Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1900. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

ENEMY ROUTED.

Position at Leeuw Captured on Sunday.

CANADIANS IN THE CHARGE.

Sustained a Heavy Fire in Gallant Style.

DETAILS SHOW THE FIGHT WAS A HOT ONE WHILE IT LASTED.

London, April 24.—Special despatches from Bloemfontein under date of Monday, April 23, says:

Colonel Alderson's corps of Mounted Infantry consisting of the first battalions of the first and second Canadian regiments and Strathcona's Horse, was engaged in the operations of General Pole-Carew and General French. Alderson had undertaken to drive the Boers from their line of defence south of the waterworks.

The Canadians sustained a heavy fire.

The Boers shelled Alderson, who made a marching movement around Leeuw Kop, on the extreme left of the Boer position. When the British battery opened fire, the Boers removed the gun. Leeuw Kop was found evacuated this morning.

General Dickson's cavalry brigade, which made a wide detour to the left, found its further progress barred by a strong Boer position.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the 'Times' says:

'The British cavalry were checked. Colonel Alderson worked partially round the flank of Leeuw Kop, but was not supported.'

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says: 'The resistance of the Boers at Leeuw Kop was contemptible, considering the strength of their position. They escaped in an easterly direction, the Guards failing to get quite round them.

LORD ROBERTS REPORTS.

CASUALTIES WERE HEAVY.

London, April 24.—The War Office late last evening issued the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Monday, April 23, 2.50 p.m.:

'Yesterday I despatched the Eleventh Division, under General Pole-Carew and two brigades of cavalry under General French, from this point, to assist General Rundle. The force reached Karriefontein without much opposition.

'Casualties reported: — Welsh Regiment, private killed; Captain Prothero mortally wounded, and seven men.

'Yorkshires—Eight wounded.

'Eighth Hussars—One killed, one wounded.

'Fourteenth Hussars—One wounded.

'Royal Artillery—Two Wounded.

'Seventh Dragoons — Lieut. Jenkins and ten men missing.

'Captain Roston, Royal Artillery, broke his arm by a fall.

'General Pole-Carew's mounted infantry seized Leeuw Kop, a high hill, a few miles north of their last night's position. The enemy evacuated hurriedly, leaving some rifles and ammunition.

'General Rundle reports that twenty-five men of the 1st Worcesters, are missing. Fifty-three were sent with Wood to an outpost after dark. Only eighteen returned. Their number and names will be reported to-day, as well as four wounded yesterday.'

The War Office has given no explanation of the apparent discrepency in the figures as to the men of the Worcester Regiment.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

ENEMY EVACUATED JUST AS NIGHT FELL.

London, April 24.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the 'Standard,' describing the operations at Leeuw Kop, says: 'At an early stage the cavalry came under a heavy fire from a Pom-pom on a ridge adjoining Leeuw Kop. Unable to continue its march to the south-east, General Dickson's brigade fell back to the north to await the infantry attack.

'The flanking movement having failed, General Pole-Carew, with General Stephenson's brigade, advanced in crescent formation from the west and south-west, with the object of enveloping the kopjes. The Welsh, Warwickshires, Essex and Yorkshire regiments advanced in extended line, covering the west, while the Guards' brigade took up a position to the south with two field batteries and naval guns. Sheltered by the rocks, the enemy opened a heavy fire from rifles and 'pom-pom.'

'Our men advanced over the open ground in splendid style by a succession of short rushes, falling prone while pouring in their volleys. The approach of darkness threatened to leave the Boers in possession, but just before sunset the Essex Regiment gallantly pressed forward and drove the last of the enemy from Paarde Kraal, a bold spur of Leeuw Kop.'

SIR CHARLES WARREN AT DURBAN.

Durban, April 22.—Lieut.-General Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of the fifth division attached to General Buller's army, and whose conduct at the battle of Spion Kop called forth strong censure from the commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts, has arrived here from the front, and has booked passage to East London. It is stated that he is going to the Orange Free State, where he will be given an important civil appointment.

DE WETT REPORTED DEAD.

A LORENZO MARQUEZ RUMOR SAYS HE HAS BEEN KILLED.

London, April 23.—The 'Daily News' has the following from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Friday, April 20:

'It is reported here that General De Wett has been killed.

'Other European ambulance corps, besides the Irish-American, are taking up arms in behalf of the Boers. The latter are unable to obtain smokeless powder.

'Trenches are being constructed for eight miles around Pretoria. There are sixty-nine guns in position at Kroonstad and seven French guns at Pretoria. Twenty-five mines at Johannesburg have been charged with dynamite and the Johannesburg fort has been dismantled.'

BOER AMAZONS.

SIX DISCLOSED WHEN FORCED TO TAKE A BATH.

London, April 21.—A letter from a nurse in a hospital at Capetown corroborates an unpleasant feature of the war. The writer says the medical officers, for sanitary reasons, forced a number of Boer prisoners to bathe in the river behind the hospital. Two of them absolutely refused to strip, and when forced to do so it was found they were women in men's clothes. The writer adds:

'Quite a number of the dead on battlefields have been found to be women similarly disguised, and, worse than all, it has often been these women who have been guilty of atrocities, killing the wounded, mentioned in the despatches.'

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY

INCLUDING THE COLONIAL REBELS THEY STILL NUMBER EIGHTY THOUSAND MEN

London, April 23.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Lorenzo Marquez says that information from responsible sources is to the effect that the Boers who at one time had 105,000 men in the field, including the colonial rebels, still muster eighty thousand. Fifty thousand armed burghers are in the Orange Free State, ten thousand in the Biggarsberg district, and fifteen thousand at Fourteen Streams and Klerksdorp.

DEFENCES OF THE THAMES.

WAR OFFICE HAS DECIDED TO INCREASE THEIR STRENGTH.

London, April 23.—The War Office has decided to strengthen the defences of the Thames at Medway, and it will commence without delay the construction of a new fort on the Isle of Grain.

CANADIANS ILL AT CAPETOWN.

Toronto, April 21.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special cable from London says: 'From Capetown, the following Canadians who have been on active service, in South Africa, are reported to be seriously ill:—Pte. H. Marjin, 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, Montreal Company; Pte. C. N. Finch, 7th Fusiliers, London Co.; Pte. O. Matheson, 12th Field Battery Canadian Artillery, Quebec Company; Pte. L. McGiverin, Q.O.R., Toronto Company; Pte. R. H. G. Agassiz, 2nd Dragoons, Winnipeg, A Squadron, Mounted Rifles.

COLONIALS AND THE EMPIRE.

London, April 22.—Responding to the toast 'Our imperial forces,' at the annual Press Club dinner last night, Lord Strathcona said that this form of toast was a great improvement over the old one of 'Navy and army auxiliary forces,' as it showed that there was an empire, and that England alone did not form the empire, as without the colonials there could be no empire. The colonies, he said, recognized this, but they did not desire special praise. The men from Canada, he added, would be the last to assume they had done more than their simple duty.

FIRST CONTINGENT MOVES.

SECOND CONTINGENT REACHES BLOEMFONTEIN.

Toronto, April 23.—A special cable to the 'Globe' from Frederick Hamilton, with the first Canadian contingent, dated Bloemfontein, April 21, says:

'The Canadians moved this afternoon to Springfield, six miles to the east of this place.

'Sergt. Beattie died on April 14. Mr. John A. Ewan has arrived here.'

Note.—Mr. Hamilton's second reference to the death of Sergt. Beattie is the result of an inquiry addressed to him by the 'Globe.' In view of the fact that Lieut.-Colonel Otter has not reported the death of Sergt. Beattie officially, and recognizing the possibility of an error in the transmission of a cable message over nearly ten thousand miles of wire, the 'Globe,' though not doubting the accuracy of its correspondent's information, sought to relieve the painful anxiety of Sergt. Beattie's family and of his numerous friends, who have hoped against hope in the absence of an official confirmation that Mr. Hamilton's message might have been inaccurate. We regret to say that his confirmation of his first message leaves no doubt whatever of its truth. We may add that the 'Globe's' message of inquiry was filed on Thursday at ten p.m., and the reply was received on Saturday at nine p.m. Mr. Hamilton's reference to Mr. Ewan in his cable despatch shows that the second contingent, which Mr. Ewan accompanied in the interests of the 'Globe,' has arrived at Bloemfontein, and is another indication that the movement towards Pretoria is about to begin, if it has not, in fact, already commenced.

COL. McLENNAN CHOSEN.

Alexandria, April 22.—A meeting of the Conservatives of Glengarry was held here on Saturday to select a candidate for the next election to the House of Commons. Colonel R. R. McLennan, the present member, was chosen to again contest the riding.

DUKE OF ARGYLL DEAD

London, April 24.—George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, died this morning.

TWO PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS

Quebec, April 23.—The Quebec Government has appointed the Hon. Henry Aylmer sheriff of the district of St. Francis and Mr. J. E. Genest, advocate, joint prothonotary of the same district. It is said that the Ottawa Government will shortly appoint Mr. Stenson, M. P. for Richmond and Wolfe, to the vacant postmastership of Sherbrooke.

THE HON. HENRY AYLMER.

DEATH OF DR. A. F. HALEY.

Ottawa, April 23.—The death occurred at an early hour this morning of Dr. Allen F. Haley, M.P. for Hants, N.S., who has been ill at the Russell House for weeks. He had served in the Nova Scotia Legislature from 1880 to 1891 as a colleague and supporter of the Hon. W. S. Fielding.

DEATH OF MRS. WEBB.

Richmond, Que., April 23.—Mrs. Webb, wife of the late Hon. W .H. Webb, Legislative Councillor, and sheriff of the district of St. Francis, died at her residence in Upper Melbourne yesterday.

OUTRAGE AT THOROLD.

Dynamiters Attempt to Cripple the Welland Canal.

CULPRITS CAPTURED BEFORE GETTING ACROSS THE LINE.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 22.—John Nolson, 50 years of age, claiming Philadelphia as his home, and John Walsh, who says he is a resident of Washington, were arrested here shortly after nine o'clock on Saturday night by the government police, on a charge of blowing up lock 24 of the Welland canal, at Thorold, Ont. Another man, who refused to give his name or even a hint that would lead to his identity, was also arrested.

After the arrest of the three men by the Ontario police, the American police at Niagara Falls, N.Y., late last night located the abode of Nolson and Walsh on the American side at Dolphin House, Suspension Bridge, N.Y., and, making a search, found a quantity of exploding fuse concealed in their rooms. It has been further learned that Mr. Bamfield, Canadian inspector of customs, and Mr. Lewis, American customs inspector, have been shadowing the three men for a week as opium smugglers, and both officers came to the conclusion that they were a gang of crooks.

EXPLOSION WAS TERRIFIC.

Reports from Thorold say it is almost a miracle that the entire locks were not destroyed, considering the terrific explosion, which shook the ground in the vicinity and shattered hundreds of windows in the town. The damage to the gates, it is expected, will be repaired in time for the opening of navigation.

When the Ontario Government police were notified of the blowing up of the lock, Detective Mains immediately called in his men and covered the whole frontier to apprehend the dynamiters, a meagre description of whom had been gained as they were flying from the scene of the diabolical work. As the news spread on the streets people turned out in crowds in the rain to assist the police. County constables began to arrive from the townships and vicinity of the explosion on horseback and in rigs. Mayor Wilson and Constable Clarke, of Thorold, arrived about nine o'clock and reported they had passed two men on the Thorold road near Stamford, who answered the description. Detective Mains, with Officers Walsh and Constable Clarke, of Thorold, started out toward Stamford, and when they reached the west end of Bridge street, where the first concession crosses it, they saw the two men coming down the road. Concealing themselves until the men reached them, the officers pounced upon them in the dark, arresting both. Each man had a loaded revolver in his outside pocket, ready for action.

SUSPECTS CAPTURED.

Both men tallied with the description given at Thorold. They had been around the town during the week, and had been under police surveillance for two or three days as supposed crooks. At the police station they were booked as John Walsh, Washington, D.C., aged 38, smooth-faced, small-sized, and John Nolson, Philadelphia, Pa., fifty years, dark brown moustache, tall, stout, weighing 210 pounds. Both men wore stiff hats. Walsh had $35 and Nolson $11 in his possession.

The police had seen the two men in the company of a short set, smooth-faced man, who they say crossed and recrossed the steel arch bridge two or three times a day during the last three or four days, and would meet the short man at seemingly the same given point every day. After the arrest of Walsh and Nolson, the police set out at once and soon hauled in the third man, who positively refused to give his name or furnish any clue to his identity. This man arrived at the Rosli Hotel on the evening of April 12, and had supper. He returned on the evening of April 16 for supper, and has occupied a room ever since, going out two or three times every day, principally to the American side of the river. He drank a good deal, and made himself a genial fellow generally. He spent money freely, and seemed to have plenty of it. He registered at the Rosli on both occasions as Karl Dullmann, Washington, D.C.

Detective Mains feels confident he has the right men, and they were an organized gang. Dullmann he considers the leader. The men will be detained here for investigation. Walsh and Nolson are charged with blowing up the canal lock with dynamite.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION.

The general impression is that the prisoners are not Boer sympathizers, but only three of a gang of dynamiters operating probably as hirelings to cripple the Welland canal to divert the traffic of the Upper Lakes from Montreal to Buffalo. Several of the gang are still at large, and another attempt will probably be made to further destroy the canal.

Chief Young and Detective Mains placed a strong guard of deputies on the jail last night and to-day, where the three prisoners were locked up.

Mayor Slater, with two other magistrates, made a demand for a detachment of No. 1 Company of the 44th Battalion to guard and frustrate any attempt at rescue. Captain Vandersluys called out his men, and a detachment of twenty-five men in full uniforms and accoutrements, under Sergt. Fuller, were put on guard at the jail. Each man was served with ten rounds of ammunition and rifle, and are doing guard duty at the jail, parading up and down the four sides of the building with fixed bayonets. Special police deputies are guarding the three bridges, and any attempt at rescue will be promptly frustrated. Special patrols have been placed on the canal, and the Grand Trunk has a posse of men guarding their tunnel under the canal near Merritton. The greatest of excitement is prevalent on both sides of the frontier.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Toronto, April 22.—The Ontario Government has issued instructions to Chief Inspector Murray, of the Provincial Police, to go to Niagara Falls and investigate the attempt to wreck the Welland canal near Thorold. The Dominion Government, it will be remembered, was informed several months ago that the Fenians would be active on the frontier whenever spring opened and Inspector Murray, in an interview to-night, said he had no doubt that this was the first evidence of their movements. The wrecking of the canal from a military point of view would be an absurd thing unless the United States and Canada were on the point of war, when such a step would of course become important as it would keep British gunboats, and light cruisers out of Lakes Erie, Michigan, Huron and Superior, where they could do great damage. As part of a Fenian movement, however, the wrecking of the Welland canal is idiocy and malicious destruction, because Canadian troops to repel a Fenian invasion on the Niagara border would use the railways and not the canal. Inspector Murray believes that the explosion was the work of Fenians, however, who probably overestimated its effect on the public mind and the result it would have in tying up traffic.

DAMAGE IS TRIFLING.

Ottawa, April 22.—The Department of Railways and Canals to-day received a telegram from the superintendent of the Welland Canal with reference to the attempt to destroy lock No. 24, at Thorold. Mr. Thompson describes the damage as 'trifling' and does not indicate that it will interfere with the opening of navigation on April 25.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 23.—The trial of the three alleged dynamiters, Walsh, Nolan and Dullman, charged with attempting to blow up lock No. 24 of the Welland canal, at Thorold, Ont., opened this morning, before Police Magistrate Logan. After reading the charge laid against them, Mr. Logan said that it was the wish of the Crown to remand the case for one week and the remand is granted without hearing. There is no pleading.

Karl Dullman said:—'As an American citizen, I demand that the evidence against me be produced.'

Solicitor McBurney, on behalf of Walsh and Nolan, protested against being refused the privilege of consulting with his clients, and also demanded an immediate hearing for his clients, which was refused.

Mr. Crowe made a similar demand on behalf of Dullman, depicting the action on the part of the Crown towards his client as an outrage, but the request was refused by the Crown.

County Crown Attorney Cowper referred the solicitors to the Attorney General for privileges to consult with their clients.

Police Magistrate Logan remanded all three for eight days. They will be taken to the county jail at Welland this afternoon for safe keeping.

A TEST CASE.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS THE SABBATH ORSERVANCE LAW.

St. John, N.B., April 20.—The Supreme Court to-day gave judgment in a test case sustaining the consututionality of the Provincial Sunday Observance law. It is probable that a St. John Hebrew cigar dealer, will appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. The effect of the decision is to close every cigar and beer shop in St. John on Sunday.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD ILL.

London, April 21.—The 'Times' has the following special to-day:—

Pekin, April 20.—Since Good Friday Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador to China, has been confined to his bed suffering from an attack of pleurisy, coupled with pneumonia. His condition has occasioned some anxiety, but the latest doctors' reports are more favorable, his strength is well maintained, and the general improvement is satisfactory.

THE POOR PORTE.

AGAIN MAKING TROUBLE FOR ITSELF.

Constantinople, April 18.—The Porte yesterday replied to the third of the collective notes of the powers on the subject of an increase of three per cent in duty. The note announces the intention of the government to adhere to the plan of increasing the duties on account of the bad condition of Turkish finances. The ambassadors have decided to address another note to the Porte again stating the objections to such an increase without a previous understanding with the powers. The tenacity of the Porte threatens to become serious.

New York, April 18.—The United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople will be directed to inform the Sultan that this government must insist on the payment without further delay of the hundred thousand dollars indemnity for outrages on American missionaries and destruction of their property unless prompt action on the Sultan's part anticipates an ultimatum and the debt is discharged before a resort is made to drastic measures, says a Washington special to the 'Tribune.' Several courses have been urged on the president for the collection of the hundred thousand dollars indemnity which is admitted by the Sultan to be due to the American missionaries. Consideration has been given to a proposition to seize the port of Smyrna, and administer its customs revenues unless the judgment and expenses of collection are forthcoming. This course might precipitate war, through Turkey's sending some of its antiquated warships to Smyrna to resist the temporary American occupation. In that event the necessity for sending a large fleet to the Mediterranean would create alarm among the powers and disturb the delicate equilibrium now existing in Europe.

