.

They were ambitious of being thought eminent disciples. They would pass for some of the most fruitful trees in the vineyard of Christ. They sold a possession, and brought the money, as Barnabas did, to the apostles' feet, that they might not seem to be behind the very chief of believers. It was done at a religious service, and as a religious offering. This was the notoriety that Ananias desired. It was commendable, and so far it was right in the rich young man that he should not pretend to follow Christ where, if it come to a pinch, he knew that he could not come up to his terms, but he went away sorrowful. Ananias and Sapphira had the credit of being disciples, when really they could not come up to its standard, and so were a discredit to their profession.

A DIVIDED HEART.

They sold the land, and, perhaps, then, under a momentary zeal, designed to dedicate the whole to pious uses, but when the money was received their hearts failed them, and they kept back part of the price, because they loved the money. They thought it was too much to part with at once, and though all things were now common, yet it would not long continue so, and what should they then do if they should leave themselves nothing in a time of need. They could not take God's word that they should be provided for, and thought they would play a wiser part and lay up a part for a rainy day. Thus they thought to serve God and mammon—God, by bringing part of the money to the apostles' feet, and mammon by keeping the other part themselves. Their hearts were divided; so were they found faulty. They halted between two. They thought to deceive the apostles, and laid the money down as if it were all. They dissembled with God and his Spirit, with Christ and his Church. This was the sin of which they were guilty.

THE ORIGIN OF HIS SIN.

Satan filled his heart. He not only suggested it to him, but hurried him on with resolution to do it. Whatever is contrary to the good Spirit proceeds from the evil Spirit, and those hearts are filled by Satan in which worldliness reigns. He is said to have lied to the Holy Ghost, because the apostles were inspired by and possessed with the gifts and powers of the Spirit; because the Church was the temple of God, filled with the Holy Spirit; and because he professed to be moved by the Spirit to do an act of self-sacrifice, when he only wished to make a fair show in the flesh. The Spirit may have moved him to a cause of beneficence in response to which he sold and devoted the property, and then proved false by secretly withholding a part and hypocritically pretending to give the whole. Those who boast of good works they never did, or promise good works they never do, come under the guilt of Ananias's lie.

HOW THE SIN WAS AGGRAVATED.

While it remained—when it remained, did it not remain thine? The form of the question is one which would be followed by an affirmative answer. Was it not in thine own power—at thy discretion to do with the money as it pleased thee? Ananias acted freely, and was not under obligation to do it. God had not commanded it, nor had the apostles demanded it. It is evident that the community of goods was not compulsory, neither was it unusual among the disciples. Many are led to gross lying by reigning pride and affectation of the applause of men, particularly in works of benevolence to the poor. They wish to seem in the eyes of men better and more liberal than they really were. Even charity is defiled when it is marked by hypocrisy.

DEATH OF ANANIAS.

And Ananias, hearing these words, fell down and gave up the ghost. All this guilt is charged upon him. Why hast thou conceived this thing in thine heart? Though Satan filled his heart to do it, yet he is said to have conceived it in his own heart. We cannot extenuate our sins by laying the fault of them upon the devil. He tempts, but he cannot force us. It is of our own lusts that we are drawn away and enticed. The evil thing, whatever it may be, that is said or done, the sinner has conceived it in his own heart, and, therefore, is to be held responsible for it. The apostles might have been imposed upon by the falsehood, for they were but men; but be not deceived, God is not mocked. If we think to put a cheat upon God, we shall prove in the end to have put a fatal cheat upon our own souls.

THE FATE OF SAPPHIRA.

Then follows the reckoning with Sapphira, the wife. She came into the place where the apostles were, which, as it would seem, was Solomon's porch. She came in about three hours after, expecting no doubt to share in the general thanks for her assenting to the sale of the land, for she knew not what had been done. It was strange that nobody ran to tell her of the sudden death of her husband. Or she may have been from home.

Peter said to her, 'Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much,' naming the sum which Ananias had brought. 'Was that all you received, and had you no more for it?' 'No,' said she, 'we had no more.' Ananias and his wife had agreed to tell the same story, and nobody could disprove it. Sentence is passed upon her that she should partake in her husband's doom.

THE SEVERITY OF THE PUNISHMENT.

It may seem to the mind of some that the punishment of Ananias and Sapphira was severe in the extreme. But it cannot be doubted that it was perfectly just. It was designed to maintain the honor of the Holy Ghost, so lately poured out upon the apostles in order to the setting up of the Gospel Kingdom. It was a direct affront which was put upon the Holy Spirit, as if he could be easily deceived, and it had a direct tendency to invalidate the apostles' testimony; for, if they could not by the Spirit discover this fraud, how, then could they by the Spirit discover the deep things of God which they were to reveal to the children of men? It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that the credit of the apostles' gifts and powers should be supported and upheld even at this expense, and also that others should be deterred from like presumptions, now at the beginning of this dispensation.

THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT.

The sentence against both Ananias and Sapphira executed itself. There needed no executioner. A killing power went along with Peter's word, as sometimes a healing power did, for the God in whose name he spake 'kills and makes alive.' They simply fell down straightway at his feet, and gave up the ghost. Some sinners God makes quick work with, but with others he bears long. No doubt there are good reasons for this wide difference, but he is not accountable to us for them, whatever they may be. Secret things belong to God, and there let them rest. Many instances there are of sudden death which are not to be looked upon as the punishment of some gross sin. We are not to think that all who die suddenly are sinners above others. But here in our lesson is clearly a case where it was in judgment.

THE EFFECT OF THE TRAGEDY.

Great fear came upon all who heard these things, that heard what Peter said, and saw what followed; or upon all that heard the story of it, for it was no doubt the talk of the city. They who had joined the church were seized with the awe of God, and of his judgments, and with greater veneration of this dispensation of the Spirit which they are now under. It taught them to be serious, and to rejoice with trembling. All who heard it were constrained by it to say, Who is able to stand before this holy Lord God and his Spirit in the apostles.

DAILY READINGS.

Monday, Feb. 3.—Acts iv., 32; v., 11.
Tuesday, Feb. 4.—Kings v., 20-27.
Wednesday, Feb. 5.—Jer. ix., 1-11.
Thursday, Feb. 6.—Psa. lii.
Friday, Feb. 7.—James. iii., 1-10.
Saturday, Feb. 8.—Prov. xix., 1-9.
Sunday, Feb. 9.—Prov. xii., 13-22.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

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.

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SHIRT WAIST SALE!!

These Rich Flannel Shirt Waists come in cream, old rose, navy, helio, red, black, etc., etc., newest sleeves and cuffs, buttoned front or back. Regular value $1.60. Special price to our Mail Order Customers, $1.95.

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These Wrappers are made of Cashmere Flannelette, lined and belted to waist; black grounds with floral designs of red, blue and hello, 34, 36 and 38 inches only.

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AN EVENING WITH 'JENNIE JUNE.'

A glimpse of the late Mrs. Jennie C. Croly's life as it was seven or eight years ago is given in the New Orleans 'Times-Democrat' by Miss Helen Pitkin. Miss Pitkin was at one time a guest of Mrs. Croly's at her handsome home on Forty-first street, New York, and she thus speaks of the literary and artistic people she met at one of Mrs. Croly's reunions:

There were the Kendals, Mr. Kendal grave and very English; Mrs. Kendal portly and handsome. Moncure D. Conway was rearing his head with pride and saying: 'I am a Virginian'—it was all I caught, as I was being led away to the group of young girls basking in the sunniness of Ella Wheeler Wilcox and her friend, Fannie Edgar Thomas, later distinguished for her Paris letters on musical subjects, and Marshall P. Wilder told stories, and Bronson Howard stood around looking important, and Bijou Fernandez revelled in her fresh prettiness, and there were a whole school of poets and a covey of singing birds beside. And Mrs. Croly, the simplest-mannered of all, moved about making every one happy without officiousness, introducing just the right people to each other, and adding the word-link needed to make a true conversation. She was such a tiny woman, quite wrinkled, less from age than from focussing her eyes in her myopia, so that she read with her head strained low over book or letter; and her mail obligations every morning at breakfast used to make me quail for her! But she burrowed through it all in her purblindness, because no one could understand so readily as herself the needs of this correspondent and that, nor did she permit even her children to know which among the number received her charity or her counsel.

Those days have passed, with their pageants of great personages, the applause of women, the honor of her clubs, the quietness of her own home, the journalistic activities that gave her precedence among all living writing women. The friction of her life was stimulating to her; the disappointments and reverses must have crushed her in this her seventy-third year far more than in all that foreran it. Dear 'Jennie June' has attained the great bourne, and posterity—for she will live while women progress and remember to be grateful—shall know her by her fruits. And if those blessed voyagers ever do come back to the terrene plane—and who will say with certainty that they do not?—one of these days the women who love her of that united Sorosis daughterhood of which Mrs. Croly was the faithful mother, sitting in council together, may listen with their consciousness rather than with their ears to the memorial roll call and hear her gentle 'Adsum'—'Here.'

LADY MARJORIE GORDON LECTURES.

(London 'Modern Society.')

Lady Marjorie Gordon, the only daughter of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, is a very definite young lady. At least, that is how she was described to us when we were sojourning in the Gordon country this autumn. A definite girlie with a big heart and a keen brain were the words used by the old Methlick man who was talking of the child he had known from her babyhood: 'We aye kenned it on Ythan side; the big warld is getting knowledge of it now.' We were reminded of the saying when, the other day, Lady Marjorie stepped on to the platform to deliver an address to the Tarves Literary Society.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen and about two hundred other members were present to listen to the address. From her earliest years Lady Marjorie has been trained to self-reliance, and while speaking with a modest simplicity which was perfectly charming, she was quite 'definite' about her opinions and what she had to say. Her subject was 'Dr. Johnson's tour in the Western Isles,' and Lady Marjorie handled the crusty old philosopher who had said such biting things of her country with a sympathetic appreciation that did her infinite credit.

She drew a comparison between Dr. Johnson and Burns, who, in the year 1773, were breathing Scottish air at the same time—the one aged sixty-five, the other fourteen. Few men have left deeper marks on literature than these two, and perhaps few enthusiasts can better appreciate either the one or the other—widely differing as they do—than Lady Marjorie Gordon.

It has been found in world's fairs lasting six months that nearly three-fourths of the attendance occurs in the last three months.

RENEW IN TIME.

Subscribers are requested to remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness,' and have it mailed in good time so as to avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. See the special inducements and clubbing offers in this issue.

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.

Advertisements.

HE CAN EAT NOW.

After a Long Period of Enforced Fasting Hermisdos Theberge, of St. Marcel, Que., Enjoys His Meals Once More.

There is a great pleasure in being able to eat freely and heartily that which we relish without any fear of painful after effects.

Very few of us appreciate the joy of good health till we have lost it and then, and not till then, can we understand what sickness and suffering mean.

Mons. Hermisdos Theberge, of St. Marcel, in Richelieu Co., Que., had for many months been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia. He was so bad that he could not eat anything, not even the lightest food, without great pain and distress. He tried to confine himself to the simplest diet, but it was in vain for him to think of escape from his enemy. He always suffered, no matter what he ate, and so he ate but very little and that with much misgiving till this fasting had reduced his strength very much.

He used many medicines, but got no better until he commenced a treatment of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and these very soon gave him relief. Slowly but surely the symptoms of Dyspepsia began to leave him, and in a short time he was able to eat freely without experiencing pain or distress afterwards.

He continued the treatment and was, in the end, rewarded by securing a complete and permanent cure. He says:

'I can now eat what I want without any suffering and most heartily recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to all who suffer as I did with Dyspepsia, for I am sure they will do for them as they have done or me, completely cure them.'

Mons. Theberge's case was a serious one and it yielded easily to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. It is therefore not too much to expect a cure in any case by the same means.

BIG EAGLE AND WIFE.

Advertisements.

FUR RUFF FREE

Earn this handsome Fur Ruff, 29 inches long, made of selected skins, a perfect imitation of the finest sable, with real pretty head and tail, by selling at 10c. each only 2 doz. Collar Buttons with rolled Gold lever tops and nicely finished ivory backs. They are something everybody needs and therefore very easy to sell. Write for Buttons, sell them, return the money and receive this warm, stylish Ruff postpaid. THE GOLDALOID CO., BOX 853 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT. DANCING SKELETON

14 inches high, with movable arms and legs. After allowing the spectators to examine it to prove there is no hidden mechanism you lay it on the table and ask someone to whistle a tune, when to the astonishment of everybody, the skeleton raises its head, and peers about cautiously, then slowly gets upon its feet and seeming to hear the music begins to dance. As the whistling becomes livelier so does the magic skeleton keeping time to the music. Affords hours of fun and completely mystifies everyone. Price, with directions, 10c. THE NOVELTY CO., BOX 314 TORONTO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
World Wide	1.00
Northern Messenger	30c
" "	10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy.

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

For other countries add for postage:—"Daily Witness" $3.00 extra; "Weekly Witness": $1.00 extra; World Wide 25c extra; "Northern Messenger" 50c extra.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address all business communications,

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29 00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.

Post Fountain Pen, self-filling, self-cleaning, given for three new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions and $8 cash.

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

'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1903 ....@ $3.00
'Weekly Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1903 ..@ 1.00
'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1902.....@ 1.00
'Northern Messenger' to Jan. 1, '03 @ .30

An old and two new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' and $3.00 will entitle the three to 'World Wide' to Jan. 1, 1903.

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

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for $3.00 worth of new subscriptions for 'Weekly Witness' at full rates; or a list of fourteen subscriptions at seventy cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $2.00.

The Presbyterian Book of Praise for six new subscriptions at $1.00 each for 'Weekly Witness.' This book usually sells from $3.50 to $4.00.

'Weekly Witness 'and World Wide'....$1.50
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' 1.75
Two such clubs... ... ... 3.00
'Weekly Witness'and 'Northern Messenger' 1.25

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JANUARY 1902

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

LORD DUFFERIN

HIS CONDITION CONTINUES CRITICAL.

London, Jan. 25.—The condition of the Marquis of Dufferin, who has been ill for some time past, is causing grave anxiety. Until his recent attack the Marquis was busy revising his voluminous memoirs, which he has been compiling for years. They constitute secrets and records of the diplomatic events with which His Lordship has been connected since he first went to Constantinople as Ambassador, and fill a number of volumes.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1902.

By the death of General Alban in the naval battle at Panama, the Colombian Government has lost its ablest military commander. Through the disposition he made of his troops he prevented the revolutionary forces uniting for their intended advance on Bogota. His success in driving them off the isthmus, after they had gained possession of one end of the railway and the port of Colon, brought him into prominence, and his subsequent conduct as governor of the isthmus gained for him the respect of foreign residents. But the revolutionists must have had considerable reserve strength to have been able to procure three vessels armed and manned with which to attack the government fleet. As all the money for the support of the revolutionary cause comes from private subscriptions, the determined spirit that animates the Liberals of Colombia and their friends in the adjoining republics may be imagined. That they should be able now, after nearly three years' fighting, to raise a fleet and attack the government ships on the sea, shows that they must have a substantial backing, so that the end of the struggle is probably still far off.

Considering the area of the country in which military operations are being conducted in South Africa, the enormous length of communications to be maintained, and the number of troops in the field, a comparison of the cost of the Boer war with that of the war for the suppression of the Filipinos will be interesting. In round numbers the Boer war costs Great Britain about twenty million dollars per month. The Filipino war costs the United States twelve million dollars per month. The British have two hundred thousand men employed in their war, while the Americans have only forty thousand. British military operations extend over a country as large as Europe, exclusive of Russia, while the campaign in the Philippines is confined to an area less than that of the Orange River Colony. From these main facts in connection with the two wars it would appear that the Boer war is conducted more economically than the Filipino war.

The most cheering note from South Africa is the apparent sincerity with which many burghers are entering the British service and there are said to be signs of a general sentiment in this direction in the concentration camps. It is impossible to hear of such a movement without misgivings as to its reality and genuineness. On the other hand it would be impossible for anything to occur more pregnant with hope as to a peaceful settlement after the war is over or more calculated to give the lie in trumpet tones to the slanders with which Europe has been filled by men who have thought to serve their country by falsehood. In parliament the anti-war sentiment has expressed itself, but recognizes that it has not the country with it. There are many criticisms of army methods which may well be remembered later and there are many grumblings, of course, over the war burdens, but the nation as a whole simply bends itself the more determinedly to the uphill pull and every scowl and sneer from the Continent helps this determination. The people evidently want those in whose hands the war is now to be allowed to end it and probably to settle matters after it. Except in the case of the Indian Mutiny there has always been in Great Britain an anti-war party, which is a good thing in itself. It is not always an advantage, however, that an embittered opposition should have the settlement of things immediately after a war as it may be too precipitate in sacrificing the fruits of hard won victories. Of this sort of thing we have ourselves a poignant reminder in the French shore difficulty in Newfoundland.

There is discussion as to the occasion of the extraordinary efforts the Emperor is making to conciliate the United States. The Venezuelan affair is not considered sufficient to account for them. Nor is the launching of a yacht an event of such importance as to call forth a gushing display of friendship. There are those who connect with it the course of the British Government in making known the facts in connection with the proposal for the formation of a European combination to bring pressure on the United States at the time of the Spanish war. A St. Petersburg journal a short time ago claimed that it was Russia that stood up for the United States on that occasion. It is certainly flattering to the United States to have three great powers courting the good will of the republic at the same time. It is interesting, however, at such a time to learn that the European powers would have taken joint action against the United States but for Great Britain. A better gauge of European sentiment than the representations of governments is to be found in the language and tone of the European press, which, however it may disagree on other questions, is singularly united in expressing as intense a dislike for the United States as for Great Britain. With continental writers the term Anglo-Saxon includes both. But the governments are anxious to have the good will of the republic in view of the darkening prospect of European complications. To the foreign press the Anglo-Saxon terror is an occasion for angry rage, but to foreign governments it is a power to be placated.

Extraordinary precautions are to be taken to protect Prince Henry of Prussia against attacks by Anarchists during his visit to the United States. In Chicago, where German societies numbering over a hundred thousand members assure him of an enthusiastic welcome, the German Anarchists suggest through their organs another sort of welcome. In all cities, in fact, included in the Prince's itinerary the red serpent is raising its head and displaying its fangs. Johann Most and Emma Goldman are advertised to address meetings on Prince Henry's arrival in New York, and the police have information of projected Anarchist demonstrations along the proposed route of the royal party from that city to Washington, Niagara Falls and Chicago. One Anarchist sheet is quoted as saying that American monarchical tendencies should be checked, and veiled threats against the Prince are contained in circulars found in Anarchist haunts in several cities. One of these, says the red flag will be displayed and the sense of an ever-present terror will be the chief impression the Prince will carry with him during the progress of his visit. It is thus that the malignities begotten of old oppression and of galling absolutism misrepresent and betray the hospitality and protection of the free institutions amid which they have found refuge. It is against these that they are really plotting, for nothing could tend so much to discredit, if not even to render impossible, the freedom enjoyed in the United States as the attitude taken by these treacherous and murderous enemies of order.

All Canada will be grieved to hear of the critical illness of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. One of the ablest statesmen and administrators of his generation, he rendered his term of office as Governor-General of Canada, though it fell on a period marked by political storms and industrial depression a very brilliant and popular one, and, though he was blamed in the heat of the Pacific scandal for failing to exercise the royal prerogative against obvious irregularities, he preserved to the people of Canada their full autonomy by throwing upon them the full responsibility of approving or condemning the offenders. His early and effective diplomatic achievements in Syria and his subsequent administration in India were alike illustrious and fruitful. As an ambassador to many courts he has been unexcelled for ability and success, but in Canada it will not be the singularly adroit ruler who will be remembered so much as the kind friend of Canada and of every Canadian for whom he has ever had a chance to do a service, one whose kindness has no whit waned through lapse of time. He has had the warm sympathy of his friends here, as everywhere, in the recent loss of his heir, the Earl of Ava, and in the business troubles growing out of the Whitaker-Wright exposures, which, although his own course with regard to them was in the highest degree honorable, have worn cruelly on his high-spirited and sensitive nature.

Baron Herrnstein's proposed amendment to the new German tariff bill is an application of a principle of which a great deal was said in this country when the national policy was under discussion. With us it became familiar in the phrase, 'Reciprocity of trade, or reciprocity of tariffs,' as signifying the attitude the Dominion should assume towards the United States. But Baron Herrnsheim's amendment is of much wider application. By it the government is authorized to apply to imports from any foreign state such regulations respecting the consular authentication of invoices of such imports, the declaration of their market value and the cost of their production as may be enforced against German exports. The amendment is, in fact, an exact translation of the clause to the same effect in the tariff law of the United States, and is designed to offset the customs requirements of the United States and satisfy the demands of German manufacturers. It would cover also, we presume, Great Britain's resented made-in-Germany edict. The favor with which this plan of retaliation has been received suggests the probability of its being adopted. But why should not the nations which are thus willing to enter into a war of commercial retaliation extend the application of the principle? The amendment consistently applied would mean free trade with free trade countries, and tariff retaliation against all countries to the precise extent of the duties levied by them on German goods. Yet we may be sure that there is no intention in Germany of carrying the principle of reciprocity to this logical conclusion.

The situation in the New York stock market is intensely interesting just now, and carries with it consequences of the greatest moment. The large interests are undoubtedly compelled by self-interest to support the market, remarks Mr. Henry Clews, because so far they have only partially succeeded in disposing of the immense quantities of securities which they necessarily accumulated in carrying out various concentration schemes, and for the present circumstances oblige them to act as a unit in checking the declines. On the one side there are skill and unprecedented resources and strength, and on the other side there are the 'simple, slow and almost imperceptible yet perfectly irresistible workings of natural law.' These workings all tend to reaction, and, no doubt, as Mr. Clews comments, 'those 'having the skill and the power probably 'recognize the futility of opposing the 'natural swing of the pendulum better 'than any one else, but they have a burden to carry, and it is within their 'power to delay such reaction, until that 'burden is at least partially shifted upon 'the shoulders of others.' This policy of resisting declines is taking the form of further concentration of control in railway and industrial affairs, and if this is used to resist all reaction the 'subsequent fall will be violent in proportion to the extent of the opposition to natural forces.' Or in other words, 'the bigger the barrel the "badder" the burst.' One of the signs in the United States that point to the near approach of inevitable reaction is that railway earnings are not showing as large increases as a year ago, and that declines are becoming more frequent. Other significant signs are the steady decline of exports, and the fact that at last prices for commodities show a downward tendency. With the influential support of the market of the great steel, banking and railway magnates there is nothing like a 'Black Friday' on the immediate horizon. All the same, the stock market is a good thing for the investor to let alone for a while. The speculator will run his course, whether or no.

A trial for murder, begun in New York last week, attracts unusual legal and scientific attention from the fact that the prosecution claims that the crime was committed under hypnotic influence. The charge is that an old man named William Marsh Rice, the possessor of five million dollars, was murdered by his attorney and personal friend, a lawyer named Patrick. The motive of the crime was an alleged bogus will, signed by Rice's name, by which Patrick inherited the bulk of the estate. There is a former will, which left the estate almost entirely to institutions of trade and education, but as the later instrument contains personal bequests, the heirs so remembered are favorable to Patrick, and assert their belief in his innocence. The case, as presented by the prosecution, is that a conspiracy was formed between Patrick and Rice's valet, a man named Jones, to murder Rice for his money; that Jones turned state's evidence, exposed the conspiracy, and confessed the murder. It is furthermore alleged that Jones committed the murder under the hypnotic influence of Patrick. The question of Patrick's guilt, therefore, depends on the ability of the prosecution to establish as a fact that Jones killed Rice, not of his own will, but under the influence of hypnotic suggestion exercised by Patrick. Evidently the state must have better evidence than the confessions of Jones, for he has made several, to establish this extraordinary charge, the first ever made in the history of criminal jurisprudence in the state, in which hypnotism has been set up as a plea by a confessed murderer turning state's evidence against his alleged hypnotizer. Many extraordinary statements have been published concerning this strange power, and experts are divided as to whether a person not criminally inclined can be made to commit crime under its influence. This question opens a wide and, in some respects, unexplored field of scientific jurisprudence. The investigations in this trial are expected to do something at least towards solving this obscure problem.

A curious comment on the Chinese exclusion bill now before Congress has recently been made through the medium of one of the reviews by Joachim Miller. The Pacific coast poet says that the great mass of the people in the western states are in favor of Chinese immigration, only the labor unions and some 'noisy idlers' of the cities being opposed to it. Mr. Miller bears testimony to the cleanliness, honesty, quietness and sobriety of the Chinese miners alongside whom he has frequently worked. He also dwells upon the need that drives the 'little brown man' from his home, speaks of the valuable place he fills in the domestic economy of the south-western states, and throws ridicule upon the dread of American civilization being overrun by hordes of degraded Chinese. This from a man long in close touch with every department of life at the coast, will be, so far as it goes, reassuring to those among us who tremble at the thought of a Mongolian invasion. The anti-Chinese attitude of the labor unions, though natural enough from the point of view of selfishness, is not in accord with the principle which is their understood basis, namely, 'the brotherhood of man.' They regard themselves as having been largely instrumental in bringing the 'white slave' of sixty years ago to a position of comfort, self-respect and independence. Here is another people coming up out of the abyss, is it reasonable or brotherly to hurl them back? In any case it is doubtful whether the stream of emigration from China—although it is smaller than many suppose—can be successfully held back. Even should it be, it could only result in transferring industries which the Chinese can carry on more cheaply than the white man to the other side of the Pacific, so that probably the wiser course of the western world is to shape itself to it and make use of it. The first thing to do is thoroughly to educate the white population for the position of leadership that seems to be their natural heritage.

The arrangement made between the Canadian and United States customs departments for neither to display its flag on the territories of the other is quite sensible, in view of the veneration, amounting almost to fetichism in some cases, with which our neighbors regard their flag, and the spite they display on seeing a Union Jack. The proverbial red rag does not rouse the fury of a bull more surely than the display of the British ensign excites the anger of a crowd in the United States. Britons are inclined to smile at this exuberance of patriotic fervor, which, after all, is a cheap sort of heroism that any fool or poltroon can safely exhibit. Although our people are not frantic about foreign flags and allow the American flag to fly agressively everywhere in Canada, we are not free from the same sort of hoodlumism. This week, in Brantford, a Burford doctor, whose opinions on the war in South Africa had subjected him and his family to persistent insult and nerve-destroying terrorism, was worried beyond endurance into firing on one of his tormentors, certainly not with intent to kill, but inflicting a slight wound. For this he was speedily sentenced to a year in jail. It is often interesting to compare the punishments given to offenders whose crimes differ only in degree. In Arthabaskaville, last week, a 'sober, honest, laborious, respectable young man' was convicted of manslaughter in chance medley, and sentenced to two weeks in jail. The authorities in this Burford case had not been able or would not take measures to protect a pro-Boer against the most cowardly and intolerable persecution, but were duly careful that he should not take measures to protect himself. There was a great outcry throughout the Empire when justice was dealt out on this principle in Johannesburg before the war, but in Canada it does not seem to matter.

There has been a curious quarrel in the cabinet between Mr. Mulock, the Postmaster-General, and Mr. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, as to which of these departments is the proper one to administer the government telegraphs. Telegraphy, Mr. Mulock holds, is a natural concomitant of the postal service, and where the telegraphs are controlled by government it is in that connection. Mr. Tarte, on the other hand, holds that the Public Works Department is a great spending department to which the French-Canadians have a right, and no part of its perquisites are going to be alienated from it while he holds it. It is common for cabinets to wash their dirty linen in private. Very rarely indeed is the discussion made public as it has been in this case in Tarte's paper. Reticence is, as usual, thought especially desirable on the part of those on whose side the said linen is discolored. As it is we have been told all about it. In view of the recent wonderful advance in wireless telegraphy, Mr. Mulock need be in no particular hurry to attach the government telegraph service to his department. Not long ago a movement was started in the United States to get the Federal Government to purchase all the telegraph lines in the country. Wireless telegraphy was not thought of at that time, and the companies strongly objected. The business was paying well, as it still is, stocks were buoyant and dividends quite comfortable. Then Marconi appeared on the scene, and wireless telegraphy became a demonstrated fact. The effect on telegraph stocks was disturbing. Trans-Atlantic experiments extended the downward movement to cables, and the whole vast system of wires was shaken in a way which led to rapid change of view on the part of the companies. They saw at once what a great advantage it would be to the country for the government to purchase, own and operate the telegraphs, and they felt it would be a patriotic duty on their part to sell out to the Post-office Department. They do not say this openly, but such is the conclusion drawn from their changed attitude since the discovery was made that the circumambient air may be utilized any day and render the use of wires antiquated and obsolete. The Postmaster-General at Washington, in a recent interview, said that, taking into account the inventions of Mr. Marconi, if for no other reasons, and there are other strong reasons, the government would wait some time before taking the proposition to buy out the telegraph lines into consideration. Mr. Mulock may take the same stand, or he can set up a wireless system of his own, and thus assure the supremacy of the post-office over all competitors, and at the same time leave to Mr. Tarte the enjoyment of the patronage which he values so highly.

Boer sympathizers in the United States, who have got up a 'monster petition' for presentation to Congress, asking for an expression of national sympathy with the Boers, should read Senator Hoar's speech on the war in the Philippines, delivered in the Senate recently. From it they would learn that Congress has all it can do to attend to its own war for the suppression of 'a Christian people fighting for their independence,' without interfering in the quarrels of other nations. 'We are engaged,' said Mr. Hoar, 'in the unholy 'office of crushing out a republic — the 'first great republic ever established 'in the Eastern Hemisphere.' The grim absurdity of the petition is too evident for comment. The British Boer sympathizers have made no graver charges than Senator Hoar has made against the manner in which Philippine affairs have been managed. He charged the government with having deliberately brought on the war. After the affair of the pickets, when Aguinaldo appealed to General Otis to desist from hostilities, he was told the war was going on and could not be stopped. Mr. Hoar also declared that General Anderson, who had full power to act for the United States Government, gave the Filipinos a written statement that they would have their independence. But the part of Mr. Hoar's speech which is especially applicable to the position of those who are agitating for United States interference in Africa is where he alludes to reports concerning the operations of the army. He said:—'I get some dreadful 'stories from brave soldiers and officers 'of high rank about the manner in 'which the war is being conducted. I 'have heard of an investigation now 'going on in regard to one transaction 'which if true has covered with a foul 'blot the flag which we all love and 'honor.' Were a British peer to make such a statement about the British army in Africa, on his honor and responsibility, in the House of Lords, the furore it would cause may be imagined. Until this matter is settled Congress may well leave Britons and Boers to settle their quarrel in their own way. In concluding his speech Mr. Hoar said something which should set the Boer sympathizers thinking. These miserable uncivilized Filipinos had got from barbarous ancient times some old documents which say that it is a self evident truth that 'governments derive 'their just powers from the consent of 'the governed,' and that 'all men were created equal.' But the United States is now teaching them the folly and absurdity of such antiquated doctrine by the convincing arguments of fire and sword.

After narrowly escaping disruption through the inability of the delegates to arrive at any mutually acceptable understanding on the subject of arbitration, the Pan-American Congress, in the city of Mexico, has at last agreed to accept the principles of The Hague convention. This is a great point gained and credit for having brought it about is claimed for the delegates from the United States. The Congress has been in session since Oct. 11, and this is really the first and only practical result of its deliberations. Mutual jealousies and rivalries between the South American republics and the instability of their governments were sources of constant misunderstandings and interruptions among the delegates. Even while they were discussing the question of arbitration intrigues for alliances, with a view to possible hostilities, were carried on by these governments and, at one time, it appeared as if actual war would break out between two of them. Another disturbing factor was the revolutions that have been in progress dur-

ing the whole period the Congress has been in session. The consent now obtained to the principle of arbitration may be merely academic, as in Europe, where the great powers have not surrendered their right to coerce weaker people who may stand in the way of their imperial progress. It is a concession, however, to the growing and almost universal sentiment among civilized nations that international differences can be settled without recourse to war. It may be conceded that, between themselves, the great powers are anxious to preserve peace because all are desirous of extending their commerce, and war would be ruinous to that object. In the dispute between Chili and Argentina this argument, backed by the fact that the powers were about equally matched, led to a peaceful settlement, for the time being at least. As the development of commerce has thus lessened the chances of war, it may be presumed that the larger and more intimate the trading relations among the nations become the stronger will be the guarantees for peace.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATION.

We have often questioned whether the Kipling riddles were understood by the people who are so frantically fond of them. The general criticism evoked by his latest poem, which is certainly clearer than most, has convinced us that the Kipling tongue, however exhilarating, is not 'understanded of the people,' or at least of the writing classes, who have felt called upon to discuss his utterances. This last poem, 'The Islanders,' in which Mr. Kipling rallies his countrymen for not preparing themselves against a possible evil day by general military training, has been savagely attacked for two things, of neither of which, so far as we can see, it is at all guilty. One is demanding conscription, and the other is denouncing cricket and football. It is hard to see how any one casually acquainted with Mr. Kipling's writings could imagine him to undervalue games as a source of national strength. He has assured us that even black races were being Britonized, if we may use the word, by cricket, and the humanizing qualities of that and other sports have been, one would think, sufficiently extolled by him to make him free to denounce people for playing when he thinks they should be looking to their rifles and their stirrups. The barking which has been generally set up is more hysterical and un-British than Mr. Kipling's slogan. There is not a word about conscription in the poem. The universal year of military training which he recommends is as different as possible from conscription, which is a selection of fighters by lot and driving them to camp, unless they can hire substitutes, a vicious system, which the Paris 'Temps' rightly describes as un-British, and which, as that paper clearly sees, would lower the morale both of the army and of the nation. Far from precipitating enforced service, such a general training to arms is the most obvious way of rendering other than voluntary service unnecessary.

That a nation should go on playing cricket while all other nations are grinding their teeth at it is certainly a not altogether unedifying phenomenon. The story is told of a German military expert who came among some English officers when the nations were fortifying their concessions in China at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and, finding them preparing a cricket-pitch, exclaimed: 'The future is yours.' Mr. Kipling may be scolded as neurotic and lacking the sang froid in which the Briton glories, but the extraordinary condition of things just referred to might easily be regarded by an entirely calm and disinterested observer as one in which the man who demanded that the nation should as a nation prepare itself for self-defence, gave the better evidence of cool judgment and sanity. With Mr. Kipling's characterization of the soldier's life as the lordliest on earth, we have not a vestige of sympathy. Nothing can make war other than utterly hateful. We doubt if it is necessary, and, if not necessary, it is certainly not desirable for the whole nation to give the best years of its youth to military training. We do think, however, that without any such sacrifice, those arts which are necessary in case of war, namely, the rifle and the saddle, as well as the outlines of military subordination, should be taught as generally as possible. To that extent it would probably do more good than harm if each man on the island and off it should be prepared against an eventuality which we may happily say is improbable, but which no one dare call impossible, namely, a war in which Britain might have no friends. Besides a lot of uncalled for vindication of the 'flannelled fools at the wickets' and 'muddled oafs at the goals,' a good deal of foolish comment has also been made on the question: 'Will the kept cock-pheasant keep you?' The objectors assure us that many English officers learned to shoot as sportsmen in England, though they forget to tell us how much shooting is done by officers in war. Kipling's attitude on the subject may be illustrated by a reference to his 'Stalky & Co.,' where he tells of an officer who inherited an 'estateful baronetcy':

New to his position, he presented the local volunteers with a full-sized magazine rifle range, across the heart of his estate, and the surrounding families, who lived in savage seclusion among the woods full of pheasants, regarded him as an erring maniac. The noise of the firing disturbed their poultry, and he was cast out from the society of J.P.'s and decent men.

AN ARMENIAN APPEAL.

A more pathetic appeal was never made to the head of any nation than that contained in the address of the Armenian Patriotic Alliance to the President of the United States. Quaintly yet simply worded, it lays bare in a few sentences a tale of horror so vast, so lurid in record of butchery, that they seem to be written in blood. 'Mother Armenia,' with the crown of martyrdom on her head, offers New Year greetings to the chief magistrate of the great republic. The blood of three hundred thousand of her children, shed in the massacres of 1895 and 1896, was not the first, but the hundredth of the immense sacrifices she has offered for the salvation of the Eastern peoples, including her worst enemies, the Turks. Not one of the governments of Europe, the address says, seems to care a jot for humanity in the East, except France, whose recent attempt in behalf of Turkish reforms failed, through an abnormal and unfortunate alliance. Hence this appeal to the United States, with the hope that it will recognize in Armenia the holocaust that has been burning and remains miraculously unconsumed for long centuries for the salvation of the Orient. In fear of an impending repetition of wholesale massacres in Armenia, the address expresses the belief that the President and people of the United States will be equal to the task of compelling the Sultan of Turkey to listen to the voice of reason and give heed to the demands of humanity without the cooperation of Great Britain or France. The address concludes by declaring that the divine commandment so violently broken by the Sultan needs to be immediately thundered in his ears through a special message from the United States, 'Thou shalt not kill!' and Armenia will be saved. This appeal, touching as it is, would have had much more force had the allusion to Great Britain been omitted, for Great Britain and not France was Armenia's one friend at the time of the massacres. She it was, too, who, through Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Dufferin and other determined representatives, had for generations protected the Christians in Turkey. She it was who secured the great Hatti Humayoun, their charter of freedom. She it was who promoted intervention at the time of the massacres, and who was earnestly considering whether she could not do it herself in the teeth of a united Europe when all such hopes were necessarily banished by a sudden threat of war hurled at her by the United States. We may not, however, take too unkindly this bitterly slighting reference at a time when all Europe is flouting Britain, seeing that the Armenians had more than the past kindnesses of Britain to urge as a reason for British protection. Great Britain had in Lord Beaconsfield's day virtually undertaken that protection in which, when the time came, she failed, to the terrible disappointment of the sufferers who had leaned on her. The natural protector of the Armenians to-day certainly is the United States. At the time of the massacres that country had her opportunity, and, after baulking Great Britain, had her moral duty. She was the only country who had a quarrel of her own at that time on which to act, some of her own citizens having been injured. She being detached from the mutual jealousies of Europe was free to act, and we called upon her earnestly to do so. She can still do so if she will. Even though she had not been humiliated in the person of Miss Stone, she has probably still the same ground for interference now that Cromwell had when he put a stop to the massacres in the Vaudois Valleys.

THE CENSUS.

Ontario, whose uniform record has been that of forging rapidly ahead as compared with Quebec in point of population, has been startled to find herself during the last ten years outdone by the older province in this vital element of national greatness, so that in the next House of Commons Ontario will have six fewer representatives than she has at present. For the same reason the representatives from the Maritime Provinces will be four less than at present. The increase in the population in the Dominion west of Ontario would entitle them to eight additional members, but since 25,646 of these people are other than white people, and mostly Indians, scattered over the extensive unorganized regions of the north, it is probable that they will not be counted in the matter of representation. Consequently the next House of Commons will have three less members than the present one, a result in itself not altogether to be deplored. Quebec's progressive people have thus not only seriously reduced the number of members of parliament in the provinces on each side of them, but also the total number in the whole Dominion. It is probable that the task of adjusting the boundaries of the constituencies that will elect the next House of Commons, will present greater difficulties than have been experienced at any time since the formation of the Dominion. New Ontario will lay claim to two or three additional representatives, so that the older and much more wealthy sections, the population of which has remained stationary, will have to be satisfied with some eight or nine fewer representatives. It is not at all likely that there will be much satisfaction, in the minds of the inhabitants of the rearranged constituencies. They will have to admit, however, that they have only themselves to blame, for had they only showed the same degree of progressiveness in the matter of population that they have done in the production and perfection of their live stock, Jean Baptiste would not now be chuckling over them. But the Province of Quebec will have its own share of heartburning before it will succeed in readjusting the boundaries of its electoral divisions upon anything like an equitable basis. The inhabitants of the island, of Montreal who number about one-fifth of the population of the province, and contribute nearly one-half of the revenue contributed by the whole people of the province for Dominion purposes, are not likely to remain satisfied with about one-eighth of the legislative representation. A country schoolmaster in Ontario sends us a communication making certain necessary corrections in the figures which appeared lately regarding the results of the late census, and supplements his remarks by stating that he always taught his pupils to figure correctly. Well, we have often heard of the great superiority of the education given in the country schools of Ontario over the education given in country schools in Quebec, but it seems to us that the country people of Quebec have studied some phases of addition and multiplication to better advantage than has been done in rural Ontario.

PEOPLES OF GREATER BRITAIN.

A recent estimate has been made of the various races which are under British sway. Necessarily the estimate is only an approximate one, but the figures may possibly be near enough for the purpose of comparison. According to these figures the people within the Empire who are British or of British descent number about 48,855,000; of Europeans other than of British descent, about 3,868,000; and of Asiatics, blacks, etc., 342,854,000. The British, therefore, number only about 12 percent of the inhabitants of the Empire, while Asiatics and blacks number 86 percent. The disproportion would doubtless hold a menace if it were not the fact that colored peoples have always been peculiarly amenable to British rule. The vast majority of alien peoples, when once they have enjoyed the freedom of our institutions, become defenders of their new rights and privileges. From this originated the phrase, 'More British than the British.' Lord Beaconsfield was of Eastern origin, and Lord Milner of German parentage, while the princes of India are always willing to do more for the interests of the Empire than general policy permits. They offered to send contingents at their own expense to the South African war; and we know how true and brave have been the erstwhile savage Sikhs and the little in stature, but truly loyal, Ghoorkas. The Egyptian Fellaheen recognize the justice of the English and such a change has been going on in the Soudan during the past three years that in any future trouble it is safe to predict that we should have the Fuzzy-Wuzzies on our side, and they, as Kipling has declared, are good fighting men, for they 'broke a British square.' In the United Kingdom, out of 41,500,000 inhabitants, only one million are foreigners, — which means that only that number are unnaturalized. The foreigners that have taken up residence in London and the country generally during the past twenty or thirty years must number considerably more, but a good many soon lose their identity, and we know of German fathers who would not permit their children to speak a word of German. In Australia, out of a population of 3,777,000, only 60,000 Europeans are not of British origin, and there are 200,000 Asiatics. Canada is reckoned to have 3,190,000 British, 2,000,000 French of origin but British born, about 130,000 other Europeans, and 99,000 Asiatics, blacks, etc. So that Australia, according to this computation, would seem to have about half a million more of its population of British descent than ourselves—upon which it makes boast of being the most British of His Majesty's colonies. South Africa before the war had 413,000 British and 604,000 other Europeans, that is to say, by descent. In the self-governing colonies there are roughly about seven and a half millions British and about two and a half millions of other Europeans. It is well to recall from time to time how much the empire depends for its maintenance upon its component parts, which are largely of non-British origin, and that Greater Britain must prepare to assimilate even a larger proportion of peoples of foreign birth in the future, if the mines and agriculture of Canada, Australia and South Africa are to be developed in proportion to their almost unlimited wealth.

AUTONOMY IN YUKON.

On account of the peculiarity of their position in a remote part of the Dominion, the demands of the people of Yukon for a larger measure of self-government will, no doubt, receive respectful, but cautious, consideration. The memorial of the Yukon Council to the Dominion Government is peculiar in some respects, and may be taken to mean that the conditions prevailing in the territory are such as to require special concessions to local authority. Under our federal system there are provinces, organized territories, and unorganized territories. The Yukon belongs to the second of these and, as such, it is governed as parliament may direct from time to time. There are no limits to the powers that may be conferred on the council of a territory, except those imposed by the British North America Act, where it defines the prerogatives of the federal parliament and the provincial legislatures. The people of the Yukon are, therefore, within their rights in asking for an extension of local self-government within those limits. The demand for representation in the federal Senate and not in the House of Commons, is presumably due to supposed greater constitutional obstacles in the case of the lower House. An addition to the number of members of the Yukon Council may be necessary on account of local conditions, though the population of the whole territory is less than that of some of the wards of this city. The division of the territory into electoral districts follows as a matter of course. The appointment of an Inland Revenue officer is a matter of departmental administration not likely to be overlooked. As to the control of the liquor traffic and the right to establish breweries, the national government has hardly, by its past administration, earned the right to resent such a dangerous surrender of responsibility, but the demand is alarming. Mr. Mackenzie established the principle of prohibition in all the territories, whether organized or unorganized, and during his time its enforcement was absolute. His enactment has never been formally repealed, though it has been set aside at various times by regulations obtained through orders-in-council. Mr. Mackenzie sought to preserve the whole region for all time against the curse of the liquor traffic. His successors were of a different mind, and the abuses of the permit system were the result. Abuses have nowhere else gone so far as in Yukon. The government, before conferring on the territorial council the right of control of the liquor traffic should consider well not only what may be the immediate consequences, but what ultimate results might follow. The other demands have reference to affairs which might fairly be committed to local management.

SCHOOL STRAIN.

A literary man of some standing, lecturing several years ago in New York, mentioned that he had had the good fortune to be the lazy boy of a not very industrious family. He told the story of parents who had pushed a delicate lad through a school course which he did not long survive—'But, then, they had the diploma!' A long list of similar cases of ambitious folly has been compiled by the editor of the 'Ladies' Home Journal.' A parent says, for instance, 'If I had only let my boy take his time he would not now be the nervous boy he is'; while a teacher complains, 'I am constantly told by parents 'that I must push their children. "Never 'mind if the boy does get sick," said 'one, "sickness can be cured, but a lack 'of education cannot."' In other cases the parent, less cruelly ignorant, is perplexd over the exigencies of the school system. 'My heart aches for my boy 'as I see him night after night studying, 'his eyes inflamed and his head tired. 'But what am I as a mother to do? I 'have been to his school three times. 'The teacher simply says this is demand- 'of her and she must do as she is told. 'Is there no relief from this oppres- 'sion?' We do not know to what degree these strictures which are emphasized by the journal in question by many columns of distressing instances and of parental and other protests, are applicable to schools in Canada. There will, of course, always be some children injured through too much demand upon their powers. All will admit that perfection has not been reached in the wholesomeness of conditions and the balancing of the demands on the various faculties.

In any case whether teachers or systems be blamed, parents are ultimately responsible for providing for the welfare of their children, and the false ideas of parents underlie the false education which produces so many cases of weakened nerve-force among young people. One of these false ideas consists in wanting to get the most in quantity for their money whether as paid in fees or in taxes. Another lies in a mistake concerning the elements of success. Because brains are necessary in business and because culture gives evident advantages in the race of life, the ambitious parent concludes that the more schooling his child has in a given time the better. Whatever may have been the case in the past, health and endurance are now at a premium rather than scholarship. Yet parents make a bid for scholarship, and trust to luck, so to speak, for the child's health, which should be more precious to them than even his worldly prospects. The quality of a man is known not more by his choice of actual things than by his choice of potential things, the things he is willing or unwilling to risk. Still more pathetically potent for injury, perhaps, is a false idea of culture. The uses of school education, apart from information gained, and perhaps quickly forgotten, are its development of the thinking powers, and its disciplinary effect upon the character. These may be frustrated when the school work is excessive. The country child who has little schooling but plenty of good books and games may be more cultured than the city child of many prizes. The growing girl who is kept out of school for a year to enjoy some out-door life and acquire domestic accomplishments may improve in mind as well as in character more than if she had been grinding at lessons to the point of irritability. There is no need, as we have elsewhere said, why schools should be places of overstrain, and we have the opinion of an experienced educationist in a letter to-day that balancing accomplishments might better be taught in school than left to chance out of it. Meantime, in view of the decline in nerve power pretty generally observable in cities, it would be wise for the parents of very studious children to insist on a certain amount of manual work as the disciplinary part of education in the early teens, and let the pursuit of knowledge rank as a pastime.

THE GRAIN BLOCKADE.

The grain blockade has been the burning question of the hour in the North-West, and recently the Winnipeg Board of Trade officially entered the fray. The 'Commercial,' which reported the proceedings at length, notes that it took two protracted meetings to dispose of the matter, and that the proceedings were very 'animated.' Leaving out the lengthy preamble, the resolution passed calls upon the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to do four things. It is asked to move all the grain possible by the all-rail route to the seaboard between now and the opening of navigation, at a rate not to exceed the lake and rail rate; to provide against a recurrence of a similar situation in the future, first, by double-tracking their line from Winnipeg to Lake Superior during the present year; secondly, by increasing the elevator capacity at Lake Superior, and thirdly, by providing sufficient rolling stock on its lines west of Lake Superior to move out the bulk of the crop before the close of navigation. To the easterner, without professional interest in the question, the demand of the board, made with all seriousness, is interesting as showing the wonderful development of the 'Golden West' from its 'Silver Gateway,' Port Arthur, onwards. When it is considered that Lake Superior had railway communication with Manitoba less than twenty years ago, and that a second railway has recently been completed, it is surprising to discover that experts are agitating for the double-tracking of the railway first built. Yet in those twenty years the great prairie country west of the Red river has practically been developed, and now has thousands of miles of railways, which act as tributaries to that great artery of the country, the Canadian Pacific. No doubt the railway authorities have been fully alive to the situation in the congested grain district and have done the best possible under the circumstances, but the action of the Winnipeg Board of Trade will perhaps spur them on to deal better with a bumper crop another year. Last season's crop was indeed a surprise to everybody, and it is now proved to have been generally underestimated, the fault hitherto having been the other way about. In the Territories, for instance, the yield of wheat was some 12,676,00 bushels, compared with 4,000,000 bushels for 1900. The oat crop, according to the official estimate, was 11,113,000 bushels, compared with 4,226,000 bushels in 1900, and barley is reckoned to give 736,000 bushels, compared with 353,000 bushels. The Winnipeg 'Commercial,' the western authority upon these matters, comments that 'the enormous increase in production of the cereals is the most striking feature of the report. This is partly due to the comparison being between a poor crop year and a large crop. The crop of 1900 was below the average, and the crop of 1901 above the average. A large increase in the area, however, is also app... At the rate that settlement has been going on in the Territories during the past year, it is evident that the grain production in these districts will soon approximate that of Manitoba. There will certainly be an enormous increase in the land prepared for crop this year, particularly in northern Alberta, though in all parts of the country the population is being rapidly augmented by new settlers.' The official estimate of the Manitoba wheat crop is 50,500,000 bushels, so that adding the Territories, the total wheat crop of the North-West amounted to 63,178,000 bushels, and out of this some 50,000,000 bushels will be available for export. Half this exportable surplus appears to be still in the country, either in store, in elevators or in the hands of the farmers, and the congestion has meant quite an appreciable loss to farmers and a serious interference with the business of exporters. In this connection there is a public opinion in favor of extending the period of navigation. Insurance this season expired on Dec. 6 and steamers ceased running, but it appears from reports from lake ports that they might have kept going until now without danger. Even if they had only run another week it would have been a great relief to the congested grain districts. Meanwhile the answer of the Canadian Pacific re moving the grain to the seaboard by all rail at the lake and rail rate will be awaited with much interest.

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'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.

The Islanders—By Rudyard Kipling. Abridged from 'The Times,' London.
Comments on 'The Islanders'—By A.A., 'The Academy' and 'The Pilot,' London.
The Canal Bill—'The Nation,' New York.
The Detachment of Lord Salisbury—M.A.P., London.
Sir Ernest Cassel's Munificence—'Daily Mail,' London.
The Art of Making Enemies—New York 'Post.'
Institutions a Necessity—New York 'Tribune.'
My Lady's Philanthropies—By G.,' in 'Manchester Guardian.'
A Vanishing Tradition—'Journal des Débats,' Paris.
The Evil of Zionism—'American Israelite,' Cincinnati.
President Teddy Roosevelt—From 'Books of To-day.'
The New Stamp: A Child's Comment—'Westminster Budget.'
The Ruby Mines of Upper Burma—By Mrs. Henry Clarence Paget, in 'Cornhill Magazine.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Portraiture of Dogs—'The Speaker,' London.
An Emperor's Aesthetics—'Journal des Débats.' Translated for 'World Wide.'
Kaiser Wilhelm on Modern Art—New York 'Times.'
The New School of British Music—By Ernest Newman, in 'The Speaker,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

An Ideal Passion—By William Watson, in 'Daily News,' London.
The Song of a Dream—
The Song of an Autumn Day—By Sarojini Naidu, in 'The Indian Ladies' Magazine.'
The Translation of the Persian Epigram—Letter from S. E. Dawson,, Lit. D., Ottawa.
Bacon-Shakespeare—'The Times,' London, and Letters in 'The Times.'
Estimate of Maxim Gorky—'The Speaker,' London.
The Best and Second-best in Literature—'The Spectator,' London.
Coleridge and Shelley—New York 'Post.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Lectures to Children on Waves and Ripples—By Professor Fleming—'Daily News' and 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Sun's Heat: Whence and how great?—By Dr. Albert Battandier, in 'Cosmos.'
Individuality Among the Fish—New York 'Evening Post.'
The Drinking Orchid—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'
Effectiveness of Double Sashes—Translation made for the 'Literary Digest.'

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DEATH-DEALING GALE

TWO HUNDRED JAPANESE FISHERMEN MISSING.

Yokohama, Jan. 24.—A furious gale has swept the Japanese coasts and the fishing fleet has met with disaster. Two hundred fishermen are missing.

'TYPES OF NAVAL OFFICERS'

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

We have fed our sea for a thousand years
And she calls us, still unfed,
Though there's never a wave of all her waves
But marks our English dead:
We have strawed our best to the weed's unrest;
To the shark and the sheering gull,
If blood be the price of admiralty,
Lord God, we ha' paid in full.

—Kipling.

Captain A. T. Mahan's new book is a worthy companion volume to his lives of Nelson and Farragut and his other works that have established his name and fame as a writer on naval subjects. Its title in full is: 'Types of Naval Officers, Drawn from the History of the British Navy, with Some Accounts of the Conditions of Naval Warfare, at the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century, and of its Subsequent Development During the Sail Period.' As may be expected from the title, the work is technical as well as biographical, but Captain Mahan writes so that the intelligent layman has no difficulties. Captain Mahan is a hero worshipper, but, inasmuch as he does not hesitate to speak to the point, his enthusiasm in his subject is an added charm. Furthermore, Captain Mahan speaks with authority. For these and other reasons the book will be widely read.

One of these reasons is that every good American loves the sea and has a warm spot in his heart for the fighting sailor man. It is a national trait. Joan Smith never may have seen the ocean, and he may live and move and have his being in some inland city a thousand miles from salt water, but that makes no difference. In his eyes nothing is too good for the United States navy, and if his Congressman does not think so too he will probably hear from Mr. Smith. When the 'Maine' was blown up in Havana bay this inland Mr. Smith was the most insulted man in the United States. At any reference to Manilla bay he feels very much like swinging his hat. The bare thought of the 'Oregon' at Santiago gives him patriotic thrills. It was he who kept track of every phase of the Sampson-Schley controversy. And no one between seas read of the victory of 'Columbia' over 'Valkyrie II.' with keener interest and more enthusiastic delight.

INHERITED LOVE OF THE SEA.

The good American can't help all this; it's in his blood. Somewhere among his ancestors was a Viking, some wild searover of a Norseman, whose long ships carried desolation to countless coasts. Or it may have been a piratical Norman, who swept the sea for his prey. Later on, some of his race went round the Horn with Drake, or fought under Hawkins against the Spanish armada. Still later some one of his race helped to carry the flag of England round the world and to make Great Britain Mistress of the Seas.

This being so, the good American loves to read of the fighting ships of England's old-time navy, in the days before steam came to change materially the romance of the sailor's life. Captain Mahan cannot say anything too good of those old days, because, you see, as soon as our day came, the United States of America proceeded to beat the British at their own game. Every word of praise for John Bull is therefore just so much more glory for Uncle Sam. The average American with lordly conceit takes it for granted that he can whip the rest of the world on dry land, but down in the bottom of his heart he has never gotten over being tremendously proud of actually beating John Bull at his own game when it came to hard knocks on the high seas. Bunker Hill and Ticonderoga and Yorktown, he thinks, are all very well in their way, but if you really want to find living springs of natural pride just hark back to the days of John Paul Jones and Old Ironsides, Macdonough on Lake Champlain, and Perry at Put-in-Bay!

SIX GREAT NAVAL COMMANDERS.

Another reason why Captain Mahan's book will be read is because of the subjects of his sketches—Edward, Lord Hawke; George Brydges, Lord Rodney; Richard, Earl Howe; John Jervis, Earl St. Vincent; James, Lord De Saumarez; Edward Pellew, Lord Exmouth. Though these distinguished seamen belonged to a service now foreign to that of the United States, they had many close points of contact with America, some of them of marked historical interest. The older men were our fellow-countrymen in the colonial days, and some of them fought side by side with our own people in this new world. All, without exception were actors in that prolonged struggle that began in 1739, concerning the right of the ships of Great Britain and her colonists to sail the seas bordering the American dominions of Spain. This conflict, by gradual expansion, involved the whole continent of Europe, and brought about the expulsion of the French from our hemisphere. Thence by inevitable sequence, as Captain Mahan points out in his preface, issued the independence of the United States.

Hawke, Rodney, Howe, and Jervis saw the whole of this momentous struggle, and there are matters of a more personal nature that make us interested in all six. Thus, much of Hawke's early life was spent upon the American station, largely in Boston; he had, moreover, ties of blood with the Maryland family of Bladen, that having been his mother's maiden name, and Governor Bladen of the colony being his first cousin. Rodney, also, had kinsmen in America; his great-grandfather was a brother of the great-grandfather of Caesar Rodney, a signer of the declaration of independence from Delaware. Admiral Howe's elder brother was of all British officers the one who best succeeded in gaining the affection of the colonial troops, and it was the Admiral's own kindly attitude toward the colonists that partly caused him to be selected for the North American command at a time when the mother country still hoped to appease colonial discontent. Even Jervis is associated with the history of the American continent through his intimate intercourse with Wolfe during that General's last days at Quebec. Saumarez took part in the British attack upon Fort Moultrie in 1776, while Pellew was not only actively engaged in an important campaign on Lake Champlain in the same year, but subsequently, as the leader of a contingent of seamen, shared the fate of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.

The engagement at Fort Moultrie, by the way, ranks among the bloodiest on record between ships and forts, and Saumarez was on the flagship 'Bristol.' Captain Mahan calls Fort Moultrie the naval analogue of Bunker Hill, for in both the military lesson was the resistant power against frontal attack of resolute marksmen, though untrained to war, when fighting behind entrenchments. Old Hickory emphasized this teaching at New Orleans when his riflemen annihilated Wellington's Spanish veterans under Pakenham, the hero of Salamanca.

INTERESTING AS TYPES.

Captain Mahan classifies his six admirals thus: 'Hawke, the spirit; Rodney, the form; Howe, the general officer, as tactician; Jervis, the general officer, as disciplinarian and strategist; Saumarez, the fleet officer, and division commander; Pellew, the frigate captain and partisan officer.'

He then proceeds to consider them as conspicuous exemplars—types—of the varied characteristics which go to make up the completeness of an adequate naval organization. His argument is that the navy, like the army, needs specialization, which results most satisfactorily from natural aptitudes. Hence, while the effort has been made to present each of these distinguished officers in his full individuality, special care has been used to bring out occurrences and actions which convey the impression of that natural character which led the man to take the place he did in the naval body and to develop the professional function with which he is more particularly identified.

The six admirals also serve as a type in another sense. The tendency of a period—especially one of marked transition—its activities and results, not infrequently find expression in one or more historical characters. In this sense the type may be called a personification, the man embodying, and in action realizing, ideas and processes of thought that afterwards come to be regarded as the general characteristic of the period. Of course, the personification is not the sole agent of the change, but his is the most noticeable and it is natural to associate the change with his name. In this sense Hawke and Rodney, in their profession, are the type of the element of change, by virtue of which the profession grows. With them is associated the distinctive evolution of naval warfare in the eighteenth century, to which Nelson's contemporaries fell heir, and to which the hero of Trafalgar, under the peculiar and exceptional circumstances which made his opportunity, gave an extension that immortalized him. The other four exemplify rather the conservative forces, the permanent features, in the strength of which the profession exists, and without which it suffers.

NELSON NOT A TYPE.

Naturally one asks: 'What of Sir Samuel Hood and Nelson?' As to Hood, Captain Mahan says:

'It is one of the ironies of history that the first Sir Samuel Hood should have had just opportunity enough to show how great were his powers, and yet have been denied the chance to exhibit them under conditions to arrest the attention of the world; nay, have been more than once compelled to stand by hopelessly and see occasions lost which he would unquestionably have converted into signal triumphs. In him, as far as the record goes, was consummated the advance of the eighteenth century. He was the greatest of the sowers. It fell to Nelson, his pupil—in part, at least—to reap the harvest.'

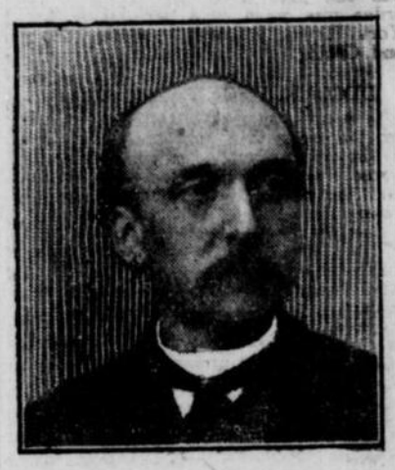
As to Nelson, whose renown is part of the heritage of the world, Captain Mahan says:

'The group to which Nelson belongs defies exposition by a type, both because it is small in aggregate numbers and because the peculiar eminence of the several members—the eminence of genius—so differentiates each from his fellows that no one among them can be said to represent the others. Each, in the supremacy of his achievement, stands alone—alone, not only regarded as towering above a brilliant surrounding of distinguished followers, but alone even as contrasted with the other great ones who in their own day had a like supremacy. Such do not, in fact, form a class, because, though a certain community of ideas and principles may be traced in their actions, their personalities and methods bear each the stamp of originality in performance, and where originality is found classification ceases to apply. There is a company, it may be, but not a class.'

Of these six great commanders of the old-time British navy only Howe inherited fortune and high social rank, though Rodney drew his descent from the landed gentry, and had relatives among the aristocracy. Each of the five won his way up to a title and fame, and even Howe fought his way far beyond the modest position bequeathed to him by his elder brother, the soldier to whom Massachusetts set a tablet in Westminster Abbey which hands down to this day 'the affection her officers and soldiers bore to his command.' Eminent all, though in varying manner and degree, each was an honor to a noble profession, and the names of Hawke, Rodney, Howe, Jervis, Saumarez and Pellew will endure as long as naval history endures. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.)

THE DAVIN MEMORIAL.

Mr. Henry J. Morgan, of Ottawa, with characteristic energy, has taken up the proposition to erect a fitting memorial to the late Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin. The idea of Mr. Morgan and those associated with him in the work, is that a stone over Mr.



THE LATE MR. DAVIN.

Davin's grave in Beechwood cemetery, Ottawa, would be appropriate, and for this purpose Mr. Morgan is receiving subscriptions ranging from five to twenty-five dollars. The sudden death of Mr. Davin cut short a brilliant career, and one which had been of considerable benefit to the country as a whole, and to the North-West in particular. A man of scholarly attainments and ready wit, his voice and pen were often used in defence of the cause of the North-West, which he had thoroughly at heart, and it is hoped that there will be a ready response to the appeal that is now being made to perpetuate his memory.

GREAT EASTERN PORT

WHAT RUSSIA EXPECTS TO MAKE OF DALNY.

The new city of Dalny, the eastern terminus of the Siberian Railway, which Russia expects to become the most important of all the European settlements in the Far East, will soon be opened to general commercial business. Already the town has a population of 50,000, 23,000 of whom are workmen, the great majority Chinese, with many Russians, Japanese and Coreans. Twelve million roubles have been expended on the town and in harbor works, under the direction of the chief engineer and manager, M. Waldemar Sakharof, and 23,000,000 more are to be spent on further improvements. The following information regarding the new seaport has been obtained from notes supplied by an official of another government who recently visited Dalny, and was given every facility for obtaining information by the Russian officials.

Russia's policy is to make Dalny the principal seaport of the Far East by making it the most economical one. It will be an absolutely free port. No custom house will be established, and the harbor system is modelled to a great extent on that of Japan, with the lowest possible taxes in the form of tonnage, dock, or warehouse charges, as an attraction to shipping. The ease and cheapness of entrance for ships, cheap coolie labor, and the insignificant cost of moving goods from ships to cars will contribute to this result. It will constitute the great objective of Russia's Eastern policy, an ice-free harbor throughout the year. The area of deep water is sufficient to accommodate all the shipping of China. Vessels drawing thirty feet can enter at low water without difficulty and without requiring pilots. They will then have the advantages of docks, protected by break-waters against the roughest sea, where their cargoes can be transferred to cars standing on the wharves, and when the railway is completed shipped 6,000 miles to St. Petersburg without further handling.

The plan provides for five stone piers, sixty to several hundred feet wide and a quarter to half a mile long, furnished with railway tracks, warehouses, elevators and electric lights. One was completed in July, and a second is expected to be finished by the end of the year. Docks for foreign steam and sailing craft will extend between the piers and along the shore, a distance of two miles. Docks and piers for Chinese coasting craft will be provided at another part of the bay in front of the native city, and also conveniently situated for the railway. Two drydocks are being built, one for ordinary ocean steamers, the other to accommodate the largest merchant vessels and warships afloat. Seventeen hundred workmen are now employed on the former, which is considered most necessary, and will be the first completed. Two Glasgow-built dredgers, which, after having been shipped and put together at Dalny, cost £38,000 each, are employed in deepening the harbor. The comparatively small tide, twelve feet, tends to simplify the harbor work.

Dalny is to be a free port in a broader sense than is implied by its exemption from customs dues. Individuals of all nationalities may acquire and hold land on the same terms, and even participate in the municipal government. The city is to be managed by a council elected by the ratepayers, of which two members must be Russians, and not more than two may be Japanese or Chinese, an arrangement which insures representation to any large foreign element, while it at the same time prevents domination by either of the two neighboring nationalities. Dalny will be the only place under Russian control, say the Russian authorities, whence no resident may be deported. All governments will be invited to establish consulates, and land will be assigned to those governments which do so, in a convenient locality.

The plan of the city divides it into several sections. The administrative section, so called, will contain the government buildings, hotels, churches, schools, theatres and clubs, many of these establishments being already under way; also the railway shops for construction and repairs, steamship construction and repair shops, the steamship and railway offices, and the homes of employees and workmen. Behind the administrative section—which is laid out on the peninsula—lies the wholesale section for the great warehouses and godowns. This also adjoins the water front. On the other side of the administrative section will be the retail and the general mercantile district, and beyond this, on the hillside commanding a view of the bay, the foreign residential section.

The Chinese city is separate. Three miles from the foreign settlement is a splendid beach, which will be occupied as a summer resort, and to which a road is being constructed. Electric lights are already in operation in the populated parts of Dalny, and an extensive tramway system is under construction. Pavements are being laid in the principal streets, and the grading of streets and of ground for building is being carried on by thousands of workmen. Ample parks have been provided for, and on the hill above the foreign settlement is an extensive nursery and greenhouse establishment for propagating plants and trees for the streets and parks, with many acres already under cultivation.

While purchases of large pieces of land for manufacturing or business purposes may be made directly from the railway corporations, most of the building lots will be sold at auction to the highest bidders. Land will be placed on the market as soon as it is properly graded, and the first auction will be held probably about next April.

According to the statements of the Russian officers, the Central Manchurian Railway will be open for traffic this month, with through cars from Dalny to St. Petersburg. The tunnel through the Greater Hsingan Mountains will not be completed for two years, but meanwhile a temporary track has been laid over the tunnel. The new Russian Minister, M. Lessar, made the journey from St. Petersburg to Dalny in twenty-one days. A fleet of some twenty steamers owned by the railway now affords communication between Dalny and the neighboring Chinese, Japanese and Corean ports, and within a year it is intended to have first passenger boats plying between Dalny and Nagasaki in connection with the through trains, one leaving within an hour after the arrival of each train and landing passengers at a port where they can embark on the steamers of the great lines connecting Europe and America with the East. One feature of the railway scheme is to be round-the-world excursions. For the American and Pacific Ocean sections of these globe-encircling trips arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its 'Empress' steamers.—Pekin correspondence in 'London News.'

WINDOW FOR CRUDEN, OF THE CORDANCE.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Cruden, whose Concordance of the Bible is a household book, passed a checkered and troublous life in London and its neighborhood, but he has now the honor of a stained glass window in St. Saviour's Collegiate Church, Southwark. Like many other Scotchmen, Cruden came to the metropolis in search of fortune, but he, unforunately, became subject to fits of insanity, which got him into infinite trouble and several madhouses. Notwithstanding these drawbacks he was a diligent reader of the Scripture, as his Concordance testifies, and the work speedily became so popular that George III. accepted a copy of the second edition from the compiler's own hands. Cruden died suddenly while on his knees praying, in his lodgings at Camden-passage, Islington, and was buried in Southwark. The window, presented by Mr. W. H. Francis, and designed by Mr. C. E. Kempe, is a beautiful work of art, and worthily perpetuates the memory of a man whose life was of some use to students. The unveiling ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Southwark.

Giles—'I be got up here, Mister, but I don't zee 'ow ever I be goin' to get down.'
Farmer—'Thee zhut thee eyes an' walk about a bit, an' thee'll zoon get down!'—'Punch.'

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
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FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

The Fish Commission sent from Washington to Honolulu has already discovered about thirty new varieties, many of which are good for food.

In view of the fact that about half a million postal cards are mailed every year in Germany without any address the authorities recommend that the address should be written first.

Mr. H. C. Thurston, who was the tallest man in the Confederate army, is still living in Mount Vernon, Texas. Although seven feet seven and a half inches in height, and naturally a mark for sharpshooters, he was wounded only once in all the campaigns.

King Edward, in the days when he was Prince of Wales, sat on the commission for the housing of the poor, and no commissioner worked harder than he. He attended every sitting, and made no attempt to shirk any of the unattractive duties of his position. Visiting some of the poorest slums in London, he investigated for himself the condition of the people at the very bottom of the social scale, and in the House of Lords he spoke of the sights he had seen as 'perfectly disgraceful.'

Sir Richard Henn Collins, the new British Master of the Rolls, is connected with two of the most distinguished families of Irish lawyers. He is a nephew of Jonathan Henn, K.C., who defended O'Connell at the famous state trial. A more remote ancestor, Henry Henn, was lord chief baron in the reign of Charles II., while another was a judge of the King's Bench in the eighteenth century. His father, Mr. Stephen Collins, Q.C., was a distinguished advocate in the Dublin courts, and his grandfather was a master in Chancery.

The natives of Murray Island, Torres strait, have a numeral system which is based on two numbers, netat, one, and neis, two. Above two they compute by composition—neis, netat means three; neis i neis, two and two, four. When they get above this figure they have recourse to different parts of the body, beginning with the little and other fingers of the left hand and going from there to the wrist, elbow, armpit, shoulder, etc., on the left side, and thence down the right side to twenty-one toes, giving ten numbers more, to thirty-one. Beyond this they are satisfied with 'many.'

'I forgot to mention,' writes a London correspondent, 'in my account of the King's first Balmoral entertainment, that among the non-royal members of the audience the Duchess of Wellington attracted attention. She and the Duke have been staying for some weeks in Aberdeenshire, and dined with the King and Queen before the performance. The Duchess is uncommonly pretty and sweet-looking, and her jewels are magnificent. The Queen has shown her very marked favor, and she is mentioned as the most probable successor to the Duchess of Buccleuch as mistress of the robes. In common with the Queen and the Princess Victoria, the ladies wore mourning, while male taste was allowed to roam freely to Highland garb, uniform or ordinary evening dress.'

The world's supply of wool for 1900 is estimated as having been 2,025,000,000 pounds. This was the smallest supply for any year since 1890, when it amounted to 1,944,000,000 pounds. According to the calculation of Helmuth Schwartze & Co., the 1900 supply gave a return of clean wool of 1,121,000,000 pounds. This was a little less than a fifty percent shrinkage in cleansing. According to these figures, the supply and consumption of wool per head of population in the world for 1900 was 4.45 pounds of wool in the grease and 2.46 pounds clean. This was the smallest per capita consumption of wool for a great many years. In 1895 it amounted to 2.91 pounds of clean wool per capita.

The 'Capricornian' states that the natives of the north-east coast of New Guinea are firm believers in irrigation. Near Bartle Bay, the headquarters of the Anglican Mission, is a remarkable work in the shape of an aqueduct or flume, which carries water from a swift flowing mountain stream, high across the bed of an intervening stream to the grass flats. The water runs in three hollow logs, which are supported by two sets of posts, on the top of which are cut, by skilled artists, figures of men. The flume measures 80 feet from bank to bank, and is 30 feet above the bottom of the stream it crosses. Its water irrigates a large plain on which the Wamira natives choose the cultivation plots from year to year. The structure is prehistoric, and often requires repair.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Among the criticisms of the life of Li Hung Chang, it is said to his disparagement that he looked through Chinese spectacles—that his ideas, his prejudices, and even his superstitions, were Chinese. What else would the ingenuous critic expect of a graduate of the Hanlin College, an official who never left his country till after seventy, and how would he describe his own prejudices? In spite of all temptations to belong to other nations,' Li could not help being one of the people who number on the earth's surface anything from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000, according to the oral rotundity of the speaker. Notwithstanding his heredity and surroundings, however, Li Hung Chang throughout his career evinced a consistent appreciation of foreign manners and ideas. Not alone in the importation and construction of machinery and the application of physical science, and in matters generally external to himself, was his belief in things foreign demonstrated, but where his own person was concerned his faith was no less robust. The public medical services which he inaugurated were in fact but an expansion of the treatment which he had embraced for himself and his family, or as many of them as were disposed to follow his lead. As during the last scenes in Pekin, so in the only dangerous illness he had previously gone through, just ten years ago, his half enlightened family made strenuous efforts to dissuade him from employing a foreign doctor. But though prostrated and almost in the article of death, his confidence in foreign medicine remained unshaken. 'He will die if he continues the foreign treatment,' was the lamentation daily and hourly howled at the bedside of the patient; and even the day of his death was fixed for the winter solstice, then only a few days distant, a day of omen for the sick in China, as the ebbing of the tide is among our coast population. As Dr. Frazer, a genial Ulsterman, entered, the sick man looked up and asked the one question, 'Shall I die on the 22nd?' A cheery 'No-o-!' reassured the patient, who began at once to take nourishment, and in a few days was transacting public business—from his bed.—Alexander Michie, in 'Blackwood's Magazine.'

ARISTOCRATS BETWEEN SANDWICH BOARDS.

REVELATIONS BY A CITY MISSIONARY

(London 'Tit-bits.')

There are probably few of the thousands who daily cast a careless, pitying, or contemptuous glance at a string of sandwich men filing miserably past them in some of our principal streets who realize that one or two of those whose panoply to-day is a pair of boards, are the scions of some of the most ancient and famous families in our land.

One of the most wretched of them all, a tattered, crushed wreck of humanity, is the grandson of a late Earl, and bears a name which has been one of the foremost in our history since the days of the Conquest. His story is peculiarly sad.

The son of an attaché to one of our Embassies, and grandson of one of the wealthiest of our peers, a prosperous, if not brilliant, career seemed to be assured to him. He was educated at Eton, and proceeded to Oxford, where he was foolish enough to get in with a fast and extravagant set and quickly found himself getting heavily into debt.

In a moment of strong temptation he took one of his grandfather's cheques and forged his signature for a large sum, although only sufficient to clear him from debt. The inevitable discovery followed, and fearing to face public exposure the young man fled the country, working his way to Melbourne as a common seaman. Here he spent some miserable years, working on the railways, roads, and goldfields, until news of his grandfather's death reached him and he returned to England—only to find himself in a more pitiless plight still.

Still fearful to disclose his identity, and too proud to ask for assistance, he is leading a wretched, hand-to-mouth existence, and is glad to earn a shilling or so a day by carrying sandwich-boards.

Another member of the sandwich-board brigade, who has for some years been a familiar object in the streets of one of our largest towns, is a tall, erect man, whose rags and poverty cannot altogether conceal the traces of a once smart soldier and society man. Not many years ago he was one of the smartest officers in the army and a favorite in some of the most exclusive of west end drawing-rooms.

It was some sporting episode, the facts of which were never made public, that caused him to resign his commission in the army, and after commuting his pension he went into partnership with a money-lender in the city, with the result that instead of making a fortune, as he was led to anticipate, he found himself penniless within two years. Then ensued a time of struggle when he was barely able to make a living as a clerk, book-canvasser, bookmaker's assistant, and so on—in any capacity, in fact, in which he could make a few shillings.

This cruel struggle broke down his health, and to-day, and for some years past, he counts himself fortunate to get occasional work as sandwich-man, and the only hope he has left in the world is that none of his old associates will spare him a glance and recognize him. This pitiful wreck is connected by blood with some of our noblest families, and even now proclaims to everyone by his manners that he was reared a gentleman.

In some cases, as might be expected, it is drink that brings many well-educated men within the sandwich-boards. Some years ago it caused the downfall of one of the most promising young men who ever entered the service of the Church of England. One man known to the writer was the son of a country rector, and his mother was the daughter of one of our leading colonial bankers, a man of rank and old family. At Harrow and Cambridge this young fellow had a brilliant career, narrowly escaping a double-first in classics and mathematics.

Within three years of his ordination he was appointed to an important church living, and soon established a reputation as a preacher of quite exceptional eloquence and gifts. Unhappily when at Cambridge he had acquired an appetite for drink, which got such a hold of him that on several occasions he was unmistakably under its influence when conducting his services, and on one fatal Sunday he had to be removed from the pulpit.

The inevitable consequence followed. He was deprived of his benefice, and drifted in disgrace to London, where for a time he tried to maintain himself by taking pupils and other work. From one depth he quickly sank to a lower, until, for some years before he died in an attic in Seven Dials, he supported himself almost entirely by acting as a sandwich man on the fringe of London pavements.

But perhaps the most remarkable case of wasted talents and opportunities that has come under my own notice was that of the son of a late popular peer. Few men have ever left Oxford with a greater reputation for ability or promise of a brilliant career. He was one of the most eloquent and effective speakers at the Union since the days of Gladstone; and it was commonly predicted that he would one day be a member of the Cabinet. Alas! for human promise and expectations. There must have been some evil taint in his blood; for, instead of fulfilling the expectations of his friends, the moment he succeeded to his small patrimony on his father's death he began a career of dissipation which soon became one of the scandals of London.

When he had reached the end of his financial tether he drifted into the company of card-sharpers and swindlers, and served a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for a particularly heartless fraud. From that point his downward career was indeed rapid, and many a time did I see this man of great abilities shuffling with downcast face along the pavements before the river closed over him and all his misspent talents.

CORONATION COACH.

The state landau which is to be used by the King in his state entry into the city of London on the occasion of the Coronation, is to be a mass of gold. Gilders have been hard at work for the past three weeks, the heraldic painter is also painting the Royal arms, and the several orders, upon the panels. The new hammer cloth is of rich vermillion cloth, purple velvet and gold lace, frieze and bullion, with gold coat of arms beautifully chased in centre.

The firm that has been ordered to make this royal carriage has orders also for five other landaus for His Majesty's visitors on the great occasion. These landaus will be painted claret and red, (the Royal colors), and lined with blue. A state landau is also to be despatched to India for His Excellency Lord Ampthill, the Governor of Madras, for the Coronation ceremonies.

WHITE HOUSE LIVERY.

A cockade of red, white and blue is a noticeable feature of the new White House livery, although the national colors are in evidence throughout the costume in which the President's coachman and footman appeared a few weeks ago.

The coats and the trousers are of heavy dark blue vicuna, the best quality of goods obtainable being used. The outer seams of the trousers are bound with a white cord.

The long paddock driving coat, which terminates midway between knee and ankle, is of 'military' cut, and has a snug waist and broad square shoulders. The skirt has a decided flare. Down the front, from the tight-fitting, narrow collar to the waist line, run parallel lines of silver buttons.

Underneath the coat is worn a long-sleeved tunic of the same material as the other garments, and fastened in front by a single row of silver buttons.

Mrs. Roosevelt selected the material and the pattern for the livery. The order was given to a fashionable New York livery tailor.—American 'Tailor and Cutter.'

DECLARES HE IS NOT DEAD.

It is no easy task for a man to keep his temper within polite restraint after he has been found dead in a lodging-house, buried by a reputable undertaker, and has the bills sent to him for such funeral expenses.

Such is the confused status of one William Smith, formerly of Los Angeles, but for the last year a resident of this city. Smith, according to reports, was found dead in a lodging-house in Los Angeles. Two women identified him as 'Billy' Smith while on the dissecting table of a medical college on Buena Vista street, Los Angeles. A sister of Smith, Mrs. Kate Leavers, of Providence, R. I., heard of his death, and ordered a respectable interment at her expense. So Smith was buried with all the ceremony that a late service could offer.

After being in the cold earth for some time he hears that he is really dead and buried. He didn't know this before.

Proof of his final obsequies and earthly flitting were furnished him in the following:—

	Dec. 11, 1901.
To black casket	$55.00
To outside box	5.00
To shroud	1.00
To care of remains	10.00
To black hearse	10.00
To two carriages	7.00
To notices in paper	2.50
To minister	5.00
Total	$95.50

Now Mr. Smith is aggrieved because all this fun was enjoyed without his presence. He claims he is well and happy and living on the fat of the land. His greatest objection is to paying his own funeral expenses. 'And to think,' says he 'that in all the items of expense there wasn't even a flower mentioned.'—San Francisco 'Examiner.'

SOME LINCOLN STORIES.

('Youth's Companion.')

Many of the anecdotes in a recently published book about Abraham Lincoln have to do with Mr. Lincoln's remarkable faculty of telling a story to illustrate a point. At one time a friend complained to the President that a certain cabinet officer was administering his office with unusual energy with the hope of securing the Presidential nomination.

'That reminds me,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'that my brother and I were once ploughing with a lazy horse, but at times he rushed across the field so fast that I could hardly keep up with him. At last I found an enormous chin-fly on him, and knocked it off. Now I am not going to make that mistake a second time. If the Secretary has a chin-fly on him I am not going to knock it off, if it will only make his department go.'

When it was complained that in taking possession of Ship island General Phelps had issued a bombastic proclamation freeing the slaves, Mr. Lincoln said:

'I feel about that a good deal as a man I once knew felt about his wife. He was a meek man, and had the general reputation of being hen-pecked. One day, when his wife was switching him out of the house, a friend came to him and remonstrated with him concerning his lack of dignity and spirit.

'"Now don't!" said the man. "It didn't hurt me any, and you don't know what a power of good it did Sarah Ann."'

What to do with Jefferson Davis, should he be captured, was a problem that was puzzling the government. In speaking of it to General Grant one day, the President remarked:

'There was once an Irishman who had signed the Father Mathew temperance pledge. Going into a saloon to get a glass of lemonade to quench his thirst, he leaned over and whispered to the barkeeper:

'"And couldn't you put a little brandy in it unbeknownst to meself?"

'So,' continued Mr. Lincoln, 'let Davis escape all unbeknown to yourself if you can.'

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(London 'Express.')

Your anecdotes about the kindness and bonhomie of the Prince of Wales remind me (writes a correspondent) of the very marked change wrought in him—not unnaturally—by his elder brother's death, which placed him in the direct line of succession to the crown. My brother was a cadet on the 'Britannia' with the two princes ('Sprat' and 'Herring'), and served afterward with Prince George in the Mediterranean. Never was there a more 'larky' sailor, as a hundred anecdotes (were it discreet to print them) might attest. Poor Prince Eddie was cast in a different mould and his long, melancholy countenance, above its rampart of shirt collar (he was called 'Collars' in his regiment) contrasted curiously with the merry face and twinkling eyes of his brother. Times are changed. Prince George is not merry now—certainly not in public. I was near him at the Oxford commemoration a summer or two ago when he came up to get his doctorate, and not all the quips and cranks of under-graduate chaff (it was particularly lively that year, as Cecil Rhodes and Lord Kitchener could testify) had power to raise a smile on that grave young face, with its serious eyes.

THE GRAND DUKE AND THE PRISONER.

Grand Duke Carl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar is not noted for his intellectual acumen even if he is the son of the man who was the friend and patron of the great Goethe. He has a kind heart, however, and is easily moved by the misfortunes and unhappiness of others. Not long ago he visited one of the great prisons in the grand duchy, and asked to see one of the criminals. As he appeared to have no choice in the matter, the jailer said to him: 'Would your Serene Highness like to see a mild or a desperate one?'

'A desperate case,' said his serenity, so one of the life prisoners was brought into the room.

'Why are you here?' asked the Grand Duke.

'For parricide.'

'You killed your father,' returned the Grand Duke, 'that was a shocking crime, and how many years do you expect to pass in this place as a penalty for your sin?'

'I have a life sentence.'

The Grand Duke's tender heart was touched. Taking some paper, he wrote as follows to the governor of the prison:

'The last three years of Blank's term are remitted.'

CURIOUS DISCOVERY IN 'ROBINSON CRUSOE.'

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, has observed a curious feature in 'Robinson Crusoe,' which he mentions in a preface to a new edition of that book. He says: 'Readers who are curious in English history must not fail to observe that Robinson Crusoe was shipwrecked on his island on September 30, 1650. It was in that month that the English Commonwealth ended and Richard Cromwell left the palace at Whitehall. Robinson lived in this island home for twenty-eight years. These twenty-eight years covered the exact period of the second Stuart reign in England. Robinson Crusoe returned to England in June, 1687; the Convention parliament, which established William III., met in London at the same time. All this could not have been an accidental coincidence. Dafoe must have meant that the 'true born Englishman' could not live in England during the years while the Stuarts reigned. Robinson Crusoe was a ruler himself on his own island, and was never the subject of Charles II. or James II.'

VIOLINIST'S PRECIOUS HAND.

(New York 'Herald.')

Mr. Charles Frohman has insured Herr Kubelik's right hand against injury for £2,000. Mr. Frohman explained yesterday that six persons, including his valet and personal manager, have the care of Herr Kubelik constantly, but even their watchfulness is not sufficient guarantee against accident. It will be remembered that when M. Joseffy first came to Chickering Hall and made a sensation a felon on his thumb interfered with his engagement. Mr. Josef Hofmann fell from his bicycle and hurt his hand under similar circumstances. Messrs. Ole Bull, Wienawski, and Paderewski were also subjected to accidents that interfered with their tours.

A CONFESSION ALBUM.

The most fascinating confession album is that possessed by the Queen of Greece. To this book nearly every crowned head in the world has contributed something, and vastly entertaining is it to read the various answers given by these august personages to the questions asked. In answer to the question, 'What is your idea of happiness?' the King of Greece has wittily written: 'To always have a sovereign without a crown.' The question, 'What is your idea of unhappiness?' has been answered by the King of Sweden as follows:—'Tight boots, a corn, and a heavy foot on top of it.' Opposite the question, 'What kind of personage do you consider the most objectionable?' His Majesty King Edward VII. has written: 'The most objectionable being in the world, in my opinion, is the man who will insist on pointing at you with his umbrella and shouting, "There he is!"'

A COSMOPOLITAN.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is as well known in London as in his own principality. He is a courteous and agreeable prince, and gives an impression of great dignity. He became blind at the age of about thirty, in consequence of a very unfortunate accident. His only son was playing at ball in the courtyard of the palace; the Grand Duke happening to pass, the ball hit him in the face and destroyed the sight of one eye. The remaining eye became sympathetically affected, and total blindness ensued. The Grand Duke married the elder sister of the Duke of Cambridge. He is 82 years of age, but still hale and vigorous.—'Candid Friend.'

THE CZAR'S RING.

(London 'Week End.')

It is not generally known that the Czar wears a ring in which he believes is embedded a piece of the true cross. It was originally one of the treasures of the Vatican, and was presented to an ancestor of the Czar for diplomatic reasons. Some years ago the Czar was travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow. He suddenly discovered that he had forgotten the ring. The train was stopped immediately, and a special messenger sent flying back on an express engine for it, nor would the Czar allow the train to move until, several hours afterward, the messenger returned with the ring.

'CUSTOS ROTULORUM.'

H. H. Kohlsaat, the baker, of Chicago, who is also in the newspaper business, and a few other things, is a trustee of Chicago University. Some one the other day wondered what his connection with the university was.

'Custos Rotulorum—Keeper of the Rolls,' was the reply.

'Oh,' said the first man, 'I thought he sold them.'—New York 'Times.'

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Consumption, Bronchitis, Chronic Pneumonia and Catarrh can positively be cured by Dr. Robert Hunter's method of treatment, by which the curative drugs are introduced directly into the Bronchial tubes and lungs by inhalation, and not put into the stomach where they become useless.

Readers of the 'Montreal Witness' can receive absolutely free by mail, postage paid, a book explaining the causes, symptoms and treatment of the various bronchial and lung diseases by addressing the Dr. Robert Hunter Association, 117 West 45th street, New York City.

TESTIMONIALS:

Mr. A. L. Peer, 179 Washington street, Newark, N. J., says: "I had 27 hemorrhages, and lost 50 pounds in weight; I was cured by Dr. Hunter's treatment."

Mr. Will E. Wright, care of Y. M. C. A., Portland, Oregon, says: "It is simply wonderful what your medicine has done for my mother and myself. Have never been better in my life. I urge all who mention they have catarrh or lung trouble to take your treatment."

LORD ROSEBERY'S HOME LIFE

AN INSIGHT INTO THE LONELINESS OF GENIUS.

(London 'Daily Magazine.')

Lord Rosebery has achieved the highest ambitions that a Briton can have. He has won the Derby, been chairman of the Council of the Empire's capital, and been Prime Minister of the Empire itself.

He is one of the wealthiest and quite the most brilliant of the British aristocracy. He is a scholar of erudition, an author of distinction, and the finest orator of his day. He stands out from amid a wealth of mediocrity in solitary and grand distinction.

But underlying all this scintillating surface there is a grim and terrible pathos in his life—the pathos of utter solitude. Unseen by the crowd of admirers who worship and envy him in his proud supremacy, unrecognized even by those who write and speak of him as of a well-known friend, there is an almost tragic loneliness in his position, not merely in his political status, but in his domestic life. He is probably at the present moment the most closely observed of all public men, the best known to the general run of his countrymen. His circle of acquaintances is probably larger than that of any person not of royal rank. His friends are legion. Yet it would scarcely be overstepping the truth to say that he has not a single intimate, that there is not a living creature with whom he can ever entirely throw off that reserve that hides his inner self as a garment. He is, even in the midst of the applauding multitude, at a reception, or at his own dinner table, always alone.

It is only natural that this loneliness of disposition should beget a love of solitude. It matters not whether it be at Mentmore, at the Durdans, at Dalmeny, in Berkeley square, or at the Villa Delahonte at Naples, the ex-Premier lives for the most part a life of seclusion—of seclusion extraordinary in so prominent a man. Although a charming host, he entertains as little as is

LORD ROSEBERY.

possible in his position—not from any churlish dislike of having his fellow-beings in his house, but from an innate love of solitude. In London, whither he comes up from the country from Saturday to Monday, because it is then quietest, he will spend hours each day shut in his library with his books and his own thoughts. If friends come to him he is glad to make them welcome, but he retires with relief into his sanctum when they are gone. When, in the country, he has a house-party staying with him he will slip away to the privacy of his own chamber and commune with himself whenever occasion offers.

It is not far to seek for the cause of this pathetic seclusion. Lord Rosebery's life, with all its glories, with all its achievements, has been a sad one. From his earliest days Fortune squandered her richest gifts on him with a lavish hand. Born of a mother as beautiful, as fascinating as she was intellectually brilliant—a former maid of honor and bridesmaid to our late Sovereign—heritor of a proud title and of great wealth, blessed with mental gifts and aptitudes surpassing those of any man since Disreli, and possessed of a sound, if not robust, constitution, the world lay at his feet when as little more than a boy he fell in love with the wealthiest heiress of his time—Miss Hannah Rothschild heiress to the wealthiest and most powerful branch of that most distinguished family. His meeting with her was as romantic as anything ever conceived by any novelist. His carriage collided with hers, and by extraordinary agility, combined with no less extraordinary presence of mind, he sprang out and caught her as she fell after having been thrown upward by the force of the impact. Then he carried her, stunned, to a neighboring house.