Under the circumstances it has been determined that diplomatic resources will be first exhausted with confidence that the Sultan will be brought to look upon his promises as binding and not to be broken.

THE PORTE REPLIES.

Constantinople, April 22.—The Porte has replied to the American demands stating that Turkey will compensate American missionaries, under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects.

The Porte has not yet replied to the last collective note, but the changed tone of the Ottoman officials leads to a belief that a settlement has been reached in conformity with the demands of the foreign representatives. It is now fully expected that the Porte will invite the embassies to discuss the proposed changes.

Washington, D.C., April 22.—Neither Secretary Hay nor the Turkish minister has been advised of the reported action of the Porte in replying to the American demands. In the absence of official information and of the specific conditions of the reply, officials here prefer not to discuss the matter, but express the hope that a satisfactory and amicable settlement of the differences between the two countries may be reached.

CRIME IN QUEBEC.

YELLOW JOURNALISM HELPS TO INCREASE IT.

Quebec, April 18.—The criminal assizes for this district, which opened yesterday, are the most important held here for many years. The docket is unusually heavy It includes no less than three charges of murder, which, as remarked by the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Bossé, is a state of things never before seen at any criminal term in this city. In a lengthy address to the Grand Jury, the judge pointed out the great similarity between one of these murder cases and the Cordelia Viau-Parslow case, and declared that such crimes were largely due to example and the spirit of imitation. Crime, he said, just like certain diseases, was contagious, and, in the connection, he ascribed the spread of the contagion in no slight degree to that species of modern journalism which delights in the vulgarization of vice and in pandering to the more depraved instincts of human nature by publishing even the most minute details of horrible offences and frequently going so far as to shed a certain halo of distinction around criminals by means of interviews with these outlaws of society.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, April 23.—The House of Commons resumed the discussion of the budget on Tuesday. This has practically occupied the attention of the House since and promises to continue for another week or so. On Wednesday the Premier announced that the Government has under consideration the sending of money assistance to the famine sufferers in India.

THE ANGEL OF THE 'POCKET.'

(Rev Frank E. Graeff, in 'Christian Endeavor World.')

FOUNDED ON FACT.

'Please, sir, are you the man that sends children to the country ?' inquired a timid, gentle voice as I was turning the key in the lock of the vestry door one hot day in July.

As I turned I saw standing by my side three children. The spokesman, a unique specimen of humanity, stood in the centre of the group, and appeared to be the chaperon of the party, a child in size, yet with a face and eyes whose expression and inherent intelligence carried in them the trace of years. She stood, while she spoke, holding fast by the hand each of the other children, who, while a head taller, were years her junior.

From beneath a bonnet that would have appeared premature upon a matron straggled a mass of raven-black curls, while her head, set firmly upon her stooping shoulders, carried itself with a dignity and complacency which did honor to her matron's bonnet. Her eyes sparkled with intelligence, and looked up into mine with the self-possession acquired by contact with the world, yet with the mild candor and innocence of a child.

'No, I am not the man,' I replied ; 'but perhaps I can help you find the person you are seeking.'

'Well, sir, if you will kindly help us we will be greatly obliged to you,' she answered with a voice as sweet and musical as a nightingale's.

Then and there I fell a captive to that sweet voice and those inherent, unassumed, and naturally refined manners.

She was seeking Mrs. Wisham, the representative of the 'Children's Country Week Association,' who had opened headquarters for the season in our parish building, where she received applications for the country.

'Mrs. Wisham, the person you want to see, will not be here to-day,' I said ; 'but, if you will give me your name and address, and also the names of these children with you, I will see that she receives them promptly, and she will call to see you ; for you know Mrs. Wisham personally investigates every application.'

Then with the grace of a lady at court she said, 'Kitty Casey, 17 Tin Row, and Patrick and Sarah Coogan.'

'Tin Row ?' I unintentionally exclaimed with a rising inflection. 'That's in the—' and I hesitated to proceed as I looked into her face, and observed her graceful and self-possessed manner.

'Yes, sir,' she replied, not appearing to notice my embarrassment as she completed my unfinished sentence, 'it is in "the Pocket."'

'You may expect Mrs. Wisham any day this week,' I said, as I wrote the names and address in my note-book; and then, as I opened the door and stepped into the building, Kitty and her charges, after bidding me 'Good afternoon, sir,' turned away.

'Can that child with those manners be from Tin Row ?' I questioned myself.

If there is any place more than another abandoned by decent, self-respecting people ; a place where life is darker, more hopeless, and given over to the vices of humanity ; where there is less sunshine on a bright day and more gloom on a dreary one ; where law is less respected or feared, and dissoluteness of every kind is more rampant ; where there are more children to the square yard, and childhood is less happy; where there are more votes in excess of the voters ; more drunkenness among men and women, and in consequence more sadness, more misery, and more poverty ; if there is any one spot darker than any other dark spot in all this great city, it is 'the Devil's Pocket' ; and the darkest corner of this darkest place is Tin Row.

From this 'Devil's Pocket' years ago graduated many noted desperadoes and criminals, who have left behind them the spirit of emulation implanted in the generation of to-day, and in the dark little streets the names of the law-breakers may still be heard mentioned by the gamins with awe and pride akin to reverence. These are worthy successors of those they emulate.

'The Pocket,' as it is called in its abbreviated title, lies in the hea t of that section of the city bounded by Gray's Ferry Road, Christian street, and the Schuylkill river. A labyrinth of narrow, winding streets traverse this section, whose intricate turns are most confusing to a stranger. Solidly built up with low, tumble-down, two-story houses, with here and there some tall factory building belching from still higher chimneys great volumes of smoke, it invites only the lowest classes to reside there. In the centre of the 'Pocket,' closed in on one side by the high, dark wall of a glass factory, and on the other by a row of forlorn-looking buildings covered with tin, from which the Row derives its name, is No. 17, the home of Kitty Casey.

The impression made on me by Kitty, and the report of Mrs. Wisham, led me to desire a more intimate acquaintance with Kitty and her surroundings, with the hope of interesting benevolent members of my church in a plan for improving the condition of Tin Row, and especially to help Kitty Casey. So here began an acquaintance which, while it revealed to me some of the darkest phases of our city civilization, elevated humanity in my estimation, and showed me how even the most adverse environments may sometimes be the best means for the development of most noble characters.

No. 17 had features that somewhat redeemed the dark and hopeless appearance and condition of the Row. Here Dan Casey, his wife, and Kitty lived in two rooms on the first floor ; or, at least, Dan and his wife lived there when at home. Dan was most of the time 'up' for some breach of the law, and his wife spent about six of the twelve months of the year at 'the Correction.' Between Moyamensing Prison, or the Correction, and No. 17 they itinerated. Kitty was a permanent resident, and most blessed when she was alone.

The home when Kitty was left alone was kept with scrupulous neatness. The windows were clean, floors well swept, and the scant furniture arranged to the best advantage ; while one indication of refinement of taste not met with elsewhere in the Row was a few well-cared-for and thriving plants in the only window of the front room. The cleanliness, the plants, and Kitty were the redeeming features of the Pocket.

Whence she derived her gentleness of manner and purity of character, and how she maintained them amidst such environments is a mystery. Like a pure while lily out of the mire she came, and dispensed the fragrance of her life and character among her surroundings.

The older inhabitants of the Row, when they could collect the scattered senses of their rum-befogged memories, often told me that 'she was a poor, weakly thing of a baby, born with a weak back, and never so much as set up alone till she was past six years old.'

She had a marvellous voice, untrained, to be sure, and, like a robin's, it was beautiful in its naturalness. When she sang, all Tin Row listened ; the children stopped their noisy play, or ceased their quarrelling ; the voices of scolding wives and mothers gradually hushed; while even the drunken brawls in the street would end, as the brawlers, anxious to hear, stood silent, and then quietly separated.

She was the embodiment of trtuh. Others lied and swore and stole and fought, but she never did. The hopeless inhabitants of the Pocket knew her word was always the truth. If missing articles were sought, the seekers never thought of approaching Number 17 in their search ; they would as soon have thought of questioning the honor of the parish priest or of doubting the sanctity of the church, which, while they seldom entered it, stood in their estimation as the symbol of a life beyond their sphere.

Kitty assumed the responsibility and care of the entire Row, and was indeed the angel of peace and mercy to the wretched inhabitants. The children called her 'Mother Kitty,' while the older people spoke of her as 'the angel child.' It was not an unusual thing for some miserable mother to push open the door of Number 17, and set her crying baby, hungry and dirty, upon the floor, and, without a word, turn away. This was always the announcement that the mother was off for a 'spree,' and trusted to Kitty for the care of her offspring.

Without a word of protest Kitty would assume her enforced charge ; she knew that neither protest nor reason nor appeal would avail with a woman whose very being was crying out for the drink she craved. Sometimes no fewer than five mother-abandoned babies were in her care, and the best attention they ever received was when for the time they were motherless and under the sheltering and tender care of Mother Kitty. She bathed them, washed their filthy garments, cut their tangled hair, and fed their half-starved bodies ; and, when their mothers awoke from their debauches, and maternal instincts asserted their rights, and they returned for their abandoned babies, it was sometimes necessary for Kitty to designate their children ; for they could not recognize them in their transformed and improved conditions and appearances.

'Well ! Well !' she would say as she picked up some new arrival from the floor where it lay kicking and squalling, 'and who is this ? Sure, it's Mikey Rooney who has come to pay me a visit.'

Then she filled his hungry mouth with food, and made ready for his bath. Vigorous protest from the unwilling Mikey, unaccustomed to bathing, in the way of lusty yells, and determined resistance with feet and hands, were borne patiently until the complement of the sanitary regulations of her home were complied with. Then she would sing, and who could resist that voice ? Soon the baby's head would lie over on her shoulder, the eyelids would droop, and he would be laid asleep upon Kitty's own bed.

Then sometimes some child would open the door and cry out, 'Or, Mother Kitty ! Mrs. Riley's baby's a-cryin', and it's all alone.' In response to every such appeal the baby would be taken to Number 17 and cared for.

At night Kitty was worth more than all the police in the district. Few of the officers cared to venture into the Row after darkness, for the record of their treatment by the toughs of the Pocket, who congregated there, was not to be envied, nor did they desire to have former experiences repeated. So the Row, left alone, did as it pleased. But Kitty was fearless, for she knew the roughest tough in the Pocket respected and admired her. She made her way into the midst of their drunken brawls and fearlessly separated the combatants, and ended the difficulties for a time, as she persuaded the men to go to their homes.

On winter nights she could be seen searching through the Pocket for stray residents of Tin Row, and many a drunken man and woman would have frozen to death but for her timely help. While all the Pocket knew her, and she was always ready to help any of them, yet the inhabitants of the Row were her special care, and she would not rest until the last one was safely housed from the storm and cold.

It was both pathetic and amusing to witness her preparations for sending children to the country. If one good garment could be devised out of the treasures of the Row, it was made to do service for as many as possible; it became a commop possession, Tucks and hems were put in or let out as the occasion required, and so a few dresses were made to do service for each allotment of children in succession. Likewise hats and shoes were owned by the Row, and not by individuals. Perfect fits were of no consequence; it was a question of anything whole and clean, irrespective of fit and fashion, that would cover their nakedness and present a respectable appearance.

At the bedside of the sick she was a ministering angel, The inhabitants of the Row had a dread of the hospitals, and classed them as allied with the officers of the law to enforce rules and regulations upon them which would curtail their liberties. So Kitty was called upon by all to do service as nurse, and no hand could have been more tender and no heart more sympathetic than hers as she ministered. But sometimes cases were serious, and beyond her skill and strength; and then she was forced to appeal to the hospitals, yet always against the vigorous protests of her patient.

One day old 'Granny' McGurk fell and fractured her leg, and against her piteous appeals not to be sent to 'wan of thim 'ospitals,' she was nevertheless, at the solicitude of Kitty, sent to the University Hospital. As the ambulance drove away, she could be heard wailing with pain and fright, 'It's mesilf as'll be kilt dead ontirely whin I comes back to yees.'

Once a week Kitty was a faithful visitor at the hospital, and Granny was as loud in her praises of her treatment as she had been in dread of going; yet she was anxiously looking forward to the time when she might return to her friends in the Row. Finally Kitty was informed that Granny would be allowed to return to her home on the following Tuesday.

Then the Row became a busy place; Kitty went from door to door, and announced the coming of Granny, and also that she would be given a reception. The children were gathered at No. 17, and rehearsed, under the direction of Kitty, 'America,' until they really did justice to her training.

Never before had the Row presented such an appearance as on that Tuesday morning, as it made ready for the homecoming of Granny. Windows were cleaned, steps and floors scrubbed, and even the street received its share of attention. until there was a complete transformation. Granny's room was overhauled, and thoroughly cleaned; a flag waved over the front door, and a geranium with two scarlet clusters of blooms stood in the window. On a box in one corner of the room were displayed the tokens of esteem from her admiring friends and neighbors. A cracked plate, a half-used spool of cotton, a few sticks of kindling-wood, a bucket of coal, a loaf of bread, a package of tea, and a pound of sugar were among the donations,

The children gathered and waited anxiously about the door, and when Granny, leaning on Kitty's arm, appeared around the corner, the Row rang with the strains of 'America,' assuring her of a welcome home.

The special feature of the reception was the refreshments, a surprise to all but Kitty, who, as soon as Granny was comfortably seated, and while she was receiving the congratulations of her escape alive from the hospital, despatched Jimmy Buckley for a nickle's worth of ice-cream ,which he ran four blocks to obtain. Exclamacions of delight were heard as Granny enjoyed her feast, and the children with watering mouths longingly beheld the unobtainable luxury slowly disappear. The reception was the event of the Pocket long remembered, and often referred to in after days.

Shortly after the reception Dan Casey, who had been 'up' for some months, again appeared at No. 17, and it was soon turned into a 'speak-easy,' and became the rendezvous for all the toughs in the Pocket, At no time could his appearance have been more unpropitious for the peace of the district. He was a leading spirit and a disturbing influence; and, when Moore & Company, heard that he had returned, they knew that the pending strike of their 'hands,' in opposition to a reduction of five percent in the wages, would not be settled without great difficulty, if settled at all.

The 'hands' did strike, and, inflamed by drink, and urged on by Dan Casey, and reinforced by the Pocket's worst element, they were ready for anything lawless. They cried out for bread, and heaped curses upon the capitalists, who, they said, were robbing them and their families of food. They held mass-meetings, and were loud in their complaints against 'starvation wages,' but never stopped to reason that the low groggeries and speak-easies were the causes of their miseries and poverty, and that their wives and children were hungry at home because fathers spent their hard-earned wages at the saloons.

The strike reached its culmination in a riot on Saturday afternoon, when a mass-meeting was held on a wharf in front of Moore & Company's large glass-factory. Bulletins had been posted that morning announcing that the firm would fill the places of the strikers with other hands unless they returned to work on Monday morning. These bulletins and Dan Casey, stirred the Pocket to madness, and soon the factory was confronted by a wild, threatening, wicked mob.

A rioting mob anywhere is bad and heedless and dangerous, but in the Devil's Pocket such a mob is devilish and equal to anything lawless.

The bulletins were torn down and trampled under foot; stones and bricks were hurled through the windows; and the angry mob cried; 'Down with the rich!' 'Death to the oppressors of the poor!' and in an evil moment some one in that crowd cried, 'Fire the building!'

'Yes! Yes!' was echoed by a hundred voices. 'We won't work for starvation wages, and no one else shall.'

Then it seemed that hell itself had broken loose; the mob was a frenzied mass of demons bent on destruction. Hardly ten imnutes elapsed, when about the doors and windows in front of the factory was heaped a great pile of lumber which unfortunately was within easy reach upon the wharf.

Dan Casey's hand was about to apply the match to carry out the evil design of the rum-inflamed mob that he had been instrumental in exciting to violence,when out in the crowd,not far away was heard a voice, first weak and trembling, then increasing in strength as confidence was gained. Every man knew that voice, and that afternoon as it trembled in its anxiety, and then rose sweetly upon the air, it seemed to bear the burden of a pleading soul. The rioters listened, and then the threats ceased, and Dan Casey's hand stayed as he heard Kitty sirging—

'Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high.'

Singing she made her way through the crowd that parted to let her pass to her father, and with his hand in hers she led him away, pausing only long enough to say, 'Friends, for my sake, don't do any harm.'

The riot ceased, but some one out in that mob, unsatisfied and unsubdued, cried out, 'I'll have one more shot at the factory,' and hurled half of a brick toward the building. It fell short of its mark, but it struck—struck Kitty, and felled her to the ground.

The following evening, as I was resting and quietly meditating in my study after a full Sabbath's work, a vigorous pull at the bell hurried me to the door, where I was confronted by a man with a face as pale as death, who tremblingly said, 'Come right away, sir, please ; she's a-dyin'.'

'Dying ? Who is dying ?' I asked.

'Me little girl, sir,' he replied.

'But whom do you mean ?' I continued, for the man was a stranger to me.

'Kitty Casey, sir, and she's askin' for you,' he replied in a voice trembling with suppressed emotion.

'I will come at once,' I said, and hurried to get ready, all the time wondering what had happened, for I had not heard of the preceding day's doing in the Pocket.

All Tin Row was astir—but quietness prevailed—and stood in a group about the door of No. 17, subdued and serious, while many were weeping.

'There's the minister !' whispered one of the women, and the crowd parted to let me pass into the house.

On the bed lay Kitty, white and frail, looking like a lily scorched by the sun. A deep gash across her forehead showed where she had received the blow during the riot.

As I touched her thin hand and spoke her name, her eyes slowly opened, and with a faint smile as she recognizedme, she said softly : 'I've been waiting for you. Call them in now.' Into the room thronged her weeping and grief-burdened friends.

'Won't you pray, please ?' she asked faintly.