He devoted to her all the ardor and passion of a great nature, and despite the most relentless opposition on the part of her father, he finally succeeded in winning her. The love that had stood the stress of a trying courtship lasted unimpaired during the whole of his married life. The domestic pictures that have stamped themselves indelibly on the minds of all that knew him during that period are Arcadian in their simple beauty. He was a devoted and unwearying husband, a loving and delighted father. When his second daughter was born—Lady Crewe that is now—he would carry her about in his arms for hours at a time. 'Those years,' he once said, 'were happier than I could ever have conceived any time on earth could be.' His wife was something more than wife to him. She was his maker. She threw herself heart and soul into his work and into his sport. It was she that made him politician; it was she that set him out on that brilliant career which she never lived to see him consummate.

But for my wife I could never have been anything,' is another often quoted remark of his. The effect on such a man of the tragically early death of such a helpmeet can be understood. It accounts for all his love of solitude, his preference for quietly tending his roses at the Durdans, or wandering up and down the terraces at Mentmore to the gaiety of a social life.

Besides his well-known English and Scottish homes, Lord Rosebery owns a delightful villa near Naples, the Villa Delahonte. It was once the residence of the Empress Eugénie. The villa itself is exquisitely beautiful within and without, and its views and gardens are unsurpassed, but the approach to it is very bad, being by way of a narrow, rough and dirty lane.

Mentmore, the glorious seat that Lord Rosebery holds in trust for his son, Lord Dalmeny, is in some ways the finest country residence in England. Its hall is almost unrivalled, so high and great it is, so lavishly ornamented, so rich in art treasures. Lord Rosebery is a great collector of objets de vertu, old brocades, statuary, tapestry, and old china—real old Capo di Monte is an allurement he can rarely resist. Out of doors, apart from sports, he finds his greatest pleasure in growing roses.

GROUP OF BIRDS FROM BIRD ROCK, CAPE BRETON.

A HAUNT OF SEA-FOWL

BIRD ROCK, IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Mammals and ornithology occupy a particularly honorable position in the institution devoted to natural history in West Seventy-seventh street. And in both departments a number of new and interesting specimens have been placed on exhibition within the last four months. The lynx, otter, weasel, musk ox and Alaskan moose are well represented, and several new bears, deer and antelope may be found there. Several groups of birds have been added to those formerly shown. These include marsh wrens, red-winged blackbirds, coots and water ousels. The yellow headed blackbird from Manitoba is also a novelty. Then, too, there are photographs of nests and eggs, which reveal important phases of bird life, and the work of instruction is carried still further by specimens illustrating the descriptive terms used in ornithology.

One of the new groups is designed to represent the conditions existing on a famous group of islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, nearly five hundred miles north of the latitude of New York city. Bird Rock and Little Bird Rock belong to the Magdalens, and lie about fifty miles north-west of Cape Breton. The larger of the two is over one thousand feet long, varies from 150 to 400 feet in width, and rises out of the water abruptly to a height of from 80 to 140 feet. Its vertical, rocky walls are broken up by the weather into countless ridges and shelves which furnish admirable sites for nests.

To illustrate life on Bird Rock, a mass of stone 17½ feet long and 6 feet 10 inches high has been set up in the American museum of Natural History, and no less than seventy-three birds mounted on it or suspended in a flying position above. This is probably the most elaborate and striking piece of work of its kind yet done by Mr. Chapman, assistant curator of mammalogy and ornithology. Seven species are exhibited there: The common and Brunnich's murres, ther azorbilled auk, the gannet (or sea goose), the kittiwake gull, the puffin and Leach's petrel. The order in which these are here named indicates their abundance at the place where the specimens were obtained.

The murres, sometimes called guillemots, resemble the auk in having webbed feet and in assuming an attitude that strongly suggests the kangaroo. They sit and stand at the same time—that is to say, one whole section of the leg lies in a horizontal position, although the breast and body are nearly upright. The puffin, which has such an enormously thick, short bill that it presents the profile of a parrot, is also allied to the murre and auk. On the other hand, the gannet, though far from handsome, stands in a highly respectable and independent fashion. So does the petrel, which is notable as a flier, and is endowed with wonderful powers of endurance. The kittiwake gull, too, is strong of wing, and migrates from arctic to temperate climes, and returns again every year. In winter it is found as far south as Virginia and the Canary Islands. It takes its name from a cry that sounds like 'kit-tiwake,' several times repeated.

Owing to its distance from the mainland, Bird Rock has been inaccessible to cats, foxes, wolves and other predatory animals. For centuries, therefore, the sea birds which haunted it were able to breed unmolested. Hence the islet simply swarmed with life. Jacques Cartier said: 'These islands are as full of birds as a meadow is of grass.' His party killed above a thousand in less than an hour. When Audubon approached it for the first time, he saw what he thought was a layer of snow several feet deep. But his pilot informed him that what they saw was merely a collection of gannets. The great naturalist then raised a spyglass, and was astounded at the spectacle. An enormous number of birds were seated on their eggs or newly hatched broods, while the air above the rock and for some distance around it was filled with gannets on the wing. When Dr. Henry Bryant inspected the place in 1860 he noticed that this species occupied the northerly part of the rock. And he estimated that it had no less than one hundred thousand representatives, while he thought that there were fifty thousand more on Little Bird.

Mr. Chapman says, however, that within the last thirty or forty years the number of birds has sadly diminished. And the establishment of a lighthouse on Bird Rock in 1869 is chiefly responsible for the change. Three years after its erection, he says, the colony of gannets was reduced to five thousand, while nine years later there were only fifty of these birds. It is supposed that the loud and unpleasant voices of the gannets disturbed the lighthouse keeper, and thus led to wilful slaughter. The cannon fired as a fog signal, though, doubtless frightened not only gannets, but other birds away. Of late, too, fishermen have begun to visit the rock for murres's eggs, which are edible, and hence marketable. Unless the Canadian Government interposes, therefore, the place is likely to become completely depopulated. As yet, fortunately, Bird Rock has enough feathered inhabitants to make it an ornithological wonder. But if it should eventually lose the character which gave it a name, its memory will still be perpetuated by the atractive group in the American Museum of Natural History here described.

RUSKIN HALL

THE POOR MAN'S COLLEGE AT OXFORD.

(From the London 'Sketch.')

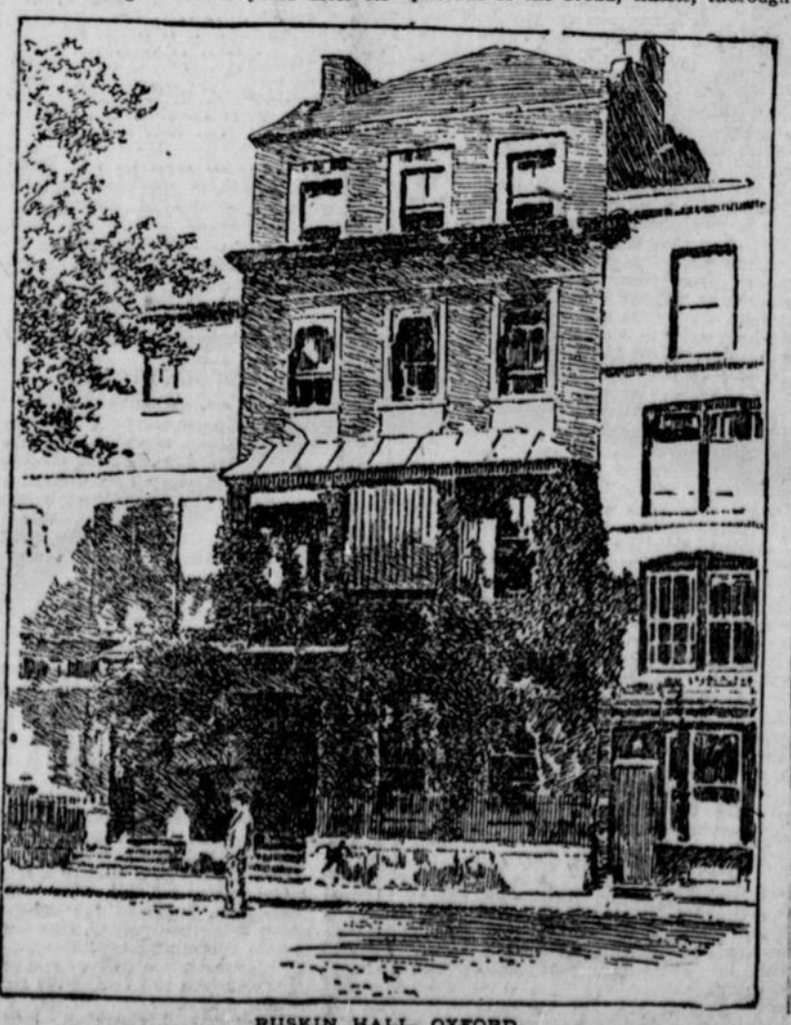
Jude Fawley, in Thomas Hardy's recent novel, found that the walls of Oxford were unassailable by a working man. As 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men' had its sequel in the People's Palace at Mile End, so 'Jude the Obscure' has been even more quickly followed by Ruskin Hall at Oxford, although I suppose Mr. Hardy cannot claim, like Sir Walter Besant, the honor of paternity. Ruskin Hall is the outcome of a movement on the part of several American admirers of the author of 'Unto This Last,' who were anxious to to do something to realize in England the ideals of their prophet. Walter Vrooman, of St. Louis, their leader, came to England about twelve months ago, and submitted to the principal labor organizations and their leaders his plans for a Poor Man's College in 'the City of Light.' They were so favorably received that he was prompted at once to practical action, and the college has now been at work for about six months.

It occupies a house—No. 14 St. Giles street—which has some Ruskinian associations. A few years ago it was the residence of a distinguished member of the university, and Mr. Ruskin was frequently his guest. The house, which was taken by Mr. Vrooman on a lease from Balliol College, is rather the worse for wear, and money has by no means, I found, been lavished on its furnishing. But it is pleasantly situated in the quietude of the broad, classic, thoroughfare amid trees and ivy clad walls. For the rest, it is not—as the visitor is soon made aware—an expensive philanthropic fad. The building being provided, the students themselves do the rest, nothing but contributions to the library being asked for from the British public. Ten shillings a week is paid by each man for board, lodging and washing, and ten shillings a month for lectures. As no servants are kept, every student is expected to take his share in the domestic work of the house. It was estimated that this would require about two hours' manual labor, on the average, every day; experience has shown that half an hour is sufficient. It is the Poor Man's College, but paid for in the main by the poor man himself.

The promoters of Ruskin Hall have taken as their motto this sentence from the master's 'Ethics of the Dust':—'Briefly, the constant duty of every man to his fellows is to ascertain his own powers and special gifts, and to strengthen them for the help of others.' From this dictum may almost be said to follow their declared object, not that a man should rise out of his class, but that 'each man, by raising himself, may help to raise, through influence or precept, the whole class to which he belongs.' Accordingly, it is not technical education or professional training which Ruskin Hall offers, although tuition will be given there on any subject which may be desired. The syllabus, so far, comprises history, political science, science, psychology, philosophy, literature, art and modern languages. A considerable part of the tuition is given by Mr. Dennis Hird, M.A., the warden, and Mr. C. A. Beard, the correspondent, among the other lecturers being the Rev. W. Downing, Messrs. A. J. Hacking, M.A., Hugh F. Hall, B.A., and F. W. Galton. Manchester College has invited the Ruskin Hall students to lecture by the Rev. J. E. Carpenter, M.A., and the Rev. Philip F. Wicksteed, M.A. Miss Keddie (Sarah Tytler) has given a course of tuition on historical novels, while the ladies of the Backworth Club have taken in hand 'The Writings of John Ruskin' and 'Art and Architecture in Oxford,' the latter subject being illustrated by visits to the colleges, museums, etc., of the ancient city.

Ruskin Hall can take twenty-four students at one time, and, so far, there have been more applicants than vacancies. 'Moral character and ability to read intelligently' are the only qualifications, there being no age limit or creed test. A man may go there for a week, a month or a year, according to his opportunities, although it is believed that in most cases the stay will extend into months. The majority of the present students are artisans from the North of England, in whom the Board School has instilled a desire for the higher culture, London being also well represented. In some cases their employers, taking a sympathetic interest in the matter, have given them leave of absence for six or twelve months; in other cases, fortified by a little saving, they have risked the loss of their employment for the sake of a brief time of intellectual luxury.

It is practically a self-governing little community. A small Committee of Management is elected each week. It arranges the rota of work, according to which A and B cook the dinner, C makes the beds, D washes the floor, and so on. It likewise buys the food, subject, of course, to certain financial limitations, and arranges every other detail for the welfare of the inmates. The only restriction imposed excludes alcoholic liquor, and the warden assured me that the affairs of no household could be more smoothly regulated. Every man passes the time as he pleases, and his only complaint is that some will read too much. In accordance with the Oxford practice, the afternoon should be sacred to physical exercise, and most of the students do spend it in playing football, rowing or walking. At the time of my visit, tea was taking place in the garden of Ruskin Hall, and the talk appeared to be partly of the afternoon recreations. One or two students, I learned, were reading for a degree, and they often had to be reminded that the body as well as the brain requires exercise.



RUSKIN HALL, OXFORD.

ASSORTED VOICES.

(From the 'Gentleman's Magazine.')

It is a well-known fact that voices differ greatly according to nationality and geographical position. Thus in Russia one hears male voices that are absolutely unique in the lowness of their compass. The Italians, on the other hand are notable for their fine tenor voices. Some Asiatic nations, according to Engel, sing in shrill notes by straining the voice to its highest pitch; others delight in a kind of vibrato or tremolando. Some sing habitually in an undertone; others in a nasal tone. Lichtenstein, in describing the singing of a Hottentot in South Africa, observes that among all the singers, consisting of about a hundred Hottentots of both sexes, there was not one man with a bass or baritone voice; all the men had tenor voices. The Chinese voices seem to bear some resemblance to the weak character of the people. A military man who had three years' service in the country declared that he never once heard a Chinaman sing from his chest.

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THE FIRST COINAGE OF THE REIGN.

The first of the new British coins were issued from the Royal Mint in London on New Year's Day. The portrait of

the King which is shown on them is the work of Mr. de Saulles. The legend is remarkable as containing His Majesty's new title, 'King of all the Britains.' The contraction 'Britt. Omn.' stands for 'Brittaniarum Omnium,' but it is thought by some people that it would be better that the contraction should be taken as standing for 'Brittanorum Omnium,' and translate the title as 'King of all the Britons.' In this way, it is said, a truer reflection would be obtained of the full English title, 'King of the British Dominions beyond the Seas.'

The design as reproduced is much larger than any coin.

THE NEW BRITISH POSTAGE STAMP.

The new stamps, as were also the new coins, were ready on New Year's Day.

NOTED TEMPERANCE VIEWS.

Dr. Moule, the new Bishop of Durham, writes the Church of England Temperance Society a message of brotherly and cordial 'Godspeed' to those who specially represent the action of the Church in the diocese against the gigantic evil of English intemperance. He adds: 'Will you accept me as one who in his poor measure greatly desires to be a genuine worker with you, and who asks your prayers that he may be so?' Mr. Kipling is also a thoroughgoing teetotaller. He regrets that he ever said 'there is no harm in moderate beer-drinking.' 'I have been a fool in writing so.'

Advertisements.

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A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS.

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

Contains no Ground Cocoa Husks.

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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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LONG PRIMER BIBLE.

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AFTER EIGHTY YEARS

A Talk With a Great Non-Conformist Divine

DR. GUINNESS ROGERS'S REMINISCENCES.

(London 'Daily Chronicle,' Dec. 30.)

Dr. Guinness Rogers yesterday entered upon his eightieth year. And yet, the great Nonconformist divine bore his years well as I sat talking to him in his study at Clapham recently. There may be a slight falling off of bodily vigor, but the eye is as clear and the voice as resonant as ever. The whole face lights up as he talks of the giants of bygone days and of the struggles of Nonconformity when he and the last century were young. And withal there is a cheery optimism which is especially pleasant in these days, when Jeremiah is the favorite author and a lackadaisical depreciation of one's country the favorite topic of conversation. Dr. Guinness Rogers has 'gleaned an ear of corn from every harvest,' and it has been my privilege to talk with him about a long life spent in the service of the people.

Born in Enniskillen eighty years ago, Dr. Rogers came with his parents to Lancashire, where he studied at the Lancashire Independent College, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, taking his B.A. degree there. After five years spent as a Congregationalist minister at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and fourteen at Ashton-under-Lyne, he came to Clapham in 1865, where his church soon became the Nonconformist Cathedral of South London, and he its bishop.

Naturally, Dr. Rogers was reminiscent of the great men of his denomination.

'I remember, amongst others,' he said, 'Dr. Raffles, James Parsons, Dr. Vaughan, John Angell James, and Thomas Binney. Binney and Vaughan stand out as the greatest preachers in my memory. Vaughan was a great denominational statesman as well. He came to Kensington, where the Duchess of Sutherland, then Mistress of the Robes, was one of his constant hearers. But Binney, in his own line, was unapproachable. He would hit upon some great thought, which seized hold of you irresistibly.

'No doubt you remember, Dr. Rogers, the disruption of the Scottish Church and the Oxford Movement in the English Church?'

'Perfectly well,' was the reply. 'I never met Chalmers, but Guthrie I knew. Norman McLeod and I were great friends. It came about in this way. He had been attacked for heterodoxy in the "Record," and I wrote a defence of him in the "English Independent." After that we were the warmest of friends. Of course, I did not meet any of the men connected with the Oxford Movement, but I have a vivid recollection of the stir it caused.'

'And what of its influence on the English Church?'

'That is difficult for me to say. For one thing, it has done away with the utter dreariness of the English Church services of the early days of the last century.'

'Then the spread of High Church principles has not widened the division between Church and Dissent?'

'On the contrary,' was the emphatic reply, 'the barriers between us have become very much weakened, especially during the last ten years. The entire atmosphere is different. Creighton did a good deal to bring this about. We got on together in the spirit of the most perfect friendliness. No; we Dissenters are no longer regarded as schismatics, especially by the laity of the Church of England. And mark you, I believe the pretensions of the High Church party have defeated their own ends. They have pushed their claims too far, and now there is reaction going on, and has been going on ever since the Bennett judgment.'

'And you see great changes in the dogmatic theology of your own Church?'

'Undoubtedly,' was the reply. 'The higher criticism has brought about a change, but this change is as nothing compared with the change in belief. In fact, I may say that Calvinism has wholly disappeared from our ministry, and its distinct and specific doctrines are no longer held. Yet Calvinism and Evangelicalism have too often been identified. We have come nearer to Methodism—'

'Arminianism, you mean?'

'No, I don't like the word, and I have used the word "Methodism" as more nearly expressing the dominant view. The great point of modern theology is its demonstration of God's love and his fatherhood. In the words of Trench, we believe—

'That blessing, and not cursing, rules above.'

There has been a change of atmosphere and tone rather than of dogma. The miraculous is adhered to but eternal punishment is abandoned in all our typical pulpits. This is due to Cox, of the 'Expositor,' Farrar, and Dale, although Dale preached conditional immortality, with its complement, annihilation. Now I am afraid the danger is that the feeling of pity has become too powerful, for the doctrine of retribution is not preached as it should be—that sin must bring trouble to the man who commits it. As to what the punishment is, and as regards its duration, there is no clear revelation on this point. Our business is simply to do our duty, and leave the issue to the love of God.'

'Do you notice any signs of the alienation of men as a whole from the churches?'

'No, I do not. I believe our churches are as flourishing as ever they were. There is less disposition to regard error in dogma as a sin. Dogma is valued for its influence on character and life. The mere acceptance of dogma will not abolish the difference between good and evil doing.'

'Your political recollections go a long way back?'

'I remember Lord Morpeth and Sir George Strickland standing for the West Riding in 1835, and I heard the proceedings at the hustings at Wakefield. How far we have travelled since then! People talk about the decay of the Liberal party. Why, the Liberal party has won almost everything it was fighting for then. It is the same with us dissenters. In the year following we secured the right to marry in our own churches. Then came the abolition of church rates, the abolition of university tests, permission to use the burial grounds of parish churches, and the control of popular education.'

'And I need not ask you whether you remember Gladstone?'

The name acted like a charm. If there is one hero in Dr. Roger's pantheon it is Gladstone. 'Knew him! Why, he sat in this very room, and in the very chair you are sitting in now, after he had opened the campaign of 1892 in this very house. And I remember well after that great speech, I introduced him to Dr. Reynolds, of Cheshunt College. Before five minutes were over they were deep in some abstruse point of controversial theology, as though Home Rule and Liberal Unionism had never existed.

'Yes,' Dr. Rogers went on, 'Gladstone was a marvel. England never produced such another man. I don't mean to say he was infallible, but there was an absence of selfishness in his character. He was always actuated by the loftiest ideals; when he saw what was the right thing to do no consideration of expediency stood in the way. I talked to him often on our relative positions as churchman and dissenter. Once he said to me: "Our clergy have two faults! they are all Tories; and they murder the Queen's English when they begin that abominable intoning."'

'But how do you account for his friendship with the English Nonconformists when he was really a High Churchman?'

'Because he was saturated through and through with religious feeling, and he recognized that in English Nonconformity religion was more than a matter of forms and ceremonies or of State opportunism. Yet he never would abate his principles. I remember staying with him at Mr. Colman's at Norwich. His host pressed him to go to chapel with him, as I was going to preach. But he would not come.'

And here these reminiscenses must break off, with the hope that Dr. Rogers's kindly counsel may be long spared to Nonconformists.

NAPOLEON'S LAST YEARS

AN APPEAL FOR THE TRUTH.

(From 'Notes and Queries.')

Napoleon died in 1821, of cancer of the stomach. So much the general public have been permitted by the medical faculty to know, So far back as the Leipsic campaign in 1813 we hear of illness, and during the crisis which ended at Waterloo this supreme military genius is stated to have shown signs of diminished energy; after Ligny to have wasted hours when, as no one knew better than he, rapidity of action was all important, so that his generals on the morning of June 17 were long delayed, and unable to get access to their commander for orders, and Grouchy, on whose successful pursuit of the Prussians everything turned, was not sent off till two p.m. On these unfortunate incidents and their consequences Lord Wolseley commented with surprise in his interesting little book published some two or three years ago, but he put forward no explanation; rather he left the matter in the same mysterious position as before. When we get next to St. Helena we have to listen to the story of trumpery squabbles, the blame for which it is endeavored—not wholly unsuccessfully—to throw entirely on Sir Hudson Lowe.

Now, I should like to ask whether any readers can refer me to an authoritative report by competent medical men on the true state of Napoleon's health from Leipsic to his death; and if no such report by physicians who know the truth has yet been made public, I suggest that the time has arrived when the information might with advantage be supplied, for I am disposed to think that what is now unexplained might thereby be accounted for, and a good deal of the blame put upon Sir Hudson Lowe's shoulders (for whom I hold no brief) might be got rid of. I am not a medical man, but it has long seemed to me that Napoleon even at Leipsic was suffering from the pain which would be caused—especially before meals—by an ulcerated condition of the stomach that was later to terminate fatally in a cancer, and that to relieve this torment his medical advisers administered some strong narcotics. Hence the attacks of illness, the sleepiness, the indolence, which historians say marked the last period of his life. Hence the inability of his generals to get their orders till late in the day of June 17, and hence the constant state of irritability at St. Helena which did so much mischief to the reputation of Sir Hudson Lowe.

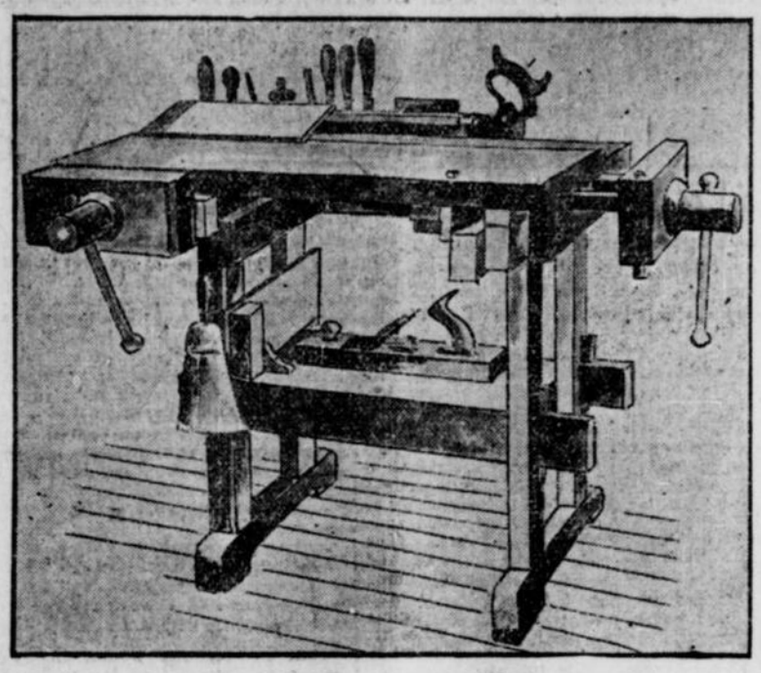
MANUAL TRAINING

A VISIT TO THE NEW MACDONALD CLASSES IN THE McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The other day when we entered the room devoted to the manual training classes at the McGill Normal School, we found a number of young girls occupying the benches. Some were busily using mallets and punch on a rough piece of wood for practice before setting to work on the carving of a picture frame already more or less in progress. Others were using the chisels in a very workmanlike way.

Among the pupils moved the instructors, Mr. C. Johansson, director of Manual Training for the Province of Quebec, and Mr. Emberley, his assistant teacher. This was the class 'Academy I.' receiving their bi-weekly lesson in chip-carving, which is taught in the first year to those girls who are taking up the Macdonald manual training course. In the second year they proceed to relief carving, and in the third year to incise carving.

'I was in despair when Dr. Robins first said that the girls would have to devote two hours a week to this wood carving,' said Miss Peebles, the well-known principal of the Girls' Model School, 'but now that we have tried it I am one of the strongest believers in the benefits derived. The girls delight in the work and they return to their ordinary classes rested in body and brightened in mind. Since they began the work a rather dull class I had seem to have picked up wonderfully, especially in arithmetic. I cannot speak too highly of this addition to our school course.'



A MANUAL TRAINING BENCH---FRONT VIEW.

The room is a large and bright one, containing forty Sloyd benches and thoroughly equipped in the usual manner, with racks of the larger and extra tools used in wood-work ranged along the walls. Above the racks are maps of trees, specimens of various woods, pressed leaves, etc. One side of the room is taken up with the cupboards where the pupils keep their work, and beautifully neat they were as we proved on a closer inspection.

At other hours in the day the room is filled with enthusiastic boys learning 'wood-work.' Mr. Johansson kindly explained how the boys work, and the different uses for which the various tools are adapted. Each boy has a bench and set of tools to himself, also a cupboard for his work, in the neatness of which he quickly learns to take a pride.

The scheme of wood-work instruction consists of (1) demonstration lessons on tools used, on ordinary timber, trees, growth, seasoning, fitness, etc; (2) constructive drawing for models to be made; (3) making of a series of useful models; (4) sharpening of tools and the construction of models from original designs.

The boys very quickly get to understand that the final result of their work will depend entirely on their own accuracy of drawing, measuring, and use of tools, and a boy often of himself will want to recommence a model, having recognized that he has been guilty of careless workmanship at some step.

'This training teaches a boy to be careful, and therefore, will help him in his future life, whatever his profession—even if he is going to be a parson,' remarked Mr. Johansson, when we observed that the boys who had passed through such a course would all want to be carpenters. 'We guard in various ways against their assuming that they are merely learning one particular trade.'

Then Dr. Johansson took us over to that part of the room where the maps of trees and specimens of wood and dried leaves were displayed, and explained how the boys learn to associate the different leaves with the different trees; how they get a glimpse at first hand into the wonderland of nature by examining for themselves the many component parts of an ordinary trunk—the bark, the part where the sap ascends, the hard wood, the soft wood, the year's growth of wood, and so on. And not only do they study the sections in the school-room, but in the season they are taken out of doors to examine the living tree with all its parts. The boys learn, too, to distinguish what is not nature but 'veneer' in the most literal sense. Specimens were shown us of apparently the most beautiful and valuable woods, but after an explanation or two from Mr. Johansson we saw the back was merely a cheap, common wood with an artistic veneer skilfully adjusted. The weight of the specimen would have been a valuable index if we had only known.

This is only one instance of how the pupils learn to use their own powers of observation, instead of having to rely upon the written or spoken statements of others.

Specimens of the work done by first and second year pupils were shown us, such as match-brackets, paper-knives, string-winders, key racks, etc., and were in all cases models of neat and careful workmanship.

Our attention was drawn to the fact that not only does the pupil use his mind and hand in the fashioning of these articles, but distinct muscular exertion which a boy delights in, is called forth.

The disciplinary value of these classes is well understood. The culture value, as Mr. Johansson says, 'is chiefly aesthetic and has most to do with beauty of form, learning to see beauty in common objects, in their design and their especial fitness. It leads to a higher appreciation of their value for our own lives and brings them within that sphere of sympathy which is the foundation of culture.'

CENTRES IN MONTREAL.

There are now in Montreal and Westmount some 600 boys and girls benefiting by the Macdonald manual training classes which are held at the McGill Normal School, the Westmount Academy and the Aberdeen school. The Aberdeen centre, which will be opened formally this evening, receives pupils from the Dufferin, Berthelet, Mount Royal and Lansdowne schools.

On Saturday mornings and afternoons classes in wood work and wood carving are held for teachers at the McGill Normal School, and the classes are just as popular among the some 150 teachers who attend as they are among the more juvenile school population. At the Boys' Home on Mountain street, a class is held in the evenings for the inmates, with most satisfactory results.

Everyone connected with schoolwork in Canada is unanimous in praise of the benefit in many directions that the pupils derive from the manual training. But it is of the utmost importance that the people generally of Canada should become convinced of the inestimable advantage of these classes in the education of their children. It is to be remembered they are still in the experimental stage, and are not yet fixed institutions. It is only recently that Professor Robertson, after observing the value of such training in European and English schools, determined if possible to establish the manual training classes in Canada. As is well known, Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, the generous philanthropist, came to his assistance, offering to establish classes in manual training in the public schools of at least one town or city in every province in Canada for three years. Sir William provided a fund fully adequate to that scheme, including the equipments of benches and tools, the necessary improvement of the rooms, the salaries of instructors, and the expenses of maintenance for three years. The fund is also sufficient to permit the teachers in training at one Normal School-in-every province to receive instruction by thoroughly qualified instructors.

The thought in view is that after this period of three years Canada's teachers, having benefited from the object lessons given, and the people seeing the happiness of their children and the good results brought forth, trustees and school boards will insist on having the training connected with every school.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR THEM.

('Scottish American.')

It is nigh impossible to enumerate all that Glasgow has done for the workingmen there, but it may without exaggeration be said that it has done about everything possible. Homes have been erected for them in every part of the city, and these are rented to the poor at an almost nominal rate. Widows and widowers have two well-equipped homes where they are boarded for a trifling sum, and babies are cared for by city nurses while the bread-winners are at work; and, of course, these homes, etc., are not charities. Penny (two cents) baths are provided by the municipality in all parts of the city where workingmen reside. Municipal tramways take laborers to their work for from one to two cents, and municipal ferries carry them to their shops five miles down the Clyde, if necessary, for two cents. At night the municipality provide free concerts, free lectures, free night schools and free courses in business and technical studies. There is also a free employment bureau. The city has torn down hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of rookeries that the workingmen's children might have playgrounds. And the city provides free gas for the alleys and even for the hallways of the poor. These may be called special provisions for the workingmen, and which they enjoy in addition to the other beneficent blessings provided for all the citizens of this model city.

Advertisements.

BISHOP HANDY

OF BALTIMORE, MD, SAYS:

"I Recommend Pe-ru-na as a Safe Cure for Catarrh."

James A. Handy, Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, of Baltimore, Md., writes from 1341 North Carey street:

"I take pleasure in acknowledging the curative effects of Peruna. At the solicitation of a friend I used your remedy and cheerfully recommend your Peruna to all who want a good tonic and a safe cure for catarrh."

JAMES A. HANDY.

Mr. George S. Chandler, 64 Pleasant street, Portsmouth, N.H., writes:

"I take pleasure in saying that I can cheerfully recommend the use of Peruna as a remedy for catarrh and nervousness. I have been troubled a great deal with catarrh and nervousness, and Peruna has cured me. I recommend its use to every one suffering with like disorders."

GEORGE S. CHANDLER.

Congressman Thompson of Kentucky.

Ex-Congressman Phil. B. Thompson, from Kentucky, writes:

"My friends have used your remedy, Peruna, and I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your medicine. Besides being one of the very best tonics, it is a good, substantial catarrh remedy."

PHIL. B. THOMPSON.

Clean Mucous Membranes.

Anyone who has taken Peruna has clean mucous membranes. And anyone who has clean mucous membranes is not liable to catch cold, cannot have catarrh, and need not fear catching the grip or having malaria or contracting any contagious disease.

As the skin protects the outside of the body so the mucous membrane protects the cavities of the body, that is to say, if it is a clean and healthy mucous membrane.

A congested or catarrhal mucous membrane, a mucous membrane dotted with little ulcers, or spotted with canker sores, will not protect the body. Such people always have colds, are sure to have the grip and would acquire any contagious disease that is going in spite of all antiseptics and precautions.

Peruna makes dirty mucous membranes clean, Peruna makes diseased mucous membranes well. This not only rids the patient of catarrh but fortifies the body against the reverses of all climates, epidemics and contagious diseases.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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CANCER.

THE ROOTS OF CANCER cannot be removed by dangerous operations or by agonizing plasters. Surface treatment is not sufficient. Send for particulars of our remedy, which is making hundreds of permanent cures. No pain. No knife. No plaster. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

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AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

THE KING AT SMITHFIELD

THE DEEP INTEREST THAT HIS MAJESTY TAKES IN THE RAISING OF PURE-BRED STOCK.

When the King is minded to meet 'his faithful Commons' otherwise than by summoning them before him in parliament, he does it, and wins golden opinions and abounding loyalty, by coming to the Smithfield Show, says the London 'Spectator.' It is the one occasion when country people do see and expect to welcome royalty, and the charm of it is that on this particular day they and His Majesty meet on common ground, and in pursuit of the same high and honorable end—the improvement and perfection of our great and national industry of breeding pedigree cattle and other beasts of the farm. This, as every one knows, is not only a national business and pastime, but also a highly personal one, in which the credit always goes to the owner and breeder of the animal. It is also one in which people make great names who are otherwise not known to fame, and plain Mr. Smith has just as good a chance as the Prince of Wales. Ladies also have ample opportunities of distinction, and this year in some of the classes Miss Alice de Rothschild beat the King. The committee and the stewards and the owners and exhibitors are among the most representative and eminently English of all who live in the countryside. It is they who make it still possible for the fields to be cultivated, and the yards and folds to be filled as of old with the finest sheep and cattle in the world. Nobles and farmers, squires and yeomen, they are the very cream of what used to be called the landed interest, and now would be called rural England. They come up to the show not to be smart, but to meet each other and compare notes, and see what the others have done in distant shires, principalities and kingdoms. The splendid and beautiful cattle, the highly bred sheep, and other stock are evidence of their achievements. Nor must the shepherds and herdsmen, who live for these few days at the show looking after their animals, be forgotten, for they, too, are the best of their kind that any country can produce.

The hereditary patron, adviser, chief competitor, and most famous stock-breeder of this closely united and self-respecting body is the King himself. His Majesty has not only inherited the famous herds and flocks of Queen Victoria, but has for years been among the first of all breeders of certain kinds of stock. He has taken seriously to the business for very many years at Sandringham, and on a scale which very few private persons can emulate. He now has establishments, any one of which would be considered of the first quality, in Scotland, at Abergeldie, in Norfolk, and at Windsor. At this show the combination was irresistible. His Majesty exhibited more animals and won more prizes than any one else. Even if he had not, his support and encouragement of those who are doing their duty by the land and its people would have been just as hearty. But when he left Sandringham in a snowstorm on Monday morning to come to Islington to see for himself what had been done, every one was glad that, as a leading farmer said, 'the King was going to have something for himself' in the prizes his animals had won.

The last ten minutes before the King comes are moments of real suspense for every one, from the president and the committee to the animals which have won the prizes and are led out for inspection. The committee wish to see everything looking its best, as well as to welcome the sovereign, while all the most distinguished prize animals are taken, each by its herdsman, and sometimes by its owner, from their place in the cattle line into the central aisle, where the King will come and look at them, and perhaps say a word or two to the herder or owner. Meek as the cattle are, and used to being shown, they sometimes wonder why they are taken away from the rest and object strongly. But most of them follow complacently enough, and take their place in line with other distinguished animals. All the cup-winners of each class stand there—red Devons and Sussex steers with curly coats, black Aberdeen Angus, white-faced Herefords, long-horned Welsh cattle, cross-breeds of all colors, smooth, deep-red Suffolks, white and roan shorthorns, savage-looking Highlanders. A large white shorthorn and a tiny black cross-bred with a good deal of the Irish Dexter breed in her, no higher than a sideboard, stood at one end of the row the little black creature quaintly silhouetted against the white 'three-decker' of a shorthorn. Each animal was held by its proud and happy herdsman. It was a great moment.

But though there is the natural interest and excitement caused by the presence of royalty, the businesslike side of the show is always in evidence also. While the rest of the committee are in spick-and-span frock coats and new top-hats, one of the gentlemen who has been judging the sheep comes up, with his arms cased in white linen covers, and a long white apron on, not, as some spectators guessed, 'to keep off the wool,' but to keep off the various cosmetics, pink, saffron, and yellow, with which the sheep's coats have been tinted, and which would otherwise tint him as he felt their backs and sides. It was interesting to see this gentleman, thus attired, subsequently addressed by the King on matters evidently of deep interest to the owners of the sheep.

Punctually to time the King's carriage drove into the hall, crossed to the centre, and drew up opposite the main aisle. It is a lesson in court etiquette for all the 'men,' the herders, shepherds, cowboys, and the rest, for off come all their masters' hats, the King's coachman takes off his hat, and every one uncovers except the ladies. As the King walks down the central aisle, where all the distinguished animals, including so many of his own, are standing, he proves that there is nothing formal or conventional about his interest in the show. He admires this one, and says a word about that one, and then moves on to the sheep pens, and with forefinger uplifted is very emphatic on the topic of more than one of the many points and excellences there shown. Every one cheers him very heartily, most especially the country people. There is a great crowd in what we may call the side aisles, which are separated from the centre by a double line of cattle standing face to face, tied to a bar from which rises the wire trellis on which the names and prizes are hung. There is great competition among the nearer ones to stand on this beam, and hold on by the netting and look through, especially among the feminine visitors. These are obviously divided into three classes. No. 1 is composed of those who are afraid of cows, and dare not go in; No. 2 of those who are only afraid of cows which have horns, and crowd in beside the Suffolks and other hornless cattle; and No. 3 of those who are not afraid at all, and push in by each and any, and stand on the beam beside cows which have dreadful horns. It may be added that some of the cattle seemed to think this was a delicate attention, and repaid it by licking the polish off the spectators' boots. Then there is a general query as to whether the King will go 'outside the reserve'—this is, the centre aisle; and what a shout of cheers there is when he opens the gate and does so, and walks down among the crowd, and those who have got perched on places almost as difficult to stand on as a tight-rope have the pleasure of personally bowing to him from that position. In truth, there is nothing to break the satisfaction of the day, and the only suggestion heard is that perhaps the King would consider whether he could not come also to the Dairy Show next year.

Some of our readers may be a little surprised at the importance attached to the Smithfield show, but in truth the pride and satisfaction felt in the show are perfectly genuine, for in spite of our inability to make farming pay, every Englishman has a touch of the farmer somewhere in his composition. It is thus most natural that the King's very real interest in the show should add to his popularity. When he goes to the show he is visibly and directly sharing the chief enthusiasm of a very large portion of the nation.

PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALES

OF PURE-BRED STOCK WILL BE HELD AT GUELPH AND AT OTTAWA NEXT MONTH.

The second annual Ontario Provincial auction sale of pure-bred live stock will be held in the city of Ottawa on Feb. 12, and in the city of Guelph on Feb. 26. At each of these sales a number of first-class animals will be offered. A considerable number have already been entered but none will be catalogued until each has been inspected, for each must be of good quality. The breeding also must be beyond question, and for this reason it will pay farmers, agricultural associations and farmers' clubs to buy their breeding stock at these annual sales. Western ranchers and stock growers will be well repaid if they attend at Ottawa and Guelph. At Guelph sixty Shorthorn bulls will be offered, and about twenty females. A few very good Herefords, Polled-Angus and Galloways will also be sold. Yorkshires, Tamworths and Berkshires will be the only breeds of pigs offered this year. Altogether the quality and condition of the animals sold at Ottawa and Guelph will be better than last year. Every precaution will be taken to safeguard the interests of both the buyers and sellers. In case a buyer, coming from a distant province, wishes to buy a carload or more, and does not get all he wants at either of the sales, arrangements have been completed whereby the officers of the provincial associations are able to assist him in procuring what he may want, with little or no additional expense to himself, other than the price of the animals.

Catalogues of the stock may be obtained from Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Persons not able to attend may forward orders to Mr. Westervelt.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A saving, estimated at 12 percent in feeding horses and 30 percent for sheep, was realized last winter with cut hay. The animals cannot leave any amongst their feet, and they eat more of the rougher portions.

In winter milch cows will not and cannot yield a bountiful supply of milk in cold and stormy weather, unless they are supplied with a comfortable stable and an abundance of milk-producing feed and good water. These are the fundamental requirements in the management of milch cows.

If there were nothing more in improved stock than the tendency to elevate a man's own operations toward better associations, there would be much to his advantage in growing improved stock. Scrub stock and scrub methods go together, and both combined keep one drudging through life, discontented and shiftless. On the other hand, the man who takes to improved stock from a natural desire for improvement is most likely to be of a progressive disposition, and if he only (for a time) breeds his grades, the love of improvement, and the beneficial results which accrue to him, will ultimately lead him to branch out into breeding pure bred stock.

The following reasons for having cows come fresh in the fall are credited to Prof. T. L. Haecker: 'In the first place, the cow will give a larger yield of milk for twelve months, if she comes in in the fall than if she comes in in the spring; in the second place, it will cost less to rear the calf during the first six months if it is in winter time than it will in summer time; in the third place, we must feed a calf any way from four to six months, and we might as well do that during the winter; then in spring it is let out to pasture, and you have no more trouble with it. Therefore, when your calf is a year old, you have given it personal attention for from four to five months; the balance of the time it has taken care of itself.'

At a recent meeting of the Iowa State Veterinary Medical Association a new operation for the curing of cribbing was illustrated. The operation is said to be one of the newest things in the veterinary world. It is now asserted that cribbing is caused by the affection of a certain muscle in the neck. The operation consists simply in severing the nerve governing the muscle in question and also making an incision in the muscle. It is said by the time the muscle heals up the cure is complete. The operation is said to have been tried in a large number of cases, and to have proved successful without injury to the animal.

The heifer intended especially for the dairy should not be encouraged to fatten while growing, lest when she gets her growth, all her surplus food will go to fat. Keep her in a thrifty condition, and accustom her to consume a large amount of the coarser foods, in order to distend the digestive apparatus. Have her freshen at two years old, a little sooner rather than later; take her calf away and milk her, even though the yield does not seem to pay—it very likely will not that year—keep at her twice a day for at least fifteen months, only allowing her a very short period of rest before she has her second calf. If possible to keep her to her milk, do so, milking it and feeding to the pigs for two months before calving. Thus you establish a habit of long milking, that will go with her through life. Kindly treatment of the heifer will play a big part in her usefulness. Rough, unsteady milking will have a tendency to make her hold her milk. A heifer rarely reaches her best until five years old. From that age until her teeth begin to fail, is her most profitable period.

THE POULTRY VARIETIES—8. THE WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

One of the oldest varieties of poultry is the Polish, its ancestry being traced as far back as the sixteenth century. Among the varieties mentioned in those early days was the 'Wooly' fowl, similar to the Silky fowl of to-day; mention in history is also made of the 'Frizzled' fowl, the 'Persian' fowl, the 'Turkish' fowl, and the 'Crested' fowl. The latter is described as being a fowl with a lark's crest. Another variety is known as the 'Patavinian' fowl, which is believed to be the progenitor of the Polish variety. The cock is described as exceedingly beautiful, being richly decorated with five colors, black, white, green, red and ochre; the body is black, the neck covered with white feathers, and the wing and back partly black and partly green; the tail is the same, but the roots of the feathers whitish, and some of the flight feathers also white. The eyes are surrounded with red circles, the comb is very small, the bill and feet yellow, and the head is adorned with a beautiful crest. In the hen there is no white except the white pellicle at the opening of the ears. She is altogether of a greenish-black color, with yellow feet and a very small comb, slightly tinged with red.

The general characteristics of the Polish are those of medium-sized fowls, slightly larger than the Hamburgs; a full, round breast, carried well forward; the neck of the cock carried back and beautifully arched; a perfectly straight back, broad at the shoulders and narrowing rapidly to the tail; large and closely folded wings; a large, well-expanded, upright tail, and in the cock furnished with an abundance of tail coverts and sickle feathers; shanks of a bluish color, in all varieties but the White-crested Black, in which they are of dark slate or nearly black; and, above all, a large crest and leaf comb. The crest of the cock is composed of narrow feathers, something like those which form the hackle of the neck and saddle. They should rise well in front, so as not to obstruct the sight, and fall over to the back and sides in a flowing, even mass. If they fall forward, as is sometimes the case, they both obstruct the sight, and are liable to get wet when the bird drinks. Such a crest, also, is hollow in the centre and loses much of its beauty. The crest of the hen is formed of feathers growing upward and turning in at the extremities, and should be large and globular in form and compact in character, with no sign of parting. The larger the crest the better, provided it is of good shape; but a close, compact, well-formed crest is to be preferred to one that is larger, but of loose texture and falling in all directions. The comb is peculiar, and belongs to the class of combs which have a fancied resemblance to a leaf, and are designated leaf combs. It is better described, however, as two fleshy horns diverging like the letter V, the upper extremities retreating into the crest. The smaller the comb the better, and if wholly wanting, except when removed by design or accident, it is not regarded as a disqualification.