Sobbing as if their hearts would break, men and women knelt on the floor about her bed as I prayed.

When we arose from our knees, she said very quietly and faintly, for her strength seemed nearly gone : 'I'm sorry for you all, for I don't know who will look after you now. If you would only let the drink alone—you would—' but her eyes closed wearily, and we thought her life was gone.

In the hush of that moment the sobbing of the men and women ceased as they gazed on her sweet, pale face, and Dan Casey's soul seemed to pour out from its very depths the anguish he felt as he sank upon his knees by her side, and cried out, 'O God, let her live, and I'll be a better man.'

To us it seemed that God took him at his word. The rocovery was slow, and at times exceedingly doubtful ; but Dan Casey and his wife, thoroughly sobered and aroused to an intensity of action by the love they bore for their child, nursed her back to strength and health. Their love, clouded and buried under the indifference caused by their drinking habits, asserted itself in a devotion that was unselfish and sacrificing ; so God and love triumphed.

Best of all, with the return of strength to Kitty, the better natures of her parents continued to triumph over their former evil habits, and Dan Casey's former 'speak-easy' became the centre from which radiated helpfulness and cheerfulness and blessedness to the inhabitants of the Pocket. Dan Casey kept the vow he made to his God.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A LOST MOTHER.

(Ella Beecher Gittings, in 'Sunday-school Times.')

It is no uncommon thing for policemen to find lost children upon the streets, and to restore them to their homes, but here is an interesting story of a Colorado Springs officer, who had the pleasure of restoring a lost mother to her family.

One morning, as the policeman was sitting on a box in front of a drug-store, he was startled by seeing a strange-looking animal crawling up his trowsers' leg. With a quick motion of the hand, he caught it by the tail. At first he thought it was a rat. But it was unlike any rat or mouse he had ever seen. Plainly it was neither squirrel nor gopher, nor could he think of any animal known to him to which he could liken it He took it to police headquarters, where it was kept on exhibition for a time, but no one—not even a learned college professor who chanced that way—could give it a name.

At length, as one of the officers was passing a fruit store, he saw in a small glass show-case a nest of seven baby animals exactly like the one at the police station. The fruit dealer told him that they had been found in a bunch of bananas just received from South America. Returning at once to headquarters, he fetched the animal imprisoned there, and placed it in the show-case with the babies. They at once ran up to it, and showed by unmistakable signs of joy that they had found a lost mother.

Finally, there appeared a 'wise man,' who said that they were South American mice, otherwise known as kangaroo rats. In shape and general appearance they resemble a kangaroo, but have feet like the hands of a monkey, having a thumb distinct from the fingers or toes, and, like the monkeys, they hang by their long tails. Having satisfied their hunger, the little ones went to sleep with their tails coiled around the tail of their mother, which she had turned over her back.

The officer declares that, when he first discovered the strange animal crawling up his leg, there was an appeal for help in its eyes—the look of a stranger in trouble in a strange land !

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11—Herbs, Savory.
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13—Lettuce, Nonpareil (Cabbage).
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15—Musk Melon, Extra Early.
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18—Onion, Yellow Globe, Danvers.
19—Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
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Couldn't Cure an Ottawa Man of Pain in the Back.

Doan's Kidney Pills, though, fixed him up all right.

Mr. Samuel Boston, whose address is 262 Preston street, Ottawa, like many another person, tried plasters to cure himself of severe pain in the back.

He soon found out, though, that pain in the back was a symptom of kidney complaint, and that all the plasters and external applications could avail nothing. As soon as he started taking Doan's Kidney Pills he got relief, and is now perfectly well.

Here is the statement of his case :—'I have been troubled for some time with a severe pain in my back which was so bad that when I sat or lay down I could only get up with the greatest difficulty. I tried all sorts of plasters but they did me no good. Then I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had finished it I got great relief. I continued the use of the pills for a time and now I am free from pain and ache. There is some pleasure in life now since Doan's Pills cured me.'

Doan's Kidney Pills are indicated as a prompt and positive cure for backache, lame or weak back, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, swelling of the feet and ankles, puffiness under the eyes, loss of memory, specks floating before the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, urinary troubles, kidney weakness of children and old people, and all diseases or disorders of the kidneys and urinary organs.

Price 50c a box, or by mail. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Remember the name, Doan's, and refuse all others.

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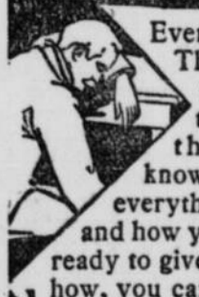

Ever have them? Then we can't tell you anything about them. You know how dark everything looks and how you are about ready to give up. Somehow, you can't throw off the terrible depression.

Are things really so blue? Isn't it your nerves, after all? That's where the trouble is. Your nerves are being poisoned from the impurities in your blood.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

purifies the blood and gives power and stability to the nerves. It makes health and strength, activity and cheerfulness.

This is what "Ayer's" will do for you. It's the oldest Sarsaparilla in the land, the kind that was old before other Sarsaparillas were known.

This also accounts for the saying, "One bottle of Ayer's is worth three bottles of the ordinary kind."

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If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address,
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To those who have not taken the 'Daily Witness,' it will be sent on trial for six months for one dollar. Tell your friends about this. This rate must be regarded strictly as a trial rate.

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Many a Lover Has

turned with disgust from an otherwise lovable girl with an offensive breath.

Nothing so easily disturbs the delicate balance of love. A refined girl turns away from a young man with a disgusting breath. I

know nothing more difficult to endure than a bad breath in another. The strangest fact about it is that the person who has it is not aware of it. Foul breath is caused by bad digestion.

My friends, you who suffer from indigestion, just realize what your condition is. Your food ferments and decays, filling you up with impurities and noxious gases, which hasten forward age and decay. Any practised eye recognizes your condition by your dull eyes, with their yellowed whites, your muddy skin and pimples, unwholesome lips and fetid breath. Try Karl's Clover Root Tea, and see if you will not feel new life surging in your veins! Your eyes will brighten, the whites clearing up and the iris sparkling; your headache and your pimples disappear—and why! Because you are all clean within!

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LITERARY REVIEW.

MORE FRENCH-CANADIAN TALES.

Another little book of French-Canadian stories has come to hand, these being by Mr. G. M. Fairchild, of Cap Rouge. Those who have already enjoyed these stories as they appeared in different magazines will be glad to see them in a more permanent form, for some of them are strikingly humorous. 'A Ridiculous Courtship' (Donnelley & Sons Company, Chicago) tells how Ursule promised to marry Praxade, a comparatively rich man, but finally got her former admirer, Joe to go with her to the curé and ask him to alter the bans. Of the other stories, two are pathetic, 'The return of little Papita,' and 'The tragedy of Anse aux Canards.' The others are amusing, one being almost a counterpart of the first story in the book, but funnier still. In this 'Gandiose, a young lover, chooses a wedding outfit for his lass, who scorns his choice of a hat and costume, and sends him away. He soothes his wounded vanity by getting another fair maid to admire the clothes.

When the house had been securely shut against the storm, Liza turned to Gandiose, who was silently pulling away at his cigar in a corner, and said:

'So you are not going again to Terre Blanche?'

'No, never,' replied Gandiose, in the voice of a martyr. 'I've been invited to stay away. My outfit was not fit to dress a scarecrow with. Madame Aigral, I call upon you and Liza to judge whether such is the case,' added he, in a passion, getting up, and opening the hand-box and lifting out the much despised hat.

Both women uttered a delighted 'How beautiful!'

'Liza, you will put it on,' said Gandiose.

And Liza, nothing loath, stood before the little looking glass, and arranged it in the most becoming manner. When she turned, a laughing face to her mother and Gandiose, they were both filled with admiration.

'Hein!' exclaimed Gandiose, exultingly, 'does Liza look like a scarecrow, Madame?'

'She looks like an angel,' replied Madame.

'Ah, Madame, you could better judge if Liza would also put on the dress and cape,' said the now proud Gandiose.

'You hear what Gandiose says, Liza; you will put on the dress and cape.'

When the girl returned to the room a few moments later, attired in the finery intended for another, she herself was pleased with her own appearance, and the heightened color, and the sparkle in her black eyes lent an added charm to the ensemble.

Gandiose was in an ecstasy of delight, and readily assented to Madame's invitation that he should take tea with them. He lighted his pipe now, and followed every movement of the girl with devouring eyes, as she glided about the room, getting ready the meal. When Madame, about nine, retired for her devotions, Gandiose settled himself in the 'settle' beside Liza.

'So you like the outfit?' said he.

'I think it's lovely,' answered Liza, honestly.

'And it is so becoming to you,' said Gandiose, edging closer to the girl. 'Say, Liza, will you take the outfit and me with it?'

'Mamma,' called the girl, 'Gandiose asks me if I will take the outfit and him with it? What shall I say?'

'What will you say?' queried Madame, appearing at the room door, rosary in hand. 'Why,' with great decision, 'you will say "yes," and not disturb me again at my prayers.'

MR. MOODY.

'The Life and Work of Dwight L. Moody,' by J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D., is a handsome book for the parlor table, its cover being adorned with a very nice photograph of Mr. Moody, taken out of doors in summer. It has more than five hundred pages and gives much information about Mr. Moody's life and work, his successes and his helpers, his views and the institutions he founded. The form and arrangement of the book are distinctly popular, and will appeal to those who want a popular biography of the popular preacher. It does not, however, give much that has not already been published in some other form. A biography authorized by Mr. Moody's family is still to appear. Three of Mr. Moody's characteristic sermons are included in this book. The following statement gives perhaps a clue to the power of his preaching:

Years ago Harry Moorehouse, the English Bible Reader, said to him, while visiting his church in Chicago: 'If you will stop preaching your own words, and preach God's Word, you will make yourself a great power for good.' This prophecy made a deep impression on Mr. Moody's mind, and from that day he devoted himself to the study of the Bible as he had never done before. He had been accustomed to draw his sermons from the experiences of Christians and the life of the streets, now he began to follow the counsel of his friend, and preach the Word.

The first series of sermons on characters of the Bible was preached during the summer before the Chicago fire, and at once attracted great attention. He also began to compare scripture with scripture. 'If I don't understand a text,' said his friend, Moorehouse, 'I ask another text to explain it, and then, if it is too hard for me, I take it to the Lord, and ask him to explain it for me.' This method Mr. Moody adopted, and this was one of the secrets of his power. He was mighty in the scriptures, and spoke as with authority from God.

(John C. Winston & Co., Philadelphia, $2.00.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOL METHODS.

'A Manual of Sunday-school Methods,' by Addison Pinneo Foster, D.D., treats partly of the organization and functions of the Sunday-school as a whole, and partly of the duties and privileges of class-teachers. This is an interesting book for teachers, but more especially for superintendents. On the subject so frequently an anxious one of music in the Sunday-school, Dr. Foster writes as follows:—

The aim of music in the Sunday school must ever be worshipful, and to this end music must be carefully guarded, lest it be degraded, and put to some less worthy use. Music is the language of emotion; it speaks for the heart. If properly used in the school, it arouses feeling, and places the soul in tune with the purposes of the hour. If wisely selected, it will deepen the impression of the lesson, and clinch, by stirring the heart, the convictions produced. . . . . There is danger that in avoiding the cheap and tawdry music so common in these days, we go to the other extreme, and seek music that is severely classical and difficult. In such a case we allow our music to speak in an unknown tongue. It is as easy to sing over the hearts, as to speak over the heads of the young. Too difficult music in the Sunday school defeats its purpose; it expresses nothing to the untrained mind.

A REVERIE.

'Christus Victor: A Student's Reverie,' by Henry Nehemiah Dodge (Putnam's), is a meditation in verse touching the destiny of the human race. After considering the many difficulties in the way of such a belief, the student comes to the conclusion that all mankind will be finally redeemed. There is a good deal of real poetry and passion in the work—

Ye winds of heaven, your wings are faint,
With bearing cries of the oppressed;
The ages weary of the plaint,
Ah, who will hear and give them rest?

Oh, mother Earth, dost thou not feel,
The ears that rain-like on thee fall?
Hast thou no balm these hearts to heal,
Canst thou not hear them vainly call?

Forgotten of their fellow-men,
They find no helper in their need;
Their life a waste, their home a den,
Victims of tyranny and greed.

They languish weary and forlorn,
In penury and sore distress;
They curse the day that they were born,
Such fears appal, such woes oppress.

The prevailing sentiment is deeply religious. The book is very handsomely bound.

HOME NURSING.

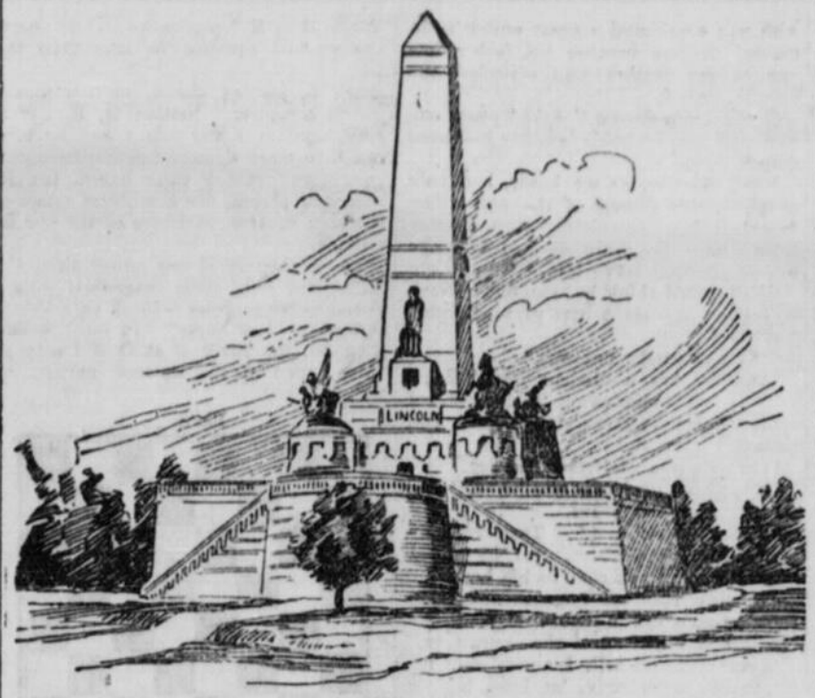
'Home Nursing,' by Eveleen Harrison (Macmillans), is a handy book telling of the modern scientific methods in caring for the sick. It tells many practical truths worth the knowing, some even contradicting old-time rules about the too frequent recurrence of meals; there are constitutions requiring food more often than others on account of greater rapidity in the action of the digestive organs. Some need food before retiring at night, as they would otherwise be awakened early through actual hunger. A great drawback to the possible usefulness of this manual is the freedom with which whiskey is recommended among other restoratives and stimulants. Some warnings are given as to not giving alcoholic stimulants to patients recovering from fever without the doctor's order, and not giving brandy to a child suffering from shock, but the recipes for invalid foods include many that have whiskey or brandy added to the nourishing ingredients, and this adds to the dangers of life by encouraging the careless use of such medicaments altogether too common among the ignorant part of our population.

ARTISTIC.

The twenty-second volume of the 'Canadian Horticulturist,' consisting of the twelve monthly numbers issued in 1899, has now made its appearance in book form, strongly bound and beautifully gilded. The whole make-up of the book—which contains five hundred and twelve pages and weighs over forty-eight ounces—is in first-class style and reflects great credit upon the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Ontario, by whom it is published. It should find a place in the library of every progressive Canadian horticulturist, being ornamental as well as useful.

The proprietors of the 'Farmers' Advocate' have issued a very handsome picture of twelve first prize cattle of the well known shorthorn breed, nine bulls and three cows, which at once represents a near approach to perfection in both the engraver's and the breeder's art. This beautiful picture is called 'Canada's Ideal,' and so far as the shorthorn breed of cattle is concerned, it well merits the name. But it is probable that there will be considerable difference of opinion among the Canadian owners of pure-bred cattle as to whether the breed of shorthorn cattle can justly claim to be the ideal cattle of Canada.

Judging by the numbers shown at the leading Canadian exhibitions, the Ayrshire cattle seem to come nearer to the ideal of most Canadians. Had this handsome picture, instead of representing only the best specimens of native shorthorn cattle, been diversified by the likeness of choice animals from all the leading breeds of beef cattle it would prove more attractive as well as more instructive to the ordinary cattleman, as he would have a chance to compare the points of special merit in each of the beef-producing breeds.



DESIGN FOR THE NEW LINCOLN MONUMENT IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

The new monument which is about to be erected at Springfield, Ill., to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President of the United States, will be a duplicate of the old one, except that it will be fifteen feet higher. Work on the last monument was commenced in 1869, and the last group of statuary was put up in 1883. It had been erected at a cost of $215,000. For several years the old monument has steadily fallen into decay. Soon after it was finished the base of the knoll on which it rested began to shift. Gaping seams appeared in the masonry, and the monument, which was one of the finest in the country, has long been in danger of total collapse. Recently enough money was appropriated by the State Legislature to raze the old structure and rebuild it on a foundation which goes down thirty-five feet to bed rock. This last removal of Lincoln's remains was made necessary on account of the rebuilding of the monument. The metallic casket now rests in a crude wooden box in a temporary vault in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

When the casket was taken thence a few days ago it marked the eleventh removal of the President's remains between the time that the same were taken from Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865, to the White House, and the time of this last removal to a temporary vault. A description of the old monument is, with the exception of the above-noted differences in height, that of the new.

The tomb proper was in the north end of the monument. Six crypts were arranged side by side when the five members of the Lincoln family who have already died were originally placed. In the centre crypt were the remains of Lincoln. On the end of this casket, now that it has been exposed to view, may be seen in a semi-circle his immortal words, 'With malice toward none; with charity for all.' On the left of this crypt were the remains of his wife, and on the right, side by side, his three sons.