Polish chickens are bred extensively on this continent and by some are considered practical for general purposes, but, while some breeders may secure good results, the Polish is not to be fully recommended as a general-purpose fowl. They are considered more as fancy birds, and are generally bred for pleasure and the showroom. Their large crests are against them, hindering their vision and causing them to become listless, inactive, and suspicious. Extra care must be given to be fairly successful in raising them, and their houses and coops must be kept absolutely dry—the least water in their crests is likely to result fatally to them.

They are fairly good layers of medium-sized eggs, and are non-setters. For table purposes they are considered good, their flesh being fine-grained, tender, and sweet.

Of the varieties of Polish, the White-crested Black is the most popular. The color of their plumage is a rich glossy black throughout, with the exception of the crest, which is pure white. The shanks and toes are black, or dark slate; comb and wattles are bright red and ear lobes are white.

PEN OF CHEVIOT WETHERS.

The property of Mr. J. McDowall, Girdstingwood, Kirkcudbright. First in class and Longwood Champion Cup winners at Smithfield.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Some prefer to haul manure out in winter, thus saving all the fertilizing elements. It is a most economical plan if the ground is not so rolling as to drain on a neighboring farm, and certainly is convenient, as it permits being done in the winter days much that was once a part of the spring work.

Coal oil is not so expensive that we cannot afford to have our living rooms bright and cheerful, especially when the world outside is so dreary as it is apt to be in March. Get a lamp large enough to make a decent light, get a good burner, a good clear chimney, and a wick that is a rapid feeder, and clean and trim and fill every day, and see if the spirits of the whole family do not rise.

Nowhere is knowledge more important than on the farm; no other line of work responds more readily to intelligent attention and care, or gives larger returns on capital invested in a thorough education in the science and art of the calling than does farming; in no line of labor do man and nature come into closer or more loving harmony, if only the man's mind be full of knowledge concerning, and his heart full of affection for, the calling so fundamental to the life and prosperity of all the people.

Mice, rats and other pests must have water, and many a case of typhoid is the result of rats or mice falling into the cistern and remaining there for months in a decomposed state. To detect this impure condition is very simple and unfailing. Draw a glass of water from the tap at night, put a piece of white sugar into it and place on the kitchen shelf, or anywhere that the temperature is not under sixty degrees. In the morning the water, if pure, will be perfectly clear. It it is contaminated by sewage or other impurities the water will be milky.

Black-knot is a fungous disease affecting the plum, cherry and kindred tree fruits. The Damson among plums, and the Morello class among cherries, are the most susceptible. Beginning with the growing season the knots develop rapidly. They should be cut off as soon as seen, and burned at once. The badly infected branches should be cut off below point of infection and burned, not left under the tree, nor piled in heaps and left in the orchard. Affected trees that have been properly treated during the growing period will be free from knots, generally speaking. Should any remain after the leaves have fallen they should be cut off and burned, and badly affected branches also, not later than Feb. 15, as the spores or seeds are then ripe. A large majority of young trees can be saved by judicious pruning and will ultimately become healthy; otherwise the trees will die and infect others in your and your neighbor's orchard.

PACKING ICE.

There are three points, says the 'Practical Farmer,' that everyone absolutely must pay attention to. They are: Ventilation above the ice, drainage below it, and a body of sawdust or some similar non-conductor, about one foot thick, on top, bottom and sides. The ventilation can be obtained by good-sized openings in each gable of a small building, or on all four sides of a larger one. The openings may be covered with wire cloth, to keep out birds. Blinds may be used, with large slats turned down so as to keep out most of the rain, while letting the air through freely. In a large building the side openings may be right under the eaves, which will keep the rain out pretty well. The drainage under the ice may be obtained in various ways. A foot deep of small stones, covered with two inches of gravel, will also make a fair drain and a proper foundation. The water may be taken away from below this by the drains that run outside to some point that is low enough. Bear in mind that the water must not stand under the ice; you must fix it so it can get away out of the foundation as far as it comes, that is all. Now, with these precautions, it does not matter particularly what the building is, whether of brick, stones, slabs or lumber; cheap or costly. Just pack your ice on the sawdust, leaving a space a foot wide all around, and from time to time, till that solidly with sawdust as you go up, and you are all right. There is no need of sawdust in the roof or in walls of building. A single inch board is as good as more for sides, or at least is good enough. The sawdust, with its air spaces, keeps the ice. The building is mostly a shelter to the sawdust.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

There are very few farmers who realize how much money comes from the poultry and eggs that are produced on the farm. If they study the matter up they will find that the hens in the barnyard pay more for the food they consume than almost anything else, in fact, except the indispensable horse.

In noting the amount of droppings it is easily figured how much a hen will produce in one year. From our observation one Leghorn hen will produce seventy-seven pounds of the best fertilizer that can be used on the farm, the Barred Rocks 117 pounds, but of course they consume more food than the Leghorns, as they are a larger breed. The item of profit in poultry is often overlooked in giving credit to them, most people not considering it worth mentioning.

NORWEGIAN FARMS

MANY HAVE BEEN CULTIVATED FOR A THOUSAND YEARS.

A writer in the Chicago 'Herald,' who dates his letter from Nystuen, Norway, says that many of the farms in that part of Norway have been cultivated for a thousand years. The buildings on some of them are seven and eight hundred years old.

Comparatively little modern machinery is used by the farmers. Here and there upon the larger farms you will find an American mower or reaper or threshing machine, but the greater part of the work upon the small farms is done by women, and they use heavy and awkward home-made tools. On account of the necessity of practicing economy, the low price of labor and their isolated situation, farm hands in Norway are expected to do anything that is necessary about the place, and the Norwegian farmer is a jack of all trades. He grinds his own rye and barley, shoes his own horse, makes his own hoes and rakes, whittles out the handles during the long winter evenings, and is usually able to replace or repair both household and outdoor utensils. In this respect the country is a hundred years behind the age.

Notwithstanding the emigration from Norway, the farms in this part of the country, and in fact throughout the interior of the kingdom, have been increasing in value, although husbandry has been depressed by low prices, high wages, high taxes and other causes of complaint.

This is not the rule in any other part of Europe. In every other European country the price of land has been decreasing gradually during the last quarter of a century.

In Norway it has grown more valuable. Farms that were taxed at 1,200 kroner in 1870 are taxed at 1,700 kroner to-day, and the same is true of all landed property, except the mountain sides, which have been denuded of timber, although the rate of taxation has not increased, and the farm buildings are assessed at about the same valuation that prevailed half a century ago.

LIVE STOCK

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE BEING LARGELY DEVELOPED.

Trade in live stock between eastern and western Canada has been growing rapidly within the last few years, writes Mr. F. W. Hodson, the live stock commissioner. This increase of trade has been promoted, and in fact made possible, by the wise and generous treatment of the Canadian Pacific Railway. During the month of December and the first eight days in January forty-six cars of grade and pure-bred cattle were shipped from eastern Canada to British Columbia. These cars contained 2,223 head, and cost in the east something over $30,000. Besides these, a considerable number have recently been sent to the North-West Territories, and orders are now in hand for additional shipments to be made to the last mentioned territory. In order to promote this trade, which has proved very profitable in many districts in eastern Canada, farmers should use first-class Shorthorn bulls. By careful selection and wise treatment females sired by such bulls will prove excellent dairy cows.

It is a noticeable fact that seven-tenths of the stock used for dairy purposes in Great Britain are Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades. Probably the most suitable dairy cow for the average farmer is a Shorthorn-Ayrshire cross. Steers whose dams are strong grade Ayrshire cows, if got by a Shorthorn bull, prove excellent feeders, and very desirable shipping cattle. As dairy animals, there are none, in the hands of the general farmer, that will excel the Shorthorn-Ayrshire cross.

CHOICE GRAIN FOR SEED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured by the Director of the Experimental Farms from the record-breaking crops recently had in the Canadian North-west. It will be worth while for farmers generally to renew their seed of oats when varieties which have produced more than 100 bushels per acre can be had. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn and potatoes. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 15th of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director, Experimental Farms.
Ottawa, Jan. 15, 1902.

At present the season for Canadian turkeys in England commences a week before Christmas, and continues until the middle of January, or about a month altogether. The birds are rather larger than the English birds, ranging from about eight to thirty pounds in weight. The breed is that of the American Bronze, but as the trade develops smaller birds will be cultivated, and then Canadian turkeys may be expected in the market all through the English season, which commences at the beginning of December and continues until the end of March. During December last it is estimated that at least 300,000 Canadian turkeys were shipped to England.

Advertisements.

FUR RUFF $1.99
A Great Bargain.
REGULAR PRICE $5.00. SEND NO MONEY.
Just your name, address and nearest express office and we will send this Ruff for examination. When it arrives at your express office call and examine it thoroughly and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal in every respect to Ruffs sold regularly for $5.00, pay the express agent $1.99 and express charges and secure the greatest bargain in furs ever offered. This magnificent Ruff is 4 feet long, 5 inches wide, and made of **fine quality glossy black Alaska Seal,** well padded and ornamented with six full squirrel tails. **Warm, stylish and very fashionable.** A great bargain at $1.99, well worth $5.00. They are going fast. Order to-day. If you live far from an express office or wish to save express charges, send $1.99 cash with order and we will forward the Ruff by mail, all charges paid. **Johnston & Co., Box 514 Toronto.**

FREE DOLL
With movable head, arms and legs, nearly 2 feet high with rosy cheeks, red lips, blue eyes and curling golden hair, fashionably dressed in silks and satins, be tifully trimmed with laces, velvets, etc. She has also slippers, stockings and underwear. **Given** for selling at **15c.** each only 16 fashionable Gold-finished Hat Pins with beautifully engraved tops set with jet, hat-scarf, imitating **Rubies, Emeralds, Turquoises,** etc. Write for Pins, sell them, return $2.40, and receive this lovely Doll, postpaid. **THE JEWELRY CO., Box 852 Toronto, Ontario.**

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.

EPILOGUE TO 'ASOLANDO.'

Teacher, N.S.—Who is the author of the following lines, and in what poem do they occur:

'Never turned their backs, but marched
breast forward.
Never doubted clouds would break,' etc.

Ans.—The lines are from the Epilogue to the collection of 'facts and fancies' entitled 'Asolando,' by Robert Browning. Of the poem, Frederic G. Kenyon, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who edited a collection of poems called 'The Brownings for the Young,' says: 'These were the last lines published by Robert Browning. The third stanza describes, as well as anything he ever wrote, his constant bearing in life—his courage, his hopefulness, his perseverance. The poem shows a looking forward, too, to a continuance of useful work after death. He does not wish to be pitied, as if death were a prison, which ended all activity. His whole life has shown that his sympathies are not with the helpless and hopeless, that he has been always brave and hopeful, and he is prepared to greet with a cheer the unseen life which is to come. No fitter or more characteristic words could have been chosen to end the message of Robert Browning to mankind.'

'At the midnight in the silence of the
sleep-time,
When you set your fancies free,
Will they pass to where—by death, fools
think, imprisoned—
Low he lies who once so loved you, whom
you love so,
—Pity me?

'Oh, to love so, be so loved, yet so mistaken!
What had I on earth to do
With the slothful, with the mawkish, the
unmanly?
Like the aimless, helpless, hopeless, did
I drivel
—Being—who?

'One, who never turned his back, but
marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight
better,
Sleep to wake.

'No, at noonday in the bustle of man's
work-time
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either
should be,
"Strive and thrive!" cry "Speed—fight on,
forever
There as here!"'

CONCERNING SOME AUTHORS.

B.L.—Give place and date of birth, place of residence, and religions, of the following, also to whom married: 1, Sarah Grand; 2, Marie Corelli; 3, Max O'Rell. Ans.—1. Sarah Grand (Frances Elizabeth Clarke), was born in Ireland, about 1866, the daughter of Lieut. Clarke, R.N. She married Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel McFall (who died in 1898). Her address is 'The Grey House,' Langton, by Tunbridge Wells, England. We do not know to what religious denomination she belongs. 2, Marie Corelli was born about 1864, of mingled Italian and Scotch parentage. She was adopted in infancy by Charles Mackay, the well known poet and journalist, and was brought up during childhood in England. She was educated in a convent in France. She has given up her house in London, and has no fixed abode, preferring to travel. In 1898 the death of Eric Mackay, son of Charles Mackay, her legal guardian, after his father's death, left her alone in the world. She is unmarried. 3, Max O'Rell (Paul Blouet, B.A., M. Sc.), was born in Brittany, on March 2, 1848. Educated in Paris. Went to England in 1872. Has travelled in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa; spent several seasons in America. Address, 7 Park Place, St. James's, S.W., London, England. His wife is an English lady.

CLERICAL WORK AT HOME.

Lawrencetown.—Where can ay oung man with a good High School education obtain employment at home, such as writing, etc.? Ans.—The best plan would be to advertise, but we fear you will find it difficult to find anything very remunerative in that line. The typewriter has taken the place of handwriting for business purposes to a very large extent. Advertisements sometimes appear, offering such work at home, but they should be carefully replied to, as too frequently they demand, as a start, that the seeker after work, send a certain sum of money to the advertiser.

WEDDING ETIQUETTE.

L.L.—1. In a wedding where there is no bridesmaid or groomsman, should gloves be worn? 2. How should the bride and bridegroom be placed at the table? 3. Does the bride cut the cake? 4. Whose duty is it to invite the minister to perform the ceremony? Ans.—1. As a rule, the bride and bridegroom wear gloves, whether they are attended or stand alone at the altar. The presence or absence of bridesmaid and groomsman makes no difference so far as the wearing of gloves is concerned. 2. The bride and bridegroom may sit either at the head of the table, or at the centre of one side. The parents of the newly-married couple sit on either side of them, the bride's father with the bridegroom's mother at the bride's left, and the bride's mother with the bridegroom's father at the bridegroom's right. 3. The wedding cake is placed in front of the bride, when the time arrives to cut it. She merely makes the first incision with a knife; the cake is then removed to a side table; slices are cut by a servant, or a friend, and passed around the table. 4. The bride chooses the clergyman whom she wishes to perform the ceremony, and the bridegroom extends the invitation.

PREMIERS OF CANADA.

C.H., Salem.—Will you kindly print a list of the premiers of Canada since the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, with the dates of their administration? Ans.—Sir John A. Macdonald died on June 6, 1891. On the thirteenth of that month the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott accepted the premiership, which, owing to his health giving way, he resigned on Nov. 25, 1892. (He was knighted by the Queen in the same year.) Sir John S. D. Thompson was then called upon to form a government, which he did on Dec. 6. He died suddenly at Windsor Castle on Dec. 12, 1894. On Dec. 14, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell was called to the premiership. (He was knighted by her late Majesty, Jan. 1, 1895.) Towards the close of April, 1896, Sir Mackenzie resigned, and Sir Charles Tupper was called upon to form a Cabinet, which he did on May 1. At the general elections in June of that year the Liberal party was returned with a majority. Sir Charles resigned on July 8, 1896, and was succeeded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as premier.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Please give a complete list of British possessions around the world, beginning with the British Isles, and travelling eastward. Ans.—With the following list and a good map of the world you can trace the extent of the Empire 'on which the sun never sets.' In the Mediterranean: Gibraltar, Malta, and several adjoining islets, and Cyprus (which still forms part of the Ottoman Empire, the government being administered by England). In South Africa: Cape Colony, Natal, Basutoland, the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal Colony, Rhodesia (bounded on the south by Bechuanaland and the Transvaal, from which it is separated by the Limpopo River; on the north and north-west by the Congo Free State; on the north-east by German East Africa; on the East by the Portuguese dominions, and British Central Africa). In West Africa: The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and Lagos Colonies, which are all situated along the coast between the mouths of the rivers Senegal and Niger. Portions of Africa under British protection: The Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria, Lagos, Sierra Leone, Somaliland (in part), East Africa Protectorate (including the coast from the Umba to the Juba river, and the districts of Ukamba, Tanaland and Jubaland), the protectorates of Witu, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyassaland, Bechuanaland (in part). In the Indian Ocean: Mauritius and dependencies, and Seychelles Islands. In the Southern d'Acunha and other islands. (Lat. 37 degrees 6 min. S., and longitude, 12 degrees, 2 min. W.), and the Falkland Islands. In the East, the Empire of India, the port of Aden in Arabia, Perim in the Red Sea, and protectorates over chiefships; Ceylon, the settlements on the Straits of Malacca (Singapore, Penang, Malacca etc.), Hongkong, Labuan, Borneo (in part). In Australasia: The Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands; British New Guinea: protectomates over the Tonga, or Friendly Islands; the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and numerous scattered groups and islands in the South Pacific. In America: The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Bermudas, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Barbadoes, the Windward Islands, the Leeward islands (in great part), Trindad and Tobago.

THE BOXERS.

Teacher.—What was the original aim of the Boxers? Ans.—The native name of the Boxers, I-Ho-Chuan, means 'the League of United Patriots,' but the last word can also be spoken so as to mean fists, and since athletic contests were practiced by the members, foreigners gave them the name of Boxers. Hatred of foreign influence, and the destruction of all foreign relations characterized them from the first.

ENGLISH MAILS.

Interested.—1. What days and hours do the mail steamers leave New York, St. John's, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., respectively, for England? 2. By which route would a letter posted here (Lake Megantic) reach Cambridge, England, soonest? 3. Is all mail matter addressed 'via New York' sent by that route? Ans.—1. The mail is closed in Montreal for England, via Halifax or New York, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.15 a.m. and 6.20 p.m., and sometimes on Monday at same hours. A mail also leaves Montreal for England, via Halifax, on Sundays at 10 a.m. 2. By New York. 3. Yes.

POEMS WANTED.

G. S., Cardinal, asks for a poem entitled 'The Pigeon,' written in imitation of Poe's 'The Raven,' expressing the optimistic view by the use of 'Evermore' instead of 'Nevermore.'

E.L.C., Stratford.—Can any reader of the 'Witness' kindly give me the words of a poem called 'Patient Joe.' It was published in the 'British Workman' years ago. It begins: 'Have you heard of a collier of honest renown.'

A Friend, Oshawa, would like to have the words of the song, 'Long, Long ago.'

'THE MAIDEN MARTYR.

J. K., Clarence.—'The Maiden Martyr' is too long and not sufficiently interesting to publish in these columns just now. It is to be found in No. 5 of Shoemaker's best selections, which you can obtain from any bookseller, or from The Penn. Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Perhaps some of our readers can oblige you with the poem.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

CREATING A NEW ROAD.

W.J.F.—Would a township council in Ontario have power to force a road through a farm where there is no government road allowance, and the road not needed to let a settler out, but considerably shortening the distance from one neighborhood to another? Ans.—Yes.

A MAIL CARRIER'S SURETIES.

One Interested.—A gets the contract for carrying the mail. B and C become security for him. After a time A dies and his family continue to carry the mail. 1. Do B and C cease to be security at A's death? 2. Should B and C notify the postmaster-General of A's death? Ans.—1 and 2. Yes.

DISQUALIFIED FOR AUDITOR.

D.M.—1. If I act as deputy returning officer in a municipal election, and my name appears in treasurer's books as having been paid for such office, am I disqualified from acting as auditor of the treasurer's books for the year in which they show I have held office? 2. Would doing contract work disqualify me for auditor if my name appeared on accounts to be audited as having received money? Ans.—1 and 2. We think so.

A YEARLY TENANCY.

B.K.—A moved off his farm into the city, and has had B working it on shares for 18 years under a verbal agreement as long as both parties were satisfied from year to year without writings. A died in October, leaving the farm to his family. Now the family want B off the farm, as they wish to take it over themselves. 1. How long a time do they need to give B notice to vacate the place? 2. Does it have to be done in writing? 3. Does the length of time he has been on the place give him any particular claim? Ans.—1. Probably half a year's notice ending with same year of the tenancy. 2. Not necessarily, but for various reasons a written notice is preferable. 3. It makes his tenancy apparently one from year to year, determinable by either party on notice as above mentioned.

LEGACIES—PARENTS CHARGING BOARD.

Father.—1. How long have legacies left by will to run before they are outlawed in the Province of Ontario? Would ten years or more be sufficient, when there has been neither interest nor principal paid on any part thereof, and both executors are dead seven or eight years? 2. When members of a family are close and severe with their parents, can the latter charge them for their board and clothing, etc.? Ans.—1. No action or other proceeding can effectively be brought to recover a legacy after ten years from the time the same became payable unless in the meantime some interest thereon has been paid or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing signed by the person by whom the same is payable, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent; and in such case no action or proceeding can effectively be brought, but within ten years after such payment or acknowledgment, or the last of such payments or acknowledgments if more than one was made or given. 2. Not unless there has been an express or valid agreement entitling them to do so.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS.

Nipissing.—What are the qualifications to vote at municipal elections in the district of Nipissing? 2. Can those not qualified, but put on voters' list, be prevented from voting on day of election, or must there be objection made to them within a certain time after posting up of voters' list? Ans.—1. To be qualified to so vote the person must be male, 21 years of age or over, a British subject, a freeholder or resident householder or in receipt of an income of not less than $400 a year from some trade, calling, office or profession, or a 'farmer's son,' within the meaning of the municipal act, and his name must appear in the revised assessment roll upon which the voters' list used at the election is based. These are the principal requirements. 2. Objection may be taken at the polls.

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.]

ASTHMA.

'Subscriber' asks if it be true that the practice of smoking mullin leaf and cubeb berries for sore throat and asthma dries up the blood. Ans.—It is probably true these remedies possess a drying effect on the mucous membranes, but it is doubtful whether the blood as a whole is affected. They are only of value when free secretion is present, and should certainly never be used habitually.

URINARY TROUBLE.

'A Mother' writes: A son, nearly fourteen years of age, is troubled with retention of the urine. The first symptoms came on about two years ago after an attack of mumps and have troubled him more or less since. It hurts him to urinate, and he also has pains in the back. Ans.—The causes of these symptoms may be various. There may be some obstruction in the urinary passage or the foreskin may be tight. Or again it may be simply due to a too great concentration of the urine. It is of course impossible for us to say what is the cause. In the first event he might need some surgical intervention. If the urine itself is at fault, is high colored, with a sediment, free amounts of water or alkaline drinks would help him. If the case is troublesome, however, you had far better consult your family doctor about him, as only one who sees him will be able to say what the trouble is.

NUMBNESS IN HANDS.

'Constant Reader'—A married woman, 45 years old, with general good health and appetite and every day actively engaged in housework, is greatly troubled every morning on awakening with a numb feeling in the hands and arms half way up to the elbow. The arms feel very large and heavy, and it requires very active and repeated rubbing to relieve the sensation. This condition has lasted some time. Ans—It is difficult to assign a cause for the disorder. It may be due to a local inflammation of the nerves of the part. You might try applying a fly-blister the size of a quarter at the elbow over the groove just inside the internal prominence of the joint. Do this on both sides and leave on till a good blister is produced. Then use some stimulating liniment to rub on hands and arms such as camphor or ammonia liniment. If she is full blooded and constipated an occasional blue pill at night, say, twice a week, will be beneficial. If there is weakness in the arms as well as the numbness, it would be well to enquire into the possibility of chronic lead poisoning.

STOMACH DISORDER.

W. G. H. is troubled with belching of wind from the stomach after eating. Eats plain food and sparingly. Does not drink while eating. Is never bilious, the bowels are regular and there is no pain after eating. Takes porridge, milk, bacon for breakfast, meat, vegetables and milk pudding for dinner. Does not use intoxicants. Takes plenty of exercise. Is rather nervous in temeoratment. Ans. — Inasmuch as the stomach and bowels are acting well we would think that the belching of wind is of nervous origin. Possibly you are a little run down or you are mentally overtaxed. Try some tonic like Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites. Gentle rubbing of the stomach region with the hand after each meal will assist. You might try the application of a small fly-blister, two inches square, to the pit of the stomach. Oil it first and do not leave it on long enough to blister.

SCIATICA.

J. O. is a single woman aged 31. She helped to carry a heavy can of milk up a hill for some distance and strained the right leg and hip. The limb pained continuously for seven weeks; since then has been easier when resting it. Her stomach troubles when she is not exercising, and this has been worse owing to the enforced rest. Has been troubled with constipation, for which she has to diet. Ans.—The trouble is possibly the sciatic nerve and may possibly be rheumatic in nature. It is not due to the strain, although this may have made the attack possible. The disease is curable but usually takes a very long time. You must have patience and follow out the doctor's instructions carefully. Certainly rest is essential for a cure. Until you are quite free from pain you should not walk at all, and do very little standing. You could get outside exercise to some extent by driving. You may be a month or two more even under the best of circumstances before you are well. You ought to see your doctor occasionally and follow out some course of treatment. For the constipation diet with brown bread, porridge, syrup, preserves, fruit, vegetables, and take but little milk or pastry. Drink plenty of cold water. A glassful on rising before breakfast is advisable. It is more likely the condition of the urine is due to the blood state than the reverse.

CATARRH OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Mrs. A. D. S., Subscriber, has a daughter, fourteen years of age, who takes cold easily. Has had a cough for several years which at times makes her struggle for breath. She coughs more in the morning and raises frothy matter. The nose seems full and discharges a great deal, especially from the right side. There is pain over the eyes, particularly on the right side. Breath is offensive and she is losing sense of smell and hearing; at times she feels a dropping in the back of the throat. Ans.—Your daughter seems to be suffering from severe catarrh of the nose and throat. The fact that her hearing and sense of smell is impaired shows that it is rather advanced. We do not think that it is at all a case for home treatment and would strongly advise you to consult your local doctor. The most that can be done at home is to alleviate the most unpleasant symptoms. You can try a spray made by dissolving one of Seiler's tabies in a cupful of water. This should be applied to the membrane of the nose and throat by means of a spray-atomizer. The nose should be vigorously cleansed by blowing, and the spray applied with the head well thrown back, so that the fluid collects in the mouth. Afterwards spray the back of the throat. This should be done twice or thrice daily. More than this you cannot do for yourselves. It is possible that there are overgrowths of membrane or bone in the nose that will have to be removed by surgical means. We would advise rapid action in order to prevent her hearing from getting worse.

BAD TEETH.

G.A.E., is aged 24. For several years has been troubled with bad teeth. The teeth will begin to decay, and in a very short time will disappear, often without any toothache. Ans.—Probably there is a deficiency of lime salts in the teeth. Whole families are often affected in this way, so that the teeth become soft and crumble away. With care the teeth may perhaps be preserved longer. Do not take into the mouth anything very hot or cold, as this is apt to crack the enamel of the teeth. Do not smoke. Acids and sweet things are also bad for the teeth. Every morning brush the teeth with enthymol tooth paste, and after each meal rinse out the mouth with glyco-thymoline, one part to three of water. Whenever a hole forms it should be treated at once by a dentist. But with all care we fear that you will be unable to retard the process very much.

SALT RHEUM.

'Reader' asks for a description of salt rheum or eczema, and whether it is due to a condition of the blood or not. Ans.—Eczema is seen under a variety of forms. In the acute stage the skin is reddened and infiltrated, and exudes a serous fluid, which coagulates on the surface, forming scabs. In other cases, pimples, pustules, or blisters form. As the case goes on the skin becomes harder, wrinkled, and tends to crack, so that it may become very painful. Later still, the exudation is much less, and the skin becomes very hard and dense with a scaly surface. The disease is common about the face and scalp, on the hands, arms and legs. Some cases are associated with a gouty taint in the blood. The disease is a very obstinate one, and requires very careful treatment. It tends to recur. A main point is not to use water upon the affected surfaces. Apply linseed poultices or vaseline to remove the crusts, and then cleanse the surface with olive oil. In the early stages a bland ointment of zinc oxide or a dusting powder of bismuth may be used. Later on, when the case is more chronic, tar ointment is useful. We do not think you can treat it yourself, however, as it requires much judgment to know what remedies to use.

INFANT FEEDING.

Rose, N.B., has a baby 10½ months old, and weighing 24 pounds; is apparently in good health, and sleeps well. Bowels move once daily. So far, the mother has nursed him, but recently has been giving him a little milk taken from the top of a bowl, mixed with barley water in the proportion of two-thirds milk to one-third of barley water. The barley water is made as follows: Three tablespoonfuls are covered with a quart of water and boiled till reduced one-half. The mixture seems to agree with him. Is trying to wean him by degrees. Mother is in good health, and has plenty of food for him. Asks when he should be fully weaned, and what kinds of food should be given him; also, what to do for the breasts. Asks also for the antidotes for the more common poisons. Ans.—Your baby seems to be in splendid health and thriving satisfactorily. We would not, however, advise you to begin weaning him till he is a full year old, so long as you have plenty of food for him. Babies always do better on their natural food under ordinary circumstances. When you start to wean him you can feed him on pure cow's milk, as he ought to be able to digest it. In every case, the milk should be heated almost to boiling, and then fed to him at about blood-heat. A good way is to stand a bottle of milk in a saucepan of boiling water and allow to cool at once. The milk should preferably be prepared this way for every feeding. In the course of two months you may begin giving him solid food, such as custard, sago, tapioca, rice, bread and milk, ground biscuit, cornstarch, etc. Do not give potatoes, except in very small quantities. No meat at all should be given until the child is two years old. For the breasts, pad them round with wadding, and put on a wide flannel bandage over them round the body. Keep it fairly tight, so as to exert a steady even pressure. Every third day take a good dose of Epsom salts. For the ordinary poisons the following advice is important: If seen immediately after taking the poison the stomach should be emptied by an emetic; a good one to have always at hand is a teaspoonful of mustard in a tumbler of lukewarm water, repeated if necessary; also, salt and water. For acid poisons, give alkalis, such as plaster from the wall, baking soda. For lye and other alkalis give vinegar. The best antidote for carbolic acid is Epsom salts in free amounts. Also milk or oil may be used. The first named is the only reliable one. Rat poisons usually contain phosphorus. Give magnesia, copious draughts of water. Avoid oils. For arsenic, the best is fresh hydrated oxide of iron, dialyzed iron in tablespoonful doses followed by one-fourth teaspoonful of common salt, repeated every 10 minutes. When these are not at hand use oil, butter, magnesia. For opium or morphine, keep the patient aroused and moving, and use cold affusion of water alcohol, artificial respiration, faradization.

VETERINARY.

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

SPRAINED A TENDON.

Minnesota.—Mare, ten years old, for the last two months has had small swelling on back of front leg between knee and fetlock; makes her lame. What should be applied? Ans.—Such thickenings of tendons are often difficult to reduce. Try blistering it with biniodide of mercury, one to eight. Repeat it in two weeks. After it recovers from the blister, paint it every two days with tincture of iodine.

HOG CHOLERA.

J.W.T.—Have been raising and feeding hogs the past summer; did very well until lately, when pigs began to die off. Some had a cough, some had not. Lost a great many little ones, two months old and over; get dry in hair after being weaned; refused to eat, and in a short time died. Older ones go the same way; some six months old, died; also one brood sow. All seem to be alike affected; ears, nose and belly turn purple. Some pass blood. Some of them had scours. I feed shorts and peasemeal to little ones, but they do not care for it. What is best to feed them in winter? Some get red or purple about the nose, ears, and on other parts of the body when first taken sick. Those are the symptoms. Is it a disease, or is it caused from the feed? I am cooking the feed for remaining older ones now, and feeding sulphur and ground ginger, alternately, twice a week. They seem to be doing very well. Ans.—This is evidently hog cholera and swine plague, which is a very contagious disease. Your duty is at once to report it by letter to the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, who will order an investigation to be made.

OPHTHALMIA.

M.F., Nipissing.—Scum growing over horse's eye, commencing at lower corner; covers about one-third of the eye; appears sore. Ans.—Keep the horse in a darkened loose box; feed him on bran mashes. Bathe the eye with hot water, and wash it with the following: Boracic acid, one drachm; pure water, eight ounces; belladonna fluid extract, ten drops; mix. Apply with a dropper; pull out the lower eyelid and drop in about a teaspoonful three times daily.

POT-BELLIED COLT.

Ironton, Mich.—Seven months' old colt is very pot-bellied, and rubs hips and tail on the wall constantly; feeds well on clover hay and oats. Can you give me a remedy? Ans.—The enlarged abdomen is no doubt due to over-eating. It will be remedied by feeding on less bulky food; lessen the quantity of hay and let it be timothy hay free from clover. The rubbing of the tail and hips is probably due to worms. Give her occasionally as a drench an ounce of spirits of turpentine in eight ounces of linseed oil. Wash the tail every second day with a solution of common salt.

KNEE SPRUNG.

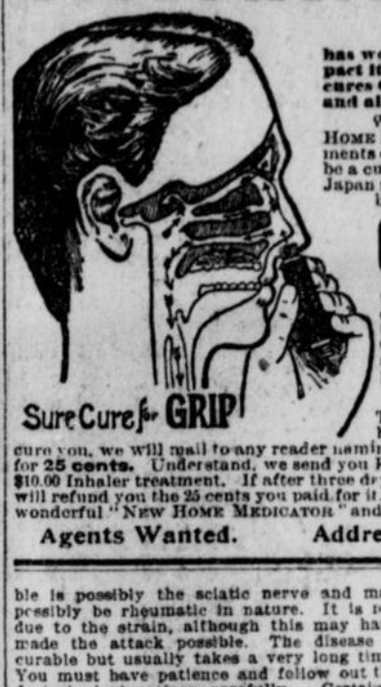
Old Subscriber.—Valuable mare, four years old, good stepper, is inclined to go over in the knee or to get knee-sprung; when standing moves her knees backwards and forwards as if weak in the knee. Please suggest a remedy. Ans.—This condition arises from many causes. Usually, to begin with, faulty conformation, often too hard work early in life, and, in some, it is rheumatic in its origin, and frequently associated with ossifications of the periosteal covering of bones (ostophyte) and sometimes ligamentous or tendonous contractions. The treatment usually followed is to remove the shoes and turn her loose in a big tan-bark floored loose box in winter or a soft paddock in summer. Feed her off the ground. Blister the legs from the knees downward. Improvement sometimes follows this course, but complete permanent cure, never.

CANKER OF THE EAR.

Another Old Subscriber—Dog, 5 years old, suffers much with ear, which discharges and is very offensive. What could I do? Ans.—Canker of the ear is always very troublesome to treat successfully, but it is doubly so when it is allowed to reach the chronic stage which your report indicates. Try the following: Get a soft rubber nozzled syringe and syringe out the ear thoroughly with a creolin solution (a teaspoonful to a pint of tepid water), then with absorbent cotton dry it well and drop into it, with a dropper, a few drops of the following solution: Tincture of iodine, 2 parts; glycerine, 2 parts; sulphuric ether, 1 part. To be well shaken. After one or two such applications stuff the ear with boracic acid powder and apply a cap to retain it. A repetition of this course for some weeks may terminate successfully. The dog must not be allowed to go into water.

Advertisements.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED!



KARN'S "NEW HOME MEDICATOR"

has won a world-wide reputation. It is made Germ Proof and will last a lifetime; is so compact it may easily be carried in a vest pocket or reticule. Karn's "New Home Medicator" cures Catarrh by destroying the germs that produce it; the latest discovery for treating Catarrh and all diseases of the air passages.

Why pay $5.00 to $25.00 for an Inhaler or for a Specialist's advice when you can get KARN'S "NEW HOME MEDICATOR" and a complete treatment for a few cents. Nearly all Inhalers and Catarrh Treatments on the market contain Eucalyptus in some form which until recent discoveries was supposed to be a cure for Catarrh. Our "KARN'S HOME MEDICATOR" contains the newly discovered "Kokee" of Japan re-crystallized on Mexican Grass, which combination is now being used in leading hospitals and by all prominent doctors in the cure of Catarrh.

CATARRH Don't take medicine into the stomach to kill germs of Catarrh in the head. Nothing but Air can reach the homes of these germs, and when medicated and inhaled through the nose, it kills them. Air was the agency that carried the germs of disease into your head, and is the only agency that will carry a medication that will destroy them. It is a combination of science and common sense that has for years proved beyond all question of doubt to be the only positive cure for these diseases. **Catarrh, Colds, Pains** and **Roaring** in the **Head, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Headache, Partial Deafness, La Grippe** and all diseases of the air passages, yield as if by magic. This is a pocket physician, so simple that a child can use it anywhere, at any time. The principle of inhalation is the most perfect yet devised.

SPECIAL OFFER!

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

Agents Wanted. **Address The F. E. Karn Medicine Co., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.**

LIVE STOCK.

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.

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

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

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NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 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. 284

Fleming Bros., Chemists, 80 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been entering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 324 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

Advertisements.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have very deep sympathy with the writers of both letters on 'Schools and School Vacations,' in your issue of Jan. 18. Re 'Teaching in schools as given to the primary classes,' do not hurry so fast that the pupils do not know what they have learned. A thorough grounding in writing and reading numbers should be given, and may be given while the pupil is in the primers and second reader.

Our children, as a 'Country Principal' remarks, are not all going to finish by a university course, and even those who do, would find it to their advantage to have received a thorough grounding in these elementary subjects during the first years in school.

I have always been glad that the children in the country could be out of doors during the months of July and August, close to nature, for at least two months of her most pleasant weather, and if the children have even mediocre parents, the lessons they learn during these months are most beneficial.

Whittier speaks of,

'Knowledge never learned of schools,'

and such knowledge is not less valuable than what is learned from books. Shorten other holiday time, prohibit all special holidays, but spare the long summer vacation. Let the child have a chance to see the deep blue of the noon sky, flecked by waving masses of white cloud, and the grasses, bending as the wind passes over them. Let him have a chance to hear the 'murmuring of innumerable bees,' before reading that charming line of Tennyson's, and he will appreciate the happy selection of fittest words much more fully. Yes, give the child an opportunity to study a little in Nature's book, and it will develop into a much finer man or woman than if debarred from such study.

All knowledge is education, and an educated person does not necessarily have a right to add 'letters' to his name; thus proclaiming that he has enjoyed a college course.

A fitness for life and its duties and responsibilities is not conferred solely by a course of education in schools and colleges; it results much more frequently from being taught the due proportion of various interests and duties in life in the great school called the world, where common sense does most of the setting of tasks to be learned, and duty is monitor—and, where, if one will not learn one receives the due reward of his deeds, either in failure or punishment of some kind; where no kindly parental hand can prevent the consequences of wrong-doing descending on the doer of wrong.

I have taught for sixteen years, and I can truly say that the lessons I learned when a little girl of the development of tadpoles, the trap-door spider, the method pursued by robins when feeding their young, etc., the sunny banks where claytonia and violets grew, the differences in the trilliums, etc.; combined with the sweet odors of bush and plant, are among my most ennobling memories, and such knowledge helps to keep a child's mind pure and his thoughts sweet and reverent. I always find that a child whose mind is stored with such lessons, is a much easier child to teach than one whose sole knowledge is of its fellows.

Give us a chance for a wide outlook on life! Do not we find in the past that our leading educators have had a rural home in which to live, and that wide outlook over land or sea, and up to the curving dome of heaven has had most benign influence, on the young growing intelligence?

Parents and teachers are prone to forget to read, and teach children to read, the great Book of Nature, which surrounds us so fully—and is of such importance in our lives. But, as we are improving in our outlook on so many things, doubtless there is coming a change for the better in this question, and the schools, and school curricula will be arranged intelligently to assist in the developing of the perfect man and woman of the future, who are to solve the problems which have baffled us, and exercise reverently the sovereignty over the earth.

SARA F. TRACY.

Eastman, Que.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wish to express my hearty accord with your late article on 'Our schools.' In that article you dealt with two phases of our educational methods—the industrial and the linguistic. It is to the first of these that I wish to refer now, and to submit a further idea along the same line.

While you truly contend that the school work is too much broken in upon by holidays and long vacations, you admit that 'the school life has not proved sufficiently wholesome to be continuous.' Then you go on to contend that 'with well-ventilated buildings, and with a due admixture of play, for which there should be abundant space, with manual, training, drawing, singing and drill, there is no reason why school work should not be such that it could almost continuously be carried on.' I believe that with such a system adequately carried out, there would be an incalculable advance both in the enjoyment and efficiency of school work.

I submit that with such methods in force, another step ought to be, and some day will be, taken along the same line. This would be to have a cooking and dining department attached to each school, and that all the teachers and children should dine there every day. I need not go into detail to show the immense advantages of this plan. My idea would be to make the cooking and serving of the dinner a part of the industrial education of the girls, and perhaps in a lesser degree of the boys as well. If one half of the whole school day were devoted to this and other industrial occupations and play, I contend that there would be no ultimate loss. You are right when you say that 'those scholars who give half their time to occupations other than the study of books acquire book learning faster than those who do nothing but that.' Here in Mimico we have an industrial school for boys which proves your position to be correct. You can well believe that these boys do not come here with the best habits or aptitude for book learning. Here they spend half the day in the school, and the other half in some industrial occupation; but I would have no hesitation in having them compete in book learning with the same number of boys in any public school in the city in the same time. But I would not propose to run the public school exactly on the same plan. I would lengthen the time of recess, say to two hours, and devote those two hours to play, industrial work, and dinner. The needed adjuncts to the public school would be a workshop, a sewing room, a kitchen, a dining-room, and where possible a garden. I contend that under such a system school work would not be the drudgery that it is now, either for teachers or scholars. More than that, the school would become a more home-like place, and the work could go on through the year with far briefer holidays, and less nervous strain. Then think of the useful wives of the future that the school would train, instead of the multitude of incompetent, but otherwise marriageable young ladies we have now. And the boys, while not specifically learning a trade, would acquire the ready use of tools and habits of industry, which would be a life-long benediction.

But about the expense? How could such a system be financially sustained? I think easily. My plan would be not to make any charge for dinner, but simply increase the school taxes a little, to cover the increased expense. And I think it would not take the public long to see that the investment is a good one. As a general rule, the school tax is paid with perhaps the least grudge of any tax, because it is for the benefit of the children; and the benefits of this added tax would be so tangible that the expense would be met cheerfully. I hope you will return to this subject, and educate the people into this needed reform.

JOSEPH HAMILTON.

Mimico, Ont.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A few words regarding this interest may be gratifying to its many friends. The committee for this Montreal district have postponed St. James' day till Sunday, March 2, but St. James Church having secured the services of the Rev. Dr. Rose before the postponement was known to them, received the offering of the congregation toward its quota on Jan. 12. The results were very encouraging, inasmuch as the amount now raised by St. James towards the district quota is now between $500 to $600 over its allotment for that purpose. St. Henri, through the generosity of one of its members, has a surplus of about $400. No doubt other circuits in the district will also contribute more than the amount of their quotas, and these surpluses will be used to meet any deficit which may arise from the failure of any to raise the full amount of the quota. In this way each circuit is stimulated to do all in its power so that these surpluses will be sufficient to cover the district quota in full, and thus the Montreal district will have its full amount paid when the report is made at next Conference. Let each individual member of every congregation not only give something, but give all he can, and the full amount required from the Montreal district will easily be secured.

Permit me to add that the tidings from other conferences indicate that a very general effort is being put forth for this fund this winter. Thanking you for your kindness.

T. G. WILLIAMS.

CENSUS OF 1901.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 15 I find the following, which I clip from the same, namely:

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The population of Canada, as ascertained by the census of 1901, is 5,369,666. This is the official statement of the chief commissioner, Mr. Blue, given out this afternoon. It is announced from returns that are complete and final. The population of the Dominion in 1891 was 4,833,239.

Following are the returns for the various provinces:

	1891.	1901.
Ontario	2,114,321	2,182,942
Quebec	1,488,535	1,640,899
New Brunswick	321,263	331,120
Nova Scotia	450,396	459,574
Prince Edward Island	109,078	103,259
Manitoba	152,506	254,947
British Columbia	98,173	177,272
North-West Territories	32,163	158,941
Yukon	.....	27,167
Unorganized Territories	.....	25,546

The unit of representation for the electoral districts in the House of Commons is 25,367. Quebec's contingent remains stationary at sixty-five. Ontario will have eighty-five members: New Brunswick, thirteen; Nova Scotia, eighteen; Manitoba, ten; British Columbia, seven; North-West Territories, six; Prince Edward Island, four, and the Yukon, one.

This means a cutting down of Ontario representation by seven. New Brunswick loses one member, Nova Scotia two, Prince Edward Island one. Manitoba gains three seats, the Territories two, and British Columbia, one.

Now, in this there is, to me, something a little mysterious in regard to the figuring. You say the unit representation for the House of Commons is 25,367, and that the returns for Quebec are 1,640,899, with a contingent of 65. Now, if I figure correctly, 1,640,899 divided by 65 gives a unit of 25,244 plus or 25,245. Now, this divided into the returns for Ontario of 2,182,942 will give 86, not 85. Nay, further, if the unit is, as your article admits, 25,367, this number divided into 2,182,942 will still give 86 1380-25367. I confess, Mr. Editor, the figuring to me seems a little out of the way, sufficiently so to deprive Ontario of one member, but what of that so long as Quebec has her stationary contingent of 65? I like correct figuring, and as a teacher try to teach it in my school.

FAIR PLAY.

AN OFFICIOUS MAGAZINE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I enclose you a circular and my reply to the same. It shows what is the attitude some people who pose as altruists can take when other nations are under consideration. There seems an utter disregard to the real questions at issue, and a total disregard to common honesty in judgment. It seems to many Americans that England must ever be wrong, and any one at variance with her ever in the right.

J. B. KAYE.

Custer, Mich., Jan. 14, 1902.

We, of the congregation of.....

.....

assembled on the first Christmas Day of the new century, in sympathy with the sufferings being endured in the South African war, hereby petition our English brothers to join us in asking the appointment of the President of the United States and the Queen of Holland as arbitrators to whose minds shall be committed the settlement of all questions affected by the South African dispute;

And that meanwhile hostilities shall cease.

'PEACE ON EARTH.'

On Christmas Day a hundred thousand congregations will assemble throughout the United States to hear repeated this command of Christ. Shall not these words have for them a practical application?

It will be the first Christmas of the new century, and will find two hundred and twenty thousand troops of the Christian nation of Great Britain standing rifle in hand on the South African veldt trying to destroy another Christian people. The horrors of this war, which is now in its third year, have been unusual.

We Americans have cause to feel deeply over these conditions. On one side is England, with whom we are united by blood and commerce and customs; on the other, a brave Republic enduring unflinchingly death and hardship for the same principles which were at stake in our own War of Independence. The English people, with whom we have such close ties of friendship, have been placed by short-sighted politicians in the false and ruinous position of seeking to destroy a brave Republic with whose interests England would have been in harmony had there been intelligent negotiation.

More than twenty thousand lives and eight hundred millions of dollars have been sacrificed as the first results of this mistaken policy, and in the third year of the war the latest news by cable tells of seventeen officers and two hundred and twenty-eight men killed and wounded in the last fight. Other cablegrams tell of a hundred thousand additional men being drilled in English camps for immediate service, and that the Commons will shortly be called upon to add another hundred million of taxes. This, to say nothing of ten thousand Boer families scattered over the veldt, and enduring wretchedness almost without parallel, or held in great prison camps where the death rate and attendant horrors are almost equal to our own at Andersonville.

Have the Christians who will gather in American churches on Christmas Day no interest in these two peoples? Can they do nothing beyond meeting and singing 'Peace on Earth'?

An effort, behind which lies at least a promise of success, will be made by the 'Cosmopolitan' to secure the co-operation of those who, as Christians, owe active work in aid of the unfortunate participants in this struggle—who, as believers in a Republic, owe determined effort to preserve in other lands the principle that all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Strange retrogression upon the part of American republicans, that during nearly three years no word of protest has gone up against the crushing of an infant Republic. Have they been indifferent to the struggle? Everywhere over the country there are indications that the most intense feeling pervades all classes of people.

It is impossible to believe that if the American people unitedly petitioned their English brothers to submit the issues to arbitration there would not be a favorable response. Ten thousand earnest meetings on Christmas Day, expressing only the sentiments that already fill every breast, would quickly bring about the desired result.

We owe it to England to seriously endeavor to settle a war which is so wasteful of the blood of her splendid youth, and so rapidly bringing her resources under the mortgage of an immense national debt. We owe it to the Republicans of South Africa, who have shown the most magnificent spirit since the world began, to do something for their liberty.

The 'Cosmopolitan' therefore asks the people of the United States that they give their Christmas Day a tone of active Christianity: that the men and women of each congregation after Christmas services meet and sign this prayer for peace.

(Copy of letter to J. B. Walker, of the 'Cosmopolitan Magazine.')

Dear Sir,—You will pardon me for refusing to accede to your request as set forth in your circular to the churches. The terms employed in your circular are not exactly such as any well informed person can accept as a fair statement of the case. The English people know their own business, and it is their business to reduce South Africa to order and to prevent such abuses as were prevalent under President Kruger. When the war is practically over, and the capitals are under British rule, and even now better governed than before the war, you will understand that any talk of interference is out of the question, except you can bring some common sense to bear upon the insane old man who fled to Holland, as a cowardly captain leaves a sinking crew. Suppose when General Grant had taken Richmond, such a letter as yours had come from England, asking, after the work was done, at such a cost of life and treasure, that our affairs should be submitted to two European powers, neither of which was friendly to this country. What would have been your own feeling on receiving such a circular, and what would have been the reply of the churches of this republic? You have no form of speech strong enough to express the indignant protest against such a request, however cleverly couched in the interests (sic) of humanity.

I have read the 'Cosmopolitan' for years, and I have not forgotten some strong words of yours on the relation of the English Government to the Indian famine. You sent Mr. Hawthorne to India, and he occupied, much, I suppose, to your disgust, the position of that ancient prophet who was taken out to curse, but was constrained to bless. This sort of writing and animus will prevent the present circular being considered in any other light than a pro-Boer manifesto, to which I cannot subscribe my hand.

I can only hope and pray that without any effort on your part, or on the part of such as may consider your proposal with favor, that the war will soon be ended in the interest of good government and lasting peace.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN BARCROFT KAYE.

Advertisements.

Analysis is Proof

Montreal Testing Laboratory.

MILTON L. HERSEY, M. A., Sc.
FORMERLY
DEMONSTRATOR IN CHEMISTRY,
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE,
McGILL UNIVERSITY,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

PROVINCIAL ANALYST, QUEBEC.
CITY ANALYST, MONTREAL.
Consulting Chemist of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, etc., etc.

146 St. James St.,
Montreal, December 23rd, 1901.

CERTIFICATE:--Analysis of Sample No. 6006: BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont.

Gentlemen:

I hereby certify that I have made a careful chemical analysis of BABY'S OWN TABLETS, which I personally purchased in a drug store in Montreal.

My analysis has proved that:--
The Tablets contain absolutely no opiate or narcotic;
They can be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant;
They are a safe and efficient medicine for the troubles they are indicated to relieve and cure.

Yours truly,

Milton L. Hersey, M. A., Sc. (McGill).

Such an endorsement, as the above from so high an authority, stamps Baby's Own Tablets as the safest, the surest and the most reliable medicine for the ills of children.

Baby's Own Tablets are good for children of all ages. They reduce fever, cure colic, prevent and cure indigestion and constipation, check diarrhoea, sweeten the stomach, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, and promote sound, healthy sleep. Crushed to a powder or dissolved in water, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Sold by all dealers at 25 cents a box, or sent post paid on receipt of price, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Therefore Baby is Safe

TOPIC

February 9, 1902.

THE PATHWAY TO PEACE.

John xiv., 25-31; Isaiah xxvi., 3.

'There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked.' (Isa. xlviii., 21.)

'Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.' (Rom. v., 1.)

'In nothing be anxious; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and your minds through Christ Jesus.' (Phil. iv., 6, 7.)

Christ's gift of peace is an everlasting gift. He means that his gifts shall become an essential part of the soul who receives it, and thus it will endure as long as the soul endures, throughout eternal life. Christ gives not as the world gives; the world gives nothing 'for keeps,' it hold a mortgage on all its loans and sooner or later they have to be laid down. None of the world's gifts can pass beyond the gate of death. Youth, beauty, popularity, wealth, all these are but temporal gifts which if not used for the Kingdom of Christ must soon be laid down with a bitter sigh, while the soul goes stripped and bare into the next world.

Our Father wants us to be happy in this world, but each temporal blessing should only make us the more earnestly seek after the corresponding spiritual and eternal blessings. Our outward life is only given us for the development of our soul life, and only as we use our gifts and talents for God can they be of any real use to ourselves. But the world's best gift can never bring peace. Conscience may be lulled to sleep and the deadly stupor called peace, but there can be no peace for the soul which is not alive toward God and justified in his sight through faith in the cleansing blood of Jesus Christ. Nothing is ever settled till it is settled right, so those who have not sought and found peace in the Lord Jesus Christ are 'like the troubled sea when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt.' (Isa. lvii., 20, 21.)

How shall we find peace? Find God. Where? Everywhere. He is nearest to use when we most feel the need of him. He is never far from us, the whole earth is full of the glory of God. (Isa. vi., 3.) We can only find him when we search for him with our whole hearts, (Jer. xxix., 11-13), but none ever sought him thus in vain. (John vi., 37.)

Who comes to God one inch,
Through doubtings dim—
In blazing light
God will advance towards him.

Seek and ye shall find, (Matt. vii., 7). knock and it shall be opened unto you. The doors are not barred on God's side, they are barred by our own selfwill and rebellion. Perhaps nine out of every ten of us would rather hold on to our mean little pride and our selfwill than give it all up and receive God's peace in exchange. It is hard for us to be sincere. We say we want Christ in our lives but much of the time we are secretly choosing Barabbas. The pathway to peace lies over the great foundation stones of truth and sincerity and trust. If we honestly trust God we have great peace in his presence. The pathway to peace is not hard to find, the path of peace runs through your daily work, walk in it with Christ and your every-day life shall praise him.

GUIDE POSTS TO PEACE.

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love, and to work, and to play, and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's, except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and ever of Christ—these are the little guide-posts on the footpath to peace.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, in the 'Outlook.'

A devout woman, whose life was blessed, and also a great blessing to others, left these lines:—

'In my own family, I try to be as little in the way as possible, satisfied with everything, and never to believe for one moment that any one person means unkindly toward me. If people are friendly and kind, I enjoy it. If they neglect me or leave me, I am always happy alone. It all tends to my one aim, forgetfulness of self in order to please God.'—'Catholic World.'

A beautiful little story is told of a young lady missionary in Japan, whose peaceful face witnessed for Jesus.

Miss B—— was travelling by steamer from one Japanese seaport to another. On the same boat was a Japanese merchant, whose business anxieties had so worried and annoyed him that he was seriously contemplating suicide. He noticed Miss B—— sitting quietly by, looking over the waters with such an expression of peace upon her face, that he found himself turning to look at her again and again.

He did not know her, but he said to himself:—'It must be she is one of the foreign Christians. Perhaps it is something in her religion which makes her face so calm and bright.'

Addressing her with profound respect, he made known his strange request and sorrowful reason for asking the way that gave the heart a peace so great that the face spoke of it in every look. He listened to Miss B—— as she told him the Gospel story, and it made such a deep impression upon him that he resolved to accept as his own the Saviour whose gift is peace.

Do your face and mine bear testimony that we have 'been with Jesus?'—'Kingdom.'

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOOK OF PRAISE.

A handsome book, large type, printed on best quality of India paper, reducing the bulk of the ordinary hymn book to three-quarters of an inch. When open the book measures 10 1-2 by 7 1-4 inches. Bound in 'Alaska seal,' silk sewn. Usually sold from $3.50 to $4. A subscriber sending six dollars for six new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' will receive one of these handsome books free.

STANLEY CUP STAYS IN THE WEST.

In Both the Matches the Victorias of Winnipeg Were Victorious.

The Stanley cup remains in Winnipeg. The Victorias, of the Prairie City, defeated the Wellingtons, of Toronto, in two matches last week, with scores of five to three and five to one, respectively.

The 'Weekly Witness' gives herewith cuts of the cup and the winning team, and in this connection the following facts showing the history of the trophy will be of interest. Lord Stanley, of Preston, in 1893, when Governor-General of Canada, presented the cup to the Montreal Hockey team, by whom it was to be held until any other team could prove superior prowess on the ice.

1894—Osgoode Hall challenged. No game.

1895—Montreal beat Queen's University by six to one.

1896—Winnipeg Vics. defeated Montreal Victorias two to nothing, on Feb. 16. On Dec. 30 the same teams met in Winnipeg and the result was reversed, Montreal winning by six to five.

1897—Montreal Victorias easily won from Ottawa Capitals, challengers, by fifteen to two.

1898—No game.

1899—Winnipeg Victorias challenged and were beaten by Victorias of Montreal, two to one, in the first game in February. In the second the visitors left the ice, forfeiting the game. In March, Shamrocks, C.A.H.A. champions, defeated Queen's, O. H. A. champions, nine to two.

1900—Winnipeg Victorias challenged and beat Shamrocks in Montreal, first game, four to three, but lost the next two by three to two and five to four respectively, in February. In the next month Halifax Crescents challenged and were beaten ten to two and eleven to nothing.

1901—Winnipeg Victorias defeated the Shamrocks in Montreal two straight, four to three and two to one.

1902—Winnipeg Victorias defeated the Wellington, of Toronto, in Winnipeg, two straight, five to three and five to one.

THE FIRST MATCH.

The teams both went on the ice on Tuesday evening with a determination to put up the best game of which they were capable. It had been decided to play the first game under Ontario rules and the next under Manitoba rules. To even things up the Wellingtons agreed to change their uniform and wear Winnipeg's sweaters for the first game, and play in their own uniforms on Thursday night. It was a tight game from the start. After seven minutes and ten seconds' play the Wellingtons scored the first goal in a peculiar way. Brown threw out a hot shot on goal, which Mag Flett got. He got confused and passed back to Roddy. Roddy got his stick on the puck, when McKay made a dash at him, and hitting Flett's stick, caused the latter to throw the puck right back into the Vics' net. The cheers were deafening when Hill, of the Dukes, put another goal through in seven minutes. The Vics' supporters began to look very disgusted. It wakened the Vics up, however, and after fifteen and a half minutes' fierce play, Scanlan managed to put the puck past Morrison, making the score two to one in favor of the Dukes. The bell rang a few seconds later.

In the second half the Vics had the best of it, the Dukes playing on the defence, with occasional brilliant rushes. Cadham, of the Vics, scored first goal in five minutes and seven seconds. Wood scored again two minutes and five seconds later. The Dukes then made a rush down the ice. Mackay evened the score in seven minutes, with an easy shot from about twenty yards out, which went between Brown's feet. After that the play was of a very hot description, principally in the Dukes' end of the rink, Morrison was called upon to stop shots repeatedly. Scanlan managed to get one through in four and a half minutes, and Wood in ten and a half minutes later. The stars of the Dukes were Smart and Morrison, the former's rushes being most effective. Some of Morrison's stops were marvellous.

THE SECOND MATCH.

On Thursday evening long before the hour advertised for the commencement of the game, those who were fortunate enough to have obtained reserved seats, were in their places, and a large number from outside points, both in Manitoba, Dakota and Minnesota, were in attendance. At a conservative estimate the number which witnessed the game approached four thousand, and in spite of all the prejudice, the Wellingtons had, at least, over half the crowd rooting in their favor.

Mr. W. Macfarlane, who made such a satisfactory referee on Tuesday evening, again officiated, and his work was satisfactory to both the visitors and the home team.

The work throughout was hard and rough. There was no attempt on the part of either team to play ladies' hockey, and when two men came together, somebody went down and out. The only unfortunate incident of the evening was the injury to T. Mackay, who, after playing the star game for his side, was, in the second half, heavily body-checked by M. Flett, and forced to retire for the evening. Worts, who replaced him, had not been properly warmed up, and was not able to do either himself or his side proper justice.

As an exhibition of hockey, the game was far from a success, but as a fight to a finish, it was all there. The Wellingtons, as individuals, show an amount of grit and courage which won for them the sympathy of all the good sports of Winnipeg. They fight all the way, and fight hard, but their system needs fixing. As far as combination is concerned, they absolutely ignore it, and the goals which they scored were entirely due to the magnificent work of Mackay and Hill. Chadwick, who was touted as being the star man of the team, has failed to make good in this city, and the man to whom the principal honor should go is Mackay, who, without a doubt, worked harder and accomplished more than any two men on the team. His pluck and science easily marked him out as the best man in the team, and his play made him many friends.

Ardagh is a remarkably fine cover point, and Dutchy Morrison in goal is the best ever seen in Winnipeg, but the rest of the team failed to break into the game at the right stage, and the result was decidedly against them.

The match was played under Manitoba rules, which differ slightly from the Ontario regulations, under which the first contest was played. The fight was fierce from the start, and twenty-five minutes and ten seconds had elapsed before the Victorias were able to put the puck into the net and score the first goal. Play continued for five minutes more until half time, but no goals were scored. After the breathing spell the Toronto boys started in with a rush, and in two minutes and twenty-five seconds put in their first game, making the score a tie, one to one. Six minutes and fifteen seconds later the Wellingtons scored another, and Toronto's supporters yelled themselves hoarse. The Victorias retaliated by putting the rubber through in thirty seconds, and the figures stood two to two. There was a long delay, owing to injury to Mackay. When play was resumed the Vics scored in fifteen seconds, and then the Wellingtons balanced things by putting in one in thirty seconds. The struggle continued for nine minutes before another tally was made, and the totals stood four to three in favor of Winnipeg. No goals were scored until nine minutes later, when the Victorias put in their fifth goal, and clinched the Stanley cup for another year with the figures five to three in favor of the west. There was a great demonstration at the finish, and the game was pronounced one of the finest ever played in Winnipeg.

Shortly after the conclusion of the match a banquet was given in honor of the Wellingtons at the Queen's Hotel, the Victoria Club being the hosts. The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Mr. A. B. Code, Mr. J. C. G. Armytage and Mr. W. Sandford Evans were the speakers of the evening.

VICTORIA HOCKEY TEAM OF WINNIPEG. HOLDERS OF STANLEY CUP AND CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

Winnipeg, Jan. 22.—The Hon. Mr. Roblin, premier, sprang a debate in the legislature on Monday evening by announcing that on Feb. 1 next the Canadian Northern Railway will be open for public business to Port Arthur. He also stated that on that date the farmers of the country will be able to ship their wheat to Lake Superior at two cents per hundred pounds lower than they have ever been able to do previously. The Hon. Mr. Greenway followed the first minister, pointing out that the transportation problem is not yet solved, and that even if the Canadian Northern Railway elevator at Port Arthur is completed before the opening of navigation the farmers will only be able to ship 1,150,000 bushels of grain, that being the limit of the storage capacity.

A reporter interviewed Mr. Mackenzie yesterday, and was given some facts regarding the additions that will be made to the rolling stock of the Canadian Northern during the next few months. At present there are ten locomotives under construction that will be completed by June 1, and it is altogether probable that by the time the next harvest will be ready to be moved this number will be increased to twenty-five. Contracts are being awarded for a thousand freight cars on condition that they, too, will be ready for handling next season's crop. If the elevator capacity at Port Arthur is not sufficient, other elevators will be built to furnish all the storage that will be necessary.

'How will the reduction in freight rates which has been announced affect freight rates generally?' was asked.

'Every point in Manitoba that our line touches will have the benefit of the two-cent reduction in rates to Port Arthur,' was Mr. Mackenzie's reply.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 22.—The 'Telegram' says: 'It is expected that the special bill referring the liquor act to the people will be introduced by the Attorney-General at the close of this week or, if press of business prevents, at the commencement of next. Mr. Campbell will, it is said, take the opportunity thus afforded him to go very fully into the position of the government in the matter.'

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

The license commissioners have given a decision at the Dominion Alliance, the Citizens' League or any other corporation or body incorporated or otherwise, can have a voice in opposing the granting of liquor licenses.

Owing to recent political meetings having been held in the city on Sunday, His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has issued a notice reminding the members of his flock that a standing ecclesiastical rule of this archdiocese prohibits such meetings.

Steel & Brunet, furniture dealers, have assigned with liabilities of $32,640. Some twenty-five firms in Ontario, Quebec and Great Britain are interested for sums ranging from $5,000 to $500. James Steel made a separate assignment at the instance of the Canada Furniture Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

Patrick Farrell stole a coat containing $9,700 in promissory notes, and, burning the latter, sold the coat. He was promised immunity from prosecution by his captors if he told what he did with the stolen articles, and on doing so, was taken before a judge, who dismissed Farrell when he told his story.

The mayoralty campaign has become somewhat simplified since last Tuesday. On condition that Mr. Wilson-Smith remained in the contest to the close, Mr. Prefontaine and Dr. Lachapelle withdrew. It is now an exciting fight between Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Wilson-Smith.

The executive of the Canine Association have at present in view the establishment of a dogs' home in the city, and they hope, with the co-operation of the S. P. C. A., and the financial assistance of the City Council, before long to see it an accomplished fact. Ald. I. H. Stearns offered to subscribe towards such an undertaking, if need be, to the extent of $1,000.

Eddie Laurin, twenty-one years of age, son of Mr. Cyrille Laurin, a well-known real estate and insurance agent, in a scuffle with W. J. Smith, a colored groom, employed by his father, on Sunday last, shot the groom, who died on Monday morning at the Hotel Dieu. Laurin is under arrest. He says that he shot in self-defence, as Smith pulled out a razor.

Mr. John Morrison, an eccentric Scotchman, whose wealth is estimated at $100,000, was married on Tuesday by the Rev. R. Campbell, of the St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, to Miss Isabel Frost. The groom is 72 and the bride 22. Mr. Morrison's wealth is principally in bank and industrial stocks and at meetings of shareholders he is usually a conspicuous figure in view of his questioning of directorates and his odd appearance. Mr. Morrison does not believe in squandering money on his personal adornment.

The fire which started on Tuesday morning in the charcoal shed of the Standard Chemical Company has been extinguished by the process of shovelling away the smouldering charcoal, and playing a hose on each shovelful. This company sells wood-charcoal for kindling and making quick, bright fires, and the Montreal branch, though but recently established, has worked up a good trade in this commodity. The charcoal is produced by distilling birch, beech and maple in retorts; the by-products, wood alcohol and creosote, are also collected and sold. Some forty-five barrels of these products were in a building next to the charcoal shed, and were removed, while the fire was burning through the partition, by the manager, Mr. J. W. McConnell, and the men. The loss is about $2,000 on the charcoal and $500 on the building. A fresh supply of charcoal is being brought from the company's factories, and those grocers who deal in it will be supplied shortly.

A surprise was sprung on the board of examiners of the Bar Association at the semi-annual examinations for admission to practice being held at Laval University, when one of the students reported that one of the examiners had been assisting two of the candidates. Immediately after the written examinations and before results were known, two candidates told members of the board that Hector Gaudet, representative on the board from Athabaskaville, had assisted two other students. Gaudet admitted he had taken the examination questions, had gone out of the room for an hour and on his return gave the answers to the two students mentioned. He immediately handed in his resignation to the secretary of the association, Mr. A. Globensky, and will not again act on the board. The examinations of the two students who had been assisted were not allowed to count. Considerable indignation was expressed by other members of the board, many of whom are among the most prominent lawyers in the province.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Capt. Watson, the marine superintendent of the Cunard line, is dead.

King Emmanuel of Italy has conferred a decoration upon Signor Marconi.

The Kurds are on the war path again in Armenia, and sanguinary conflicts have occurred.

In Servia wolves devoured an entire wedding party of a bride and groom and twenty guests.

Ten Bulgarians were killed in a conflict between Bulgarian and Turkish troops in Kosovo.

Dr. von Ziemsen, the great German authority upon pulmonary affections and pathology, died recently.

Seditious proclamations have been scattered broadcast in Odessa, urging an uprising against the government.

The British manufacturers of rolling stock are contemplating the formation of a trust.

The Hon. Edward Blake has subscribed one hundred guineas to the Irish parliamentary fund.

George Worlitzook, a German actor of repute, died of apoplexy while playing in London on Wednesday night.

It is the opinion at Capetown that Mr. Cecil Rhodes is certain to receive a call to be Precier of the colony in the near future.

The Russian Education Minister has sanctioned the university societies, thereby causing great rejoicing in the students' ranks.

A union is being attempted of the European match-making industry, headed by Bryant and May, and the Diamond Match Company.

There is a superabundance of physicians in Germany, and the press strongly advises ambitious young Germans to leave that profession alone.

Lord Milner has telegraphed the Lieutenant-Governor of Queensland as to purchasing 10,000 breeding cattle for South Africa.

Sweden's budget this year asks for $50,000,000, a generous increase over last year, made necessary by a growing armament.

Don Carlos, who received special authority from the French Government to visit his son, Don Jaime, has arrived at Nice. Don Jaime is improving.

Lord Acton, professor of history at Oxford, is selecting a library of 8,000 books for Andrew Carnegie. The books will be kept at Skibo Castle.

A deputation from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce waited on Lord Strathcona advocating Bristol as the terminal port for the new Canadian fast mail service.

The Congress of Naturalists and Physicans, now in session at St. Petersburg, have petitioned the government that all Russian universities be opened to women.

The British barque 'Savernake,' which sailed from San Francisco for Queenstown, was wrecked at Reao, an island in the South Pacific. The captain and three men are missing.

Archduchess Elizabeth, on Tuesday, took the oath renouncing all claims to the Austrian throne in view of her marriage to Prince Otto Von Windisch-Graetz, who is not of royal blood.

The threatened French duel between two members of the Chamber of Deputies is off, M. Deschenal having ruled that the words used in the quarrel do not constitute an insult.

A revolution may signalize the coronation of King Alphonso of Spain, and one of the chief disturbers of internal peace is said to be Weyler, the butcher of Cuba.

Another woman who was present at the famous ball held the night before Waterloo. Lady Sophia Cecil, the daughter of the Duchess of Richmond, who gave the ball, is dead.

The London County Council refused to give a 999 year lease of some property on the Strand, for the erection of a $2,000,000 office building, but are willing to negotiate a 99-year lease.

The British Empire League, London, have conveyed their deep sympathy to Mrs. Dobell and family at the death of the Hon. Richard Dobell, who had long been an active member of the league.

Trained Newfoundland dogs are being employed by the Paris police force to protect the policemen, hunt for tramps and thieves on the quays, and assist in life-saving.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday M. de Constant replied to a remark of M. Lasie's that he would not be intimidated, and as a result a duel is expected.

The French Society for the Advancement of Science proposes a petition to the government to make Paris the centre whence all time in France will be reckoned.

It is rumored in India that during the winter Russia will mass troops on the frontiers of Afghanistan to invade the country when the snow melts. England is also preparing.

The Military Administration Board, reporting of the Hanoverian Commercial Chamber, advocates the abolition of the embargo on Russian, Danish, Austrian, and American hogs. In the event of the German army being called into the field there would be a shortage of smoked pork.

Professor Rudolph Virchow, of Berlin, the eminent pathologist, who was injured by falling off a street car, is growing weaker, and his physicians are apprehensive as to the ultimate result.

Emperor William has been so impressed by the distress in the labor market that he has cancelled the illumination of public buildings on his birthday and will devote the money to charity.

At Tarbes, France, a man who was thought to be dead was seen to wink as the attendants were placing him in the coffin, but has shown no other signs of life since, other than that decomposition has not set in.

Over 300 applications have been made for service in the new 'Irish Horse,' although recruiting only commenced on New Year's Day. Many of those applying have already seen service in South Africa.

Captain Down, political officer with Col. McRae's force, operating in the Mahsud country, in India, has died from wounds received during the advance of Col. McRae's column in the north of Waziristan.

The Finnish news agency has at last been suppressed. An imperial ukase orders that all news matter entering or leaving Finland pass through the hands of the Russian censor in St. Petersburg.

Herr von Carina, an Austro-Hungarian military officer, has been sentenced to four and a half years' penal servitude, loss of nobility, and perpetual banishment from Austria for supplying military information to a foreign country.

Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, has entered suit against the Hon. James Dunsmuir, premier of British Columbia, brother of her stepfather, Alexander Dunsmuir, to set aside her stepfather's will, which, if done, will net her the interest of her mother in the estate of over a million, and which, according to the laws of California, is one-half of the whole estate.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

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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.'

'O for the power to work,' said an invalid, as from her high window on a city street, she looked down upon the busy passers-by. People who could hurry and jostle, and push each other; who could tumble on the icy pavement, without harm and run in the face of a driving wind. 'I feel,' she said, 'like an unused side street, where no one goes, and it has lost interest for all travellers. The worst of being laid by is that no one expects anything of you; they take your uselessness for granted.'

'My dear,' said the beloved voice, 'you forget that Nature abhors a vacuum, and that side street is fast filling up. The birds of the air drop seeds of lovely flowers along the path, and twitter quite unmolested among the branches. The trees in that side street are green and fresh, for they are watered by tears of sorrow, and it has its uses,' he added, softly, 'for there grow patience and long suffering, gentleness and the soothing balm of Gilead. Little children love it; and find it a street of peace. It is like this little room where we find restfulness and repose—and can forget for a while all the misery and sin without.' And then she sighed, a happy, contented sigh, and looking out on the turmoil of the streets, said: 'I'm thankful to be of use, if it is only in a quiet corner.'

This little conversation brought to mind a hymn written by my friend Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, that seems to fit into such a mood.

'At first I prayed for Light—
Could I but see the way,
How gladly, swiftly would I walk,
To everlasting day.

And next I prayed for Strength—
That I might tread the road;
With firm, unfaltering feet, and win
The heaven's serene abode.

And then I asked for Faith—
Could I but trust my God,
I'd live enfolded in His grace,
Though foes were all abroad

But now I pray for Love,
Deep love to God and man;
A living love that will not fail
However dark His plan.

And Light, and Strength and Faith
Are opening everywhere;
God only waited for me till
I prayed the larger prayer.'

BULB TREATMENT.

L.H.H. — When the bulbs are first brought out of their dark quarters they should be put into a cool corner and given a good supply of water. When the yellow tops begin to turn green by the action of light, you can take them to a warmer place with sunshine. But if forced too rapidly, they often stop growing, and the result is a stunted flower, showing its opening buds before well out of the socket. All these bulbs grow finer flowers, if not too quickly hurried into bloom. The daffodils will grow now, for there is something in the air that helps them. Dear bright little flowers; they are so very cheerful that they do us good just to look at them. All through the season of blooming the flowers last longer if kept cool; a sunny window or greenhouse brings them quickly to perfection, and as quickly to decay. When picked, and in a vase of water, the daffodil is more effective than in the pots, and if not stinted of clear, cold water, they last a long while by this method.

A PET ROSE.

L. C.—Your rose has been in too large a pot for its roots, which would keep it from blossoming. The earth, too, is not strong enough, and you must apply liquid manure twice a week, but never allow strong manure in the soil, so as to come in contact with the roots. Your plant has doubtless been busy underground and working to keep up with the size of the pot. Do not unsettle it now, but give it weak liquid manure, air and sunshine, for roses need most of all pure air, cleanliness and the free use of water. Doubtless the insects are destroying those new shoots, and you will have a fight with them, but it will repay you to take the trouble when the roses appear. Now just wash that plant every day in clean warm water, and set it in the sunshine. If they still appear, boil some tobacco stems for ten minutes in soft water (4 ounces of tobacco to a gallon of water) and four ounces of soft soap after straining, and put it on with a feather wing or whisk, being careful to sprinkle the points of all the shoots. Belle De Luxemburg is a fine old monthly and ought by this time to repay you for its care. But you must be constant and not let the leaves get dry, for the insects are always ready to take advantage, and there are plenty of them always on hand, for it has been found that one of these Aphis, or Green Fly, will in five generations become the progenitors of nearly six thousand million descendants. Through their slender beak they suck the juices from the plant, working chiefly on the tender shoots where the buds are, and soon rob it of all its vitality. As this rose is not exhausted by blooming, there is no need to cut it down until it has flowered freely, although that method is often desirable when a plant has been in flower constantly.

In planning for 'some bulbs next year' I think you probably mean this year—but you do not say what kind you think of planting. There are summer flowering bulbs—such as gladioli and other sorts, of which I will give a list before spring—and the Holland bulbs that must be planted in autumn, such as tulips, hyacinths and others. Write again and tell me your ideas and which varieties you wish to learn to cultivate. Another rose complaint comes to me and it is a sorry story of endeavor, but the trouble seems to be in over-watering, or too much fertilizing. There is such a thing as too much zeal, and if a rose bush is kept free from vermin with a moderate supply of water it does not need to be stimulated too much while the days are dull and sunless.

GERANIUMS.

H. S. H.—Before the leaves fall from your geraniums they are no doubt diseased, probably by spot, which is a dry gangrene occasioned by irregularity in the supply of moisture and changes of temperature, especially if one of the extremes is much below the degree of heat most favorable to the healthy growth of that plant. Put some charcoal at the bottom of the pot and see that you do not over-water. As regards the other part of your letter I can fully sympathize, but have no power to improve it. There is something very pleasing about the culture of geraniums, they are so cheerful and easily accommodate themselves to their surroundings. I remember years ago passing a window in the lower part of the city, where poverty was plainly inscribed on every tenement, yet one window there was filled and spread out in scarlet geranium flowers, with healthy green leaves, that covered the whole surface of the window. Flowers are very much like 'folk,' they know when they are loved, and there is a great difference between getting a 'cup of cold water' when it is offered from a sense of duty, and when it is the willing offering from a loving heart. I always think flowers can feel and know how to respond.

TEA GROWING IN AMERICA.

Curiosity.—Your question as to whether tea is grown in the United States is quite within the range of this article. It is successfully cultivated in different Southern States, the best tea gardens being at Pinehurse, S.C. Quite a number of teas from different countries have been tried; those of Japan and China and Formosa can be grown with profit. The tea bush can survive cold weather without much damage provided the soil is well drained and firm, so as to give a good hold on the roots. At Pinehurst the negro children are taught in the schools in regard to tea picking, learning to distinguish the sorts; then in the season of harvesting the crop they have some idea of the work. In countries where the tea grows naturally the rainfall at some seasons is three or four times greater than in Carolina, so that the gardens have to be irrigated. This tea is high priced, doubtless on account of the extra expense of cultivation.

POPLAR BUDS AS A LINIMENT.

E. T. wishes a prescription to use poplar buds as a liniment, and asks their value. Ans.—There is said to be a virtue in the buds of the poplar, that is, in late winter or early spring when the leaf buds are covered with a thick fragrant yellow gum of medicinal value in cases of rheumatism. The buds are bruised in a mortar and then weighed out with three times their amount in sweet oil. They are then boiled and any other fruit on tin, iron, or brass, when brought into contact with vessels of these materials. For this reason, always use porcelain lined or granite ware, and as soon as cooked remove to a glass or earthen dish. Here is an easy recipe for for making the fruit palatable. Wash, and sort out defective berries. To one quart of cranberries use two cups of granulated sugar and half a cup of water. Dissolve the sugar in the water and bring to a boil; pour the berries into a pan of boiling water for a moment, then drain and drop them into the hot syrup and boil for ten or twelve minutes.

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES FROM MICE.

N. E.—It is very likely there was a heavy growth of grass about your trees, and this is a fine harbor for mice. You cannot reach that now, but should have attended to it in autumn, at which season grass and rubbish should be taken from the vicinity of the trees, and if they are young and newly planted a good plan is to enclose the trunk with finely woven wire netting such as is used for screen doors. It may be cut into strips about eighteen inches long and wide enough to encase the tree, pressing the edges or tacking them firmly together. In place of this the ordinary roofing tin may be used, and either of these can be left on for years.

White tar or sheathing paper is often recommended for this purpose, but it does not stand the stress of weather in this climate. Snow that melts and falls down the tree trunk dissolves the tar quality in the paper, and we have known the mice to gnaw it off and use it for nests. It is so important a matter with orchardists that unless attended to, great damage may result. Where there are only a few trees it is possible to go around each one and trample the snow hard, which method is often used as a preventive.

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John Dougall & Son

CHESS

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

Sautrday, Jan. 25, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 526 (for the 'Witness').
By H. W. Barry, Boston, Mass.
(Competition A.)
Black—7 pieces.

White—10 pieces.
White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 527.
By K. Bayer.
(Competition B.)
Black—11 pieces.

White—7 pieces.
White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions published on Feb. 15 must reach editor by Feb. 10.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 520. Rudolph l'Hermet. Two moves.
Key: B—R sq, with eight nice mates.
No. 521. Franz Schrafer. Three moves.
Key: R—K Kt 2, (if B x R, 2, Q—K B 2, P x Q; 3, B—R 2 mate. Other defences met by 2, Q—K 2, Q 2 or Kt 8 ch, accordingly).

C.L.G. sends Kt—K 2 ch for 520, but overlooks that black takes the Kt with the R checking! Mind your king is a useful hint at times.

L.C.W.—If, in 520, Q—Q 3, K x R, and there is no mate. Nor is R—K R 2 good in 521: the B must be shut out first.

SOLVERS' SCORES.

	No. 520	No. 521.	Totals A.	Totals B.
C.L.G.	—1	—	—1	—
L. C. Wurtele.	—1	—1	—1	—1
W. M. Thompson	1	—	1	—
H. W. Barry	1	1	1	1
Fawn	1	1	1	1
E. W. Allen	—	1	—	1
C. Patterson	1	—	1	—
C. Miles	—1	—1	—1	—1
J. S. C.	1	—	1	—

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The Anglo-American cable match will be played in March, either on March 21 and 22, or 28 and 29, at the option of the British Chess Club. With the exception of C. S. Howell all the members of last year's team, have been reinvited by the Brooklyn Chess Club; it is, however, doubtful whether J. W. Showalter will re-enter the chess area. The British team has not been formed, and will depend, as usual, upon the outcome of numerous competitions. Pillsbury and Blackburne will play their game over the Board in London, as the former could not possibly be back in time from Monte Caro.

THE MONTE CARLO TOURNAMENT.

It is probable that Lasker will not play after all, as he has obtained an assistant professorship at Owens College, Manchester, and his duties there may not allow of his being absent long enough for the tournament. Maroczy is mentioned as another likely absentee.

GAME NO. 459.

Played recently at St. Petersburg.
Sicilian Defence.

White. S. Pollner and W. Yurevich.	Black. H. Clemens and E. Schiffers.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 B—K 2 (a)	3 P—Q 4
4 P x P	4 P x P
5 Castles	5 Kt—K B 3
6 P—Q 4	6 Kt—B 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 P x P (b)
8 K Kt x P	8 B—K 2
9 B—K B 4	9 P—Q R 3
10 B—B 3	10 Castles
11 R—K sq	11 Kt x Kt (c)
12 Q x Kt	12 B—K 3
13 Q R—Q sq (d)	13 Q—R 4
14 Kt x P	14 Kt x Kt
15 B x Kt	15 K R—Q sq (e)
16 P—Q B 4	16 Q x P (f)
17 Q—K 4	17 B—Q Kt 5 (g)
18 B x B	18 B x R
19 B x P ch	19 K x B (h)
20 Q x P ch	20 K—B 3 (i)
21 B—K 5 ch	21 K x B
22 R x B ch	22 K—Q 5 (k)
23 Q—Kt 6 ch	23 K x P (l)
24 R—B sq	24 K—Q 4
25 R—B 5 ch	25 K—K 5
26 P—B 3 ch	26 Resigns.

(a) A departure from the conventional Kt—Q B 3, or P—Q 4. As the bishop in this opening is, however, mostly played to K 2, the novelty should amount to nothing more than an indifferent transposition of moves.

(b) The isolation of the Q P is generally unavoidable in this opening.

(c) Far better would have been 11....B—Q Kt 5. The exchange of Kt's tends to accentuate the weakness of the Q P.

(d)—K R—Q sq instead would have won the Q P outright: Q—R 4; 14, P—Q R 3, and if either R—Q 15, P—Q Kt, 4 winning the queen.

(e) Q R—Q was preferable, as the K B P would then remain defended.

(f) The upshot of the foregoing play—the exchange of black Q P for white's Q R P—would have been favorable for the second player, but for the position of the queen, now far away from the scene of the battle.

(g) If B x B, P x B, and the passed pawn should win. Black has no satisfactory defence: the move selected leads to a brilliant finish.

(h) If K—R sq; 20, R x B, with advantage; if K—B; 20, R x B, K x B; 21, Q—K 7, K—Kt sq; 22, B—K 5 or 21..K—Kt 3; 22, Q—K 6, etc.

(i)—K—Kt 3, his comparatively most lasting defence, loses as follows:

21. Q—B 6 ch	21 K—B 2
22 Q—B 7 ch	22 K—Kt 3
23 R x R	23 R—Kt 2
24 Q—B 6 ch	24 K—B 2
25 Q—Q 4 ch	25 K—Kt 3
26 R—K 6 ch. etc.	

Or

23	23 P—R 3
24 B—K 5	24 R—K Kt sq
25 Q—B 6 ch	25 K—R 4
26 Q—B 3 ch	26 K—Kt 4
27 Q—B 4 ch	27 K—R 4
28 P—Kt 4 ch. etc.	

If 20..K—Kt sq, or B sq, then 21, B—K 5 respectively B—Q 6 ch. etc.

(k) If K—Q 2, then 23, Q—K 7, K—B 3; 24. R—K 6 mate.

(l) If

23	23 K—Q 4
24 Q—K 3 ch	24 K x P
25 R—B sq ch	25 K—Kt 4
26 Q—B 5 ch	26 K—R 5 (m)
27 P—Kt 3 ch	27 K x P
28 Q—B 4 ch	28 K—R 6
29 R—B 3 ch	29 K—Kt 7
30 Q—Kt 4 ch	30 K—R 8
31 R—K sq ch	

(m) Upon K—Kt 6, white mates in two by 27, Q—B 4 and 28, Q—B 3.

GAME NO. 460.

Played between two Swiss clubs by correspondence.

Danish Gambit.

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

GAME NO. 461.

A local skirmish, played in the Montreal Chess Club.
(Danish Gambit.)

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

DO NOT LOSE A COPY OF THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS.'

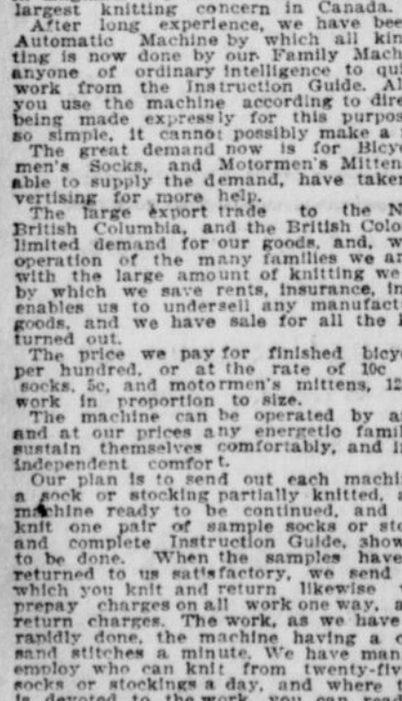
Subscribers will please remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness.' If not already forwarded, send your renewal without delay, and avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. A subscriber can have his own copy extended for 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.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Tell your friends that after Jan. 31 'World Wide' will be one dollar.

Advertisements.

More Home Knitters Wanted



THE HOME MONEY MAKER

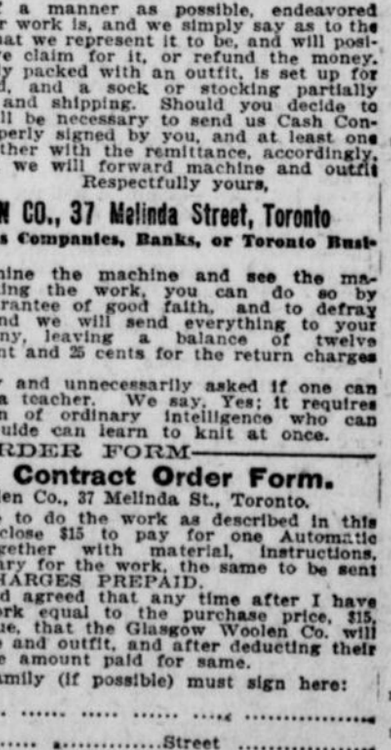
Machine weighs 17 pounds. It is more wonderful than a sewing machine, just as durable, and higher speed.

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 co-operation 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 Woolen 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 spending 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.

Advertisements.

EARN THIS WATCH

by selling at 15c. each only 16 fashionable Silver and Gold Hat Pins, with beautifully engraved tops set with large handsome rubies, amethysts, emeralds, etc. **They are something entirely new.** Every lady will buy one. Write for Hat Pins. Sell them, return the money, and we send, postpaid, this handsome polished nickel Watch, with ornamented edge, hour, minute and second hands, and genuine American movement. It is accurate and reliable, and with care will last 10 years. **Jewelry Co.**, Box 351 **Toronto.**

SILK

We have purchased the entire output of pieces from the Leading Silk Houses of Canada, and are retailing them in packages each containing a choice assortment of finest silk, in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. Mailed for 15 cents silver, 2 for 25 cents. **Johnston & Co.**, Box 314 **Toronto.**

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

London's Normal School is crowded.

George Murray, a pioneer of East Zorra, is dead.

Dr. James D. Balfour, superintendent of the London Victoria Hospital, has resigned.

The Hon. A. G. Blair returned to Ottawa from New York on Tuesday, much improved in health.

Major E. T. H. Heward will be retained as A. D. C. to Major-General O'Grady-Haly, Ottawa.

John Clarke, a retired farmer, committed suicide in Bloomfield, Ont., by hanging.

Bishop Mills, Kingston, will leave for the south in February, to recuperate his health.

Mr. R. H. Miles, a life-long resident of Burford, expired suddenly while talking to friends.

Nearly $13,000 of the $20,000 wanted for the proposed Grant Hall far Queen's University has been subscribed.

Nichol Black, a lumberman, fell dead of apoplexy while at work in the woods in East Oxford.

Arthur Davis was seriously injured in the bush near Victoria, on Thursday, and died some hours later.

Harry Sampson, of Parkhill, who was married three weeks ago, was killed by a falling tree, near Adamsville.

The large new skating rink at Brougham suddenly collapsed on Wednesday morning from the effects of the storm.

Mr. O. Guibord, the present member for Russell in the Legislature, has been chosen again to contest the riding.

Mattie Harris, the 15-year-old daughter of a Petrolea oil well-owner, has disappeared.

It is reported that twenty-three moose have been killed by trains this season between Minnietakie and Rat Portage.

A writ for the by-election for the legislature in Kingston calls for nominations on Jan. 30 and the election on Feb. 6.

The churches throughout the city of Kingston and county have raised over $915 for the Kingston General Hospital.

Two large water tanks at Mr. William Hendrie's stock farm near Hamilton were destroyed by fire on Saturday.

Conservatives of West Durham are talking of a recount, and eventually a protest, against the return of Mr. Robert Beith.

Captain John Gaskin, of Kingston, is proposed as Conservative opponent to Mr. E. J. B. Pense in the local by-election there.

Lapointe & Co., dry goods merchants, Ottawa, have assigned to Mr. A. P. Mutchmore, of Ottawa, with liabilities between $20,000 and $30,000.

David Kingsbury is alleged to have shot and wounded Elias Joseph, a pedler, in an attempt to secure his money, near Wakefield, on Tuesday.

The residence of Mr. B. Saffin, Thamesville, was totally burned, while Mr. and Mrs. Saffin were away; loss $500; no insurance.

Leonard Boylan, 21 years of age, was sentenced by Judge Snider at Hamilton on Tuesday to twenty-three months in the Central Prison for stealing.

The Victoria rink at Campbellford, one of the finest in Canada, completely collapsed on Wednesday from the excessive weight of snow.

Graduates of Toronto, Queen's, and Ottawa universities are discussing the holding of a joint university dinner next month in Ottawa.

Leonard Stewart, a brakeman, of Stratford, slipped as he boarded his train at Dunnville on Wednesday, and was killed almost immediately.

A fourteen-year-old girl named McMurray, of Thamesford, lost an eye and was disfigured for life by being thrown against a stake while coasting.

James Thompson has been sentenced at Owen Sound to two years in penitentiary for robbing the till of Mr. L. M. Grant's butcher shop in that town.

While addressing a meeting of the Citizens' Gas Company, on Wednesday, Mr. John Taylor, police magistrate, of Dunnville, fell suddenly back dead, of heart failure.

Harvey Sampson, a young man from Parkhall, married only three weeks ago, was killed by a falling tree near Adamsville, last week.

An elderly Chinaman, Kee Wah Wing, of Philadelphia, died on the C. P. R. train at Pembroke. Eleven other Chinamen were on the train, but none of them knew the deceased.