At the south end of the base of the monument was memorial hall. Here was a bust of Lincoln, a cast of his right hand, with which he wrote the emancipation proclamation, one of the old chairs from his law office, surveying instruments which he used in early life in the regions round about Springfield, the powder horn worn by his grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, during the revolutionary war as a soldier from Virginia, and a variety of other valuable relics. From four groups of statuary forming a square rose a plain granite shaft a hundred feet high. The statue of Lincoln stood on a shaft thirty-five feet from the ground.

On election night in 1876 an attempt was made by two men to steal the body from the crypt, but the custodian of the monument, being forewarned, easily frustrated the design of the miscreants.

[For the 'Witness.'

ROBERTS.

Like all whose thoughts these perilous times engage,
I cast my eyes adown the printed page,
And, with a deepening thrill of pride, I read
How Roberts planned, and how his legions bled.
How through the captured town brave Roberts rode,
Like some proud king his charger he bestrode.
Like Roman conqueror he, save that his way
Recalls no history of a tyrant's sway.
No pale and gory captives round him kneel,
Nor dusty slaves faint at his chariot wheel;
The cheering thousands only in him scan
The wise and kindly Christian gentleman.
Far o'er the seas he knows the news will go.
The land he loves, the Queen he honors so,
Will share his triumph, and—more tender, dear
And cherished—others will the tidings hear
With pulsing hearts; yet, in a scene like this,
There is a form his craving eye will miss!
A lithe young form, well trained to warrior's art,
That from a hero learned a hero's part.
Ah, stricken sire! one shadow dims the ray
Of glory that now hovers o'er thy way;
Nor in Fame's toxic cup can'st thou forget;
A bitter drop invades its sweetness yet.
How heavy in the scale 'gainst honors won
Will weigh the passing of thine only son!
This to myself I told, (for well I know
That woe, though well sustained, is ever—woe),
And felt a kindred pang to that which smote
The father's heart beneath the general's coat.

M. J. WELLS.

GENERAL JOUBERT.

(Died March, 27, 1900.)

With those that bred, with those that loosed the strife
He had no part whose hands were clean of gain;
But, subtle, strong and stubborn, gave his life
To a lost cause and knew the gift was vain.

Later shall rise a people, sane and great,
Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one,
Telling old battles over without hate—
Noblest his name shall pass from sire to son.

He shall not meet the onsweep of our van
In the doomed city when we close the score;
Yet o'er his grave—his grave that holds a man—
Our deep-tongued guns shall answer his once more.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

MEN OF THE NORTH.

ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE STRATHCONA HORSE AT CAPE TOWN.

Conquering nations all come from the north,
Fighters and lovers they ever go forth.
On sea or on land of them it is said—
Odin and Thor are not sleeping or dead.
Give them a welcome befitting the brave—
Sons of the Empire from over the wave.
Blue-eyed, tawny-bearded, broad-shouldered, tall;
Here come the Northmen to answer the call.
Who can deny them?
Who dare defy them?
Men of the North! You are welcome to all.

With strong engine stroke and white wings outspread,
Over the ocean in khaki and red,
From ends of the earth they come, as of yore,
Strong as their fathers they spring to the shore.
Warriors welcome from over the sea
Sons of the Empire, peerless and free.
Blue-eyed, tawny-bearded, broad-shouldered, tall;
Here come the Northmen to answer the call.
Who can deny them?
Who dare defy them?
Men of the North! You are welcome to all.

Not in defiance, because they are strong,—
For freedom and justice—right over wrong;
To show in the face of an envious world
That Britons are one when their flag is unfurled.
They come not for conquest, but boldly to save—
Canadian Northmen from over the wave.
Blue-eyed, tawny-bearded, broad-shouldered, tall;
Here come the Northmen to answer the call.
Who can deny them?
Who dare defy them?
Men of the North! You are welcome to all.

CARROLL RYAN.

Montreal, April 11, 1900.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE.

The Great Lakes Influence on Weather Conditions in Southern Ontario.

Variable Nature of Climate in Lake Region the cause of Kidney Disease—Mrs. R. Fitzsimmons, of Nelson, Halton Co., cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Burlington, April 20.—The County of Halton, at the head of Lake Ontario, is not the least fruitful field for Dodd's Kidney Pills in the Upper Province. It has its share of Kidney Disease like every other district in the north half of this continent. No village, town or city in the northern zones has ever escaped. Climate is the principal cause of Kidney Disease, though of course there are various causes.

In Ontario Kidney Disease in its many forms is the most common ailment, and the commonest cause of Kidney Disease in this province is the variable nature of the climate. These two facts probably explain the case of Mrs. R. Fitzsimmons of this place, Halton County being under the trying weather conditions governed by the Great Lakes. Mrs. Fitzsimmons tells of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'Some time ago I got a very bad pain in my side. It was that bad at times I was hardly able to walk, and nothing that I took seemed to do me any good. As it seemed to be getting worse, I thought I would try your Pills, and before I had used one box I began to feel better. By the time I had used two boxes the pain all left me, and I felt better than I have for over a year. I tell all my friends of the good Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me.'

FRUIT GROWERS!

The best Spray for trees is a solution made with

GILLETT'S LYE.

If interested write us for particulars.

Gillett's Chemical Works

TORONTO, ONT.

CADBURY'S

COCOA,

ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST

NO CHEMICALS USED.

Wholesale Agents for Canada,

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

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Lady—'Yes, Hope and Charity is right. But what is the first thing we all need to make us happy?'

Small Girl—'Usbands, Miss.'—'Punch.'

A MIGHTIER TRIBE.

(The Los Angeles 'Times.')

Once upon a time the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N.Y., brother to Henry Ward Beecher, got into some sort of a quarrel with a man named Smith down at Cohoes. Thomas K. Beecher wrote the presumptuous man a defiant little note, saying curtly:

'Do you want to get into a quarrel with the Beecher family?'

And the man wrote back with a snarl:

'Do you want to fight with the Smith family?'

And no Beecher could stand that. Thomas K. laughed and hastened to make terms.

A wealthy man was once exhibiting proudly to a younger acquaintance a table which he had bought. He said it was 500 years old. 'That is nothing,' remarked his young visitor. 'I had in my possession a table which is more than 3000 years old.' 'Three thousand years old!' said the host. 'That was impossible. Where was it made?' 'Probably in India.' 'In India. What kind of a table is it?' 'The multiplication table!' —'Tit-Bits.'

A NATURAL INFERENCE.

A teacher of music in one of the public schools of the South desired to impress the pupils with the meaning of the signs 'f' and 'ff' in a song they were about to sing. After explaining that 'f' meant forte, he said: 'Now, children, if 'f' means forte, what does "ff" mean?'

Silence reigned for a moment, and then he was astonished to hear a bright little fellow shout:

'Eighty.'—'New Lippincott.'

WHO IS IT?

Here is a laughable illustration of how anger causes a man to make himself ridiculous. Banker Rosenthal directed his bookkeeper to address a sharp letter to Baron Y—who had promised several times to pay what he owed, and had as often neglected to do so. When the letter was written, it did not please Banker Rosenthal, who is very excitable, and he angrily penned the following.

'Dear Baron Y——,—Who was it that promised to pay on the first of January? You, my dear Baron, you are the man. Who was it that promised to settle on the first of March? You, my dear Baron. Who was it that didn't settle on the first of March? You, my dear Baron. Who is it, then, who has broken his word twice, and is an unmitigated scundrel?

'Your obedient servant,
'MOSES ROSENTHAL.

A NEW TRADE.

Citizen—See here, I'll give you a dime, but I believe you asked me for money only yesterday. Why don't you learn some good business?

Able Bodied Beggar—I have learned one, sir. I'm a retoucher.—'Life.'

JUST THINK!

He—You don't mean to tell me you are going to marry that old bald-headed professor?

She—He is rather bald; but think how many young men of to-day are bald on the inside of their heads!

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

SO HE DID.

'The doctor said he'd put me on my feet again in two weeks.'

'Well, didn't he do it?'

'He did, indeed. I had to sell my horse and carriage to pay his bill.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.

Dr. Fell.

A STORY OF SCHOOL LIFE, DEDICATED TO F. C. S., WHO IS A MONTREAL SCHOOLBOY.

II.

As the boys poured out into the hall and seized their caps another subject of interest entered into all minds as somebody shouted, 'I wonder if he's come?'

A small boarder, hurrying by on some message, was seized and interrogated. But he knew nothing beyond the fact that the new master was going to sleep in the 'Green Room,' off the 'Green Passage.'

'Run up and see if he is there, Sammy,' urged one of the fellows.

'You know we're not allowed to go on that side of the house any more than you day chaps,' said the youngster, 'and if you fellows don't let me go at once you'll be having Lowell on top of you. He's waiting for the message.'

Some one gave Sammy a not overgentle shove and he went speeding on his way.

Gray, however, had got an idea from the incident. He knew Hartley was not by nature of a daring disposition and preferred not to get into trouble unnecessarily with the authorities. Still, rather than appear a coward in the eyes of his fellows, he would hazard a forbidden deed.

Now descending into the hall where the schoolboys hung their coats and hats was a winding staircase, up which the boys were strictly forbidden to go, as it led to no part of the house with which they were concerned. At the head of the staircase was a small landing on to which opened the room occupied by Mr. Lowell. Directly facing the head of the staircase was a long and somewhat dark passage which gave access to the main part of the house where the dormitories were situated and which was approached by another staircase called the 'big' staircase and used by the boarders. On to the passage—known as the 'green' passage from the tinting of its walls—opened a room which for the same reason was called the 'green' room. This was the one Sammy had referred to as prepared for the new master.

Now to ascend the masters' staircase, as it was called, run through the passage and make a pencil dot on the door of the 'green room' and then rush back and down the staircase without being caught had come, in the course of time, to be considered by the Waverley boys an act the successful accomplishment of which only entitled a new boy to call himself a true son of Waverley. The boys spoke of it as 'making the flight,' and regularly at the beginning of every new session a committee was appointed from the fourth and third forms whose duty it should be to arrange the details, such as day and hour, for the 'flights' of each new boy respectively. Should a boy be caught, as occasionally happened, he was expected to make the flight again and again until he should not be caught. The excitement occasioned by seeing their new schoolmate vanish up the winding stairs and then waiting in breathless suspense for his reappearance at the end of a minute or two or perhaps of his failure to return never palled on the waiting crowd of boys below, and generation after generation of Waverley scholars still continued the custom.

Apart from the regular 'flights' at the beginning of each session an old boy would be occasionally dared by two or three companions to make 'the flight.' Of course, as his honor would be at stake he rarely failed to comply.

Gray's words, shouted at the top of his voice, revealed his plan.

'Say, you fellows, let one of us make a flight and see if he's come and what he's like, and report to the others. I vote we ask Hartley; he's so smart at describing the look of any one, even if he only sees him for a minute.'

None of the boys were particularly anxious to risk being caught and kept in the very first day of the resumption of school duties, and so every one except Hartley experienced a sense of relief to find that he had not been named. Hartley, poor fellow, was unconscious of the true motive that had prompted Gray's proposal, and he swallowed the supposed compliment to his descriptive powers. He waited for the comments of his companions. 'Yes, we must find out if he's here before we go home, and we'd like to know what he's like, too; and Hartley can take in a person quickest of any of us,' said one.

'And after all, there isn't much danger, Hartley,' said another. 'Mr. Lowell must have gone out with the boarders, and even if the new master caught a sight of you, he would not know the rule and he'd think what a pretty little stray boarder you were.'

'Oh, I'm not afraid, you needn't think,' said Hartley. 'But I don't see how I'm to know even if he has arrived. The door is likely to be shut and I can't very well open it and poke my head in.'

'Oh, well, if you're afraid, I wouldn't mind offering to go,' said Gray, 'though I'm an idiot you know at remembering anything to tell about.'

'Oh, Hartley is the one to go,' shouted a dozen voices, drowning Hartley's protest that he didn't know the name of fear.

'There's sure to be trunks around if he's come, and if he's not the door will be open airing the room,' said Gray.

On the suggestion of some boy that they would have to be quick or someone would be coming to send them all home, they drew near to the foot of the stairs.

'Now, silence,' said Gray, 'let's listen.'

This was the invariable preliminary to 'a flight.' The boys stood motionless. Not a sound was to be heard.

'The probability is there is no enemy near,' said Gray at length, breaking silence. 'Now Bedeker, you are one of 'the flight' committee, you can do the counting.'

Not a sign escaped the red-cheeked, blue-eyed Hartley to show that his heart was far away from the contemplated 'flight.' He advanced closer to the stair-

AWAY SPRANG HARTLEY.

case, putting his right foot on the lowest step, as was the custom, and waited for the word.

'Now then, at the word "three" you go,' said Bedeker. 'Are you ready. One, two—three.'

Away sprang Hartley; up, up, out of their sight. He reached the landing, looked down the passage and saw—just entering the 'green room' a man's figure. The face was turned towards the end of the passage opposite to Hartley.

The new master had come then! He was tall, dark hair, brown ulster. So much flashed through Hartley's mind ere he turned and fled down the staircase, fearful that the head should be quickly turned his way and he be caught. For the force of the old habit was too strong to allow him to remember his schoolfellow's reminder that a new master wouldn't know the rules and would hardly report a boy immediately on his arrival.

'He's come,' said Hartley, breathlessly, before he was half way down the staircase. There was a long drawn 'Oh' on the part of the boys. Then, 'what he's like,' assailed Hartley on all sides.

For the moment Hartley was staggered. But he could not lose his reputation for being able to describe a man after a glance, and a happy inspiration came to him.

'Oh, he's a sort of Dr. Fell, I think.'

'Dr. Fell!' said some of the boys in an awe-struck whisper, recalling Mr. Lowell's definition, and at the same time marvelling blindly at Hartley's wonderful 'descriptive powers.'

'Kind of a mean look, has he?' asked Bedeker at length.

'Oh, well, I don't know about mean,' said Hartley; 'more queer than mean.'

'Queer!' echoed half a dozen boys.

'I wonder if he's insane; some of those great scholars are, you know,' said Perry, who was considered a great authority in mental matters because his father was one of the doctors who attended the lunatic asylum.

'Is he clean-shaven?' asked some one else after the probable insanity had been gulped down.

Now, Hartley, as we know, had only caught a side glimpse of the man whose face had been completely turned away from him. So again he had to make his imagination serve him.

'Well, you'd think he was, but he really isn't. He has a sort of moustache, I'm sure.'

This was surely uncanny!

'And he has a Roman nose, hasn't he?' asked some one; 'those sort of mad, scholarly fellows always have, you know.'

'Yes, oh, yes,' faltered Hartley.

'What kind of clothes had he on?' was the next question heard.

'Oh!—a frock coat.' Then Hartley remembered the ulster, and he added hurriedly, 'A frock coat to his heels.'

Probably half the boys then saw in their mind's eye a figure clothed like the typical Irishman of the caricatures.

'Very thin and tall, I guess,' said little Smith, reflectively, 'at least that is what I should think Dr. Fell was like. Eh, Hartley?'

'Oh, yes,' said Hartley, desperately; 'sort of lanky and obese.'

The one or two boys who might have known that 'lanky' and 'obese' could hardly describe the same person would not think at such a moment of interrupting so as to call attention to the discrepancy.

'Did he look countrified?' was asked next.

'You couldn't tell whether he was countrified or—or—or city-bred.'

But Hartley felt that his imagination would stand no further calls on it, and he began pushing his way through the crowd of boys towards the exit into the playground.

'Bet I get to the gate before any of you fellows,' said Hartley, seizing his books and disappearing through the door, which he took care to bang after him.

A howl of indignation arose from the boys as they saw their prey escaping, and they lost not a moment in giving chase. However, at least for that day Hartley managed to elude them by hiding behind various trees and fences. He got home unmolested, and told his sisters, in answer to their questions, that the new master had come, but had not been seen in the school-room.

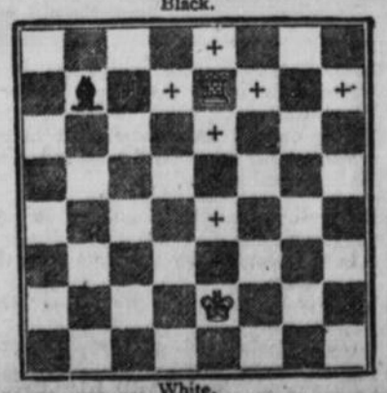
(To be continued.)

How to Play Chess.

MOVES OF THE ROOK AND BISHOP.

The Rook is next in power to a Queen, but differs from her in that he cannot move along a diagonal, but only on a rank or file, as far as the road is clear. Thus, in our first diagram to-day, the

Black.

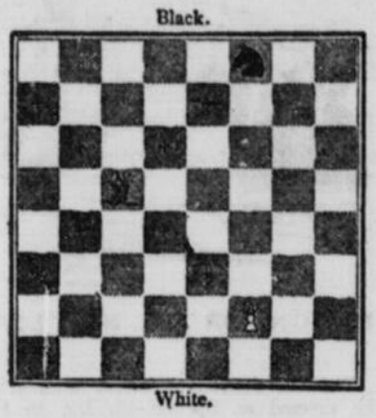


White.

White R at K 7 may move to any one of the marked squares; or may take the Black B, placing himself on the square the B occupies. Neither Q, R, nor B may jump over any man; and no man can take more than one of the enemy in one move. On a clear board, the R, wherever placed, has a uniform range of fourteen squares, exclusive of the one he occupies.

The Bishop is of less power than the R, moving only along diagonals; thus a B can never go from a Black to a White square, or vice versa. In our second diagram, the Black B at Q B 4 may go to any one of the squares marked, or

Black.



White.

he may take the White P (placing himself in the square held by the P.) His own Kt prevents him from going to K B sq. On one of the four central squares he has a range of thirteen squares (one less than the R).

Our readers may profitably devote a little time to mastering the information already imparted. Next week we will treat of the powers of the Knights and Pawns.

(Continued next week.)

[For the Boys' Page.

WHEN THE INSPECTOR COMES.

(By Linden Carter.)

I've been thinkin', thinkin', thinkin',
But the more I think the case
Gets more puzzlin'; so my thinkin'
Pr'haps is kinder out o' place.
But bet 'at I'll endeavor
In my latter years to see,
Why, when 'spector makes a visit,
School is slick as it can be.

It's a playin', playin', playin',
Makin' noise enough to shake
Our ole school-house down a-playin',
For we're rather wide awake;
But it's somehow or another,
An' that's what perplexes me,
When the 'spector makes a visit
We're as still as we can be.

My! it's 'Johnny! Johnny! Johnny!
Black your boots, an' comb your hair!'
'Till I'm 'sprised at seein' Johnny
From the lookin' glasses stare;
An' then all at once I 'member
What the teacher said to me.
Sez he: 'The 'spector's comin';
So dress up as well's can be.'

But I hate it! hate it! hate it!
Fixin' up so that you can't
Have no fun, an' all boys hate it;
Think it isn't worth a cent!
Havin' such fine clothes to bother,
When you want to climb a tree;
But when 'spector makes a visit,
Got to fix up nice's can be.

Course this fixin'! fixin'! fixin'!
Up on Sunday is all right;
I don't mind that kind o' fixin';
But when week-days are in sight,
An' there's baseball, tag, an' fishin',
Then no fixin' up for me!
But when 'spector comes we have to
Kinder look as well's can be.

Teacher thrashes, thrashes, thrashes,
'Cause we act so bad, that's all;
But he hardly ever thrashes
When the 'spector makes a call,
Just because we do not need it,
For it's all like this: You see?
When the 'spector makes a visit
We're as good as we can be.

All this foolin', foolin', foolin',
Comes around but once a year,
An' the cause of all this foolin',
Is the 'spector, Ain't it queer?
Still I 'spect when I get older
I'll catch on such things, an' see
Why when 'spector' makes a visit,
Things are just as queer's can be.

GLADSTONE'S COURTESY.

An incident which occurred at Penmaenmawr, in the summer of 1890, is told as a beautiful example of Mr. Gladstone's courtesy. We borrow it from the London 'Chronicle.'

About twelve hundred feet up the mountain was a small farmstead at which resided a woman more than seventy years old, who brought her weekly stock of provisions in a large basket up the steep ascent from Llanfairfechan village.

One hot Saturday, soon after beginning the climb, she sat down to rest. Mr. Gladstone, who was sojourning in the neighborhood, was making the same climb, when he saw her, and the two entered into conversation. She chatted freely, and detailed the contents of her basket, whereupon Mr. Gladstone lifted it, and, finding it heavy, offered to carry it for her.

The offer was accepted, and the veteran statesman bore the basket to the whitewashed cottage, near the summit. A party of tourists, approaching from the Druids' Circle Pass, respectfully saluted Mr. Gladstone, who having set his load down at the old woman's door, strode vigorously across the mountain pass to Penmaenmawr.

'Did you know it was Mr. Gladstone who carried your basket?' inquired one of the party.

'No, indeed; I don't know Mr. Gladstone,' replied the old woman. 'But I know he is a kind gentleman, whoever he is.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good Clothes are not expensive, it is the common kind that costs most in the end:

Shorey's Clothing

must be good as every garment is guaranteed and money will be refunded if it is not as represented.

All seams are overcast.
The Cloth is sponged and shrunk.
The Linings are good.
The Buttons match.
The inside, which you cannot see is as good as the outside which you can see. It is sold by reliable dealers only. Made to Fit—not made to Order.

Shorey's
Forbes worsted Trousers
Retail at $3.50
Tailors get $6.00

There's Always Someone

Among a social gathering who can play the piano; but it's seldom that an orchestra can be heard without previous arrangements, and practice.

WITH A

"BELL" PIANO Containing the Orchestral Attachment

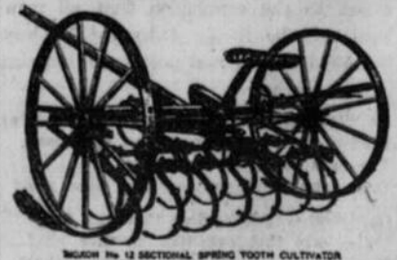
however, the player can play orchestral music in perfect time and tune. Perfect imitations of a harp, mandolin, zither, banjo, and other stringed instruments may be had at the will of the player. The "BELL" is the most perfect piano made, and is

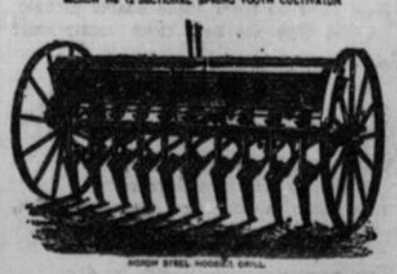
FULLY WARRANTED BY

THE BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., Limited, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

Catalogue No. 50 Free on Request.





The Universal Favorite
Noxon Disc Harrow
(OUT-THROW)

The only Disc Harrow that has adjustable pressure springs. This feature is invaluable on hard or uneven ground.

NOXON
New Sectional Spring Tooth Cultivator,
(fitted with grain and grass sowing attachments if desired)

with reversible points, also thistle cutters if ordered.
The lightest draft, best working and most easily operated cultivator manufactured.
The teeth work directly under the axle and within the wheel line.
See the New Spring Lift.

THE CELEBRATED
NOXON DRILLS,
Steel Hoosier and Spring Pressure.

Our old reliable HOOSIER Drills are so well and favorably known that they speak for themselves. There are now over 60,000 in use among the farmers of this country.

We invite the closest inspection of our Farm implements and Machinery which we are manufacturing for the coming season.

In addition to the above we call special attention to our New Victoria Binder and No. 14 Oxford Clipper Front-cut Mower, also our Patent Spring and Spike Tooth Harrows and Friction and Ratchet Dump Rakes. It will amply repay all intending purchasers to see our lines before placing their orders elsewhere. *Send for our New 1900 Catalogue.*

THE NOXON CO., L'td., Ingersoll, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCH

Duber-Hampden Gold Filled, warranted 25 years.

Absolutely FREE.

A GENUINE OFFER.

Nothing to sell; you help us to get ten members for our Watch Club, that's all. Members get highest grade Watches and Genuine Diamonds on easy payments—$1 down and $1.00 per month. Members wear Watch or Diamond while paying for them. Send address for price list and particulars.

DOMINION WATCH CLUB, London, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRACE UP

Spring weather makes you often feel like the man in the picture. Doesn't it?

You're tired and worn out, weak and weary.

Your brain seems clogged, your stomach disordered, your liver inactive, and your appetite poor.

You feel grumpy, dumpy and out of sorts.

But there's no need of you being that way.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

can soon make you feel your old self again—brimful of life and energy.

It will take that nasty coating off your tongue, correct your stomach disorders, stimulate your sluggish liver, improve your appetite, and remove every trace of impurity from your blood.

Just read what people who have tried it say about B.B.B. as a "Spring Medicine."

Mr. Sandy A. McDonald, Gabarouse Lake, N.S., wrote the following: "Two years ago I was very poorly in the spring, had no appetite, felt weak and nervous, tired most of the time, and not able to work much.

"I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and started taking it, and in less than two months I was perfectly well and strong again.

"I consider B.B.B. a splendid blood purifier and spring medicine, and wish it the best of success."

Mrs. Annie Zerom, Morrisburg, Ont., sent this letter recently: "Last spring I was in miserable health, I did not care to eat, and was so weak and run down I could not do my housework. I was induced by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and less than two bottles made a complete cure."

Always ask your dealer for and insist on Burdock Blood Bitters.

CHESS

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

Tuesday, April 24, 1900.

Problem 63—Tourney No. 18.

MOTTO: A PAWN STUDY.

Black—9 pieces.

White—9 pieces.

Mate in TWO. Solution, May 15.

ANSWERS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Three-move Problem No. 60, Tourney No. 10, 'La Reine a l'arena.' White K at Q R 5; Q at K 6; Rs at Q K 5 and K R 5; Bs at K and K 8; Kts at Q 3 and K B 3; pawns at Q Kt 6, K 4 and K R 6—eleven pieces. Black K at K 7; pawns at Q Kt 2 and 6, Q 5, K 6, K B 5, and K R 2 and 6—eight pieces. Key move (author's) 1, K—R 4. Variations:

Black.	White.
1 K x Kt (Q 3)	2 Q—B 4 ch, etc.
1 K x Kt (B 3)	2 Q—Kt 4 ch, etc.
1 K—Q 8	2 Kt—Kt or x Q P, etc
1 K—B 8	2 Kt—B or x B P, etc
1 P—Kt 7	2 R x Kt P ch, etc
1 P—R 7	2 R x R P ch, etc.

There are six accidental solutions, commonly called 'cooks,' viz.: 1, Kt—B sq, ch; 1, Kt—Kt sq, ch; 1, R x R P; 1, Kt x B P, ch; 1, Kt x Q P, ch, and 1, R x Kt P.

Solved by 'Report,' Bear River**, 56 (and forthcoming prize); J.W.H., Portsmouth*, 40; Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg***, 56; S. F. Shenstone, Toronto, 24; James Fitzgerald, St. Catharines*, 37; F. Macnab, Perth***, 58, and W. G. Whiteside, Toronto, 9. Mr. Patterson was the only one to send the author's key, which is by far the most satisfactory. It is a pity he did not also discover one or more of the 'cooks.' 'Report' and Whiteside hit upon two of the 'cooks,' while J.W.H., Fitzgerald and Shenstone, found four. Not one was so sharp as to get the seven solutions.

Criticism—One of the toughest yet.—Patterson. The most peculiarly formed problem I ever saw. If you turn it upside down it looks like a cross, with men hanging at each arm, and the king an interested spectator.—Whiteside. A very symmetrical position, but a poor problem.—J. W. H. Hardly a prize composition—'Report.' Rather a puzzling and incomprehensible problem. Perhaps it is because I do not understand it, but I can not see much merit in it. Good, if meant with compliments of the season, April 1!—Macnab. Seasonableness in problems as in aught else is surely an additional merit.—Ed.)

F. Warwick.—The solution of Problem No. 58 is easy, and was given in the column of March 27. The key is 1, R—Q 3. If Black 1, K x R, 2 castles, mate. Other variations apparent.

Several solvers.—Please refer to problems by their numbers, and sign communications with your names. This will save us some time in trying to find out who you are and what you are writing about. It would be an additional convenience if all solvers who are able to do so would get their answers in in time to have them acknowledged in their proper order. For this, solutions must be in our hands TWO WEEKS after publication.

The following late solutions are acknowledged this week: F. Macnab, St. Paul, eight days late to Problem No. 59, 21 points to date; T.E.J., Mistawasis, Sask., fifteen days late to No. 58, excusable in part owing to distance; Chas. Freeman, Hamilton, eight days late to No. 59, and one point off for incorrect claim of second solution by 1, R—Kt 5 ch; 49 points.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The Northumberland Miners' executive have officially approved Sir Charles Dilke's bill prohibiting children under thirteen years working in mines.

Mrs. Wills, aged a hundred and three, recently died at Bath. She was born at East Knoyle, Wiltshire, and until recently could read without glasses.

The calling out of the reserves and embodiment of the militia, and the inviting of the old soldiers to rejoin the colors, have caused a serious scarcity of agricultural laborers.

The education department has declined to allow the Tottenham School Board to appoint as a pupil teacher an unvaccinated girl, though in other respects she satisfies all requirements.

It is estimated that the Exchequer will get nearly two-and-three-quarter millions in death duties from the estates of five recently deceased millionnaires—the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Ludlow, Sir Henry Meux and 'Chicago' Smith.

A singular incident is reported from New Beckenham, Norfolk. A woman took her child to church to be christened, and had it named Joubert. After the ceremony the clergyman asked the mother her reason for giving the infant such a Christian name, whereupon she replied, 'Why, I thought how nice it would be to name him after one of our big English generals.'

Mr. Justice Day, who is, it is announced, to marry Miss Westley, of Rutland Gate, was born in 1826, and is therefore in his seventy-fourth year. He has been a widower since 1893. He has been a judge about 18 years, and is, therefore, more than qualified for a retiring pension. One of his sons is in partnership with Mr. Charles Russell, the eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice, in the rising firm of Day & Russell, solicitors.

Before he sailed for South Africa the Duke of Norfolk issued a general order in which he took an affectionate farewell of the staff of the post-office, over whom he has ruled for five years. His Grace warmly thanked all ranks and departments for their loyal assistance to him, and expressed regret that the suddenness of his departure prevented him from taking personal farewell of the staff in London. His Grace in conclusion wished it to be known that he resigned the postmaster-generalship before his offer of service in South Africa was accepted.

A Yorkshire notability known as 'Old Sagar,' ex-sexton at Halifax Parish Church, recently died at the age of about seventy. Dean Pigou, in his reminiscences, says: 'Sagar once wrongly grouped one or two wedding parties, and an aged couple who had no intention of being married were joined together. When spoken to about the incident, Mr. Sagar remarked: "They haven't long to live, and I don't think it mattered much." On another occasion Mr. Sagar locked up a bride until the bridegroom had raised the marriage fees, the sum presented being insufficient.

An inquest was held at Hackney on the body of Hilda Smith, aged five months, the daughter of a furniture dealer. The child was placed in the cradle, the mother found the cat lying curled up across the baby's head and face. A doctor was sent for, but life was found to be extinct. Dr. Alfred Beale stated that he was of opinion that death was due to a spasm of the glotis. The cat, no doubt, frightened the child. The jury came to the conclusion that death was due to suffocation caused by the cat, and returned a verdict of 'accidental death.'

During a recent run of foxhounds, a fox, which had been unearthed near Eythrope, in Buckinghamshire, ran right away into Aylesbury, where it took refuge in St. Mary's Churchyard. The animal was in a very exhausted state, and too feeble apparently to jump the wall. The hounds evidently lost scent, as they did not appear on the scene. Reynard was noticed among the tombstones by the Rev. H. C. Staveley, who succeeded in capturing it by enveloping it in a wrap. He subsequently took it down the Hartwell road and released it.

A curious mishap has befallen Mr. Simcox, Master of the Wycomie Union Workhouse. At the close of the last meeting of the board he was sitting in his office, when two guardians entered. One of them struck a lucifer match to light a cigar, and a spark of the burning brimstone flew on the master's face. With a laugh the official brushed the sulphur off his beard, and the incident was apparently forgotten; but in the evening his face began to swell, and he spent the night in great agony. Erysipelas of a very serious character had set in. Mr. Simcox became very ill, and at one time the worst result was feared, but he is now slowly recovering.

Miss Mary Kingsley, just before she left England to go to South Africa in quest, as she puts it, of 'the odd job,' gave a final lecture at the United Service Institute of Imperialism. In the course of her address she dwelt at length on the work done by a great public servant in the Malay Peninsula. After the lecture was over an old gentleman came up to Miss Kingsley, and, presenting his card, asked leave to shake hands with her. It was the man of whom she had spoken. In her surprise she said, 'But I thought you were dead?' 'I thought,' replied this builder of the empire, 'that I was forgotten.'

The search for the will of the late Isaac Gordon, the notorious money-lender, has proved unavailing, and it is now assumed that he died intestate. Acting upon this assumption, the elder of Gordon's brothers has taken out letters of administration of the estate at the Birmingham Probate Court, and is now proceeding to realize the estate. In the letters of administration the gross value of the estate is returned at £34,365 13s. 3d., the net personal estate being given at the same amount. This sum, however, it is stated, does not represent the total value of the estate, and is a nominal figure put down to comply with the formal requirements of the case.

A youth at Rusthall, Sussex, has got into trouble in a strange way. He saw a dog passing with a big lump of meat, six pounds in weight, in his mouth, and, being of a frugal turn of mind, he took the joint from the dog and carried it home. The result was that he was charged with stealing the meat from the shop of a butcher in the village. His story about the dog seemed unlikely to pass muster, for the police had naturally assumed that he took the meat from the shop himself; but, fortunately for him, a woman saw the dog take it, and so was able to corroborate the accused. So the magistrates discharged him. The police are now wondering whether they should prosecute the dog or not.

An inventor recently went to the War Office with an explosive that he said would destroy any army against which it was directed. 'It is the most powerful explosive the world ever saw,' said the visitor, 'and I propose to send up a balloon over an army that would attack ours, setting the fuse so that it might go off the moment the balloon floated over the army of the enemy.' 'That is all very good indeed,' said an official, interrupting, 'but supposing a current of air should carry your explosive balloon over our army, what then?' 'Well,' said the inventor, laying his hand on the official's arm, 'I tell you what it is, my friend, our army would have to get up and run for all they were worth.'

A better way to arrive at the right conclusion as to the effect of alcohol on mortality returns than that adopted by the British Medical Association was adopted by the United Kingdom Temperance Provident Institution. That institution divides its members into total abstainers and moderate drinkers. In the latter section 6,144 deaths were expected by the actuaries, and 5,984 occurred, or 97 percent. In the former 3,937 were expected and only 2,798 occurred, or 71 percent, showing a difference of 26 percent in favor of the total abstainers. That is far more correct and valuable evidence than could be afforded by the 178 members of the British Medical Association, who supplied their 'impressions' after recalling their experiences during a period of only three years.

In the House of Commons the other day Mr. Weir asked a question as to the provision made for the necessities of temperance men at the front. Mr. Powell-Williams replied: 'The Secretary of State has no doubt that Lord Roberts makes every arrangement possible for the temperance men among the troops.' In answer to an enquiry on the same subject made privately by Sir Wilfrid Lawson some time ago, Mr. Powell-Williams wrote as follows: 'You will be glad that I am able to tell you that the only beverages supplied at the public expense to the troops for daily consumption are tea, coffee and cocoa. Occasionally at the discretion of the general commanding or medical officers, lime juice is issued, or a small ration of rum added. The provision of all other beverages, whether alcoholic or non-alcoholic, is managed by the regimental institutes under the control of commanding officers, and we have no reason to suppose that the wants of non-abstainers in South Africa are less assiduously cared for than at home. . . One must bear in mind that whilst in standing camps aerated waters can always be manufactured and procured, it is impossible to take them on rapid marches over broken country, owing to their weight and the liability of the bottles to get broken. You will, however, be re-assured to learn that tea, coffee, and cocoa are invariably taken, even when beer and other alcoholic drinks are not.'