Mr. Thomas G. Love, Cement City, Mich., has written Mayor Shaw, of Kingston, asking if reasonable terms would be granted a company erecting a smelter there.

Mr. Henry Bonner, a wealthy farmer of Linwood, Ont., committed suicide by hanging in his driving shed. He had been unbalanced in his mind for some time.

It is likely there will be two vacancies in the City Council, Kingston, as Alderman Geo. Sears will probably resign his seat to become chairman of the board of education.

Mr. Joseph Bray, a wealthy young farmer near Innerkip, is dead from the effects of a gunshot wound received while he and a friend, Leslie Wilson, were in pursuit of an owl.

The breaking of an Ottawa water main did thousands of dollars in damage by flooding residences and stores on Wellington and Victoria streets on Thursday.

Mrs. M. McFarlane, of Woodstock, died on Wednesday evening from a paralytic stroke. Mrs. McFarlane's husband was the late Robert McFarlane, M.P. for South Perth.

Fred Drouillard, of Walkerville, was found dead on the steps of a barn at the Dewdrop Hotel, near Walkerville, and as there is an ugly cut on the back of the head an inquest will be held.

Between Victoria Mines and Jackfish, on Wednesday, a passenger coach left the rails and every one of the twenty-one passengers was injured, one, Antoine Cabot, it is thought, fatally.

Harry Kink, of Iroquois, an operator for the New York and Ottawa Railway, has been arrested as a deserter from the Royal Canadian Regiment, Halifax, two years ago.

The city treasurer's balance sheet for Hamilton for 1901 shows a surplus of $3,051.72, but there was an actual expenditure in excess of appropriations of $5,602.52.

Ransom Norton, poll clerk, South London, was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of tampering with the poll book. There were 220 mayoralty ballots in the box, and only 208 were counted.

Grosbeaks have been seen in numbers in Woodstock, which is said to presage a hard winter. The birds are much like robins, but usually live farther north, and are probably driven south by scarcity of food.

Abel Steele, of Ferguson, has been awarded the prize of fifty dollars offered by a Philadelphia firm for the largest pepper grown in the world, for a pepper weighing seventeen and a half ounces.

It is currently reported that Mr. Thos. Evans, ex-Mayor of Paris, will come out as a Socialist candidate in North Brant, to contest the seat at the approaching provincial elections, in opposition to Mr. D. Burt, M.P.P.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Statue Committee, which met in Hamilton on Wednesday, have $3,929.45 in the bank and $500 in promises for the monument, and will ask a grant from the Hamilton City and County Council.

The wife of Mr. W. H. Van Ingen, collector of Customs at Woodstock, died on Wednesday. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Hiram Capron, of Paris, Ont., one of the pioneers of Brant county.

Ira Merriman was down about seventy feet in a well which he was digging, near Grafton, when the chain used to draw up the pails of earth broke and the pail fell, breaking his back. He died an hour after being taken out.

The Woodstock, Thames Valley and Ingersoll Electric Railway in its first six months' operation earned a five percent dividend on the bonds and two and a half percent on the $100,000 preferred stock, still leaving a substantial balance for reserve.

The Rev. Samuel Dempster, minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Toronto, who has received a call to the congregation of that denomination, Pittsburg, Pa., is seriously ill with quinsy, and it is feared an operation will have to be performed.

Mr. Samuel Henderson, of Burford, disappeared while on his way to Baysville from Bracebridge. He left the stage en route to get warm at a farm-house, and was lost attempting to walk the rest of the distance. It is feared he was drowned.

Thomas McGivern was brought back from Buffalo by Detective Grier to Galt on Wednesday, and was arraigned before the magistrate, Mr. Blake, on a charge of stealing $1,000 from the Methodist Church, afterwards being allowed out on substantial bail.

At Rat Portage, on Tuesday night, Kershay's second-hand store and A. C. Pearson's hardware store, were destroyed by fire, and the Russell House was damaged. Mr. John Marchant's residence was completely burned, and Mrs. Marchant, who was ill, was carried from the burning building.

At Kingston Queen's students have made an arrangement with the General Hospital whereby they shall receive medical and hospital treatment in case of illness. So far, 250 students have entered into the scheme, each paying fifty cents and receiving sick benefits during the remainder of the session.

The sons of the late Mrs. Hughes, whose body was stolen from the vault of St. Mary's Cemetery, Kingston, have posted notices in the medical building of Queen's College, to the effect that if the body of their mother is surrendered they will stay further proceedings against those guilty of removing it from the vault.

Chief Smith, of Hamilton, last week, received a strange communication. It was a post-card, mailed in Hamilton, telling the police 'to go over between Aldershot and Burlington and untie old Mr. Gibbs, or he may freeze.' Chief Smith communicated with Chef Twiss, of Dun... and a constable, Sinclair, was sent to investigate. He found Thomas Gibbs, the man mentioned on the card, who claimed that on the previous night four young men had called on him and threw him on the floor, with his hands bound behind his back. By torturing the old man five dollars was given up, after which the thieves departed. Gibbs managed to stagger up to the fire and burn the cord off his wrists. The police are continuing their investigation.

The Rev. William Gribble, Presbyterian missionary, at Orrville, Parry Sound, Ont., makes an appeal for the following: Literature for small lumber camps, not helped by the government plan; a library for a Sunday school recently opened in an unorganized township; wearing apparel, bedding, etc., for some needy but worthy families, several of whom went out from towns and cities, partly for health, and took up land. They are finding a harder struggle than they expected. Mr. Gribble writes: 'They are laboring on in a hopeful spirit and a little help would be a great encouragement to them now.' Mr. Gribble has five preaching stations, each in a different township. The railway station and express office is Edginton.

The Chancery Divisional Court gave judgment at Osgoode Hall confirming the judgment of Chief Justice Falconbridge, and dismissing a claim brought by Mrs. Charlotte Evans, who served a ten years' sentence in Kingston for attempting to poison her husband, Walter Evans, who was a hotel-keeper at Sharon, for possession of some two hundred acres of property which belonged to the Evans family. John Evans, farmer, of East Gwilliambury, willed the property to his widow, with the proviso that at her death it should go to his son, Walter, but in case the son predeceased the mother, it was to go to others in the family. Walter died on Nov. 2, 1899, and the mother on Feb. 20, 1901. The property is valued at $10,000, and after coming out of the Kingston Penitentiary, Mrs. Evans entered the suit.

Dr. Harbottle, of Burford, the physician who on Nov. 20, at Burford, shot Herman A. Stewart, of the same village, in the head, was sentenced to a year in the Central Prison by Judge Hardy, at Brantford. Stewart said that he had offered Dr. Harbottle no provocation on the day of the shooting. He was walking beside the doctor, when the latter suddenly pulled the revolver and fired. The bullet glanced off his head, but he had been in bed two weeks as a result. Stewart, when cross-examined as to the cause of the shooting, said that he supposed the doctor was incensed because he had given evidence in favor of those who were charged with damaging the doctor's house, which was attacked by a mob because of Harbottle's pro-Boer views, which he openly expressed. Dr. Harbottle, in his own defence, said that he had long been annoyed. Windows in his house were broken and his life was endangered by stones. He had to sit up at nights to protect his property from damage. Shots had been fired in the region of his house, and he had appealed to the authorities in vain for protection. During the celebration of the relief of Ladysmith his house had been almost completely wrecked. He carried the revolver because he was in terror of his life. When he met Stewart the day of the shooting, Stewart laughed in his face, and jostled him. He was crowded off the sidewalk, and in anger he drew his pistol and fired. He had intended to swing the pistol around and put a hole through Stewart's hat. He said he was an expert in revolver shooting and thought he could do this. He simply intended to frighten Stewart, and not to injure him.

QUEBEC.

Mr. G. M. Fairchild, jr., has again been unanimously elected Mayor of Cap Rouge.

A branch of the Hochelaga Bank is to be opened at Brompton Falls, where big pulp and paper mills are being erected.

Dr. L. C. Bachand, of Sherbrooke, and Dr. G. A. Bowen, of Magog, have been gazetted joint coroners for the district of St. Francis.

S. Merriman, who has been running a bucket shop at Farnham, is missing. He leaves creditors to the tune of about $1,500.

A forty thousand dollar hotel is to be erected on the site of the Sherbrooke House, at Sherbrooke, which was destroyed by fire last week.

The Sherbrooke 'Examiner' office was partially gutted by fire early on Monday morning, causing a loss in the neighborhood of $2,000, covered by insurance.

The Rev. F. J. Day, pastor of the Congregational Church, Sherbrooke, has been granted a five months' leave of absence from April 1 to enable him to take a trip to Europe.

Jules Pearl, the man arrested on the charge of murdering the boy Ben Gutchen, at Baie de Pierre, claims that the shooting was an accident, caused by a dog in play.

David Kingsbury, the man charged at Hull with the attempted murder of an Assyrian pedlar named Elias Joseph, claims that a half-witted brother is the real offender.

Among the cash receipts of the Jeffrey Hale Hospital during the past year were $1,500 from Father O'Leary, and a donation of $25,000 from Mr. William Price.

Rock Island boasts that it has no liabilities and a balance in the treasury of $5.43. The municipality imposes a tax of fifteen mills in the dollar, and last year spent $2,758 on roads and bridges.

Owing to a misplaced switch, a collision occurred between two I. C. R. freight trains at River du Loup on Tuesday. No one was hurt. The two locomotives and some cars, however, were badly damaged.

Mrs. Thomas Miller, aged 45, wife of the caretaker of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, died one day last week from a dose of laudanum taken by mistake for her usual medicine. She had been in poor health for the past five years.

A western gentleman, well-known in milling circles, who has been here for some time looking over ground, is said to have been so favorably impressed with the facilities offered by Quebec that he will build a large flour and cereal mill here for export trade.

The Rev. Dr. Dumbell, rector of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, has accepted a parish in the diocese of New York, and will leave early in March. Dr. Dumbell came to Sherbrooke five years ago from the diocese of New York, and he therefore returns to his former field of labor.

There died in the St. Sauveur Suburb of Quebec, on Friday, a widow named Monier, who had reached the well-authenticated age of 101 years and 5 months. Almost to the hour of her death she had enjoyed the plenitude of her faculties, both mental and physical. She had always been a woman of strong constitution and robust health.

A rather painful feeling was created during the storm on Wednesday at the funeral of a man named Labarv, at Sillery. As the mourning cortege was leaving the Roman Catholic parish church for the cemetery, a gale of wind caught and overturned the hearse, smashing all the glass in it and pitching the coffin into a snowbank.

Mr. Edward Charles Bowen, son of the late Sheriff Bowen, of Sherbrooke, died in London, England, recently of pneumonia. The deceased, who took an active part in the construction of the Quebec Central Railway, had lived in London for several years. He married in 1876 a daughter of the late R. D. Morkill, of Sherbrooke.

The Court of King's Bench, sitting in appeal, has confirmed the judgment of the lower court awarding $3,000 in the case of Lariviere against the corporation of the town of Richmond. Lariviere sued the corporation for $3,000, balance due under the agreement by which a system of waterworks was put into the town many years ago.

Mr. Birchall Marling, B.A., of Trinity College, Toronto, has been appointed assistant master at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville. He was for seven years at Trinity College School, Port Hope, and served with distinction in the Second South African contingent. He has been a successful master at Lakefield Preparatory School, under the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, and is a good athlete and cricketer.

Bruno Momeau, aged 65, of St. Blondine de Rimouski, is now in jail at Rimouski, charged with the double offence of attempting to commit a criminal assault upon his own granddaughter, a girl of fourteen, and to murder his son's father-in-law, another old man named Proulx. The evidence against Momeau was sufficiently conclusive to warrant the magistrate in sending him for trial at the criminal assizes.

A village improvement society has been formed for the three villages of Stanstead Plain, Rock Island and Derby Line, which are grouped together, with the following officers: Hon. C. C. Colby, president; General F. G. Butterfield, vice-president, and Mr. D. W. Davis, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. B. Ball, Mrs. F. T. Caswell and Miss Colby were elected as members of the executive committee.

News of an important mineral find comes from Matane, where traces of gold, silver and copper in considerable quantities have been discovered. Mr. J. E. Saucier, who is interested in several Rossland mines, says the specimens shown him equal anything he has seen in richness, and in company with some other gentlemen he has leased a large piece of ground, formed a company and has given a contract for a 100-foot shaft. Work will be commenced as soon as practicable, and he has great confidence in its results.

The 'Evenement,' referring to the choice of Mr. W. G. Power as government candidate in Quebec West, warns French-Canadians to sign no petition at present, as it is the intention to hold a convention of French-Canadian electors shortly to choose a French-Canadian candidate. This is likely to cause a big race controversy, as the division has hitherto been conceded to be an Irish one, and it was only by courtesy, the Irish element said, that the Hon. R. R. Dobell, an English Canadian, held it. At present the French-Canadian element can out-vote all others in the division.

The Rev. William Gore Lyster, of Gaspé Basin, died on Tuesday last, of old age. The deceased gentleman was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he received his B. A. degree and Divinity Testimonium, in 1856. At this time he came to Canada, and was ordained deacon in 1857, being ordained to the priesthood two years later, by the Bishop of Quebec. He was S. P. G. missionary at Port Daniel, Que., from 1858 to 1862, when he moved to Cape Cove, where he remained until his death. He was also Rural Dean of Gaspé, and an inspector of government schools.

Moise Labelle, who committed suicide at Ste. Agathe, was accused twenty-nine years ago of the murder of his old father at St. Jerome. The old man was murdered in his cottage not far from where the son lived, and after the murder fire was set to his cottage, but this was discovered in time to obtain proof that the half burned body was that of a man murdered by other means than fire. Labelle disappeared, and High Constable Bissonnette, of Montreal, went after him as far as St. Paul, Minn. The trip was in vain, however, but the high constable, imagining that he would return to the place where his crime was committed, had St. Jerome watched, and succeeded in arresting him one cold winter's night, driving from Montreal to do so.

Under the heading of 'Honor to merit,' the French papers of Quebec mention that Mr. J. B. Forgues, the deputy collector of provincial revenue for this district, was last night the recipient of a complimentary address and a valuable testimonial in the shape of one of the finest gold choronometer watches manufactured, from the local licensed victuallers' association, or, in other words, from the local hotelkeepers, while a splendid silver tea service was presented to his wife—the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Forgues is unquestionably a good officer and has rendered valuable service in putting down unlicensed liquor-selling, which the licensed victuallers and the keepers of respectable and orderly houses have reason to appreciate, but the acceptance of presents by a public official for doing his duty and especially from a traffic which needs all the watching it can get, appears to be of questionable propriety, and should receive the attention of the proper authorities.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Thomas Ryan, St. Boniface, aged 82, was found dead in his bed.

Mr. William Greenway, reeve of Louise, is a possible Liberal candidate for Lisgar.

Immediately after routine business on Tuesday the Legislature at Winnipeg adjourned, in honor of Queen Victoria.

A half-breed, Tom Lernack, who committed murder at Fort Qu'Appelle eight years ago, was arrested last week, and is now in Regina jail.

Thomas Call, a Canadian Pacific Railway employee, and an old resident of Winnipeg, was found dead in bed in that city.

William D. Ross, western agent for the Raymond Sewing Machine Company, dropped dead from apoplexy, at Winnipeg.

The people of Dawson have decided to elect a mayor and council instead of having the town's affairs managed to three appointed commissioners.

The Congregational Church at Phoenix, B.C., was opened last week by the Rev. D. H. Reid, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. R. B. Blyth, of Victoria.

The Manitoba Government received several deputations asking for the extension of the Canadian Northern system, and promised their claims consideration.

At Juneau thousands of tons of earth and rock slid down the mountain side and demolished the flume of the Last Chance mine, but injured no one.

The body of Joseph Collins, baggage-master at Cranbrook, was found on the railway track about 100 yards from the station, a train having passed over him. He came from Port Elgin, Ont.

A total of forty-four pupils were enrolled at the Rossland public schools last week in addition to those in attendance on the opening day, making the aggregate enrolled 584.

Mrs. Agassiz and her sons, have presented to the Methodist Church at Agassiz, B.C., a splendid corner lot opposite the railway station, having a frontage of 50 feet to the main street, and a depth of 120 feet.

The mayor of Sandon's veto of the recommendation of the appointment of C. E. Lyons as city police magistrate has been over-ruled by unanimous vote of the city council, with the exception of himself. The council has consequently recommended to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council the appointment of Mr. Lyons.

The Vancouver Bar has unanimously recommended Mr. A. P. Davis, K.C., for the vacant chief justiceship of British Columbia. The recommendation was wired to the Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice. The council of the Board of Trade also met and endorsed the recommendation.

In the County Court at Grand Forks, B.C., Judge Leamy found Sim Galloway, of Spokane, guilty of procuring, and sentenced him to twenty-three months' imprisonment in the common jail at hard labor. Galloway came from Spokane, and permitted his wife to enter a disorderly house.

Plans have been prepared for a drill hall for the Nelson company, Rocky Mountain Rifles, to be 50 by 120 feet in size, two stories high, to cost $15,000. The company has reason to expect that the necessary appropriation will be made at the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament to erect the building next year.

Chief Justice McColl, who died suddenly at Victoria on Jan. 16, was appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on Oct. 13, 1896, and was appointed Chief Justice, in succession to the Hon. Theodore Davie, who died March 7, 1898, on August 23, 1898. He was the third son of the Rev. Angus McColl, D.D., of Chatham, Ont., a retired clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, by his wife Alice, daughter of the late Joan Ross of Toronto.

The Winnipeg 'Telegram' says: 'There seems to be little doubt that the approaching by-election in Lisgar will be a three-cornered fight, R. L. Richardson although not yet definitely before the constituency, is said by his friends to be certain to run and the Liberals and the Conservatives have each called a convention, the one for Jan. 30 and the other for Jan. 31, to select a candidate. No hint has yet been given as to the name of the Conservative nominee, but judging by telegraphic despatches, Homestead, Inspector R. D. Foley, seems to be a favorite.'

He was born in 1854, and was educated at the High School, Chatham, and

He was born in 1854, and was educated at the High School, Chatham, and by private tutors. In 1879 he was called to the Ontario Bar, and, after practicing at Brussels and Goderich, he removed to Winnipeg, and became a partner in the legal firm of Messrs. Bain, Blanchard, & McColl. In 1882 he removed to British Columbia, taking up his residence in New Westminster, where he secured a large practice and formed a partnership with Mr. G. E. Corbould, K.C. He was elected a Bencher of the Law Society, and, in 1892, was created a Q. C. by the Earl of Derby. At the time of his appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court, he was regarded as the leader of the British Columbia Bar. The late Chief Justice was an adherent of the Presbyterian Church, and, in 1884, married Helen Janet, daughter of Mr. John V. Barlow, formerly of Toronto.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Maurice Quinlan, single, a miner, was instantly killed at Glace Bay, N.S., through falling under a moving train.

Peter C. Wood, his wife, and two children, comprising the whole of one family, died during last week of diphtheria, at Tweeside, N.B.

The new court house at Bathurst was opened on Wednesday last by a social at which three hundred guests were present.

Dr. James Rudderick, of St. Martin's, is the government candidate for the seat in the New Brunswick Legislature, made vacant by the death of Mr. John McLeod.

Fire at Woodstock, last week, destroyed the block on Main street occupied by R. E. Holyoke, grocer; Fisher & Connell, barristers, and Dr. Ernest Fitzpatrick.

Dr. William Crocket, ex-chief superintendent of education, has been appointed to act as principal of the Fredericton Normal School during Principal Mullin's absence in South Africa.

At Amherst Judge Morse sentenced Jack O'Brien, of Roslyn, to eight years in penitentiary for forging notes, obtaining a horse under false pretences and stealing.

Richard Greeno, one of the oldest inhabitants of Woodville, Hants County, N.S., met with a very sad death on Monday. Mr. Greeno was working in the woods when his horse fell upon him and although his cries for help were heard, life was extinct when assistance arrived.

An eight-months-old child named Edna May Baylis was choked to death at her home on Gerrish Lane, Halifax, on Wednesday night. The little one got something in her throat which the parents could not extricate. A doctor was sent for, but before he reached the home death ensued.

By a majority vote of 170 Amherst empowered the town council to borrow on the credit of the town a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars to erect and equip suitable buildings for the maritime winter fair. This will no doubt ensure the permanent holding of this important fair at Amherst hereafter.

Israel McCollum, of Noel, son of the late Archibald McCollum, one of the wealthiest men in Maitland, met a loss of about $5,000 by fire on Wednesday last. The flames started around a defective chimney in the ell of the house and got such headway that nothing could stop them from laying the house and barn in ashes. The house was valued at $2,500, was one of the best in the village, and most of the furniture was destroyed. The cattle escaped from the barn, but the season's crop of hay, thirty tons, went up in flames. The whole property was uninsured.

Another shooting affair took place at Kensington, at one o'clock Wednesday morning. Two young men, Geo. Esory and Jas. Hennessey, went to Mrs. Sheehan for liquor. When refused admittance they forced an entrance and proceeded to take charge. A neighbor named Vatcher, upon the request of Mrs. Sheehan, appeared on the scene with a revolver in his pocket. A fight ensued and the revolver was discharged. Hennessey was wounded in the head. It is alleged that the wound was not from the revolver shot but other causes. The victim's injury is slight.

THE WHITEWATER MURDE

MAN CHARGED WITH THE CRIME ARRESTED IN HALIFAX.

Halifax, Jan. 22.—Walter Gordon, a deserter from the United States army, was arrested last night by Detective Power, on the charge of murdering two farmers at Whitewater, Man. Gordon was seen at Buffalo after the murder, and a detective has been shadowing him. Gordon came to Halifax, and the facts were communicated to Detective Power, who notified Colonel Evans, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who are awaiting transportation here for South Africa. Gordon joined the Mounted Rifles under an assumed name. It was his intention to go to Africa and remain there.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS FOR RUSSIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—The Wilson line steamship 'Othello,' which has arrived from Hull, England, is to load a cargo of 5,000 tons of agricultural implements for Russia. She will be followed soon by another steamship—the 'Alecto'—which is to take out a similar cargo of the same size. These implements consist mainly of McCormack reapers and binders, built in Chicago. The sale of American agricultural machines and implements during 1901 was the largest on record in Russia.

BERTHELOT'S FOOD THEORY.

Paris, Jan. 21.—The experiments secretly made upon six volunteers to test Prof. Berthelot's theories regarding the value of chemical foods, have been successful so far. The four men and two women subjected to his treatment have eaten nothing for three weeks except pellets containing various combinations of carbon azote and hydrogiene, and this without showing distress or impairment of strength. Three have lost considerable flesh, but the weight of two has remained stationary, while one actually is growing fat upon the strange regimen.

NOT YET TOO LATE.

The seventy-five cent offer for 'World Wide' for the present year should be taken advantage of at once. Subscriptions should be mailed before the end of the month.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada

Dear Sirs,—Please find herewith my renewal to the 'Witness,' also, an additional 50c and Coupon in full payment for

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This coupon and 50 cents will count for one dollar in full payment of a year's subscription to

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

OUR LATE QUEEN

Wednesday was the First Anniversary of Her Death

VIOLETS WERE LARGELY WORN AS AN EMBLEM OF MOURNING.

Wednesday being the first anniversary of the death of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, a large number of persons wore violets, the emblem of mourning authorized by King Edward. Violet wreaths and black goods were also displayed in some offices and store windows.

New York, Jan. 23.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the first anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward was celebrated yesterday. The Royal borough of Windsor was in mourning for the late Sovereign, while at the same time church bells throughout the metropolis hailed the accession day of the present monarch. There was an impressive ceremonial at Frogmore. The King and Queen and other members of the Royal family proceeded from Windsor Castle to the mausoleum. The officiating clergy, the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor, together with the choir of St. George's Chapel, were assembled in the building when the Royal party arrived. Prayers were read by the Dean, following which the Bishop delivered a short address. The musical service included the hymns, 'Let saints on earth in concert sing,' and 'The face of death is towards the sun of life.'

A curious contrast was presented at Portsmouth. Flags were half-mast over the military barracks in memory of Queen Victoria, while on the warships in the harbor festoons of flags were floating by official orders over topmasts in honor of King Edward's accession.

A magnificent wreath was laid on the statue of Queen Victoria at Blackfriars Bridge, on the Thames embankment. The ribbon was inscribed, 'In respectful and affectionate remembrance, from the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, on behalf of the citizens of London.'

A desire had been manifested in some quarters that Queen Victoria's death anniversary should be marked by the wearing of violets, but the proposal was not generally carried out yesterday. Evidently somebody high in authority must set the fashion next year if the Queen's flower idea is to gain headway among the people.

AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—A memorial service in commemoration of the first anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria was held to-day at the English church here. It was attended by the Emperor and Empress, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and diplomatic corps.

AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—The flag flew at the mast head on Parliament Hill, yesterday, while on the City Hall it was at half-mast in memory of Queen Victoria's death. Violets were worn by many, in memory of the Queen.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—The flags on the city buildings flew at half-mast yesterday, in commemoration of the death of Queen Victoria.

The executive committee of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire met and framed the following message, which was cabled to His Majesty King Edward: 'In the sad memory of Jan. 22, and the solemn and sacred accession of your Majesty to the throne, Imperial Daughters of the Empire assembled, in commemoration, send loyal thoughts and sympathy.'

Signed by the president of the order. The members also sent a pillow of white flowers to All Saints' Church, where services were held.

AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Jan. 23.—The Legislature adjourned yesterday afternoon in honor of the memory of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, immediately after the routine business was finished. The flag on the City Hall flew at half-mast all day. Apart from this flag there were not many flying. The proposal that the ladies of Winnipeg should wear violets to commemorate the death of Her Majesty met with a hearty response. Before noon every florist in the city was sold out of violets.

A SORROWFUL MONTH.

January is a sorrowful month for our royal family. Almost exactly a year previous to the death of our late beloved Queen, on Jan. 21, 1900, to be exact, the nation suffered the loss of the Duke of Teck, father of the Princess of Wales. George III. died eighty-one years ago on Jan. 2 next, and the young Duke of Clarence died on Jan. 14, 1892, while on Jan. 20, 1896, Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg, son-in-law of the late Queen, passed away, the result of a fever caught while fighting for his adopted country in West Africa. Three queens of England have died early in their centuries, Elizabeth in 1603, Anne in 1702, and Victoria in 1901.

A REMINISCENCE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

(London 'Daily Telegraph,' Jan. 13.)

An incident, interesting and characteristic of the unforgetting goodness of our late beloved Queen Victoria, was recounted by Dr. A. T. Schofield, in the course of a short address to some six hundred destitute men and women who sat down to the annual New Year's breakfast yesterday, at Gray's Yard Ragged Mission, James street, Oxford street. One day, a year ago last November, he visited a poor old woman of some seventy-four years of age. She lived in a small room, which was bare of furniture, save for a broken-down bed, upon which was one torn and ragged coverlet, and a rickety old table and chair in their last stage of usefulness. 'Have you no friends?' he said. 'No,' she replied, 'they are all dead and gone long ago. And yet I might have one, but she don't remember such as me.' 'Who was that friend?' The old woman paused a while, and at last said in a whisper, 'The Queen. I know her, but she don't know me. Years ago when I was living at Southsea Common, I used to see that gracious lady, when she was but a girl of eighteen, go out rowing accompanied by the Duchess of Kent. Well, one day the coxswain took ill, and he was carried into my house. He got brain fever, and I nursed him until he died. Soon after his death the Duchess of Kent called upon me and gave me a beautiful Indian shawl which she said the Princess Victoria had sent, adding: "If at any time during the rest of your life you are in want Her Royal Highness desires that you should write to her."' Such was her story, said Dr. Schofield, and he wrote to the Queen, receiving an early reply:

'I remember it quite well. It is all true. Here is some money for her present needs, and when she wants more you must let me know.' (Cheers.) He took the letter to the old woman, who said she was 'a bit of a scholar,' and putting on her spectacles read it. As she did so the tears coursed down her cheeks. She took the order to the nearest post-office, and, in reply to the query, 'Who sent it?' said 'The Queen,' upon which the money was handed to her. She was not long in purchasing a new bonnet with roses upon it, a bright red shawl, (laughter), and tea, sugar, bread, butter, eggs and bloaters, (renewed laughter), coal and firewood, and new blankets. The news of her good fortune soon spread down the narrow alley, and all the old women, quickly donning their best, called upon her to examine her new bonnet and shawl, the general remark being, ''Ow fine, and what did they cost yer, Mrs. ——, and who sent yer the money?' The last question only was answered, with the simple and inspiring words, 'The Queen.' (Loud cheers.)

HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

LORD ROSEBERY

FORMER PREMIER CUTS HIMSELF ADRIFT FROM THE PAST.

New York, Jan. 21.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says Lord Rosebery, speaking informally at the Scottish Liberal Club, Edinburgh, last night, distinctly cut himself adrift from the past. He asked his audience to consider whether their methods might not have been wrong through the twenty-two years during which Liberalism had been declining.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE KING'S SPEECH DEFEATED.

London, Jan. 22.—The amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech was defeated by a vote of 333 to 125. The division on the amendment illustrated the division in the Opposition. Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, and Sir Charles Dilke supported it, as did Sir Henry Fowler, although some other Imperialists, including Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Richard Haldane, abstained from voting. Mr. Herbert Asquith was absent. All the Irish and extreme pro-Boers abstained from voting.

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, (Conservative) in resuming the debate on the amendment, moved by Mr. Frederick Cawley (Liberal), to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, at the opening of parliament, gained the distinct approval of the Opposition benches by his criticisms of the government's shortcomings in regard to the conduct of the war in South Africa, the insufficiency of the troops supplied to Lord Kitchener, and other matters. He said he preferred a settlement by compromise, rather than by force, as the latter would entail the tremendous expense of long military occupation.

Sir William Harcourt continued the debate. He asked how could the government expect the Boers to lay down their arms under a proclamation when every leader who came forward came with a halter around his neck. If the government wanted peace overtures from the Boers they should be approached differently from the manner outlined by Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, who had declared that they must come on their knees. Sir William quoted from the proclamation of Acting President Schalkburgher, of the Transvaal, of Sept. 5, last year, ten days before Lord Kitchener's proclamation, the passage in which the Boer leader said, 'We have been all along for peace.' Sir William urged the government to make up its mind respecting the terms on which it wished to have the war ended, and let the Boers and all the world know them.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that the cost of the Boer war from April 1, 1901, the commencement of the current financial year, to Dec. 31, was £46,300,000.

IRISH GRIEVANCES

FIERY SPEECH BY JOHN REDMOND IN THE BRITISH HOUSE.

London, Jan. 24.—The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. John Redmond, who moved an amendment raising the whole question of Irish grievances. He declares that instead of remedying the admitted wrongs, the government had fallen back on the old methods of coercion. The Irish people would yet teach Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, to repent his rash refusal to grant the reasonable demands of Ireland in regard to the compulsory sale and purchase of land. There was no country in the world where crime was less frequent than in Ireland. Yet the Coercion Act had been resurrected after a decade and had been ruthlessly applied to scores, including members of the House of Commons, who had been unjustifiably imprisoned and trial by jury had been abolished. The whole intellect of Ireland was against the government, and in such circumstances resistance to the government was a duty and rebellion became merely a question of expediency. Though a hundred years had passed since the union, English rule of Ireland still rested upon force and corruption, and the Irish would never be well affected until they were masters of their own country. Mr. P. Hayden, Nationalist, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wyndham, in replying, traversed almost all of Mr. Redmond's statements, and declared that no government expected to settle the Irish question, but only hoped to do a little towards improving it, and that the Land Act of 1881 was too drastic a measure, having produced a litigious war, which had ruined many people. The Chief Secretary for Ireland said that the strongest argument against introducing compulsion into the purchase and sale of land was that such action would provoke every landlord and every tenant to fight from court to court on every disputable point. He reiterated his conviction that the power of the United Irish League was declining; that it had only seventy-four branches and that it was having a prejudicial effect upon economics. The present agitation, declared Mr. Wyndham, was the work of a few determined persons, and no man who was not a cur would hesitate to take such steps as were open to him to suppress this wretched form of bullying the government. Mr. Wyndham said he was determined, while dealing justly with Ireland, to fight for liberty and the protection of property.

THE IRISH QUESTION

REDMOND AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DEFEATED.

London, Jan. 25.—The House of Commons last evening debated an amendment offered by Mr. John Redmond, Irish leader, to the address in reply to the King's speech opening the session of parliament. The amendment raised the general question of Irish government, advocated compulsory land purchase and declared that Ireland demanded the immediate attention of parliament with a view to harmonizing it and the government with the opinion of a majority of Irishmen.

Mr. John Morley, formerly chief secretary for Ireland, was the principal speaker, his arguments following Gladstonian lines. He strongly reaffirmed his adhesion to home rule, saying: 'I shall vote as I have for fifteen years for any motion giving Ireland the same right to self-government that the colonies enjoy.'

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist, made a strong fighting speech in support of the amendment. He was frequently cheered. Mr. O'Connor made a special point of the recent reception of the Irish delegates in the United States by President Roosevelt, who, he said, was in thorough sympathy with the Irish movement, and by the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, he added, held the same views. The speaker further asserted that the greatest of all obstacles to a good understanding between the United States and Great Britain was the Irish question, which haunted, and which would continue to haunt, Great Britain in all parts of the world. The Irish members before now had made ministries and they would make and unmake more ministries. Landlordism in Ireland was doomed. The government knew it was beaten al over Ireland on the question of compulsory land purchase, and the present debate marked the commencement of a new epoch in the progress of Ireland.

The motion was defeated by a vote of 237 to 134.

A DISLOYAL CORPORATION.

Dublin, Jan. 24.—The Sligo corporation passed a resolution yesterday afternoon that the mayor of the town for the present year should be required to pledge himself that during his term of office he would not accept any favor from any representative of the British Government in Ireland, and that he would not take part in the ceremonies in connection with the coronation. The new mayor, Ald. Keenan, said he was in thorough accord with the resolution and gave the pledge required.

STONED THE STAG.

London, Jan. 23.—Telegraphing from Dublin, the correspondent of the 'Times' says: For the fourth time in the recent history of the Roscommon Staghounds a stag was brutally stoned to death by local members of the United Irish League, who have resolved not to allow hunting on their lands.

FAMOUS POET DEAD.

London, Jan. 21.—Aubrey Thomas De Vere, the poet, is dead. He was born in 1814 and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Among his works are: 'The Waldenses,' published in 1842; 'The Search after Proserpine,' 1843; 'The Legends of St. Patrick,' 1872; 'The Household Poetry Book,' and many others.

ALL ARE FRIENDS

Continental Powers Hold the United States in High Regard

STATEMENT BY LORD CRANBORNE SETS THEM ALL EXPLAINING.

New York, Jan. 22.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: 'Mr. Henry Norman has been congratulated all around on the exceedingly interesting answer which he elicited from Lord Cranborne regarding the action of the British Government at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. It had long been understood in this country that Lord Salisbury acted in a most friendly manner towards the United States, and the official statement which the Under Secretary for the Foreign Office made in the House of Commons will, it is believed, strengthen those bonds of amity which are being slowly formed by two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon race. The 'Standard' says Lord Salisbury's attitude was something more than diplomatic regard for the freedom of action of a friendly state; it was the expression of a deeper sentiment of kinship between those who have sprung from common stock and whose past differences are being forgotten.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—During the debate on the estimates of the chancellor's department in the Reichstag yesterday the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, referred to the pleasant relations between Germany and the United States and to the approaching visit of Prince Henry of Prussia.

The Chancellor found his opportunity in the remarks of Dr. Barth, leader of the Freisinnige party, who, in discussing the budget, said: 'I want to touch upon the political relations between Germany and the United States, which are traditionally friendly in character. One hindrance to the promotion of this friendship is the protectionism now prevailing in Germany. It is pleasant, on the other hand, to see that the projected visit of a German prince to the United States has disclosed the existence of a large fund of good will and cordiality among the American people for Germany. We recognize in the union not merely a great and economically effective community, but we know the achievements of the United States in other fields, such as civilization and culture, are very important. The cultivation of the friendship of the two countries is a thing to be grateful for.' (Applause.)

Replying, Count von Bulow said: 'I express my thanks to Dr. Barth for the words and manner in which he has spoken of our relations with the United States. I still must ask him not to over-estimate the difficulties from the way in which we formulate our tariff policy. (Applause on Right.)

'I can only repeat,' continued the Chancellor, 'what I said three years ago in the Reichstag, and I believe the views I then set forth in detail will to-day meet with the concurrence of the House, namely, that we are filled with an earnest desire to maintain on the basis of perfect reciprocity and mutual appreciation, the traditional good relations which have always existed between ourselves and the United States. The voyage of Prince Henry to America is an expression of these good relations, and I am convinced his reception will be in accord with the friendly feelings the two great nations have for each other.'

The chancellor's statement was greeted with prolonged cheers from all parts of the House.

New York, Jan. 23.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: The real significance of Lord Salisbury's action is known and appreciated by the United States Government, but if it is to bear the fruit to which it is entitled it should be better known to the American public. The old policy of this country, adds the 'Graphic,' was based on a certain element of mistrust and suspicion. Lord Salisbury has rightly judged that if Anglo-American relations are to be eternally friendly and if the fundamental identity of the supreme interests of both powers is to be completely realized every vestige of mistrust between them must be discarded.

SOME EXPLANATIONS.

Paris, Jan. 23.—In view of the statement made by Lord Cranborne, the British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on Monday, the subject of representations made to Great Britain before and after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and the despatch of the Associated Press from London on the same subject, the correspondent of the Associated Press made inquiry in an authoritative quarter here and received the following explanations, which throw a somewhat different light on the question. In the first place, in the Spanish negotiations at the end of March, 1898, to secure the intervention of the powers in her favor, Great Britain took the same attitude as France and the other powers. She neither refused nor consented to join in collective action. All the powers were hesitating until they ascertained the intentions of the others. Russia clinched the matter by the late Count Muravieff's blunt rejection of the proposal. Subsequently, after General Woodford's conference with the Spanish premier, and Senor Gullon (the Foreign Minister), at which the latter indicated the extent of the surrender Spain was willing to make to the United States demands, the Austrian Government, believing Spain's surrender was sufficiently complete to satisfy the United States, instructed its ambassadors to propose to the European governments that a note be presented at Washington urging the United States to accept Spain's offer and avert war.

The Spanish ambassador in London saw Mr. A. J. Balfour (the First Lord of the Treasury, who must at that time have been acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs during the absence of Lord Salisbury at Beaulieu, France), who promised to instruct Lord Pauncefote to act alone, or with his colleagues, with the view to maintain peace. No collective action was definitely agreed upon, though Russia, France and Germany were disposed towards a movement which would avert an outbreak of hostilities. A few days however, before the war, it was declared that Mr. Balfour had raised the objection to which Lord Cranborne alluded in the House of Commons on Monday, against any note which would have the appearance of putting pressure on the United States or offering any opinion of the United States' attitude. The Austrian proposition fell through, and the subsequent joint resolutions of Congress rendered any further action out of the question.

This was the extent of Great Britain's action in favor of the United States.

The statement of a prominent British Foreign Office official, quoted in the London despatch of the Associated Press, regarding France's alleged support of the Austrian proposition, is declared to be incorrect. France did not back up the proposal, and the French ambassador in London confined himself to making an inquiry as to what view the British Government took of the matter.—France's attitude throughout was friendly to the United States as well as to Spain, her ardent desire being to avert war. She took no initiative in any suggestion tending to put pressure on the United States nor at any time encouraged Spain to resistance. Her influence was always directed, in the pour-parlers of the powers, to maintaining peace.

RUSSIA, TOO.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has obtained the following statement from the Russian Foreign Office regarding the announcement made in the British House of Commons on Monday concerning negotiations between the powers before and after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war: 'Russia has always been, and now is, extremely desirous of maintaining amicable relations with the United States. Russia never had any intention of participating in any collective step in the Spanish-American dispute, which did not directly concern her. Nor did Russia receive any proposition having such action in view. Indeed, we received no information regarding Austria's alleged initiative, or about an attempt on the part of any of the powers to interfere in the interest of Spain.'

BRITAIN AND AMERICA

EXACT ATTITUDE DESCRIBED BY LONDON 'SPECTATOR.'

London, Jan. 25.—The 'Spectator' finds the European denials of British friendship with the United States during the Spanish-American war, amusing, particularly the German denial. It suggests that some American Senator call for the publication of all the transactions between the German, American and British naval commanders in the Philippines in 1898, and says that the publication would finally set at rest the whole question of Germany's attitude. The 'Spectator' continues: 'It would have been utterly impossible for our government, even if it were disinclined to be helpful, which it was not, to take any other position than it did. If America had actually been faced in arms by a European coalition England would have been beside her in twenty-four hours. The notion of Englishmen calmly looking on while foreign fleets were attacking New York and Boston is simply unthinkable.' The 'Spectator,' while acknowledging that the Americans are by no means as conscious as Englishmen of racial solidarity, nevertheless, does not doubt that if Great Britain were attacked by a European coalition the Americans would immediately rally to the cry 'hands off.' It protests against the idea reported from America that Viscount Cranborne's statement in the House of Commons regarding Great Britain's attitude was timed to damage Prince Henry's visit. Such an idea, it declares, is an entire delusion. The proposed visit causes no jealousy or uneasiness here, where Queen Victoria's sailor grandson is distinctly popular.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PERSIA

New York, Jan. 23.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the House of Commons yesterday devoted itself to a more or less interesting discussion on British interests in Persia. The predominant note of the whole debate was the possibility of Russia demanding and obtaining a port in the Persian Gulf. Speaker after speaker dwelt on the serious menace to British interests which such concessions to Russia would involve. Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was cheered from both Liberal and Conservative benches when he said at whatever cost it would be impossible for the British Government to abandon what they looked upon as their rightful position of ascendency in Persia, especially in regard to the Persian Gulf.

THE BALKANS

London, Jan. 23.—The 'Times's' correspondent telegraphs from Vienna, saying that a news sheet there quotes 'a diplomatist residing in London,' who, on the authority of a member of the British Government, is indifferent to the happenings in the Balkan peninsula, but regards Austria as warden of the Balkans.

'English interests there and at Constantinople are identical with those of Austria,' says this authority. 'Recent experiences show that the idea is mistaken that the most advantageous Balkan policy is to help Greeks, Bulgarians and Servians to develop into independent civilized nations. Most of them seem to prefer a Russian protectorate to independence.

'Great Britain would be glad if Austria would come to some agreement with Turkey to prevent Slav states in the Balkan peninsula becoming de facto part of Russia. Whether Austria and Great Britain would fight as allies would depend upon the state of British public opinion at the time of such crisis. At present they would not enter into an engagement to that effect.'

The correspondent adds that the relations between Russia and Montenegro are less friendly than usual, as the prince objected to the Russian suggestion that his finances be entrusted to some competent foreigner. It is believed that there is a two-fold object in the Prince's recent visit to Paris, to obtain money and to urge his son-in-law to transfer his pretensions to the Servian throne to his young son.

Cut this Corner off

Mail it to us Promptly

See back of this for explanation

PROHIBITION IN ONTARIO

Liquor Sellers of the Province Greatly Alarmed.

LARGE DEPUTATION WAITS ON THE GOVERNMENT TO ENTER A PROTEST.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—Hotelkeepers from every corner of Ontario took part in the great deputation which waited on the government yesterday afternoon, to protest against prohibitory legislation. There were almost eight hundred of them from outside points, and with 200 city men added, it was an army of almost 1,000 men that at one o'clock took special cars at the muster point, at the corner of Church and front streets, and proceeded to the Parliament buildings. The Premier and the members of the government were grouped at the head of the main staircase, and the members of the deputation filled the lobbies and lower halls.

Mr. Eugene O'Keefe introduced the deputation. The speakers were Messrs. Frank Collins, of Dundas, president of the License Holders' Protective Association; George Sleeman, of Guelph, for the brewers; A. G. Smith, of St. Thomas, for the shop license holders; and James Haverson, counsel for the trade generally.

Mr. Sleeman made a very vigorous speech in defence of the liquor trade as a legitimate enterprise, conducted under the sanction of the liquor laws of the country. If the liquor men were committing a wrong, he said, let them be punished by the laws, meanwhile they were there to fight for their rights and for nothing else. They did not ask the government to introduce any bill. They wanted rather to leave well enough alone. The country was prosperous, and it would be far better to let things stand as they are than to introduce any legislation that would cause dissension and ill-feeling in the province.

Mr. Collins, following Mr. Sleeman, said:—'We do not propose to be put out of business by people who never dealt with us. We want only British fair play. No law should be put on the statute books until it passes the house. If it is thought necessary that a prohibition vote should be sumbitted it should receive a two-thirds vote of the people, since it would alter the constitution. It should be a two-thirds vote at least, and if we are forced out of business, we should be compensated for our loss.'

Mr. Smith, of St. Thomas, speaking for the holders of shop licenses, said a more sober lot of people did not exist than the Canadians, and there was no need for prohibition. The men who spoke for it were chiefly clergymen, who knew little of actual conditions. Much evil had been done at times in the name of the church, and in this case a section of the Methodist Church was seeking to rule Ontario.

Mr. Turner, of Ontario, said the trade looked to the government for protection of vested interests.

Mr. Freysing for the Cork manufacturers, said that business would be destroyed by prohibition, and John Forrestal, for the Coopers, said their chief market would go entierly if Ontario were put under prohibition.

Mr. Haverson, solicitor of the licensed victuallers, sought to show the importance of the liquor trade. He said a total of $74,000,000 was invested in the liquor business, while the payments in wages and for transportation, etc., represented an annual outlay of $15,000,000. The revenue to the Dominion was over $10,000,000, while the Ontario Government last year received $629,000, of which $250,000 was paid to the various municipalities. All the distilleries are in this province, and the retail trade in Ontario is over half the retail trade in the Dominion. Prohibition in Ontario would force the breweries and distilleries to remove to Quebec, and that province would gain by the change. If a referendum were decided upon, the act on which the vote was taken should be fully debated in the House, and both the government and opposition should accept the responsibility of sending it to the people. There should be a large majority of the votes cast.

The Hon. G. W. Ross said that as the House was about to sit he could only say a few words. The case had been put with commendable moderation, and the government would carefully consider the argument advanced. An announcement would shortly be made in the legislature.