SCOTCH.

The Duke of Argyll's health is causing some anxiety to his family. His Grace is almost entirely confined to his bed and his medical adviser is in constant attendance; in fact, in residence at Inverary Castle.

According to the most recent statistics Glasgow, the 'second city,' is an easy first in the matter of drunkenness. Police reports show that it is five times worse than Liverpool, and Liverpool is generally regarded as England's 'black spot' in this respect.

Two wives of Gordon Highlanders have given birth in Edinburgh to a son in one case and a daughter in another. The son has been christened John Frederick Roberts Hector Archibald Macdonald Thompson, and the girl Frances Antonia Ladysmith Hallamore.

Three relics, two belonging to the Edinburgh Squadron of Yeomanry, and the other to the Dalkeith Squadron, both disbanded, were recently sold in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh. The first was a ram's head snuff mull and appendages, mounted in silver, set with cairngorms, and oak fitted case, which brought £19 8s 6d; the second, a silver trefoil-shaped three-divisioned snuff-box, which was sold for £12, while the Dalkeith ram's horn snuff mull went for £3. The proceeds were given as a subscription to the Lothians and Berwickshire Imperial Yeomanry Fund.

'Briton vs. Boer' is a favorite game just now amongst boys of tender years, but the warlike spirit is not without its risks. The game commences in fun all right, but it is apt to become earnest when the passions get roused, and in an instance at Stirling a few days ago some of the combatants got hurt. The 'Boers' entrenched themselves behind some building material, and fired catapults through some drain pipes (which represented cannon) at their advancing foes, with the result that several of the 'British' got wounded with pebbles, and had to be conveyed home to their mothers.

DOGGIE WAS A LION.

Down Fulton street last evening wandered a graceful beast, tawny in color, with a soft foot fall and a gentle waving of the tail. From time to time it stopped to look at the clanging trolley cars, and at intervals it rubbed against the elevated railway pillars.

'Oh, the pretty little doggie!' exclaimed a dainty maid, in an automobile coat, and she stopped to stroke the dog's head. 'What kind of a doggie is that, Willie?'

'From its size and general appearance,' said Willie, 'I should say it was a Great Dane. It has all the characteristics of that breed.' Willie was chased once by a mastiff and is an authority on dogs.

Pretty soon the doggie became tired of the bustle of Fulton street and laid him down in a neighboring doorway to sleep. The people who saw him envied his owner his splendid watch dog.

But up at the headquarters of the Elks street fair at 466 Fulton street, the animal man of the Bostock organization was rushing here and there in a wild effort to find Samson, a six months' old lion cub, who had quietly walked out of its cage when no one was looking. After a half hour's search up and down the street, behind boxes and in cellars the animal man heard that a big yellow dog was asleep in a doorway a block down the street. In about five minutes Samson was again a captive lion, and was sleeping just as quietly in his own particular cage.

Samson, along with two other lions, was sent up from Baltimore yesterday. He was intended for exhibition in the window and was to be transferred from the cage in which he did his travelling to one more suitable for exhibition purposes. It was while his transferring was in progress that he took advantage of the temporary absence of his keeper to depart. To-day he is in the window.—Brooklyn 'Eagle,' April 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Depressing Season.

Winter is the most trying season of the year, so far as health is concerned. Confinement in-doors, and overheated and impure air makes even usually strong people feel dull, languid, easily tired and generally run down.

A tonic is needed to aid nature in regaining lost energy. April is the month of all months when a tonic is of most service.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

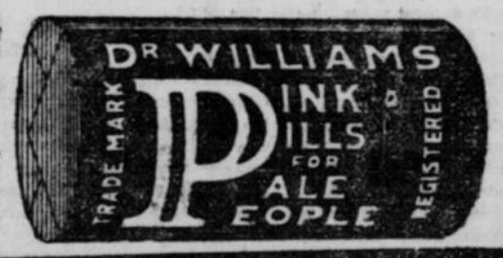
is the only true tonic medicine. These pills make rich, red energy-giving blood and transform listless, dull, tired and worn-out men and women into smiling, healthy, happy, work-loving people.

Thousands—some of them your neighbors—have been made well by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you must get the genuine.

NERVOUS AND WORN OUT.

Mrs. Peter Mahar, Seal Cove, Que., writes: "It gives me real pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe had it not been for their use I would now be in my grave. My health was broken down, and the least exertion would fatigue me. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; my appetite was fickle, and I was extremely pale. I gave the pills a fair trial, and they have restored me to perfect health, and I can do all my household work without experiencing the least fatigue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic I know of for weak, tired pale people."

The Genuine are sold only in Packages like the engraving. WRAPPER PRINTED IN RED.



At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

HOME DEPARTMENT

HOME AND THE STUDENTS.

Home and the Servants—Outdoors With the Children—A Neglected Source of Culture.

SHARING OUR HOMES.

'Well, why don't we do something for this army of students, then?' said an energetic young matron, one of a group of ladies, among whom a discussion of the needs of students had arisen: 'Let's do something.'

'That's what I say,' came promptly from another of the group. 'I'm tired and sick of hearing that the world in general needs reforming. What I want to find out is how I can put a practical hand to helping the small corner in which I find myself. You know I'm nothing if not practical,' with a half-apologetic laugh.

'But, my dear, are we not doing that in planning and working for home-like college residences?' said an elderly lady.

'Yes, but look at the time, and, above all, the money that it will require. I'm afraid that solution of the question is far in the future yet. Meanwhile numbers of these young people come and go, and live, or exist, as best they may or can in boarding-houses, with no one specially interested in them, practically without counsel or restraint, and that, too, at a most impressionable period of their lives. What a lonely student needs is a touch of real personal interest, and a breath of a real home atmosphere occasionally.'

'Besides,' said another speaker, 'what is true of the larger cities is true in a measure of the whole country. Almost every town of any importance has its educational centre, to attend which young people must leave their homes in the surrounding country for a considerable part of the year.'

'I have done a good deal of entertaining of students,' said a professor's wife, 'but I always felt this difficulty: there were so many of them that it was impossible to become well enough acquainted with them individually to give them the benefit of the personal sympathy which they need. If there were only half a dozen or so, one could get to know and take an individual interest in them.'

'Why, that suggests a simple solution of the whole matter,' broke in the first speaker again. 'Suppose each woman interested in students in general takes four or five of them under her special care, and makes them feel that her home is open to them at any and all times, and that she is always sufficiently interested in them to be interested in what they are doing, or to give freely counsel and help in difficulties or perplexities. Don't you think some absent mother would bless her for it?'

'In short, you mean, give them a corner in your life and home, that they may consider specially their own?'

'Exactly.'

'Would it not be a good thing to extend this idea of sharing our homes beyond even the student circles? There are a great many people who long for a touch of home life.'

'Yes, it would,' agreed another speaker, heartily; 'you see, it requires no organization, no equipment beyond that of tact and a home and a kind heart back of it all. The idea is capable of endless adaptation to different needs and circumstances.'

'Well,' said the young matron with bright emphasis, 'I've got a glimpse of something to do, and I'm going to do it!'

'I was a stranger and ye took me in,' quoted the quiet little woman softly.—'Christian Guardian.'

'GOOD, BUT NOT PLEASANT TO LIVE WITH.'

'Yes, I suppose she's good—I know she is. But she isn't pleasant to live with.'

Only a fragment of conversation that reached the ear above the rattle and clangor of the electric car, yet how full of meaning they seemed when the few chance words came to us further on! 'Good, but not pleasant to live with!' Goodness that seemed undesirable: goodness that failed to accomplish its noblest mission because of this; goodness shorn of beauty and attractiveness, like the granite of the hills stripped of its gracious mantle of flowers and foliage. Ah, the sadness of it! The sadness and the loss!

We need to realize more vividly the necessity of being 'pleasant to live with,' as well as faithful to life's higher obligations We may accomplish our daily tasks painstakingly and well, and bear our full share of each day's burdens and perplexities, and yet by an unlovely spirit cause the very ones for whom we toil and sacrifice to feel that what we do does not compensate for what we are—that the value of our service is overbalanced when placed in the scale with the cloudy looks and sharp words which are its accompaniment.

Think a moment! Are you always 'pleasant to live with'—you who are so careful to do the extra tasks that others may be spared the burden? Do not impatient words slip from your lips, even when your hands are busy with helpful acts? Is it by chance that you remind others of the sacrifices which you make in their behalf? And are you not somewhat given to praising yourself, by holding up to disparagement, some one who comes short of your measure of excellence? Are you content to let your left hand be ignorant of the good its fellow is doing? Are you as ready with excuses for others' faults as you are with condemnation? Have you reached the height of life where you can 'do good and forget it?' Do smiles come more natural to your face than frowns? Do you speak the words which turn away anger oftener than those which stir up strife? Are love and gentleness in all you do? In fact, while doing for others, are you 'pleasant to live with?'—American Paper.

HOME SCIENCE.

Chicago club women recently tackled the 'servant girl question' in a way altogether unique. Having sent out one thousand invitations to mistresses for a 'home science reception' at the largest down-town club, they offered prizes to maids—prizes for the longest service, and the finest exhibit of cooking, laundering or mending. The result was twenty-five tables were covered with most attractive samples of household skill from several hundred maids, while the prize taker for long service was a woman who had worked continuously in one family for fifty-four years. These interested mistresses and their maids—each maid was entitled to five tickets of admission, and so invited her friends—rubbed shoulders socially one whole day, each gaining new ideas from her respective point of view, and each being encouraged by the other's presence. The whole affair carried with it an all-around recognition, which served to elevate household work where it belongs—as an occupation of skill worthy to rank with the arts and crafts. Though a sympathetic relationship between mistress and maid was strengthened at this domestic science display, it is doubtful if it will ever be quite the same as in the old family servant era; but the spirit of appreciation once shown by Queen Victoria is worthy of application. 'I am one of those,' declared Her Majesty, 'who think the loss of a faithful servant the loss of a friend, and one who can never be replaced.'—'Dominion Presbyterian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT RUBBER PLANTS.

A teaspoonful of olive oil, poured upon the soil of rubber plants, near the stalk, about once a month, is an excellent tonic. Washing the leaves with milk will keep them dark and glossy; and if there is a suspicion that worms are destroying the roots, dissolve a tablespoonful of mustard in a little water and pour it upon the soil. If worms are there, they will immediately appear. The mustard acts like fire, burning the worm's skin the instant it touches it.

A friend thus relates her first experience with the mustard bath: 'My rubber plant had been flourishing for several years when all at once it came to a standstill. I was told that probably unseen enemies were at work upon it, and I was advised to give it a dose of strong mustard water. I was not prepared for immediate results; and when several worms, almost large enough to be called snakes, came hissing up through the earth, I started back in affright. But after these monsters were disposed of, I had no more trouble with my rubber plant.'—Helen M. Richardson, in 'Good Housekeeping.'

NATURE STUDY.

At this season of the year mothers can begin to call the attention of the children to the buds now formed on the trees in most parts of this country.

There are many pretty and instructive nature stories to be found in kindergarten literature, and all children love to hear about anything pertaining to out-door life. I used to give my little children a large, white bean, and tell them to place it in a piece of cotton batting in a small tumbler or medicine glass, then keep the cotton moist with water, and see what will happen to the little bean.

They used to stand the glass on a little table or shelf in their nursery and report to me every morning the doings (as they said) of Mr. Bean; and when he finally showed two tiny green leaves, there was joy in the whole household. Every member of the family was shown the 'dear little bean which knew enough to grow and send out real leaves and roots without any earth to keep it warm.'

We had many interesting talks about all the things growing and springing up out of the lap of good Mother Nature. If you live near the woods or parks let some boy or girl bring to the house a piece or tiny plot of earth, and then put it in a large, deep plate, and cover it with a round glass finger bowl or preserve dish, turned upside down, and in a few days if all goes well, you will see 'green things a growing' that will repay you for all the trouble.

Take walks with your children in this spring weather, help them to observe everything in nature; they will always remember these nature walks and talks. You may say they have nature studies in the school: yes, but not with a mother at their side. No matter how good the teacher may be she can never quite fill the place of a child's own mother. These walks with the children for a little while every day bring a pleasant change into the home life of a busy mother, and she is better able to carry on her duties as housekeeper and wife. You may think that it is a waste of time, but no time is ever wasted if spent in the society of little children, guiding and instructing them as only mothers can.—'Trained Motherhood.'

THE REASON WHY.

General N. B. Forrest, the noted Confederate cavalry leader, was a hard fighter with whatever weapon he chose for a combat. Few men got the best of him with sword or tongue. They are still telling in Alabama of a curt retort he gave to a rival officer who once insinuated that Forrest used hair dye.

'How is it, General,' sneered the officer 'that your hair is grey, but your beard is black?'

'Probably because, unlike some people I know, I use my head more than my jaws,' was Forrest's grim reply.—'New Lippincott.'

A PRIZE THOUGHT.

A teacher of music in one of the public schools of the South desired to impress the pupils with the meaning of the signs 'f' and 'ff' in a song they were about to sing. After explaining that 'f' meant forte, he said: 'Now, children, if "f" means forte, what does "ff" mean?'

Silence reigned for a moment, and then he was astonished to hear a bright little fellow shout:

'Eighty!'—'New Lippincott.'

A CURIOUS BOER CHRISTENING.

Boer housewives, as a rule, do not make much fuss over the christening of their progeny, the custom being to get a baby properly and lawfully named when they 'go to town' to make some purchases, thereby saving expense, and, to their way of thinking, unnecessary trouble at the same time. An amusing incident occurred in a Dutch church at Pretoria not long ago to connection with a very stolid-looking farmer's wife, who had brought her baby into town in the conventional way to be christened. Before leaving home her husband had written the names it was intended to give the infant on one slip of paper, and the list of the household requirements on another, and both were carefully folded and put in the great leather purse she carried. When the proper time arrived the fond mother handed up a slip of paper to the minister, who read and re-read it, and then remarked that Koffie, Rijst, Suiker, Gember Komfijit (the Boer names for coffee, rice, sugar and jam), were rather odd names for the child, and ones which might prove embarrassing to the possessor at some future time. Then the other slip of paper was produced, and explanations followed.—'Christian Herald.'

Gravy for Hashes.—Break the bones of any cooked joint and put them into a saucepan with any spare cuttings of meat you may have. Add a little pepper, salt, twelve allspice, one-half head of celery, and a bouquet of sweet herbs. Add sufficient water to cover it, and simmer for about two hours. Cut a small onion into slices, fry in a little butter, add it to the gravy, and let it boil for fifteen minutes. Strain it into another stewpan, with two tablespoonfuls of walnut ketchup, and a piece of butter rolled in flour; boil it up, and it will be ready for your meat.

Custard Toast—Bring a quart of milk to the boiling point, season, and add two eggs well beaten. Boil one minute and pour over six slices of buttered toast. Put in the oven until the custard is set.

Baltimore biscuit—Rub one-quarter pound of lard into two quarts of flour. Add two and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, and two and one-half gills of water. Work well, and beat with a rolling pin or potato masher until the dough snaps when pulled. This may require half an hour or more. Break into pieces the size of a hickory nut and roll as thin as a wafer; prick all over with a sharp fork. Bake in a quick oven to the color of crackers.

French Pudding—One quart of milk, three table spoonfuls of corn starch, yolks of four eggs, half cup of sugar, and a little salt; put part of the milk, salt and sugar on the stove and let it boil; dissolve the corn starch in the rest of the milk; stir into the milk, and while boiling add the yolks. Flavor with vanilla.

Yankee Pudding—Two quarts of scalded milk, into which stir one coffee cup of Indian meal. Let cool, then beat two eggs and stir in; then add one a half cupfuls of molasses, a little sugar, one teaspoon of ginger, nutmeg and salt, half a cup of raisins; bake two hours in a moderate oven; when cold, cut in slices and serve with

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25 BULBS 25c ∴ 5 PLANTS 25c

No. A—25 Grand Summer Flowering Bulbs, postpaid, for only 25 cents.

1 Magnificent Spotted Leaved Calla Lily.
6 Handsome Giant Summer Hyacinths.
6 Superb Childsi Gladiolus.
6 Rare Montbretias.
6 Charming Parochetus or Shamrock Pea.

The above assortment at regular prices would cost $1.20. Neatly boxed, and sent, postpaid, for only 25 cents.

WM. RENNIE, Toronto.

Ever Blooming Tea Rose.

No. T—5 BEAUTIFUL PLANTS, by mail, postpaid, for only 25 cents.

1 Gorgeous Rudbeckia Golden Glow.
1 New Double Snow-White Fuchsia.
1 Handsome Rex Begonia.
1 Beautiful Ever-blooming Tea Rose.
1 Richly Perfumed Carnation.

The above 5 Beautiful Plants at regular prices would cost you 35c. Guaranteed to arrive in good growing condition for only 25c

WM. RENNIE, Toronto.

berry sauce, well seasoned. This make a delicious dessert.

Cocoa or Chocolate — To each dessertspoonful of cocoa (or tablespoonful of grated chocolate), add a heaping tablespoonful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of hot water; melt on the stove, and then add a pint of milk into which the yolk of an egg has been beaten. When almost boiling, mill with an egg beater; when the boiling point is reached turn slowly over the white of the egg beaten to a stiff froth. Beat together until blended, and serve.

Orange Cake—Two cups of sugar, two cups of flour, half cup of cold water, half teaspoon of soda, yolk of five eggs, whites of four eggs, the juice and grated rind of one orange and one teaspoon of cream of tartar. Filling: The white of one egg, juice and grated rind of one orange and powdered sugar enough to make stiff enough to spread well.

Walnut Cake—Cream together one cup of sugar with one-half cup of butter, three eggs, one cup of milk, add a little salt, one teaspoon of extract of lemon, two teaspoons of baking powder; make stiff as for a cake; when all mixed, have ready your nuts with little flour sprinkled over them and stir lightly in dough; bake slowly three-quarters of an hour in slow oven; make a frosting of confectionery, sugar and water; put a few nuts on frosting.