SECRET CIRCULAR.

The 'Witness' correspondent secured a copy of the much talked of 'secret circular' recently issued calling upon every liquor dealer in Ontario and hundreds of others to rally here to make a monster anti-prohibition demonstration at the Parliament Buildings. The circular is printed with 'typewriting' type and blue ink on facsimile letter heading of Rhinehardt Brewing Company, which has pictures of the brewery and the royal coat-of-arms. The heading reads:

'Rhinehardt & Co., Lager Brewers, Salvador, Canada's most famous beer, 2 to 22 Mark street.

'Toronto, Jan. 17, 1902

'(Confidential.)

'Dear Sir,—At 1.30 p.m. sharp on Friday next, Jan. 24, the deputation of all branches of the trade will wait on the Ontario Government in the reception room of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, to protest against the introduction of any measure having prohibition in view, and it is to be sincerely hoped that you will not allow anything to prevent your being one of the deputation to protest by your presence against any such legislation. The prohibitionists have waited on the government demanding prohibition, and they are following this up by daily besieging the premier with petitions from all quarters clamoring for prohibition. It is to offset this that we want our deputation to be representative of every district in the province, and for this reason you should come. We shall have one speaker for every trade represented. We count on our deputation being the largest and most representative and most respectable delegation that has ever waited upon the government, and we must have you as one of them.

'When purchasing your ticket buy a single fare ticket to Toronto, and obtain from the agent a standard convention certificate. On arrival at Toronto call at the office of the Ontario License Holders' Association, 28 Wellington street, where you register and receive full particulars of our programme. The railway official will be there to endorse your certificate, so that you may get a return ticket free if 300 attend, or for one-third single fare if less than 300 are present.

'There will be a meeting at 28 Wellington street east at 4 p.m. on the same day to consider the result of the interview, etc.

'Remember, the prohibitionists are spending money to send deputations when they are not financially interested how much more should you be prepared to spend a few dollars now, when it may be the means of saving your business and home.

'We shall be pleased to hear from you by return of mail that you will attend.

'Yours truly,

'RHINEHARDT & CO.,

'Per A. McBean, cashier.'

ANOTHER STRONG DEPUTATION WAITS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Mr. Ross, this morning, received a deputation from the Methodist Committee on Prohibition and the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance. The Methodist deputation was introduced by the Rev. W. Kettlewell, who said that since a former deputation had waited upon the government, it seemed that a new situation had developed, not a very definite one, but in rumors and interviews it had been suggested that a law might be brought into force through the medium of a three-fifths majority or more. The Methodist church committee on prohibition had considered these new phases of the question and had placed itself on record and had passed a resolution protesting against the 'vicious principle of minority rule.' And without expressing an opinion as to the expediency of a referendum, placed itself on record as totally opposed to government by other than constitutional majorities ,and trusts that the government and legislature see the wisdom and righteousness of this fundamental proposition.

The Rev. Dr. Carman considered that the shifting of the responsibility for legislation from the government to the electorate at the convenience of the party in power, was a dangerous innovation. Especially was this so with regard to moral questions. Such a referendum as is talked of in the present case is to put it in its true light, more of a plebiscite than a referendum. The policy was an attack upon the British basis of government, and British institutions. It has been most publicly proclaimed from seats of the high and mighty, that liquor dealers would defy the law when constituitonally adopted, unless a vote of sixty to forty majority were given. Then it was claimed liquor men would be satisfied and obey the law. He could tell the Premier that if his government had to have such a majority to retain power, it would be like the vegetation outside, completely snowed under. The proposal was completely intolerable. He could not fully express himself upon it unless he were in the position of being on the stump against the government proposing it. It would be quite an easy matter to arouse the country upon such an issue. It was a moral policy from every point of view.

The Premier, Mr. Ross, said the delegation had put its views before him in a nice and interesting way, as usual. The government was very carefully considering these matters.

Ald. Spence, secretary of the Ontario Alliance, asked to be heard on behalf of the Alliance. He said that the proposal for any vote of the people in this matter was not very agreeable to the temperance people at all. The people had already fully spoken. He presented a strongly written protest on behalf of the Alliance, against any other than a 'constitutional majority' for the referendum.

The Premier excused himself from speaking further, as he had other deputations waiting an audience. He also said that he had another deputation on this question (that of the liquor men), to hear this week.

The Methodist deputation consisted of the Rev. Dr. Carman, the Rev. Dr. Brethour, the Rev. W. Kettlewell., B. F. Marter, M.P.P. The Alliance deputation was composed of Ald. Spence, Mr. W. Orr, and the Rev. Dr. Courtice.

MR. ROSS AND THE LIQUOR REVENUE.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—A sensation was caused by the special defence of the liquor license system from the revenue standpoint by Premier Ross, in his budget speech, especially as he went so far as to import into this portion of the speech an indirect but emphatic tribute to it as a revenue producer in Great Britain. This laudation of the license system by the Hon. G. W. Ross was a most unexpected and surprising spectacle to the House and the large attendance in the galleries. He emphasized his statement that the first duty of a government was to increase the revenue. He said the amount received in taxes from the liquor licenses of Ontario in 1871 was $58,558.55, while the amount received last year was $315,481.18, and about $61,000 brewers' licenses. Since 1876, $11,517,021 had been gathered in from liquor licenses and of this amount the municipalities received $6,166,848 and the government $5,450,173. The Premier quoted England as showing the large revenue to be derived from the liquor traffic, forty percent of its entire income coming from the liquor business. He called the liquor licenses a proper system of getting revenue and stated that in Ontario it paid one-third of the cost of the system of education, and one-half the cost of the administration of justice. He spoke of Ontario's great development and manufacturing industries and how commerce had been helped by bonuses. It seemed that modern governments had to act as the foster parents of manufactories and commerce. The Conservative Government at Ottawa, he said, had been the first several years ago, to strike out in the direction of protection to a point to which modern Liberals were all aiming. Mr. Ross dwelt upon the financial position of Ontario to-day and in 1871, showing the great strides that had been made. The increase in revenue which had been necessary was dwelt upon. He said the municipalities had not been robbed by the increasing of the liquor license fees from time to time. He stated that from woods and forests, since Confederation, Ontario had received $27,720,965. The government was, from succession duties, at present receiving about a thousand dollars per day. He considered the government's record an enterprising one, especially in regard to the Temiscamingue Railway, which it intended to finish in spite of contrary Opposition prophesies, and worthy of much consideration. Six years ago not a pound of ore was smelted in Ontario, but owing to the government the case is now different. We are now in what might be termed the iron age, so far as national supremacy is concerned. He feared England was losing her iron supremacy owing to the great advances made in that industry in the United States.

Col. Matheson ridiculed the government for not having discovered New Ontario until 1901. He inferred from the statements of Mr. Ross that the people of Ontario like to be taxed and were paving the way to impose more. In his mind, the province this year had a deficit of about $171,000 and expected next year would have a debt of about $233,500.

Stratford, Ont., Jan. 22.—At a convention of prohibitionists held recently for the south riding of Perth, the South Perth Prohibition Alliance was organized and a resolution carried 'that this convention call upon the government to redeem its pledges and pass a measure at its present session as will effectively carry out the wishes of the majority of the province for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

OXFORD PROHIBITIONISTS.

Woodstock, Jan. 25.—In view of the prohibition vote about to be taken in our Legislature the friends of temperance in the county of Oxford are called to meet in convention, in the City Hall, Woodstock, on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 1.30 p.m. The present crisis will be fully discussed, and steps taken to make their influence felt in the approaching election. Speakers from a distance will be present, and short, stirring addresses will be delivered by Alderman F. S. Spence, Toronto; Mrs. M. Thornley, London; Jos. Gibson, Ingersoll; Mrs. Livingston, Tilsonburg; Principal McCrimmon and the Revs. Rutledge, Hutt, Toll, Straith, Welch and Fallis; also by D. R. Ross, John McComb, Dr. Hotson, Jas. Cuthbert, Wm. Schell, R. Paxton, Hugh Macdonald, Wm. Manson and others. Besides the afternoon meeting there will be an evening meeting. The executive will meet at 11 a.m. on the same day.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

OTTAWA IRISH CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVES NOMINATE A CANDIDATE.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The Irish Catholic Conservatives, at a largely attended meeting last night, nominated Mr. Dennis Murphy, forwarder, as their choice as a candidate for the next provincial election. Mr. Murphy accepted the nomination. This action of the Irish Conservatives is subject to the approval of the general convention of the party, which will be held later on. The nomination was first offered to Mr. Bernard Slattery, who was the defeated candidate at the last election, but he refused the nomination. Entire unanimity prevailed.

RE-ELECTED LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

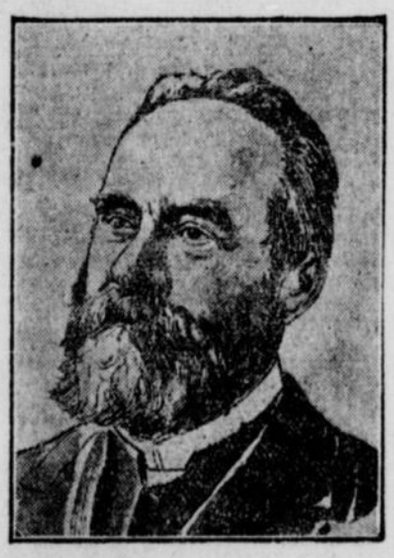
Dublin, Jan. 23.—Mr. Timothy C. Harrington, member of parliament for the Harbor Division of this city, had been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

REAR-ADMIRAL ARCH. L. DOUGLAS.

A CANADIAN HONORED

REAR-ADMIRAL DOUGLAS APPOINTED TO COMMAND SQUADRON.

London, Jan. 24.—Rear-Admiral Archibald Lucius Douglas, of the royal navy, has been appointed commander of the North Atlantic squadron, to succeed Admiral Bedford. He is the first Canadian naval officer to be thus honored. In Morgan's 'Canadian Men and Women of the Times,' it is stated that Vice-Admiral Douglas is the son of the late Dr. George Melns Douglas, inspecting physician of the port of Quebec. He is sixty years of age, and entered the royal navy as a cadet in 1856, receiving rapid promotion. He served as midshipman and lieutenant on the 'Arrogant' in all the engagements of her boats and naval brigade on the rivers Congo and Gambia, on the coast of Africa. He commanded a gunboat on the Canadian lakes during the Fenian invasion. He was selected by the Admiralty to proceed to Japan as commander of the mission to instruct the Japanese navy in 1873. He served in the naval and military operations of the Soudan, in 1884, being rewarded with the Egyptian medal and the Khedive bronze star. Subsequently he commanded the 'Edinburgh' in the Mediterranean under Sir George Tryon.



THE REV. W. F. CLARKE.

Owing to advancing years, which have brought with them writers' cramp, the Rev. W. F. Clarke, whose writings have been familiar to the readers of the 'Weekly Witness' for upwards of a score of years, over the signature 'Lindenbank,' has been obliged to abandon much of his journalistic work. Those who have followed the agricultural and horticultural departments for many years, and have become familiar with 'Lindenbank's' style, will appreciate what it costs him to lay aside the pen after such a long life in which he wielded it to such good purpose.

The above engraving was made from a photograph representing Mr. Clarke in the prime of life.

Of Mr. Clarke, the late Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, Ont., wrote some years ago in 'Men of Canada':

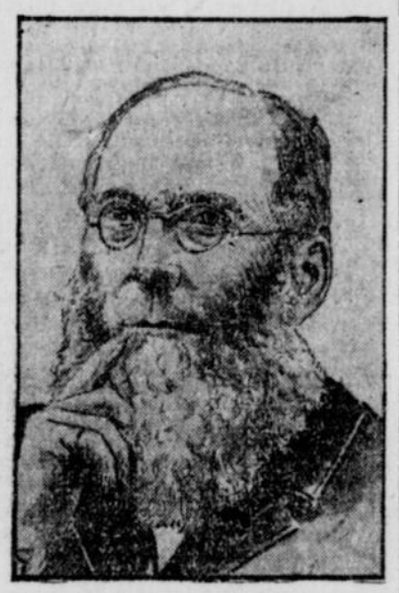
The Rev. William F. Clarke, Congregational clergyman, Guelph, Ont., was born on March 31, 1824, at Coventry, England. His father was the Rev. William Clarke, who founded the Congregational church in London, Ont., in 1837, and was one of the pioneer ministers of western Canada. He received his theological education in Toronto at the Congregational College of British North America, and entered the ministry in 1844, when he was only twenty years of age. His first charge was at Burford, Ont., after which he became pastor of the Congregational Church in London, where he remained about ten years. While there he was superintendent of schools for the city and secretary of the county board of education. He subsequently removed to Guelph, and became pastor of the Congregational Church from 1860 to 1872. After this he was pastor of several churches in Ontario. In 1888 he retired from the regular settled ministry. He has for many years been prominent in the promotion of agriculture, having been for thirty years a constant contributor to the agricultural and horticultural departments of the Montreal 'Witness.' He also founded the 'Canada Farmer,' 'Ontario Farmer' and 'Rural Canadian,' and was editor of the 'American Bee Journal,' Chicago, for two years. For twenty years he has been a constant contributor to the latter and to other journals. He is the founder of the Guelph Agricultural College, and has recently founded the Ontario Bee-keepers' College. Mr. Clarke is also a contributor to several of the leading journals in Canada and the United States. He possesses extensive knowledge of the leading questions of the day, and is a writer of greater versatility and power, still retaining his strength and vigor, and bids fair to spend many more years in helping his fellows in the many ways for which he is so eminently fitted. He was married in 1844 to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Rev. William Lyle, a minister of the Primitive Methodist Church.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER MURRAY.

With the simplicity that graced his whole life, the remains of Mr. Alexander Murray were laid to rest Wednesday afternoon in Mount Royal Cemetery. The funeral service was conducted in the chapel of the Royal Victoria Hospital by the Rev. James Patterson, who was assisted by the Rev. J. L. George. The chief mourners were his three sons, Messrs. Alexander, jr., James and George Murray and the Rev. W. T. Morison, of Norwood.

With the passing away of Mr. Murray Montreal has lost one of her most respected citizens. He was for three years president of the Montreal Caledonian Society, and for over a quarter of a century an active member of the executive committee. He had also for many



THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER MURRAY.

years shown active interest in curling matches, and for twenty years was secretary of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, Canadian branch, and was recognized as an authority on all matters pertaining to the 'roarin' game.' Mr. Murray was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his career in the order was exceedingly active. He was initiated into Montreal Kilwinning Lodge in November, 1862, and in April, 1865, became a charter member of Victoria Lodge No. 172, G. R. C., subsequently filling the worshipful master's chair for three consecutive years. He was elected grand registrar of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1867, and also filled the office of D.D.G.M. for the Montreal district for two years. He was also the first grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada over the Grand Lodge of Quebec, holding the position for 15 years. He was also a member of Cameron Royal Arch Chapter and of Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, Knights Templar.

THE LATE MRS. ADAM DRYSDALE

In the sudden death last week of Mrs. Adam Drysdale, there has passed away a woman of more than ordinary character. Mrs. Drysdale was in her ninety-second year, but up to Saturday night was in excellent health and spirits, read aloud easily and as late as the visit of the Duke of Cornwall walked almost unaided the greater part of an hour to view the decorations on Dorchester street and Dominion square.

In 1837 Miss Mary Black came from Dunfermline to Montreal to marry Mr. Adam Drysdale, coming on the ship with his father, Captain Adam Drysdale, about the same time that the father of the late Sir Hugh Allan came to this port.

In 1857 her husband became paralyzed and for thirty years was a helpless invalid, yet she worked and cared for him, and reared and educated their ten children.

Mrs. Drysdale as a girl was acquainted with the mother of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and only two or three years ago received from him an autograph letter saying that she was one of only three left whom he held in high regard because of their friendship with the one he held so dear.

Mrs. Drysdale has, since coming to Montreal, been connected with Erskine

THE LATE MRS. DRYSDALE AT THE AGE OF 82.

church and was its oldest living member. Her four surviving children are Mr. William Drysdale, of the Wm. Drysdale Company; Mr. David Drysdale, hardware merchant; Mrs. Wm. Edmunds, of Montreal, and Mrs. J. F. Black, of Sudbury.

MRS. GEORGE CLARK.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mrs. George Clark entered into eternal rest on Jan. 14 at her home, Bethany, Que. She was the daughter of John and Fanny Fletcher, and was born at Cote St. Charles on Nov. 2, 1830. At Cote St. Charles she spent her youthful days, and received such education as the district schools then afforded. In 1848, the deceased was married in Montreal, to the late Mr. George Clark (who died in 1890). During that same year she settled with her husband in Bethany, which was then connected to Roxton Falls by a narrow, winding path through the forest, and where she passed the remainder of her days. Mrs. Clark took great interest in all Christian organizations, and was a member of the Methodist Church. A woman of very genial disposition, she was extremely popular with all who knew her. Besides a large circle of friends, she leaves three daughters and five sons to mourn her much-lamented death. Until about five years ago Mrs. Clark enjoyed excellent health, but since then she has suffered from rheumatism. Mrs. Clark was seized by a paralytic stroke on the morning of Jan. 14, and passed away about ten hours afterwards. Her departure was as peaceful as though she was falling into a gentle sleep, and was a fitting close to her beautiful life. Her life was an example of Christian character, strengthened by a courage and hope that leads the faltering steps of the pilgrim to the end. A constant reader of the Bible, she always loved to hear 'The Old Story of Jesus and his love.' On Friday, Jan. 17, after a brief service at her home, a large procession, consisting of representatives from several of the Christian denominations, was formed, and proceeded to All Saints' Church, North Ely, for the final service. The Rev. A. W. Buckland, rector of Boscobel and North Ely, preached a very beautiful sermon, and during the service, he was assisted by the Rev. T. Roy, of Acton Vale. The remains were placed by the side of her husband, the five sons acting as bearers, assisted by Mr. William Lancaster, her son-in-law. 'Tis said she died, but not so, her noble life yet lives in the heavenly paradise of God. Immortality cannot die.' 'I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; even so saith the spirit; for they rest from their labors. 'God will redeem my soul from the power of the grave, for he will receive me.'

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—Mr. A. C. Campbell, for the past three years teller in the Bank of Montreal branch here, died suddenly at Los Angeles, California, where he had gone for his health. Mr. Campbell came here from London, Ont.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—Dr. Hugo Von Siemsen, former privy councillor, and the author of celebrated medical works, died at Munich yesterday.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Captain Watson, the marine superintendent of the Cunard line, died yesterday.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Mr. Archibald J. Thomson, formerly one of the best known cattle exporters in Canada, died yesterday at his residence in this city. He had been for almost fifty years identified with the cattle trade, and was one of the first to engage in the business of shipping to England a quarter of a century ago.

New York, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Frederic Luere, who, as Camilla Urso was famous for fifty years in Europe and America, as a violinist, died here on Monday. She was born in Nantes, France, June 13, 1842.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 24.—Mr. E. R. Welch, aged ninety, died to-day at his son's residence on Division street. He was a lifelong resident of Kingston, having come here in 1842 from Toronto. He was born in Plymouth, England. He was in the marble business for thirty-five years. He was treasurer of the Ancient St. John's Masonic Lodge. One son survives.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Mr. W. S. Cranston, assistant city engineer, of Ottawa, son of Dr. Cranston, of Arnprior, is dead, a victim of pneumonia.

Munich, Jan. 22.—Dr. Von Ziemsaen, the great German authority upon pulmonary affections and pathology, died at midnight.

OLDEST WOMAN IN PENNSYLVANIA IS DEAD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Ruth Carney, aged 108 years, is dead at the Union Home for Old Ladies here. She was reputed to be the oldest woman in Pennsylvania. She was born in Wales, but passed the greater part of her life in this country.

Advertisements.

NOVA SCOTIA FARMERS

Meet in Annual Convention at Amherst

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND MUCH INTEREST EVINCED IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

The sixth annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association opened at Amherst on Thursday afternoon with a large attendance of the leading agriculturists of the Province. The vice-president, Mr. John Donaldson occupied the chair in the absence of President Laurence, whose municipal duties in Inverness prevented his attendance. Mr. Laurence sent the following address, which was read by the vice-president and received with applause:

'It now becomes my duty to submit my report as president of your association, together with that of your executive committee as also the report of the financial affairs of the association, from your secretary of the past year. While I must acknowledge a shortage of the product of the farms in many sections of the province, owing to an exceedingly dry season compared with some previous years, yet owing to enhanced values and large advances in the prices of everything the farmer has to dispose of, I am pleased to be able to report that the year just closed has been a fairly prosperous and satisfactory one to the agriculturists of Nova Scotia. And the outlook for the future owing to enhanced markets and brighter prospects generally opening up for our farmers is exceedingly encouraging. While every year shows a greater capacity and readiness on the part of our farmers to take advantage of the grand opportunities now opening up to them as well as in the prosecution of their noble calling in the intelligent and progressive manner demanded by this age of progression and the ever increasing markets they are called upon to supply.

'Through the kindly and liberal programme of the Local Government, and the energetic and courteous secretary of agriculture, we have been able to arrange with the department at a small outlay to the association a scheme by which a larger number of institute meetings have been held, meetings which have been invariably well attended and which appear every year more than formerly appreciated and which have been most acceptably addressed by Mr. B. W. Chipman, Col. Blair and many others of our pioneer and leading agriculturists. I have much pleasure in being able to bear testimony to the good work being done along this line and the enthusiastic interest being evinced by your young men, who are preparing themselves to take up the calling of agriculture as their life work, seeing in the future the great possibilities to be obtained by more scientific operation and the more systematic and greater development of the grand agricultural and horticultural resources of our province.

'I regret to find a good deal of discussion and criticism has been brought about owing to the shortage of receipts to meet the necessary expenditure in conducting the last provincial exhibition, some going so far as to advocate a change to biennial exhibitions. Permit me here to express my strongest disapproval of any such change. An annual exhibition, to my mind, is an absolute necessity to meet the requirements of the times, and the shortage to the government, a small item compared to the benefit derived, while the large influx of people into the city with their necessary expenditure of cash should make it a matter of profit instead of loss to the city of Halifax. I am therefore strongly of the opinion that no mistake has been made in the selection of the city or in making the exhibition an annual one and beg to urge upon this association to oppose any such change for the present.

'I am much pleased to be able to congratulate the management upon the grand success of the fat stock show lately held in this town and the satisfactory exhibit made thereat, indicating vast strides being made in the progress of stock raising in the Maritime Provinces and evidence of a greater future in store for that industry.'

Col. Spurr moved and J. V. Thomas seconded the adoption of the address. Messrs. Thompson and McPherson were appointed a committee on credentials.

Mr. Simpson Rennie, of Milliken, Ont., gave a most interesting and instructive address on 'Cultivation required for corn, field roots and potatoes.' Mr. Rennie is a gold medalist for the best managed farm in Ontario. Judged by the great number of questions asked the speaker it was evident that his address received marked attention, and the great facility with which he answered them was proof of his intimate knowledge of practical farming.

Mr. J. V. Thomas, of Bear River, Digby County, read a paper on 'Potato Culture,' giving the result of his own experience. A general discussion followed on potato and root culture, etc., participated in by J. Rufus Starr, W. S. Tompkins, Prof. Shutt, S. J. Moore, Mr. Rennie, Hugh Fraser, J. V. Thomas and others.

Dr. James Fletcher, entomologist and botanist, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, delivered an address in which he dealt with the various enemies of the potato, such as the Colorado beetle, wire worm, white grub, etc., and showed how they should be treated. He then told them the best grasses to cultivate, giving the results of experiments on the government farm at Ottawa. He dealt in a most exhaustive manner with all the insects injurious to plant life, lice on cattle, etc., in every case pointing out the remedy. He had a fusilade of questions to answer, and the farmers were delighted with his remarks.

Mayor Dickie welcomed the farmers to Amherst in a brief and happy speech, which was cordially received by the audience, and Mr. S. J. Moore responded in an equally felicitous speech. These were the preliminary to the evening session of the Association. There was a large attendance.

Mr. B. W. Chipman explained the absence of Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of Iowa College, whose name was on the programme, reading a letter of regret from that gentleman, who stated that owing to illness he was unable to attend.

Prof. Grisdale, agriculturist of the Experimental Farm, discussed the dairy cow, in all her phases in a most interesting and instructive manner. A conversational discussion followed between the speaker and the audience. Professor Grisdale's address, and explanations in answer to enquiries were much appreciated. He occupied the platform for an hour being on the witness stand for over half that time.

Professor J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Ottawa, spoke on the improvement of education in rural schools. He thought that the education of our boys and girls was as important to the farmers of the country as anything that could be brought before them; so he did not feel like making any apologies for speaking on such a theme to the farmers of Nova Scotia.

The three things that are most in evidence in our schools are teachers, textbooks and examinations. There was too much idolatry to knowledge of facts which produced prizes. Boys should be taught the knowledge of nature and the relations of things around them.

The school ought to train the body, the mind and the spirit of the boy, so that when he went out into the world he would have a body that he could control, a mind that he could apply with energy and intelligence to any problem, and a spirit that could rejoice in doing good. The school house should be the most attractive place in the community. It should have trees and shrubs and flowers around it, instead of being as now in most rural parts, the most desolate-looking spot in the neighborhood.

He outlined the system had in view by Sir William McDonald, for the improvement of rural schools. His address occupied an hour, was listened to with deep attention, and was punctuated with applause.

On Friday morning Mr. B. W. Chipman made a stirring half hour speech, tracing the growth of agricultural societies since they were first organized in 1864, and more especially the rapid increase in them during the past few years. In 1895 there were 80 societies; the year just closed showed 151, with a membership of 8,500. Societies and members had nearly doubled in seven years. Mr. Chipman spoke of the great progress made in every department of farming during the past decade ,and said we were only on the threshold of the marvellous growth that was looming up in the immediate future.

Mr. M. G. DeWolf said that the time had come when Nova Scotia should have a Minister of Agriculture, suggesting that Mr. Chipman should take a seat in the legislature.

The Hon. T. R. Black spoke for fifteen minutes most acceptably to the audience, and was warmly applauded.

Prof. Shutt spoke on 'The character of soils in general and the maintenance of their fertility.' He held the deepest attention of the audience for three-quarters of an hour, while he described the organic quantities of different soils, and showed how they should be handled to the greatest economic advantage.

As a great many members wished to visit the Experimental Farm, and the time had arrived for them to catch the train, a motion was passed to hear the rest of the addresses in the afternoon, and a large delegation went to the farm.

After order was restored Mr. Wyman suggested that the question of a first-class Maritime Agricultural College should have the attention of the association. He moved a resolution on the same terms as the one passed at the fruit growers' meeting, seconded by Mr. F. R. Trotter, on the same subject. The resolution was cordially supported by Prof. Robertson, Prof. Shutt and others, and passed unanimously.

Mr. F. C. Hare, chief of the poultry fattening station of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gave an address on 'Winter care and feed of poultry; how to obtain and how to keep eggs for hatching,' which proved to be most interesting as well as most valuable in practical suggestion to the audience. The development of the chicken fattening business in Canada for the English market was most extraordinary. In ten years the shipments had multiplied themselves by eleven. It would cost two cents a pound to pay the freight from Nova Scotia to England, where chickens brought fourteen cents a pound, and they bought them at that rate minus only the feathers. If any number of people here thought of going into the business, say of producing six hundred chickens in a neighborhood, the Department of Agriculture would furnish a man who would show them how to prepare them and place them on the market. In answer to questions, Mr. Hare gave much further particulars.

Mr. J. R. Wymon gave a report on behalf of the association representatives on the Exhibition Commission, and Mr. D. Logan, the other commissioner, made some observations. Before the motion for the adoption of the report was put Mr. Hugh Fraser made a plea for a return to the old system of giving prizes for grade stock. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. J. E. Wood, manager of the exhibition, addressed the convention for half an hour on exhibition matters in a very interesting manner. He showed that in five years the Exhibition Commission had distributed $45,000 in prizes among the farmers of the country. He gave a most interesting analysis of the distribution of prizes in the different departments of agriculture, and showed how competition had increased, and improvement was manifested in all directions.

The evening session was held in the Opera House, and there was a fairly large attendance outside of the delegates. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, delivered quite a lengthy address on farm management, which was followed by the usual questions and discussion. He said farmers of the present day in Canada might be called grain growers and farm robbers, while farmers of the future could be called clover growers and farm builders. Canada was destined to become the greatest stock-growing country in the world.

Prof. H. H. Wring, Professor of Dairy Husbandry of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., followed with an address, in which he discussed 'The possibility of development of ordinary cows,' and came to the conclusion as the result of an experiment on a large scale of which he gave particulars at length, that in nine cases out of ten there was success. Much interest was manifested in his address, and many questions were asked him at the close.

BARBED WIRE FENCES.

Mr. J. Rufus Starr brought up the question of barbed wire fences which he thought ought to be done away with. In accordance with his suggestion the following committee was appointed to take the question into consideration and report upon it at an early date: Messrs. S. J. Moore, William O'Brien, J. Rufus Starr, F. R. Trotter and M. Nichols.

The meeting adjourned by singing 'God Save the King.'

NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT

HORTICULTURISTS OF THE PROVINCE MEET AT WOLFVILLE.

At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, held at Wolfville last week, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—Mr. J. W. Bigelow.

Vice-president—Mr. Peter Innes.

Vice-presidents for counties—Antigonish, Mr. R. Trotter, Autigonish; Annapolis, Col. Shippy Spurr, Kingston; Cape Breton, Dr. Kendall, M.P., Sydney; Colchester, Mr. J. R. Walker, Truro; Cumberland, Mr. W. S. Blair, Nappan; Digby, Mr. Charles Burrell, Weymouth; Guysboro, Mr. William Whitman, M.P.P.; Halifax, Mr. B. W. Chipman, Halifax; Hants, Mr. W. I. Sangster, Falmouth; Inverness, Mr. Walter McDonald, Glen Dyer; King's, Mr. O. S. Bishop, Auburn; Lunenburg, Mr. Charles Morash, jr., Lunenburg; Pictou, Mr. C. R. B. Bryan, Durham; Queen's, Mr. Justice Forbes, Liverpool; Richmond, the Hon. Isidore Leblanc, Arichat; Shelburne, Mr. J. S. McKay, Upper Clyde; Victoria, Mr. Alex. Anderson, Baddeck Forks; Yarmouth, Mr. J. R. Wyman, Yarmouth.

Secretary, Mr. S. S. Parker, Berwick.

Assistant secretary, Mr. R. W. Starr, Wolfville.

Treasurer, Mr. George W. Munro, Wolfville.

Auditors, Messrs. George W. Thomson and R. E. Harris.

Executive Board—Messrs. J. Elliot Smith, R. S. Eaton, Dr. Chipman and A. C. Starr.

Exhibition committee—Messrs. J. C. Sears, R. W. Starr, M. G. DeWolfe, C. A. Patriquin, Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. R. S. Eaton.

Publication committee—The President ex officio, Messrs. W. C. Archibald, R. W. Starr, the secretary ex officio, and Messrs. C. C. Cogswell and W. W. Pineo.

Delegates to Farmers' Association—Messrs. W. W. Pineo and C. C. Cogswell.

Managing Committee School of Horticulture—Messrs. J. Elliot Smith, R. W. Kerr, W. C. Archibald, Dr. DeWitt, C. A. Patriquin, A. S. McDonald, M. G. DeWolfe, J. D. Sherwood, C. M. Vaughn, J. B. Tingley, F. C. Sears.

Members of the Council Board—Mr. Charles Burrill, Weymouth; Miss Mae Ritchie, Halifax; Messrs. J. C. Ross, Pictou; J. D. Sperry, Petite Reviere; J. H. Sinclair, M.P.P., New Glasgow; George A. Cox, Shelburne; John Donaldson, Canard; the Hon. J. M. Mack, Liverpool; Arthur Kendall, M.D., M.P., Sydney; J. Hart, Whycocomagh; Percy Blanchard, Baddeck; C. B. Whidden, Antigonish; D. W. Dimock, Truro; G. B. McGill, Middleton.

Much of the time of the convention was devoted to the Fruit Marks Act and the packing and shipping of fruit. The following report was unanimously adopted:

Your committee appointed to consider the advisability of making any changes in the Fruit Marks Act reports as follows:—

1.—They would suggest that in section 4, clause 'a' the word 'packer' should be defined more clearly.

2.—That in section 6, between the words 'extra good' and the word 'quality,' the words 'or number one' be inserted; and the words 'of one variety' be left out to conform with section 4, clause 'b.'

3.—That the grade No. 2 shall be defined as follows:—That such fruit shall consist of sound specimens of normal shape and containing not less than ninety percent free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

J. R. STARR, Chairman.

Wednesday afternoon's session was opened with an address by A. McNeill, of Walkerville, Ont., on 'Spraying for insects and fungus disease.' He dwelt particularly on the codling moth and the apple scab as the two arch enemies of the fruit orchards. In his address he was subjected to numerous questions from the audience, to which he replied in every instance, showing that he was thoroughly familiar with his subject, and gave a lot of valuable practical information both as to the most effective mixture to apply and the best method of application.

It was moved by Colonel Spurr, Annapolis Co., seconded by Mr. Archibald, of Wolfville, and Mr. W. Sangster, of Hants Co.:—

'Resolved, that the Nova Scotia Fruit Grocers' Association regards with gratification the action of the government of Nova Ecotia in voting last session the sum of $50,000 for the establishment of a college of agriculture and horticulture for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the promise of the Government of Nova Scotia, through the Premier in his address to the electors, that the College would be one of which these provinces would be proud.'

This was passed unanimosuly.

A discussion on pruning followed, led by Mr. A. S. McDonald, who delivered a short address on the subject.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Bigelow for his services on behalf of the fruit growers of Nova Scotia at the Pan-American Exhibition.

Prof. Waugh spoke on 'Plum culture.' and W. C. Archibald read a paper entitled, 'Ideal homes in the country,' and with the customary votes of thanks, etc., the Fruit Growers' Association closed one of the most largely attended and successful annual meetings that it has ever held.

Advertisement.

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THE KING'S OATH

PROTEST FROM HALIFAX ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 23.—Over eight hundred people were present at St. Mary's Hall last night. They were representative Roman Catholics who had been called together by Archbishop O'Brien to protest against the declaration to the oath of accession.

The Archbishop in part said:—'We have met here to-night to protest emphatically against the further continuance of a declaration, blasphemous in itself, most insulting to nearly one-half of the people of Dominion, and painful, as we must suppose, to the Sovereign who is forced to echo the unholy words, and the base calumnies, veiled though they may be, of an evil age. For the declaration to the oath of accession is all this. And yet, as a means to secure a Protestant succession, it is as inadequate in its precautions as it is offensive in its phraseology. Turk, Jew, or Atheist could take it with a safe conscience, but not a High Church Anglican, nor a religious-minded Presbyterian. In the hearts of free Canadians loyalty is not as in the hearts of Englishmen, a blind traditional sentiment of devotion to a person or a dynasty, it is rather a reasonable as well as a reasoned advance to a principle. Its continuance is contingent on the verification of that principle. Invidious distinctions will kill it as effectually as overt acts of injustice.

'The faith of Catholics is dearer to them than their lives, and insult to it is more keenly felt and promptly resented, than a personal one or than some curtailment of their just living.

'Two years ago we were told England was waging war on the Boers to vindicate the civil rights of Catholics. Let the minister who made this assertion be well assured that no such resentment as exists in the minds of millions of Catholics against the blasphemies of the declaration, was felt by Catholics against the Government of the Transvaal. He, at least, knew something of the feelings prevalent in Canada regarding that oath. Our parliament spoke with no uncertain sound. There may be to-day, as there were in 1772, Cabinet ministers so enveloped in their childish egotism, so insular in their mental equipment, and so arrogant in spirit as to be incapable of learning a lesson or of realizing the import of a national warning such as that administered by our parliament. But the minister for the colonies is not one of these. His ear can catch and his mind can realize the significance of the low murmuring of disapproval as well as that of our louder cry for redress. He knows that Imperial unity must have for its cornerstone equal justice, and that colonial cooperation cannot be secured so long as the religion of nearly one-half the population is singled out by the sovereign for condemnation and insult.

The other speakers were:—Sir M. B. Daly, Mr. Justice Meagher, the Hon. Wm. Chisholm and Senator Power.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Sir M. B. Daly moved the following resolution: 'Resolved, That the Catholics of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in meeting assembled, protest emphatically against the insult offered to their dearest religious convictions in the declaration of the oath of accession, and as loyal Canadian subjects of the Empire keenly resent both the offensive assertions and insinuations contained therein.'

Senator Power moved the second resolution as follows:—'Resolved, That as the religious belief of Catholics does not diminish their loyalty nor restrain them from shedding their blood in the cause of the Empire, they protest against and resent the singling out of any article of their faith for special rejection or condemnation by the sovereign, and respectfully ask that this unnecessary and offensive reference be entirely blotted out from the aforesaid declaration;

'And, further, that the resolution and proceedings of this meeting be transmitted by the chairman to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.'

Both resolutions were passed unanimously.

DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—The big snow storm prevented the attendance yesterday of both the president and vice-president of the Dominion Cattle Breeders Association, at the annual meeting, but there was a good attendance. Some idea of the growth of the work of the live stock associations was given in the annual report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, which showed that the stock purchased through the associations in 1899 was valued at $2,254, while for 1901 the value of stock thus handled was over $50,000. The cattle thus purchased are for Manitoba, the Territories, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces. A large amount of information about the auction sales at Guelph and Ottawa, the Pan-American trade with the Territories, etc., was also given. Officers were elected and a committee appointed to interview provincial and Dominion governments to endeavor to obtain for breeders the same privileges in regard to sending stock to the St. Louis exhibition of 1903, as were granted for the Pan-American exhibition.

DYNAMITE EXPLODED

New York, Jan. 27.—A quantity of dynamite stored in a temporary structure at 40th street and Park avenue, which was used by contractors on the Rapid Transit Tunnel, exploded to-day. Two persons were killed and at least seventy-five others were injured. One of those killed was Mr. J. Roderick Roberts, of Nelson, B.C., who was in his room in the Murray Hill Hotel when the explosion occurred. The other person killed was a workman in the tunnel, whose name was believed to be Carroll.

The shock of the explosion was felt in all the large buildings in the neighborhood. All the windows on the south side of the Grand Central Station were broken, as were those in the Grand Union Hotel, the Murray Hill Hotel, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, all of which are near the place where the dynamite was stored. Every private house in the neighborhood felt the shock. Lamp posts were knocked down, pedestrians were cut by falling glass and cabmen and cab horses were thrown to the ground. The Murray Hill Hotel suffered most of all the neighboring buildings. Through the windows huge pieces of timber known as 'needling' beams were sent as if they had been arrows.

All of the workmen within several blocks of 40th street, were hurt. One man, Hamilton Jones, was blown nearly three hundred and fifty feet, but was not killed. He was rescued by a fireman who found him badly cut and bruised, but able to talk. Only a few of the injured were badly hurt. Many were out by falling glass and were able to go to their homes after their wounds had been dressed by ambulance surgeons.

BISHOP OF WORCESTER

UNRULY SCENES AT HIS CONFIRMATION.

London, Jan. 22.—The ceremony of the confirmation of the Right Rev. Charles A. Gore as Bishop of Worcester, at Westminster, to-day, was attended by an extraordinary scene of tumult. The objectors were led by John Kensit, the anti-ritualistic crusader. Bishop Gore's editorship of 'Lux Mundi' and the fact that he is the founder of the monastic celibate society, figured largely among the arguments of the protestors. Most of the protests were ruled out, and Bishop Gore was confirmed amid shouts of 'farce and conspiracy.'

London, Jan. 25.—The objectors to the confirmation of the election of the Right Rev. Charles A. Gore to the bisnopric of Worcester, successfully appealed in the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, yesterday, for a mandamus against the Primate and Vicar-General, directing them to hear the objections. In consequence of this decision the Archbishop of Canterbury has decided not to proceed with Dr. Gore's consecration until the vanidity of the confirmation of Wednesday last is settled.

HOTEL CECIL, OF OTTAWA, BURNED.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The Hotel Cecil was destroyed by fire this morning. The building and its furnishings, owned by Ald. James Davidson, represent a loss of $60,000. The guests were all awakened and escaped, some of them almost naked, for it was at a few minutes before five o'clock that the alarm was given. The origin of the fire is not yet officially announced, but on the streets it is believed to have come from an electric current. The fire spread so rapidly that it was soon far beyond control and by daylight nothing was left but the smoking and steaming ruins. The house was formerly known as the Royal Exchange and was overhauled about four years ago, when it was run up to six stories.

Low water pressure doubtless contributed toward the destruction of the Hotel Cecil. The water works pumps were all right, but a break occurred on the street main on Wellington street, right opposite the fire.

PROHIBITION IN ONTARIO

Toronto Clergyman Answers Mr. Haverson's Slighting Remarks.

PLANS OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—During the course of the morning sermon at St. Giles Presbyterian Church yesterday the pastor, the Rev. Robert Atkinson, referring to the many petitions that had been laid before the legislature for prohibition, said: 'A delegation of about a thousand liquor men, whose business, more or less, is to send souls to hell, waited on the Premier the other day. I suppose they wore black coats and plug hats and looked very respectable. During their interview they had the cheek and the gall to say that ministers did not know much about business. Their idea of a minister seems to be that he goes to sleep after preaching on Sunday night and does not waken up again until it is time to prepare his sermon on the following Sunday morning. In plain blunt English,' continued Mr. Atkinson, 'the liquor traffic is a force that makes for what is bad; that makes for hell itself.' Mr. Atkinson then went on to express the hope that the line between the two parties would be very clearly drawn, he wanted to see everybody on one side or the other.

It was officially announced at the Prohibition Conference held on Saturday afternoon at the Ontario Alliance offices that there had already been no less than three hundred petitions, containing twenty thousand names presented to the legislature, within the past two weeks, calling for the immediate enactment of a prohibitory liquor law. Dr. J. J. Maclaren, K.C., presided at the conference. Among the other representative prohibitionists present were the Hon. S. C. Biggs, the Rev. Dr. Chown, Mr. John M. Godfrey, Dr. E. J. T. Fisher, Mr. W. Munns, Mr. J. A. Austin, grand councillor Royal Templars; Mr. Lewis C. Peake, Mr. Emerson Coatsworth, ex-M.P.; Ald. F. S. Spence, secretary; Mr. John A. Nicholls and others.

The feeling expressed in regard to the previous day's monster liquor deputation was that it was somewhat of a failure from the liquor standpoint. In addition to the secret circular which was published in the 'Witness,' two other circulars, one from the brewers and another from the Ontario License Holders' Protective Association, had, it was ascertained, been sent to each of the three thousand licensed liquor sellers of the province and very great efforts had been made to secure the presence of a large number of the leading business men of the province. The throng, however, which congregated at the Parliament Buildings, while possibly a thousand in number, included most of the members of the legislature, as spectators, and a considerable number of the general public attending out of curiosity this much advertised affair. The feeling at Saturday's conference was that the personnel and the character of the speeches, especially the bitter attack upon the clergy made by Mr. J. Haverson, solicitor for the Licensed Victuallers' Association, would cause the effort to intimidate the legislature to recoil upon the liquor interests.

The decision was arrived at to have the provincial prohibition convention, which is to be held here as soon as possible after the prohibition bill has been placed before the legislature, take the place of the unusual Alliance convention held in July. It will be called upon to formulate a uniform policy for the temperance electors and workers in regard to the provincial general elections, which are likely to be held on Tuesday, June 10. The convention will appoint a campaign committee to have charge of the organization and other work of the contests, and it is expected it will be very largely attended. The speakers strongly condemned as absolutely unjust the apparent intention of the government to insist on a three-fifths majority and candidates voting for this provision will not be supported by the Alliance unless they pledge themselves to support the enforcement of the Prohibition act if carried by the popular vote regardless of the size or percentage of the prohibition majority given. The conference was apprised that the Rev. J. H. Hector, the Black Knight, would continue his meetings in the constituencies until the provincial convention when a bureau of public speakers and organizers will be established. Arrangements for a number of county conventions during the next two weeks were announced.

books free.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS

COAL AND STEEL FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

WITNESS OFFICE, Jan. 27, 1902.

The past week has been marked by a boom in Coal and Steel stocks that have quite overshadowed the transactions in other stocks. Up to the noon closing on Friday these stocks had made large increases, Steel Common having risen about 4½ points to 29¾, while Steel pfd. rose 8 points to 89 and Dominion Coal 8 points to 64¾. It does not seem that the boom had anything fictitious in its nature, the causes being the inherent value of these properties, and the optimistic tone of the market actuated by an upward tendency in Wall Street. Friday afternoon, however, saw a weak spot developed in New York which quickly influenced the local market. Prices began to fall, but quietly and there still seems to be a strong undertone which only waits for another opportunity in order to manifest itself. C. P. R. has fluctuated all week around 13 to 14¾. Other stocks have received comparatively slight attention.

Can. Pac.—100 at 113¼, 200 at 113½, 300 at 113¼, 175 at 113, 25 at 113 1-8, 600 at 113.
Twin City—60 at 108¾, 25 at 108½.
M.S.R.—100 at 265.
Dom. Coal Com.—100 at 61¼, 50 at 62, 25 at 61¾, 25 at 61½, 25 at 61¾.
Dom. Steel pfd.—25 at 85 1-8, 25 at 85¼, 125 and 86, 50 at 86¼, 25 at 86¾, 50 at 86½, 300 at 86¼, 150 at 86, 25 at 86¼.
Dom. Steel Com.—100 at 27, 75 at 26¾, 225 at 27, 100 at 27¼.
Payne Co.—2,000 at 30, 2,000 at 29½.
Hochelaga Bank—15 at 142.
Molsons Bank—1 at 207.
Winnipeg Railway—100 at 125.
Windsor Hotel—25 at 80.
Dom. Steel Bonds—8,000 at 84, 11,000 at 83¾, 2,000 at 84, 4,000 at 83¾.
Merchants Bank—25 at 145¾.
Bell Tel.—5 at 169.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—50 at 112¾, 125 at 112¾, 100 at 112½, 40 at 113, 200 at 112½, 50 at 112¾, 40 at 112¾, 10 at 112½, 100 at 112¾, 175 at 112½, 50 at 112½.
M.S.R.—150 at 265, 75 at 265.
Halifax Ry.—75 at 102, 8 at 102.
Twin City—75 at 108½, 25 at 108¾.
Dom. Coal Com.—10 at 62, 50 at 62¾, 50 at 63, 15 at 62 1-8, 10 at 63, 50 at 63 1-8, 50 at 63, 100 at 63, 100 at 63 1-8.
Dom. Steel pfd.—100 at 86¼, 50 at 86⅝, 85 at 86⅝.
Dom. Steel Bonds—50 at 23.
Virtue—4,000 at 20.
Ban kof Montreal—3 at 253.
Dom Steel Bds.—41,000 at 83¾, 10,000 at 84, 5,000 at 83⅞, 4,000 at 83⅞.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1731 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-32 dis	par	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling 60-days	8 15-16	9	9⅛ to 9¼
Sterling Demand	9 9-16	9⅝	9¾ to 9⅞
Sterling, Cable	9 11-16	9¾	9⅞
Paris Cheques	5.15⅝		

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway	114½	113¾
Duluth Com.	10	10
Do. Preferred	268	268
Montreal Street Railway Co.	....	....
Montreal Street Railway New	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	115½	115
Halifax Electric Ry	102	102
St. John Elec. Ry.	....	....
Twin City	109¼	107½
pfd	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	110¾	110¾
Commercial Cable Co.	165¾	162
Montreal Telegraph	173	173
Bell Telephone Co.	169	166
Montreal Gas Co.	....	....
Royal Electric Co	....	....
" " N.S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	120	120
Dominion Cotton	42	42
Can. Colored Cotton Co.	....	....
Merchants "	80	80
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	....	....
Republic Mg. Co	....	....
Payne Mining Co.	32	26
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co.	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Virtue Mining	22	20
North Star	24	23
Dom. Coal	65	56¾
" " pfd	117½	117½
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" " pfd	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	....
Bank of Montreal	259	259
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	209	203
Bank of B. N. A.	....	....
Merchants Bank	148	144
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Commerce Bank	....	....
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
National Bank	....	....
North West Land	....	....
" pfd	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " Reg'd	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt.	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	104	103
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	101¾	101½
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	103	103
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" pfd	....	....
National Salt Com	....	....
Dom. Iron & Steel Com	29¾	25⅞
" " pref	89	80¾
" " Bonds	85½	81½
M. L. H. & P. Co.	93¾	90¾
Richelieu & Ontario	....	....

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 27.—Wall Street — The railway list showed depression at the opening with the exception of one or two southwestern railways. The first offerings of a number of prominent stocks were heavy at declines of a large fraction, and St. Paul lost nearly a point. Amongst the industrials and specialties there were some notable gains. National Lead rose 1 1-8, and Glucose two points. Amalgamated Copper, Smelting and Sugar gained a small faction each.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Jan. 27, 4 p.m.—Consols for money at 93 13-16; do., for the account at 93⅞.

Anaconda, 6½; Atchison, 76⅝; do., pref. 96⅝; B. and O., 104¼; C.P.R., 116 1-8; and Chesapeake and Ohio, 46⅞; Chicago, Great Western, 22½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 165¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 42¾; do., preferred, 93; Erie, 49¼; do., first preferred, 69⅝; do., second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 142¼; Louisville and Nashville, 107¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25 1-8; do., preferred, 54; New York Central, 164; Norfolk and Western, 37; do., preferred, 93¼; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 76; Reading, 28; do., first preferred, 41½; do., second preferred, 31¼; Southern Railway, 32½; do., preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 69¾; Union Pacific, 102⅝; do., preferred, 90¼; United States Steel, 43⅜; do., preferred, 96½; Wabash, 22½; do., preferred, 42¼; Spanish fours, 77¼; Rand mines, 12 1-8; De Beers, 23⅞.

Bar silver quiet, 25⅝d per ounce, and money, 2½ to 3 percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 to 3 1-8 percent; do., three months' bills, 3 1-8 to 3⅛ percent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

New York, Jan. 27.—Noon—Money on call easy at 3 percent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 to 5 percent. Sterling exchange steady at 4.87 to 4.87 1-8 for demand, and at 4.84¼ to 4.84½ for sixty days. Posted rates, 4.85 to 4.88. Commercial bills, 4.83½ to 4.84¼. Bar silver, 54⅛. Mexican dollars, 44¼. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railway bonds irregular.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Sales:
C. G. F. S.—1,000 at 4.
Cariboo McK.—500 at 27½; 500 at 29½.
Centre Star—1,000 at 44; 1,000 at 44; 1,000 at 44.
Payne—500 at 30½.
Fairview—1,000 at 3½.
Cariboo McK.—500 at 30¼.
Total: 7,000.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

During the past week there has been little or no change in the situation. There does not appear to have been a single line in which anything more than a moderate demand has been reported, and it is a rare thing for the Montreal wholesale markets to be so uniformly quiet as they are at present. In grain there is scarcely anything doing. The only line in which there is any demand, namely oats, is blocked by the high figure at which it is quoted. Flour is unchanged although the price of wheat at Western and American points is steadily declining. Rolled oats, which declined 10c to 15c early in the week are slow and easy. Feed is unchanged, but very quiet. The same may be said of hay.

Provisions on the local market have not made any move for a month past, but prices are easy in sympathy with a decline in Chicago. The demand for dressed hogs is slow and the market quiet.

Cheese is steady and the stocks at this point are not excessive. Prices are unchanged. Butter is firm for the choicer kinds, but the demand is not extensive. Prices are fractionally higher than last week.

There has been a falling off in the demand for turkeys and prices are easy, though unchanged. There is a brisk demand for prime chickens, however, and prices are slightly higher than last week for all lines. The same may be said of ducks and geese. Eggs are also firm at stationary or higher prices.

GRAIN—New crop, No. 2 oats locally at 47½c to 48c; No. 2 barley, 56½c to 57c; No. 3 extra barley at 53½c; buckwheat at 56c, east freight; peas, 83c high freight.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.20; strong bakers, $4; straight rollers, $3.45 to $3.60; in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; Ontario patents, $3.70 to $4.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $20 to $21; shorts, $22 to $23; bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $20.50 to $21.50; shorts in bulk at $22.50 to $25.50.

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices to jobbers, $2.50 to $2.60 in bags, and $5.20 to $5.30 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, $1.40 to $1.45; broken lots, $1.45 to $1.50.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canada short cut pork, $21.50; selected, $22.50; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9¼c; pure Canadian lard 11½c to 12¼c; finest lard, 12¼c to 13¼c; hams, 12½c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 15c dressed hogs, $8.25 to $8.65; fresh killed, abattoir, $9 to $9.25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Turkeys fresh killed, 11c to 12c, ducks, 9c to 10c; geese, 8c to 9c; chickens 10c to 11c; old fowls 6c to 7c per lb for dry picked birds, and scalded stock from 1c to 2c less.

CHEESE—Ontario, 10⅝c to 10½c; Eastern counties, 10 1-8c to 10¼c; Quebec, 10c to 10 1-8c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts, 21½c; seconds, 19½s; western dairy, 16c to 16½c; rolls, 17c to 17½c.

EGGS—We quote selected cold storage, 25c; Montreal limed, 20c to 21c; western limed, 19c to 20c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup at 6½c per lb. in wood; 70c per tin; sugar, 8c to 9c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Jan. 23.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 15 calves and 150 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers and there was a good demand and rather higher prices paid for anything moderately good, but the common and leanish beasts were not so salable, as their numbers were greater than for some weeks past. There were no really prime beeves on the market, and the best cattle sold at from 4½c to 4¾c per lb., but they were nothing extra. Pretty good animals sold at from 3½c to 4½c per lb., and the common stock at from 2¼c to 3¼c do. The calves sold at from $2.50 to $10 each, or from 3c to 5½c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c, and the lambs at from 4c to 4½c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 6¼c to 6½c per lb. for good straight lots, weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Jan. 27.

There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 10 calves and 50 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade was slow owing to the mild weather. There were scarcely any changes in prices since last Thursday, a few of the best cattle selling at about 4¾c per lb., pretty good animals sold at from 3½c to near 4½c, and the common stock from 2¼c to 3¼c per lb. Several very fine large bulls were bought by shippers at from 4c to 4¼c per lb. The calves were a rather small lot and sold at from $2.50 to $5 each. Sheep sold at about 3¼c per lb. and lambs at from 4c to 4½c do. Fat hogs sold at from 6¼c to 6½c per lb. for good straight lots, weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Jan. 24.

The unpropitious weather prevailing lately did not prevent a good turnout of the farmers at the city markets this forenoon, some of them having come nearly forty miles with loads of beef and pork. There were probably 300 beef critters and 80 pork carcases offered by the farmers at the Bonsecours market. One of the farmers had come some 35 miles from the County of Rouville with a load of 12 beef quarters and two pork carcases. The beef is nearly all of a leanish type, and sells at about 5c per lb. for the hindquarters, and 3½c to 4c per lb. for forequarters; pork sells at from 8½c to 8¾c per lb. Oats were in good supply at about former rates, or about $1.10 the bag; potatoes were in good supply for such a cold morning; a farmer from St. Eustache had 32 bags of potatoes, for which he was asking 85c bag; there were some potatoes grown much nearer to the city, which were offered at 75c per bag. Turnips are 60c the bag; beets, 90c to $1 the barrel; carrots, $1 to $1.25 do.; parnips, $1.50 do.; onions, $3 do.; cabbages, 75c do.; celery, 25c to 45c the dozen; turkeys, 11c to 13c per lb.; geese, 8c to 10c do.; ducks and chickens, 10c to 12½c do.; fowls, 7c to 9c do.; tub butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 22c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs, 40c to 55c the dozen; older eggs, 20c to 30c do. A farmer from Rougemont had 12 barrels of apples—Greenings and Fameuse—for which he was asking $4.50 the barrel; choice Spies sell at $6 per brl.; cranberries, $3 to $9 per barrel; Valencia oranges, $3.50 for 420s; California navel oranges, $3.50 the box; lemons, $2.50 do.; bananas, $1.50 to $2 the bunch; hay, $6.50 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Jan. 25, said of Montreal trade—

Wholesale trade at Montreal is quite up to the January average. Grocery travellers are disposed to complain a little about business, but stocks bought for the holidays are hardly exhausted yet. There has been some recovery in the sugar market, and the quotation for standard granulated has been restored to $4.00. City retailers in the dry goods line are not buying very freely just now, being intent in the reduction of stocks and the annual balancing, but travellers are said to be doing well in the country. Heavy metals are recovering from the holiday quiet, and in general hardware, excellent orders are reported as being received for spring shipment, and the same is true of paints, glass, oils, etc. Turpentine has made quite a pronounced advance of 5 cents a gallon. Hides are quiet and half a cent lower this week. The first series of London wool sales for 1902 opened on Tuesday, with some advance shown in both merinos and cross-breds, and there is rather more enquiry in the local market, which has been a dull one; some moderate sales are reported of capes at 14½ to 14¾ cents. Money is reported as coming in very well on the whole, and call funds are in good supply at 5 percent. Only four district failures are reported for the week, with liabilities aggregating about $35,000.

CANADIAN LUMBER

REVIEW OF THE TRADE FOR THE PAST SEASON.

The total estimated tonnage employed in the wood trade to Liverpool, including Garston and the Manchester canal during the past three years has been as follows:

1899 .. .. 776,984 tons.
1900 .. .. 823,148 tons.
1901 .. .. 692,769 tons.

The business in the wood trade to the Mersey during the past year, as shown by the above figures, which represent the aggregate tonnage employed, has been on a reduced scale. The year opened with generally moderate stocks and fairly steady prices, but before the new imports came forward, values of several of the leading articles seriously declined, and continued low throughout the summer months. The market became depressed, and the demand weak, though fortunately Baltic and White Sea woods, in which the most serious decline in value has occurred, are a comparatively small factor in this market. Later in the season, however, chiefly owing to moderate imports, prices recovered, and for some woods a marked advance was established, and has since been fairly maintained. The consumption shows a considerable reduction in almost every article, still, with the exception of pitch pine lumber, Baltic deals and flooring, stocks are fairly light. The building trade has not been brisk. Stocks at the Canadian ports are reported unusually light, and shippers are holding for higher prices; but as reports indicate, the general trade of this country has considerably declined, it would be well for shippers to bear this in mind, and be prepared for a reduced consumption, for although the tomber trade is usually the last to feel the depression, it is certainly now doing so. Freights throughout the season have favored buyers, and during the past few months, from Canadian ports, are about the lowest ever recorded.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, etc., timber—St. John pine is only imported in very small quantities, which, however, this season have realized extreme prices. Other ports pine—Only arrival, a small consignment from Miramichi; the demand is limited. Birch—Of logs, chiefly from St. John, N.B., the arrivals show a marked decline as compared with the previous season, namely, about 202,000 cubic feet against 342,000 cubic feet in 1900. The demand has been fair, and recent imports have met with ready sale at improved values; the stocks are moderate. Birch manufactured to suit various special purposes, however, continues on the increase. Birch planks—There has again been a large import, though much less than the very excessive supplies of the previous season. The year opened with heavy stocks, and during the summer prices reached a very low basis. Recent prices, although still low, show improvement, but stocks are too heavy, and shippers should act with great caution in consigning moderately to this district.

Spruce and Pine Deals, etc.—N. B. and N.S. Spruce Deals.—Of spruce deals, the import, as anticipated, has been considerably less than that of the previous year, namely, 99,580 standards against 114,619 standards in 1900. The year opened with a heavy stock, and a declining tendency in values, and as regular supplies, in excess of requirements, continued to arrive, chiefly by the liners from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., during the winter months, the market became further depressed and prices gradually declined, reaching the lowest point about July, but afterwards, chiefly owing to reduced importations, prices steadily improved, and toward the end of the season more than recovered the lost ground; this, however, encouraged further consignments in December, and again a weaker tone prevailed. The demand throughout the season continued fair, the deliveries exceeding the import, but present stocks, though less than the same time last year, are quite ample. Reports from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia indicate exceedingly light stocks, and a probably further reduced production during this winer, which is very necessary if the present values are to be maintained. Pine Deals—Miramichi, Bathurst, etc., have arrived more freely, and have been in better demand at improved prices; stocks are moderate.

British Columbia Pine—One cargo from Vancouver, chiefly timber, has been imported, and arriving on practically a bare market, is going freely into consumption; values are steady, stocks moderate. An entire cargo of lumber from New Whatcom, Washington Territory, is now about due.—'Farnworth & Jardine's Timber Circular,' Jan. 2.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Cattle, receipts, 21,000; steady; good to prime steers, $5.50 to $7.35; poor to medium, $4.00 to $5.00; stockers, and feeders, $2.25 to $4.50; cows, $1.00 to $4.60; heifers, $2.85 to $5.; canners, $1.00 to $2.25; bulls, $2.25 to $4.50; calves, $3.50 to $6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.00 to $6.50.

Hogs, receipts, 41,000; slow and 10 cents lower; mixed and butchers, $5.90 to $6.35; good to choice heavy, $6.30 to $6.50; and rough heavy, $5.90 to $6.10; light, $5.50 to $6.00; bulk of sales, $5.90 to $6.25.

Sheep were steady, selling at $3 to $3.25 per cwt for export ewes. The run was light and all sold out early.

Lambs—The run was short here also. Prices were firm at $3.50 to $4.60 per cwt.

Hogs were steady at $6.37½ for choice, $6.12½ for light and $6 for fats.

DAIRY PRODUCE

MESSRS. HODGSON BROS.' REPORT OF LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Messrs. Hodgson Brothers report the Liverpool market under date, Jan. 17:

Cheese—The demand for finest qualities has been less brisk than recently advised—more attention having been given by dealers to secondary and lower grades, to meet the popular demand for a 6d retail cut. With light shipments, although stocks on hand are fairly liberal, importers are firm, and quotations show little change on the week. To-day's prices are as follows:—Finest colored Canadian September and October makes, 49s to 50s; finest white Canadian September and October makes, 48s to 49s 6d; finest colored States, September and October makes, 48s 6d to 49s 6d; finest white States September and October makes, 48s 6d to 49s.

August cheese, white and colored, in good condition, 44s to 47s. Early summer makes, ripe and ready, from 35s to 42s.

Butter—The market is inactive, and recent arrivals have not been cleared. While Colonial and Canadian butter maintains last quotations, there is a further considerable decline in Continental (Danish) produce, which is a slow sale. The Copenhagen quotation was yesterday reduced 4s 6d, which it is anticipated will stimulate an active demand, and bring better makets. We quote as follows: Fancy fresh made Canadian creamery, in 56 lb. boxes, 102s to 105s; finest States creamery, nominal, 90s to 95s; finest States process creamery, 78s to 83s; finest States ladles and imitation creamery, 67s to 78s; finest Danish, Kiel casks, 105s to 110s; finest Siberian and Russian ditto, 84s to 96s; finest Australian and New Zealand, in 56 lb. boxes, 92s to 106s.

CHICAGO MARKETS

J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St. Sacrament st., report the closing prices to-day, as follows: Jan. 24, 1902.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	78⅛	78½	77	77⅜
July	78⅝	78⅝	77	77⅝
Corn—				
May	61½	62⅛	60⅜	60⅞
July	61⅜	61⅞	60⅜	60⅝
Oats—				
May	44⅛	44¼	39⅛	42¼
July	39⅛	39⅝	35½	37⅝
Pork—				
May	16.15	16.30	15.70	15.80
July	....	16.32	15.80	15.92
Lard—				
May	9.45	9.50	9.30	9.40
July	9.57	9.60	9.40	9.47
Ribs—				
May	8.42	8.50	8.37	8.40
July	....	8.55	8.45	8.50

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Jan. 13.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: The number of fat cattle on offer has been rather smaller than last week. The quality, however, has been good. There has been an active demand throughout, and trade has been dearer, at prices for the best class 10s to 25s a head up from last week. There was an exceedingly large show of both fat cows and bulls, which had a fair trade. The supplies of fat sheep on offer have been considerably smaller. Owing to this and a better demand on the part of the butchers, trade has improved to the extent of from 1s to 2s 6d a head over the exceedingly low prices obtained for the last two or three weeks. Ewes also made more money. A smaller show of both fat calves and fat pigs continue to make very high prices. In the store markets, as is usual at this season of the year, there has been very little business done. A very small show of sheep met a fairly good enquiry at prices more in sellers' favor to the extent of fully 1s a head. There was also a very small and indifferent lot of store cattle offered for sale, and only a few of the better conditioned bullocks could get sold. Stirks and calves of secondary quality met no demand at all. A much larger show of milch cows than for several weeks. The best class met a fair trade at prices much similar to those current lately. Extreme top price of best cattle per live cwt. from 38s 6d to 41s; current from 36s to 38s; mutton from 6½d to 7¾d per lb.

London, Jan. 13.—Supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 110. Trade for both prime and second quality showed want of life, but last week's rates governed all transactions, fat butchering cows being in excess of demand, trade decidely slower, sales being forced at less money. Arrivals—102 Scotch, 103 Irish, 588 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 707 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Decrease of 1,090 in number in sheep market; supply, including few lambs which met ready sale; trade for wedders at last week's rates; best ewes short, and rather dearer. Calves nominal. Beasts, 2s 8d to 4s 9d; sheep, 3s 4d to 5s 6d; calves, 4s to 5s; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 8d per 8 lbs. Total supply, beasts, 1,530; sheep and lambs 8,470; calves, 20.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.—Cattle, 1,646; sheep, 5,167; best beasts, 6¼d to 6½d; second, 5½d to 6d; third, 4½d to 5¼d; best Scotch sheep, 7½d; other sorts, 5½d to 7d; an increase of 68 cattle, and of 1,739 sheep. Fair demand for cattle; slow for sheep at about late rates.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,513; some sales lower; bulls steady; thin cows firm; steers, $4.50 to $6.15; bulls, $3.50 to $4.25; cows, $1.75 to $3.85; cables slow; live cattle, 12c to 12¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c to 10½c; exports to morrow, 1,639 cattle and 5,950 quarters of beef. Calves weak; veals, 25 to $8.75; barnyard calves nominal; western, $4. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,526; sheep weak; lambs, 15c to 25c lower; sheep, $3 to $4.25; culls, $2.50; lambs, $5.50 to $6.20. Hogs—Receipts, 850; ; firm for hogs, pigs weak; western hogs, $6.05; State hogs, $6.40 to $6.50.

East Buffalo, Jan. 24.—Cattle —Receipts light; steady without decided change; veals choice, $8.25 to $8.75; common to good, $5.50 to $8. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; mixed and medium, 10c lower; others unchanged; Yorkers, $6.20 to $6.30; light do., $6 to $6.15; mixed packers, $6.25 to $6.45; choice heavy, $6.50 to $6.60; pigs, $5.60 to $5.70; roughs, $5.40 to $5.80; stags, $4 to $4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 14,000 head; dull and 10c to 15c lower for lambs; choice lambs, $5.90 to $6.05; good to choice, $5.75 to $5.90; culls to fair, $4.50 to $5.65; sheep, choice, handy wethers, $4.50 to $4.75; common to extra mixed, $3.75 to $4.40; culls and common, $2 to $3.65; mixed export ewes and wethers, $4.25 to $4.50; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—rade was light on the Toronto Cattle Market to-day, the receipts being light Values were steady and everything was sold out early. Receipts were 38 loads, which included 629 cattle, 236 sheep and lambs, 500 hogs and 15 calves.

Export cattle were steady, selling at $4.50 for medium.

Butchers cattle sold well, and were the prevailing class on the market. Picked lots brought $4.25 to $4.50, choice ones $3.85 to $4.15 and common to fair ones $3 to $3.65 per cwt.

Feeders and stockers were firmer. Heavy short-keep feeders sold at $3.50 to $3.40 per cwt. Heavy stockers brought $3 to $3.50 per cwt.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Jan. 25.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.20; red wheat, 77c to 78c; goose wheat, 70c to 72c; bran, $19; shorts, $20; middlings, $21; barley, 50c to 57c; rye, 55c to 58c; peas, 70c to 85c; oats, 40c to 42c; hay, $8 to $9; potatoes, per bag, 55c to 60c; sheepskins, 50c to 65c; hides, $5.50 to $6.50; dressed hogs, $7.25 to $7.50; live hogs, $6.50 to $6.65; butter, 20c to 22c; eggs, 25c; chickens, per pair, 60c to 85c; turkeys, per pound, 10c to 13c.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 25.—White wheat, per bush., 74c to 75c; red wheat, per bush., 74c to 75c; spring wheat, per bush., 72c to 73c; peas, 80c; barley, 54c to 57c; oats, 41c to 45c; corn, 63c to 64c; clover seed, $5.30 to $5.60; timothy seed, $2.50 to $3; white wheat flour, per barrel, $3.20; strong bakers, per brl., $3.50 to $3.80; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7.75 to $8; apples, per bag of bush. and half, $2.50 to $3; dried apples, per lb., 5c to 6c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 50c to 60c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 15c to 20c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 12c to 14c; eggs per doz., 20c to 25c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 27.—Red fall wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; white wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; barley, 48c to 50c per bushel; spring wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; and peas, 65c to 70c per bushel; oats, 40c to 42c per bushel; corn, 60c 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 $1 per bush; beeves, $3.25 to $4 per cwt., live weight; live hogs, $6.10 to $6.15 per cwt.; flour, $1.75 to $2 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 per cwt.; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 22c to 24c per doz; ducks, 50c to 70c per pair; chickens, 40c to 60c per pair; hides, $4 per cwt.; hay, $7 per ton.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Wheat—The offerings are very small, but owing to the poor demand the market is no higher. Red and white winter wheat are in fact about half a cent lower than a week ago, being quoted now at 74½c to 75c middle freights. Goose wheat is dull on only a fair enquiry and No. 2 is quoted at 68c east. Spring wheat is 1c to 2c lower than a week ago at 72c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is offering via Sarnia tunnel, but there is little coming via North Bay owing to scarcity of cars. No. 1 hard is quoted at 88c; No. 1 northern at 85c, and No. 2 northern 82c grinding in transit via Sarnia.

Flour—There is less export demand and the market is 5c to 10c lower for export grades of Ontario 90 percent patents than a week ago. Cars are quoted now at $2.85 bid and $2.90 asked for the flour in buyers bags middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $4.20 for Hungarian patents and $2.90 for strong bakers in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Mill feed is in fair demand and steady; cars of shorts were quoted at $20 and bran at $18 to $18.50 middle in bulk middle freights. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $22 for shorts and $20 for bran in car lot sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley is quiet; No. 1 is quoted at 56c; No. 2 at 51c to 53c; No. 3 extra at 51c to 53c, and No. 3 at 50c middle freights.

Buckwheat is in fair demand only, and the market is steady at 53c to 54c middle freights.

Rye is in demand and steady at 56c to 56½c middle freights.

Corn is easier for Canada at 55½c for mixed and 56c for yellow west.

Oats are in moderate demand for the Ontario markets and prices are easier at 42c for No. 2 white east and 41½c middle freights.

Oatmeal is steady at $5.25 for cars of bags and $5.40 for barrels, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas are quiet at 82c middle freights and 81c north and west.

Eggs—The offerings of new laid are slight. There is a good demand for choice stock, and the market is steady. New laid are quoted at 25c, fresh gathered at 19c to 20c, and No. 1 limed at 18c to 19c.

Butter—The offerings of choice dairy are small. There is a good demand and the market is steady to firm for all the best grades. Creamery is in good demand owing to the small receipts of choice dairies and the market for it is firm. Prices are unchanged. Creamery prints, 20c to 21c; do., solids, 20c to 21c; dairy pound rolls, choice, 16c to 17c; do., large rolls, choice, 16c to 16½c; do., tubs, 14c to 15c; do., medium and low, 10c to 12½c.

Dressed hogs—The offerings are not very large, there is a fair demand and the market is steady; cars here are quoted by local packers at $7.60.

A SLUMP IN OATS.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—A slump in the price of oats at the opening of the Board of Trade to-day caused a tremendous bear campaign, begun by enormous liquidations in May oats. For some time traders have been predicting something would happen in that grain, and as soon as a stream May oats began to flow in to the pit, prices dropped steadily, weak holders of margined oats letting everything go. Millions of bushels were immediately liquidated, and in less than half an hour May oats fell five cents. Support, however, soon appeared, and when it was found Mr. Patten was buying, other longs came to the rescue, and early short sellers became frightened. In fifteen minutes May had recovered near steady around 43. It was a case of speculative manipulation purely. Naturally the break in oats affected other grains, May wheat declining from 78⅝ to 77, soon, however, reacting to 77⅞. May corn also fell off from 62 to 60⅜c, partially recovering. Provisions were weakened, and broke from 5 to 22½c.

PATENT REPORT.

Following is a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.:

Canada—Nos. 74455, Jesse C. Minor, Ware, Mass., checkrein retainer; 74481, Phillas Bureau, St. Samuel (Beauce), P.Q., saw-mill; 74482, Joseph Frechette, St. John (Iberville), P.Q., holder for spitteons; 74483, John Zuefle, Harriston, Ont., adjustable boxes for packing cheese.

United States—688947, Arthur Guindon, Montreal, P.Q., rotary engine; 688909, Reman Warner, Leamington, Ont., apple peeler and corer; 689542, Alfred Denis, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., means for sealing flour and grain sacks; 690777, Joseph Beauchemin, Waterloo, P.Q., can opener.

Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the firm above mentioned.

LISGAR BY-ELECTION.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The by-election in Lisgar, Manitoba, made necessary by the unseating of Mr. R. L. Richardson, will be held on Feb. 18, nominations one week earlier. The fight will be three-cornered, as both the party conventions will bring out a man, while Mr. Richardson, it is said, intends to contest his old seat again.

OUR MAIL BAG.

A FEW OF THE MANY APPRECIATIVE LETTERS RECEIVED.

Little Current, Jan. 10, 1902.

Gentlemen,—In sending you the names of three new subscribers allow me to say the 'Witness' has been in the family without break for nearly thirty years. I have been fairly raised on it. Believe no influence—apart from religion—has been so strong in moulding my character.

Sincerely yours,
W. MOORE.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 9, 1902.

Gentlemen,—I herewith enclose coupon filled out as requested. Renew the 'Weekly Witness' to Mrs. J. G. Stewart and the 'World Wide' to myself. Find enclosed postal money order.

The tone of your papers is good. If Mr. Sheldon wanted to see an up to-date newsy paper, of good sound principle and pure moral tone, all he would have to do would be to examine the plant of Messrs. John Dougall & Son. Keep going straight ahead and may God bless you in your efforts to improve the press of the land.

Yours truly,
A. F. STEWART.

Hespeler, Jan. 21, 1902.

Gentlemen,—I hereby acknowledge receiving the Fountain Pen, sent to my address. I promise to do what I can to spread the 'Weekly Witness.' It is without doubt one of the best family papers in the country. All our family read it. I am yours truly,
R. G. SCOTT.

Linden Wood, Ont., Jan. 6, 1902.

Gentlemen,—You will find my subscription, one dollar, for your weekly visitor, the 'Wit

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.

ALLEN.—On Jan. 22, 1902, at 62 Laurier ave., St. Henri, the wife of Alex. B. Allen of a son. 25

ANSTEY — On Jan. 25, 1902, at 39 Tupper street, Montreal, the wife of C. T. Anstey, of a daughter. 27

McKINNON.—At Point Fortune, on Jan. 12, 1902, the wife of Hugh McKinnon, cheesemaker, of a son. 23

McPHERSON.—At Rochester, on Jan. 21, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McPherson, of Brockville, Ont., a son. 25

MICHIE.—At Grace Hospital, Toronto, on Jan. 22, 1902, the wife of G. W. Michie, of a son. 25

RENNIE.—On Dec. 25, 1901, at 386 St. Antoine street, the wife of Wm. Jas. Rennie, of a daughter. 23

STEWART.—At the manse, Melbourne, Ont., on Sunday, Jan. 19, 1902, the wife of the Rev. R. Stewart, of a son. 23

TAIT.—On Jan. 20, 1902, at 184 Mountain street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William Tait. 21

TRICKEY — On Jan. 19, 1902, at 24 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, the wife of Mr. William Trickey, of twins, both daughters. 27

WATSON — On Jan. 19, 1902, at Balsam Lodge, St. Etienne, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watson.

MARRIED.

BOWMAN — MORISON — On Jan. 17, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 291 Hannah st., west, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. G. F. Salton, George B. Bowman, of Toronto, to Annie Fullarton, eldest daughter of F. S. Morison. 22

BUCHANAN — REES — On Jan. 20, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, 248 Lippincott street, by the Rev. J. Edward Starr, John C. Buchanan, Havelock, Ont., to Allmeda, younger daughter of Alanson Rees, Toronto.

CAMBLOS — HORNE — On Jan. 18, 1902, Mary Keating, eldest daughter of Judge Horne, of Windsor, Ontario, and Pierre Camblos, of Fort Washington, Pa. 22

CONGDON—DENNIS. — At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, No. 18 Florence street, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. T. Albert Moore, Helen Matilda Dennis, sister to Mrs. Mitchell, to Geo. E. Congdon, Bronte, Ont., Manager of Lake Side Fruit and Stock Farms, Bronte, Ont. 25

DERRY — WILLIAMSON — In Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 16, 1902, by the Rev. D. Laing, John H. S. Derry, to Miss Edith, youngest daughter of the late James Williamson, both of Kingston. 24

DONALDSON — HARRINGTON — At St. Paul's Church, Maiden, Mass., by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, Douglas B. Donaldson, of Toronto, to Frances Chipman, daughter of the late A. Inglis Harrington, Halifax, N.S.

FITZGERALD — KILLMER — On Jan. 18, 1902, at St. Barnabas's Church, St. Catharines, Ont., by the Rev. Maurice W. Britton, Dr. J. C. R. Fitzgerald, of Woodstock, to Belle Harvey, only daughter of Dr. Frederick Killmer, St. Catharines, Ont.

FRASER—FRASER.— On Jan. 15, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. MacDonald, Mr. Andrew John Fraser, of Kenyon, Glengarry, Ont., to Miss Isabella Fraser, daughter of Mr. Duncan Fraser, of Dundee, Que. 23

GRUER — GRAHAM — On Jan. 22, 1902, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. William Graham, Gore, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., Robert Gruer, Ormstown, to Isabella Logan, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Graham. 24

LANGDON — HUFF — By the Rev. J. C. Wilson, on Jan. 22, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Joseph F. Langdon, Esq., Collector of Customs, Brighton, Ont., to Miss Lillian A., daughter of Sanger Huff, Esq., of the Township of Brighton, Ont. 27

McCALLA — RATCLIFFE — In the First Presbyterian Church, St. Catharines, Ont., on Jan. 23, 1902, by the father of the bride, Wm. Copeland McCalla, son of the late W. J. McCalla, and Margaret Adam, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Ratcliffe, St. Catharines. 27

McDONALD—RACICOT.—At the Methodist parsonage, Richmond, Que., on Jan. 18, 1902, by the Rev. C. W. Finch, B.A., B.D., Mr. James McDonald to Miss Nora Racicot, both of Richmond. 23

McKENZIE — CARSON — At St. John's Church, York Mills, Ont., on Jan. 23, 1902, by the Rev. Mr. Richard Ashcroft, John B. McKenzie, of Willowdale to Allie, daughter of the late Wallace Carson, of York Mills. 27

McLEOD — McIVAR — At the residence of the bride's mother, on Jan. 22, 1902, by the Rev. A. Mackay, assisted by the Rev. R. McLeod, B.D., of Ripley, Mr. William McLeod, Huron, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. McIvar, of Huron.

MOSS—ROBINSON.—On Jan. 15, 1902, at Grace Church, Winnipeg, Walter Philip Moss, youngest son of the late Chief Justice Moss, to Lottie Mae, second daughter of J. Robinson, Esq., of Winnipeg. 21

PITT — BERTRAM — On Jan. 16, 1902, at 9 Walmer road, Toronto, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, Charles W. Pitt to Ella A. Bertram. 22

RAMSAY—LOCKETT—At Toronto, on Jan. 18, 1902, by the Rev. C. W. King, Baptist minister, James Brewster Ramsay, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late James Garnett Lockett, formerly of Manchester, England. 21

ROTHWELL—BURNS. — On Jan. 20, 1902, at St. Jude's Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., by the Rev. Clarence Dunham, Charles Garnett Rothwell, Esq., of Kingston, Ont., to Winifred Bessie, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert T. Burns, of Fonthill, Ont., and granddaughter of the late Honorable Mr. Justice Burns, of Toronto, and of the late John Bevans Giles, Esq., of Fonthill. 23

ROBERTSON—BURNS.— At the residence of Mr. Robert McMullan, Upper Ormstown, Quebec, on Jan. 16, 1902, by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Allan Robertson, of Snowflake, Manitoba, to Alma Burns, of Almonte, Ontario. 21

SHIELDS — GOODALL. — On Jan. 22, 1902, at Knox Church, St. Louis de Gonzague, Que., by the Rev. S. F. McClusker, B.A., Charles Alexander Shields, Brockville, Ont., to Ellen B., eldest daughter of Wm. Goodall, Esq., of St. Louis de Gonzague, Que. 27

SMITH—MACGIVERN—On Jan. 22, 1902, at the residence of the bride's grandparents, St. Andrew's East, Que., by the Rev. Robt. Ballantyne, Herbert J. Smith, of Montreal, to Bertha MacGivern, of St. Andrew's East, Que. 25

SPRATT—ARGUE.—On Jan. 23, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Carp, Ont., by the Rev. G. J. Campbell, B.D., Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Argue, to John Howard, youngest son of the late James Spratt, of Gloucester, Ont. 25

STEWART — ELLIOTT — On Jan. 9, 1902, at St. Hilda's Church, South Shields, England, by the Rev. C. E. Adamson, vicar of St. Michael's, John Foster Stewart, North-West Mounted Police, McLeod, Alberta, eldest son of the late Rev. S. Stewart, vicar of St. Thomas's, to Hester Ismay, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Elliott, of Armagh. 27

THOMPSON—M'KELLAR.— On Jan. 20, 1902, at 95 Winchester street, Toronto, by the Rev. John Neil, of Westminster Church, Miss Tossie McKellar, second daughter of the late Lachlan McKellar, to Mr. Joseph Henry Thompson, jun., of New York City, captain of the 13th Heavy Artillery, Brooklyn.

WALKER — OLIVER — On Jan. 9, 1902, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. S. R. Robertson, vicar of St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, vicar of St. Jude's, George Norton Walker, of the Limes, Barnwood, near Gloucester, son of the late C. C. Walker, Gloucester, England, to Louisa Henrietta, daughter of the late Frederick Oliver, of Quebec. 27

WHITE — BURNHAM — At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1902, by the Rev. Robert McKee, of Barrie, uncle of the bride, Alice Marie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Burnham, to Mr. Matthew White, of Whitewater, Manitoba.

WILLIAMS—M'INTYRE.—On Jan. 22, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, Northcote avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. A. Logan Geggie, W. Graham Williams, druggist, of Toronto, to Flora, second daughter of Mr. R. A. McIntyre. 25

WILSON—MONTGOMERY. — On Jan. 23, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 290 Huron street, Toronto, by the Rev. Harold McCausland, of St. Thomas's Church, William de Leigh Wilson, Esq., to Jessy Cumyn, youngest daughter of John Thomas Montgomery, Esq. 25

WINFIELD — DODD — At the residence of the bride's mother, 607 Cadieux street, Montreal, by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., on Jan. 20, 1902, Robert J. Winfield, to Isabella Dodd, daughter of the late James Dodd, of Quebec. 24

YORK—FADEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 425 Ridout street, London, Ont., on Jan. 18, 1902, by the Rev. Canon Dann, Ernest D. York to Bertha Faden, both of London. 23

DIED.

ABBEY.—At Stanstead, Que., Arthur E. W. Abbey, the beloved and only child of James W. and Emma E. Abbey, passed away on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, 1902.

ATCHISON — At 177 Galt avenue, Cote St. Paul, on Jan. 27, 1902, Lilian Jean, aged 8 months, daughter of Walter Atchison.

BERRIEMAN — Suddenly at St. Lambert on Jan. 23, 1902, Annie Wiseman, in her 52nd year, wife of John A. Berrieman.

BISHOP — In this city, on Jan. 23, 1902, John Bishop, a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 76 years, 9 months.

BURNS — In this city, on Sunday morning, Jan. 26, 1902, after a short illness, Kate, the beloved wife of Thomas G. Burns, in her 60th year.
New York, Boston and Quebec papers please copy.

CRAIG.—At the Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont., on Jan. 2, 1902, John James Craig, editor and proprietor of the Fergus 'News Record,' aged 30 years and 9 months. 21

CRANSTON.—At his late residence, No. 21 Dalhousie street, Ottawa, on Jan. 24, 1902, William Shillito, eldest son of Dr. J. G. Cranston, of Arnprior, and late assistant city engineer, of Ottawa. 25

CULL — At Winnipeg, on Jan. 19, 1902, Thomas Cull, formerly of New Liverpool, Quebec. 22

DRYSDALE.—On Jan. 20, 1902, Mary Black, widow of the late Adam Drysdale, in her 82nd year.

DWELLY.—On Jan. 4, 1902, at Ewell, Surrey, England, Frances Augusta, the beloved wife of George Augustus Frederick Dwelly, aged 58. 21

EASTER — In Newry, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1902, Ann Easter, relict of the late Samuel Easter, aged 81 years and 8 months, a native of King's Lynn, Norfolk, England.

ENNIS — In this city, on Jan. 26, 1902, at her late residence, No. 319 Dorchester st., Marie Palmer, widow of the late J. H. Ennis, and eldest daughter of the late John Palmer, of H.M. Customs, in her 81st year.
Norfolk, England, papers please copy.

GARDNER.—At Quebec, on Jan. 18, 1902, John Gardner, aged 79 years, and for over 50 years a resident of Quebec city. 21

GIBSONE.—At Jersey City, N.J., on Jan. 21, 1902, George Cuppage Gibsone, eldest son of the late G. F. Gibsone, of Quebec, aged 66 years. 25

HARDIMAN — In this city, on Jan. 25, 1902, Richard Shier Hardiman, beloved husband of Annie Hawkins.
Bristol papers please copy.

HILLER — At Toronto, on Jan. 19, 1902, after a long and painful illness, fell asleep in Jesus, Elida Jane Hiller, in the 51st year of her age, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Bell, 72 Sullivan st. 22

HYNES — In this city, on Jan. 26, 1902, Elizabeth Stewart, aged 83 years, relict of the late William Hynes.

JACKSON.—At the family residence, Stonefield, Eldon, Ont., on Sabbath morning, Jan. 12, 1902, Flora, beloved wife of Donald Jackson, Reeve of Eldon, aged 57 years and 11 months. 23

KAY.—On Jan. 18, 1902, at 504 Huron street, Toronto, Francis (Frank) Kay, youngest son of the late John Kay, Esq., of John Kay, Son & Co. 21

LAKE.—On Jan. 21, 1902, at her late residence, 18 Major street, Toronto, Mary Elizabeth Lake, widow of the late Stracey Lake, and youngest daughter of the late S. H. Merrick, of Merrickville, Ont.

LEE.—Suddenly, at his residence, 222 Somerset street, Ottawa, on Jan. 19, 1902, William Horace Lee. 21

LYSTER — At Gaspé Basin, Que., on Jan. 21, 1902, the Rev. William Gore Lyster, B.A., (Dublin), incumbent of Cape Cove and Percé, and late Rural Dean of Gaspé, aged 70 years.

MACKENZIE.—At his residence, 126 Mackay street, at noon on Jan. 21, 1902, William MacKenzie, in his 62nd year, member Montreal Stock Exchange.

MASON — At 204 Besserer street, Ottawa, on Jan. 21, 1902, Elizabeth, beloved wife of W. T. Mason, printer, in her 44th year. 24

McBAIN.—At the Lincoln Hospital, Lincoln, New Hampshire, on Dec. 3, 1901, of diphtheria, Henry Cornelius (Lee), aged 21 years, second son of Curtis and Caroline McBain, of Valcartier Village, P.Q.
Quebec and Michigan papers please copy. 23

McCOUBREY.—At St. John's, Newfoundland, on Jan. 18, 1902, of heart failure, John Coaker, aged 18 years, eldest son of A. G. McCoubrey. 25

McCRIMMON — At Abbottsford, B.C., on Monday evening, Jan. 6, 1902, Annie McQuaig, beloved wife of the late Farquhar McCrimmon, formerly of Harrington, Quebec, aged 74 years.

McKELL — Suddenly, at Saginaw, Mich., on Monday, Jan. 20, 1902, Alexander McKell, aged 61 years. Born at How'ck, Que. 24

McLEAN.—At 390 Mountain street, on Jan. 22, 1902, Miss Jessie McLean, sister of the late James McLean, tea merchant.

M'MAHON.—At Quebec, on Jan. 21, 1902, John Harold, aged 4 months and 16 days, infant son of Henry McMahon. 23

MOYLAN.—At his residence, 154 Daly ave., Ottawa, on Jan. 18, 1902, James G. Moylan, aged 76 years, late inspector of penitentiaries of the Dominion of Canada. 21

MURRAY — In this city, on Jan. 19, 1902, after a lingering illness, Alexander Murray, in his sixty-seventh year.

MURRAY.—In this city on Jan. 20, 1902, Catherine Reilly, widow of the late Francis Murray, aged 92 years.

NORRIS — In this city, on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1902, James B. Norris, aged 38 years, eldest son of the late James Norris.

ORTON — Suddenly, of pleuro-pneumonia, at Cornwall, Ont., on Jan. 19, 1902, in his 47th year, Alvin Orton, Principal of Cornwall Public School.

PERCIVAL — At Sawyerville, on Jan. 16, 1902, William L. Percival, aged 78 years. 27

PIGOTT — At Rawdon, Que., on Jan. 23, 1902, Hannah Pigott, aged 71 years, native of Rawdon.

RICHARD — At Newport, Vermont, on Jan. 11, 1902, Willie E. Richard, aged 26 years and 3 months, beloved and only son of Theophile J. and Jessie Richard. 22

ROBB.—On Jan. 10, 1902, at 567 Church street, Toronto, John Robb, late of Ottawa, formerly of Montreal, aged 83 years. 21

ROBERTSON.—At his home, Centredale, Pictou Co., N.S., on Dec. 31, 1901, James Robertson, in the 74th year of his age.

ROSS — At the Kingsroad, Martintown, Glengarry, on Sunday morning, Jan. 19, 1902, Alexander H. Ross, brother of Professor Ross, Kingston, Ont. 24

ROSS.—At Stratford, Gippsland, Victoria, Australia, on Jan. 3, 1902, William B. Ross, merchant, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, brother of Thomas M. Ross, Valleyfield, Que. 25

ROUTH — At 176 Mary street, Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1902, Charlotte Routh, second daughter of the late E. R. Routh, aged 32 years. 22

RYAN — At Quebec, on Jan. 24, 1902, Mrs. Lawrence T. Ryan, aged 73 years, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and for the past 55 years a resident of Quebec. 27

SEALE.—At Quebec, on Jan. 18, 1902, at the age of 65 years, Martha Seale, sister of Mrs. E. A. Pfeiffer. 21

SMITH — In this city, on Jan. 24, 1902, Janet Blackburn Wilson, beloved wife of William H. Smith, aged 25 years.

STARK — In this city, at 15 Congregation street, on Jan. 21, 1902, Philip Stark, aged 77 years.

STEPHENS — At Shawbridge, on Jan. 25, 1902, Joseph Stephens, aged 75 years.

STEVENSON.—At Boston, on Jan. 21, 1902, Charles Tracy Stevenson, youngest son of the late Michael Stevenson, and brother-in-law of Fred. Hugh Bender, Que. 23

THOMPSON.— At his late residence, 30 Charlotte street, Toronto, on Jan. 21, 1902, after a long and painful illness, Archibald J. Thompson, cattle exporter.

WHITE — At Kensington, Que., on Jan. 22, 1902, David White, in his 61st year.

WICKSEY — On Jan. 20, 1902, Emma, beloved wife of John Wicksey, 350 Huron street, Toronto.

IN MEMORIAM.

HARRIS — In loving memory of Guy Guerin, son of Samuel Harris, who entered into rest on Jan. 24, 1900.
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