THE SOLDIERS' NEW TESTAMENT.

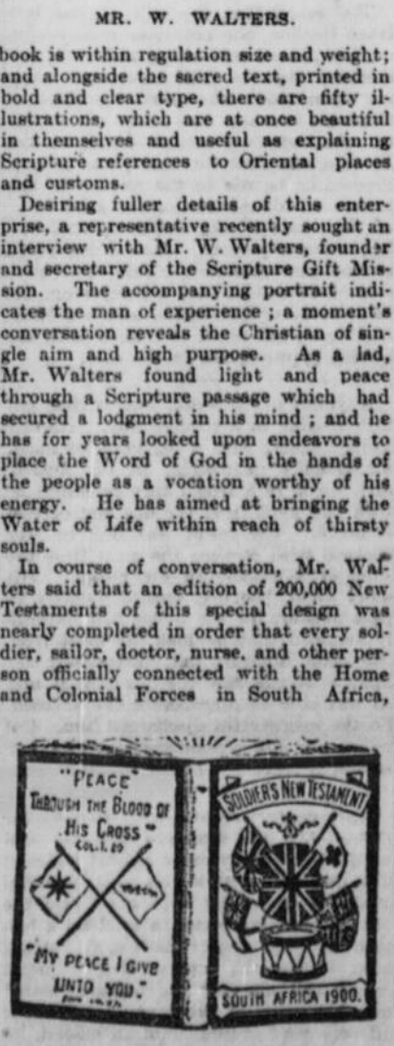
We recently called attention to a remarkably attractive edition of the New Testament in course of production by the Scripture Gift Mission. In all its distinctive features the work deserves its name—'The Soldiers' New Testament.' The cover is characteristic, and the preface will carry it anywhere among rank and file of the British army. The

MR. W. WALTERS.

book is within regulation size and weight; and alongside the sacred text, printed in bold and clear type, there are fifty illustrations, which are at once beautiful in themselves and useful as explaining Scripture references to Oriental places and customs.

Desiring fuller details of this enterprise, a representative recently sought an interview with Mr. W. Walters, founder and secretary of the Scripture Gift Mission. The accompanying portrait indicates the man of experience; a moment's conversation reveals the Christian of single aim and high purpose. As a lad, Mr. Walters found light and peace through a Scripture passage which had secured a lodgment in his mind; and he has for years looked upon endeavors to place the Word of God in the hands of the people as a vocation worthy of his energy. He has aimed at bringing the Water of Life within reach of thirsty souls.

In course of conversation, Mr. Walters said that an edition of 200,000 New Testaments of this special design was nearly completed in order that every soldier, sailor, doctor, nurse, and other person officially connected with the Home and Colonial Forces in South Africa,



might possess a copy. In order that the distribution might be thoroughly carried out, a special representative, bearing a letter from Lord Wolseley, had been despatched to South Africa to make needful arrangements. Certain it is that such a book, received at such a time, is likely to be regarded with special interest, alike by troops in South Africa and their friends in the homelands—in mother Britain or her daughter colonies. Having been produced specially for this campaign, it will be kept and treasured as a memento of the war.

We give a reduced fac-simile of the cover of the book, which, with evident propriety, is printed in red, white and blue. The preface, by Commander-in-Chief Wolseley, reads as follows:—

In my opinion, there could be nothing more suitable for the spiritual comfort of a soldier in active service than his Testament. The size permits him always to carry it in his khaki jacket pocket, and each soldier who possesses a copy will have something of far greater value to him than the proverbial marshal's baton.

Many clergymen and ministers of various denominations have shown an interest in this undertaking, and collections in aid have been already taken in a number of instances. Accordingly, a fly-leaf will be inserted in the book describing it as 'Presented to ——, belonging to the British Home and Colonial Forces engaged in South Africa, 1900, by the United Home Churches, with their greetings and prayers for personal blessing.'

To prepare and despatch this large edition of the New Testament will cost about £4,500. Mr. Walters readily acknowledged the hearty co-operation in this work of many well-known friends of our soldiers and sailors, but he was not able to say that anything like the entire sum required is in hand. In fact, more than half the amount is yet to come.

A remark having been made as to his boldness in going forward with such an enterprise confident of Christian help, Mr. Walters said that, having realized the need and opportunity, he saw no alternative; and now that the book is being put into circulation, he is sure that the money will all be forthcoming.

It was gratifying to hear, that the fact of Her Majesty the Queen and the Princess of Wales having recently expressed their appreciation of the illustrations employed in the books issued by the mission, had led to the accession of some new friends.

A special committee has been formed to advise and assist in this particular work. The treasurer of the Soldiers' New Testament Fund is Mr. John McCall, who may be addressed at the offices of the Mission, 15, Strand, W.C.—'The Christian.'

THOMAS CHALMERS.

(The Rev. C. A. Salmond, M.A., in New York 'Observer.')

The house in which Dr. Thomas Chalmers lived at Morningside, Edinburgh, and in which, as an inscription on one of the pillars of the gate reveals, he died on May 31, 1847, is likely soon to be no more. In the plot adjoining, large tenements have already been erected, and sentimental considerations will not deter the speculative builder from demolishing, if he may, the residence in which what many count 'the greatest Scotsman since Knox' spent the evening of his life.

Within two hundred yards of the house is Morningside Parish Church, where Chalmers, then Professor of Theology, latterly worshipped, and from which he 'came out' at the disruption of the Scottish Kirk in 1843. His minister, the Rev. Thomas Addis, who, with the help of Chalmers and others, founded the Morningside Free Church, died only on July, the present year. He had many interesting reminiscences of his former elder and friend. In front of Morningside Parish Church is still to be seen 'the boxe stone,' referred to in Scott's 'Marmion,' on which the royal standard was last pitched for the muster of the Scottish army before the battle of Flodden in 1513. It stood then in what was called the 'Boroughmuir,' a marshy moor outside of Edinburgh, but it is now well within the city boundaries.

The house in which Chalmers was born, at Anstruther, in Fifeshire, is still standing. It is situated in a back-yard, reached through a narrow passage from the main street, and is not quite easily discovered. The present writer sought it out the other day, and found the humble building inhabited now by several families. The room in which the great man was born is apparently now a one-room dwelling. The 'guidwife' gave ready admittance, but appropriately enough seemed to regard the baby she herself was nursing as the most precious individual who had ever seen the light within those walls.

Another deeply interesting spot is Kilmany, the sequestered village in Fifeshire, about twelve or fifteen miles from his birthplace, where Thomas Chalmers was minister for twelve years. The little church with its belfry is still in use for divine service in connection with the Established Church of Scotland. Its appearance, both within and without, is of the most primitive description. Beside the old pulpit from which Chalmers used to preach, a brass tablet was at length erected in 1894, which tells that he was 'inducted May 12, 1803, and translated to Glasgow in July, 1815.' It was at Kilmany that Thomas Chalmers underwent the spiritual change that made him instead of a 'moderate' the leader of the 'evangelicals' in Scotland. A striking evidence of his scientific alertness still exists at Kilmany. When his manse there was built he insisted on gas pipes being put in, though gas was hardly known then as a luminant in these northern regions. The gas pipes are still there, but alas, the gas itself has not reached Kilmany, though a local tradesman assured the writer the other day that Chalmers actually had, in his time, a tiny gas manufactory of his own for the special benefit of the manse.

The grave of Chalmers is to be seen in the beautiful Grange Cemetery at Edinburgh, which has garnered so much precious dust. His plain, massive headstone built into the northern wall simply bears, 'Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D. Born March 17, 1780. Died May 31, 1847. Grace Pratt, his wife, died Jan. 16, 1850, aged 58.' It looks across toward the grave of Dr. Thomas Guthrie, whose headstone is built into the southern wall of the cemetery, and a few paces along from Chalmers's is the last resting place of Hugh Miller, the distinguished geologist and litterateur, whose early life story is rehearsed in 'My Schools and Schoolmasters,' and whose editing of the 'Witness' newspaper had such a shaping influence on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland before 1843.

WOMAN'S WORK AT THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

On April 21, the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions will hold its first meeting in New York. The sessions will be held in Carnegie Hall, and will last for eleven days, the meetings being attended by eminent mission workers from all parts of the world and of every denomination. The conference will be international as well as interdenominational. Woman's work in missions will receive especial consideration, the three sessions of Thursday, April 26, being set apart for that purpose. At the evening meeting the speakers will be Mrs. Joseph Cook, of Boston; Mrs. William A. Montgomery, of Rochester, and Miss Lilivati Singh, professor of a woman's college in Lucknow, India. The woman's general committee on programmes, consisting of Miss Abbie B. Child, chairman, the Misses Mary Parsons and S. C. Durfee, and Mesdames John T. Gracey and D. J. Burrell, have issued a circular calling attention to the meetings, at which the phases and problems of woman's work in the mission field will be considered. Other committees of women have been chosen for educational and for medical work, for literature, evangelistic work, special topics, methods of giving, and for work among young people and children.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Gambling in France is said to have reached such proportions that the government has begun to study the question seriously. It is estimated that half of the suicides in Paris are due to losses at the races.

Great blessing is coming upon the Ongole field, which has so often witnessed such marvels of grace. In the week of prayer they asked for 1,000 souls, and already, when the last communication published in the 'Examiner' was sent, 1,016 converted Telugus had been baptized.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has decided to hand over ten or eleven acres of land constituting the grounds of Lambeth Palace to the London County Council for a public park. To the denizens of this crowded district, this will be an inestimable boon. More such 'lungs' for the over-crowded sections of this vast London are very desirable.

The kingdom of Cambodia, south of Siam, has a million five hundred thousand people without the Bible or a Protestant missionary. The Rev. John Carrington, a Presbyterian missionary, has had the books of Luke and Acts translated into their language; and an appeal has come to the American Bible Society for seven hundred dollars to publish them.

The rule now in Syria is to make every

person who wants a Bible pay for it entirely or in part, and there were 5,000 more volumes of Scripture sold last year than the year before—and 22,000 more Bibles and portions sent out from the press for use in Syria and Egypt. In America we see sales advertised of the 'best selling books.' In Syria the Bible is the best selling book.

A general order has been circulated by the Southern Railway, applicable only to the South Carolina division, that all employees of the company must stop using cigarettes or resign their positions, and that in future no one will be employed who smokes cigarettes. The order is an ironclad rule, and applies to all the departments of the line throughout the state.

A missionary in Arabia has carefully calculated that the number of Mohammedans at the present day is no fewer than 196,500,000, including 20,000,000 in China and 58,000,000 in India. Looking at these astounding figures, we certainly may find cause to cry to God day and night to hasten the time when the Saviour, 'Lifted up,' shall have fulfilled his promise to 'draw all men unto him.'

A missionary in Corea writes: 'The Coreans are a noble race of people, and very anxious to learn. This makes it very easy to teach them. The Holy Spirit is continually opening work in new cities and villages, and what we need is men to follow up this work. Twice recently men have been here to persuade a missionary to visit their city, seventy miles distant, only to have their request refused.'

The Chinese saying is, 'For each pair of bound feet there has been a whole Kang, or big bath, full of tears'; and they say that one girl out of ten dies from foot binding, or the after effects. When I quoted this to the Italian Mother Superior at Hankow, who has for years been head of the great Girl School and Foundling Establishment there, she said, with tears in her eyes: 'Oh, no, no! that may be true of the coast towns.' I thought she was going to say it would be a gross exaggeration in Central China; but, to my horror, she went on: 'But more here — more — more.'—'Intimate China.'

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania is probably the only Royalty who is licensed as a public lecturer. For several years Her Majesty has given private talks on subjects of interest to young women in her palace, which have been well attended by the daughters of the Roumanian aristocracy. These lectures have, however, recently become so popular and attractive, and the requests to attend them so many and persistent, that the Queen now lectures in the public high school for girls, and has obtained the necessary official professional diploma, which is signed by the King and the Minister of Public Instruction.

We learn, says the 'Missionary Review,' that the 'Kellogg Memorial Presbyterian Church,' which is to be erected at Landour, will consist of a neat and comfortable building, capable of seating from 200 to 250 persons, the cost of which would be about Rs. 10,000. The church will be for the use of the Presbyterian and Nonconformist troops, civil residents, and visitors to the station. As some corporate body of a permanent character should be made responsible for the care and security of the property, it is proposed to ask the missionary society — the American Presbyterian, with which Dr. Kellogg was connected — to hold the property in trust for the purpose for which it was erected.

Speaking to the Students' Volunteer Missionary Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury said :—'The Lord died for us on the cross, but, strange to say, he left the task of telling it to men to human will. I cannot express my astonishment at this mystery. If man will not do it, God, the patient God, will wait. The second thing calling us to passionate devotion is the preparation God himself has made for the present evangelization of the world. The aim of this society expresses our duty. And it is not an inconceivable thing that as in the past generation God has prepared the way, he may in this generation crown the work. Why should not you, young men, before you die, be able to say that this watchword has been realized ?'

The Rev. Dr. Laws, of Livingstonia, in a missionary address in the Free Church, South Morningside, gave a very vivid account of the marvellous progress of the Gospel and civilization in Africa among the Ngoni about Lake Nyassa. When he went to Africa first, twenty-five years ago, there were on every hand millions on millions of heathen, and not one Christian among them. Now there were many Christian congregations, with numerous schools, where education came to be counted so good that they were willing to pay a small fee for it. His first letter home took 13 months to reach Scotland. A few months ago he wrote a short message, sent it to the telegraph station, five miles away, and that evening it was read at a meeting in Edinburgh.

All the Christian workers with the British army in Africa write very encouragingly of their work. One of those connected with the South African General Mission says: 'Do you know any who doubt the reality of Christianity ? Advise them, dear friends, to visit a camp meeting of Christians; let them see some of the pick of our English army on the eve of battle, stronger in faith than any boast of British arms, casting themselves and their comrades, with the dear ones at home, into the hands that were pierced for them, rising from their knees "strong in the Lord and in the power of his might," to be recognized by the whole camp as "Christians," which in the army at least means separation from the world and being possessors of something the other "lads" admit they have not got'.

Exceedingly popular is the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Marshall Lang, of the Barony Parish Church, Glasgow, as the new principal of Aberdeen University. He is a man of considerable attainments, and is the author of several religious and theological works, including one of the Theological Library Series, 'Life—Is It Worth Living ?' His sympathies are large and generous, without reflecting in the least upon his decided evangelicalism. Though a loyal Presbyterian, he is in much esteem in circles beyond the bounds of his own church. An eloquent preacher, a capable leader, a sympathetic friend, numerous opportunities will be given him of using, in the best interest of the Church of Christ, the great gifts the Lord has entrusted to him. Seven years ago Dr. Lang was the moderator of the General Assembly of his church, and more recently president of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance.

The Rev. Judson Kempton, of Mount Carroll, Ill., has a hundred and fifty of his people reading the Bible with him. They follow the Bible Readers' Course. The readings are announced from the pulpit each Sunday and are published in the daily papers with the church announcements. The plan is most successful. The people enjoy reading the Bible, many of them as never before. Occasionally the pastor preaches a sermon in connection with the course. The course was started one Sunday morning after a sermon on the importance of Bible study. A hundred joined at once. A membership pledge card was printed and a few given to each member with the request that he bring in other members. At the present rate of increase the proposed membership of two hundred will soon be reached.

TOPIC

May 6, 1900.

HOW CHRISTIANS GROW.—Mark. iv., 26-29.

'Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.' (II. Pet. iii., 18.)

The first requisite of growth is life. A stone cannot grow, a dead branch cannot grow. A plant cannot grow in the earth unless it is in the earth, we cannot grow in Christ unless we abide in him.

'For this passage we have a striking picture of the silent growth of God's word, whether in the individual, or in the Church at large. So is the Kingdom of God; not different, but exactly similar in its development to the process by which food is brought out of the earth. The sower does not meddle with the seed when once it is in the ground. He does not, after a week or a month, go to the field and take up the seed, and look if it be growing. No, but he leaves it there, confident that it has a quickening power in itself, and that in due time it will break through the clods and spring up and bear fruit. And this should teach us to have faith in the power of God's word, which his ministers sow in the hearts of their hearers. It should teach us patience: it should teach us to wait in faith till the word we sow has had time ; it should increase our faith in the power of the word to grow of itself, when once it has been received.

And this growing of itself is further set forth in the words that follow: 'For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear.' You cannot hurry the growth of a seed of corn. It must have time and its own time. It must go through the several stages of its appointed growth. Nor is it otherwise with the seed sown in our hearts, the word of God, the gospel, the teaching of Jesus Christ. There must be in the young a growth in grace, a gradual going forwards. We must not expect to see in them a wisdom and a goodness which belong only to a riper age.

Let us bear in mind for our warning that what God requires in all the plants of his sowing is fruit-return for the care bestowed. He showers down upon the soul the dew of his blessing. He gives us largely in this country every means of grace, that we may grow thereby, and in return he expects fruit. He expects that we, thus highly favored, should not be barren and unprofitable, but should bring forth fruit unto him—fruit that shall remain, fit to be stored in the heavenly garner—fruit unto life eternal.'—R. D. B. Rawnsley, quoted in 'The Sermon Bible.'

PRUNED LIVES.

'Thou, which hast showed me great and sore troubles, shalt quicken me again, and shalt bring me up again from the depths of the earth.'—Psa. 71:20.

A gardener, looking o'er his plants,
Beholdeth one whose growth is slow;
No brilliant blossoms doth it yield,
No sweet perfume doth it bestow.
'I'll pluck this tender bud,' quoth he,
'And cut a leaf from here and there,
Dig round the roots to loose the soil;
Methinks much pruning it will bear.
With showers and sunshine now 'twill grow,
And on the King's great festal day,
When all is joy and peace and song,
'Twill beautify his courts, and may,
Perhaps, be very near the throne.'

God sometimes prunes a human life,
By taking from it all those ties
Which tend to draw and bind to earth
The human soul; nor lets it rise
To nobler, grander, holier heights—
It may be fortune, fame or friend
Which hope, ambition, love embrace,
On which supremest joys depend—
But such the wounded heart receives
Warm healing sunshine of his love,
The drooping spirit is revived
By showers of blessing from above.
With consecrated zeal comes forth
A life which reaches up toward heaven,
And blooms in beauteous words and deeds;
Sweet influence to the world is given.
A pruned life, yet strong by faith;
And in the glad triumphant day,
'When all the saints are gathered home,'
'Twill dwell in heavenly courts, and may
Be very near 'the great white throne.'

—Nina Blundon-Wills.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

May 6, 1900.

JESUS WARNING AND INVITING. (Matt. xi., 20-30.)

BY J. R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Come unto Me, all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. xi., 28.

The testimony of witnesses in a court of justice may be very clear, the evidences uncontradicted, the arguments of the counsel conclusive, and the charge of the judge emphatic, and yet the verdict of the jury may be directly contrary to the testimony, the evidences, the arguments, and the charge. Such a result has been seen in every land times without number. So it has in the higher moral and spiritual court of the individual mind and conscience.

This relation of the verdict to the evidences is the relation of this lesson to that of last week. It involves the responsibility of a personal decision in matters relating to the Lord Jesus Christ. Last week the evidences were brought before us; now it its the verdict. The evidences proved that Jesus of Nazareth was God. The verdict declared that he was an impostor.

Three important considerations are presented to us in this lesson as growing out of this verdict.

1. The upbraiding of Jesus. Matt. xi., 20-24. Luke x., 13-16.
2. The thanksgiving of Jesus. Matt. xi., 25-27. Luke x., 21-24.
3. The invitation to Jesus. Matt. xi., 28-30.

It must be noticed that these people of Galilee were not condemned because of their extreme wickedness and unworthiness as men judge. Secular history declares that the cities were populous and the people industrious. The ruins found where the most prominent are supposed to have stood show that the citizens were wealthy, intelligent and refined. Religiously—as a body—they were earnest and devout, walking in the fear of God. They are not compared with 'Tyre and Sidon,' as worse than they, but as far better. They were condemned because of their rejection of light, and not because of their corruption in morals. If Tyre and Sidon—Sodom and Gomorrah—the types of the most corrupt heathenism and licentiousness, had had anything like such evidences of God's presence, power and love as were given to Chorazin, Bethsaida and Capernaum, and as are given to us, 'they would have repented in sackcloth and ashes.' (v. 21.)

In the Gospel narratives, however, Chorazin and Bethsaida receive but very little attention. Whatever 'mighty works' were done in them must be included in the 'many other things' of which St. John says: 'If they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.' (John xxi., 25.) But Capernaum—Jesus's own city (Matt. ix., 1), the one place where he was 'at home' (Mark ii., 1 R.V. margin)—was indeed 'exalted unto Heaven' by its privileges. Of fifty-one incidents of all kinds, recorded by the evangelists as occurring during the ministry of more than a year in Galilee, thirty are specifically mentioned as having occurred in or near that city. And out of twenty-five specially reported miracles, fifteen were wrought within its walls, or within a few miles of them—so near that every one must have known all about them. Besides this, all of the great sermons which Jesus preached, and of which any comparatively full account is given to us, The Sermon on the Mount (Matt. v.) The Sermon of Parables by the Sea (Matt. xiii), and The Sermon on the Bread which came down from Heaven (John vi.), were all preached in or near that city. And yet in the face of such teaching, and such 'mighty works,' the people of Capernaum—as a body—neither repented of their sins nor believed in him as their Saviour. They were condemned simply because they had resisted the light and opportunities given to them. They are the types of a great multitude in every age. (John iii., 19.)

The 'woe' pronounced against these cities, however, was not to be felt immediately. Neither their business prosperity nor their social enjoyments, nor the gratifying of personal tastes and pleasures would be affected by this condemnation. They could and would all go on just as freely as before Jesus came into their midst with his teaching and 'mighty works.' But, it would be 'more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the judgment than for them.' (v. 22.) That was in the future. It might be near or distant. But whenever it should be set, and they should be arraigned before the Judge of all the earth, then their doom would be far worse than that of those who were more corrupt, but whose light had been less. This doom Jesus saw clearly and declared solemnly. The whole tone, however, of this upbraiding—or foretelling of the condemnation of the impenitent—is as tender and sad as the mourning of David over Absalom (II. Sam., xviii., 33), or the weeping of Jesus over Jerusalem. (Luke xix., 14-44.)

To the superficial reader it seems very strange that Jesus should now turn—according to St. Matthew—from pronouncing 'woe' to the impenitent, and to say, 'I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes.' (v. 25.) For why should Jesus give thanks that any were subject to condemnation by a God of love, and especially because these things were hidden from them ?

Every true man who loves his country, however much he may pity the ignorance and sorrows of the guilty, always rejoices and gives thanks for the faithful enforcement of law, even if that enforcement has been hidden for the time from the mind of the sufferer and clear only to the law-abiding.

So Jesus of Nazareth—only in an infinitely higher degree—could give thanks that the law of God could not be overturned even by the mercy of God. But whilst he did thus undoubtedly give thanks for the supremacy of that law, it was not because anything concerning it was hidden, but because all things were fully revealed to those who were 'babes;' not babes in age, or strength, or intellect, but in docility and teachableness, such as the paralytic, the Roman centurion, and Levi, the publican. The thanksgiving was for the gracious revelation, and not for mysterious hiding.

And the graciousness of all this is greatly magnified when we consider that he was at that very time in the world for the express purpose of redeeming 'them that were under the law,' (Gal. iv., 5), and of revealing it to men. In his daily life he was fulfilling all of the demands of that law for perfect obedience, and by his death he would fully meet all of its demands for penalty due to disobedience. And so, because he was perfectly conscious that the condemnation of the law was thus resting upon himself, he could, and did, lift up his heart and voice in thanksgiving. For to the thanksgiving he added :—'All things are delivered unto me of my Father; and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him.' (v. 27.) Then to all this he added his gracious invitation to all men to come unto him.

HOME READINGS.

M. Much Given.—Luke xii., 42-48.
T. Other Love.—John xii., 36-48.
W. Judgment.—John iii., 11-21.
T. His Glory.—I. Cor. i., 18-31.
F. Your Labor.—Isa. lv., 1-13.
S. Fear Not.—Luke xii., 22-33.

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

HOW IT WORKS IN A TYPICAL MANITOBA TOWN.

(Brandon, Man., 'Daily Sun.')

As the Conservatives cannot deny that the reduction of duties on British goods by one-third is a great step towards a revenue tariff, they seek to belittle its value by stating that the reduction is mainly upon luxuries. An examination of customs reports will show the very opposite. As an example of the kinds of goods that are being imported under the British preferential tariff, we give the following summary, the last quarterly statement of Brandon customs port as forwarded to Ottawa. The total amount of British goods that came under the preferential duty at Brandon for the past quarter was $12,154. This was made up as follows:

Cotton, manufactures of	$2,986
Flax, hemp and jute, do.	703
Oilcloths	1,956
Silk, manufactures of	505
Wool, goods and carpets	5,039
Parcels through post-office	839
Sundries	126
Total	$12,154

The chief item is manufactures of wool, $5,039. Do the people of Manitoba think that manufactures of wool are luxuries? Is there anything imported from Britain on which Manitobans would prefer to have one-third of the duty taken off?

The second chief item is manufactures of cotton, $2,986. Surely our Conservative friends will not call prints and other cotton goods luxuries to be purchased only by the rich.

The third item of importance is oilcloths, an article of general use all over the country, and certainly not to be classed as a luxury.

Fourth in importance comes manufactures of hemp, jute and flax, $703 which cannot be classified as luxuries.

The smallest item on the list is manufactures of silk, $505, out of a total of $12,154, or about four percent, which is less proportionately than the farmer's wife or daughter spends on ribbon or silk for hat and dress.

In the face of facts like these we find the Brandon 'Times,' and other Conservative papers, publishing such misrepresentations as the following:

'The farmer and the citizen will profit little by the increase of the British preference from 25 percent, to 33 1-3 percent. The principal articles on which there will be a reduction of duty are:

Laces.
Lace collars.
Cotton velvets.
Silk velvets.
Embroideries.
Manufactures in ivory.
Cut glass.
Stained glass windows.
Bracelets.
Ostrich feathers.
Anchovies.
Alabaster ware.
Fringes.
Tassels.
Fancy fans.
Damask.
Carriage rugs.
Silk handkerchiefs.
Silk stockings.
Scented soap.
Precious stones, except diamonds, which are free.
Pickles by the great English makers.
Velvet carpets.
Brussels carpets.

One would think that the twenty-five principal items enumerated would cover at least 90 percent of our British imports; but, as a matter of fact, they represent only six percent of the imports at Brandon, which may be taken as representative of western imports generally.

Of the above list twenty-four 'principal articles,' not a single dollar's worth of the following fifteen of them is to be found in the $12,154 worth of British goods imported at Brandon:—

Embroideries.
Manufactures in ivory.
Cut glass.
Stained glass.
Ostrich feathers.
Anchovies.
Alabaster ware.
Fancy fans.
Damask of cotton.
Carriage rugs.
Silk handkerchiefs.
Silk stockings.
Scented soap.
Precious stones.
Pickles, English.

Of the other nine 'principal articles,' the total imports amounted to only six percent of the whole.

Such misrepresentation shows how desperate is the case of the Conservatives against the Laurier government.

MAT SALLEH'S DEATH.

STORY OF THE FIGHTING IN NORTH BORNEO.

Full details of the defeat of the rebel chief, Mat Salleh, in North Borneo, have been received, says a London despatch.

The previous news brought matters up to Jan. 20, on which date the British had occupied Kalansatan, one of the rebel forts commanding the chief's stronghold, which at that time it was found impossible to surround, the rebels being entrenched in an almost impregnable position, and their fort honeycombed with underground earthworks like a rabbit warren.

During the progress of the operations, says Reuter's Agency, there were many instances of notable pluck. For instance, when the charge was sounded against one of the forts the attacking force were suddenly pulled up short by an outer fence of sharpened bamboo, which they commenced to cut down.

When the first breach was made a Japanese boy named Leyman, servant to Mr. Fraser, the resident, rushed through the opening, and carrying a quantity of oil, set light to the buildings within the fort. He then, under heavy fire from the enemy, rushed across and ignited other buildings. He has been specially mentioned in despatches.

During the operations Mat Salleh's people brought into action a brass gun, which on the third shot burst, doing much damage.

SALLEH'S FORT DESTROYED.

At daybreak on Jan. 21, a seven-pounder was placed in position, and a general bombardment of Mat Salleh's fort, at 250 yards and 400 yards' range, was commenced. A house in the fort of Mat Jator, (one of Mat Salleh's supporters), was set alight by the shell fire, and soon the whole fort was burned to the ground.

The fort, which was intended as a place of retreat for Mat Salleh, was of immense strength, with skilfully planned earthworks and trenches. Tunnels were run through the solid ground, rendering the place almost impervious to shell fire.

Mr. Clifford, the governor, in his report, says:—'It was a piece of unusual good fortune which led to this fort being taken without a blow, for it stood high upon a bluff overlooking the river, and would have been impossible to take by storm without the loss of far more men than the force at our disposal could possibly afford.'

NATIVE PLUCK.

The enemy from Mat Salleh's large fort, on seeing Mat Jator's in flames, with great pluck climbed up and tried to unroof their own buildings, but without success.

Commandant Harrington, who, having recovered, had now assumed charge of the operations, moved his headquarters to the precipice where Mat Jator's fort had been situated, and until the end of January kept up a continuous shell fire, so that Mat Salleh and all his people were driven to live underground in filthy holes dug beneath their fort in the solid earth.

Those who ventured to emerge even for a moment during the daytime were exposed to a galling fire from the British positions, and many in the fort lost their lives. One evening a Bajau ventured to appear on the fort wall and shout defiance. He was at first hit in the legs and fell over, but pluckily sat up, opened his coat and exposed his chest. He was immediately shot dead.

DIVERTING THE RIVER.

On Jan. 26 the company's force successfully cut off Mat Salleh's water supply by constructing a dam and diverting the course of the river, and the bombardment became severer than ever. Shelling continued the whole day, and the enemy lost heavily. The Maxim had great effect, and caused a perfect stampede of rebels from one underground hole to the other.

On the following day a point blank bombardment of the rebel stronghold was commenced at 150 yards, immense damage being done. During the night a number of rebels crept out, under cover of darkness to rush the Maxim, but their movement was observed, and they were driven off under fire. Heavy firing continued during the night of Jan. 31, and there were many alarms.

At 2 a.m. a Bajau woman who had bolted from the fort reported that Mat Salleh had been killed, and the rebels who had suffered heavy loss, had been without food or water for four days. The Dyak outposts, who had been engaged all night, finally got into Mat Salleh's fort at five a.m. on Feb. 1, and found that the remainder of the rebels had fled.

REBEL LEADER'S DEATH.

A search was at once made for Mat Salleh's grave, and in order to identify the body, the remains were exhumed. He had been shot through the left temple, the bullet carrying away the back of the head. It was ascertained that he had been killed by a Maxim shot at noon, on Jan. 31, within a few yards of the door of his inner fort. Pursuing parties were at once despatched after the retreating rebels, and returned in a few days, having killed or captured a large number of the enemy.

All Mat Salleh's wives and other women and children were taken alive.

The outer wall of Mat Salleh's fort was found to be six feet high and ten feet thick. The two inner walls were equally strong, and the whole was surrounded by a stockade and a bamboo chevaux de frise, while the ground was heavily planted with sharpened bamboos. Inside the fort was a network of trenches, tunnels, and underground works.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

Each member of the garrison had dug himself a hole below the ground, and in these the rebels dwelt during the last three days of the siege, suffering terribly from the filth of their surroundings, from hunger (for they were afraid to do much cooking), from thirst and disease.

No detailed list of the enemy's loss is yet available, but it is known to have been very severe. The British loss was, comparatively speaking, very slight, only one European officer, Dr. Cunyghame, being among the wounded.

After providing sufficient force to hold the district, the expedition, which had been joined by the governor shortly after the death of Mat Salleh, returned to the coast.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

A THOROUGH TEST OF THIS THEORY OF MALARIAL DISEASE.

The London School of Tropical Medicine, acting under the direction of the Colonial Office, is making a final and conclusive test of the possibilities of combating the malaria which now bars the colonization of the tropics, and also of the allegations that the mosquito is an agency in its spread. Dr. Patrick Manson is erecting a bungalow in the most malarious part of the Roman campagna, where the fatality of the fever is historic. In this, thoroughly guarded and screened by mosquito curtains, are to live from May to October two skilled observers with their servants. Malaria experts are confident that the entire party will escape infection.

The positive part of the tests is more unique. Laboratory-bred mosquitoes, known to be free from disease, are to be taken to Rome and allowed to suck the blood of patients suffering with a mild tertian form of ague and then brought to London, after a sufficient time has elapsed for the parasite of malaria to develop in their bodies and reach their venom glands. They will then be allowed to bite several healthy men who never have been out of England or had any opportunity of contracting malaria. If the mosquito theory of disease be correct most of these will develop within ten days. Plenty of volunteers have been secured.

'There may be many an ebbing wavelet, while all the time there is the irresistible advance of the flowing tide ; there may be wintry desolation all around, while beneath the frozen surface myriads of seeds are quickening in the dark.'—Rev. William Hutton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

Hood's Pills

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies and over to one address, 20c per copy.	

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

Contracts payable monthly.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

Express Money Orders are issued up to $5.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.

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

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

Address all business communications,

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

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

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

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

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

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

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

ATTRACTIVE CLUBS

To Individual Addresses.

Combination Club—No. I.

The 'Daily Witness,' one year	$3.00
The 'Northern Messenger' one year.	30
'Sea, Forest and Prairie,' Tales by Young Canadians, cloth binding	50
Reprinted Stories,' for young people	25
In His Steps,' Sheldon's Masterpiece.	10
The Ram's Horn,' for one year	1.50
	$5.65

All for $4.30.

Combination Club—No. II.

The 'Weekly Witness' one year	$1.00
The 'Northern Messenger' one year.	30
'In His Steps'	10
'Sea, Forest and Prairie'	50
Reprinted Stories'	25
'The Ram's Horn' one year	1.50
	$3.65

All for $2.65.

RENEW.

It is important to have the renewal mailed in time so as to avoid the loss of a single number. Subscribers desiring to ascertain when the subscription terminates will find the date printed on the address tag.

THE SPECIAL WAR OFFER.

The special war offer, giving the 'Daily Witness' six months on trial for only one dollar, continues to attract attention, and many are taking advantage of the offer to secure the daily arrival of the 'Witness.'

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900.

The Dominion Government has intimated to parliament that it will propose a national contribution from Canada to the famine stricken people of India. To contribute to the sore needs of the five and a half millions of India is a duty we owe humanity, and it is all the more obligatory inasmuch as they are fellow-citizens of our Sovereign and fellow-citizens of the same Empire. The need of assistance is growing more and more urgent daily, and we trust Canada's will not be delayed.

Mr. W. T. Stead has suggested, as another concession to Ireland at this opportune time, the addition of green to the red, white and blue of the British flag. It would please the Irish, he says, and the Boers, too, whose Vierkleur, or four-colored flag of the Transvaal, includes the green. He might have added that it would also please the Moslem subjects of the Queen, with whom green is the color sacred to the Prophet, whose descendants wear green turbans and carry a green flag. In the British regular army there is one regiment whose facings and regimental colors are green, the old 66th.

If the Dominion Government steadily pursue their policy of increasing the Imperial tariff preference they will some day place Canada on the basis upon which only, Mr. Chamberlain says, a zollverein for the whole Empire might be established—that is, free trade between different parts of the Empire. This was what Sir Charles Tupper used to call Chamberlain's offer of a preference to Canada, and he used to denounce Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his alleged rejection of it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not prepared to abolish the Canadian tariff against the Empire at one sweep in order to encourage such a zollverein. Is Sir Charles Tupper ready to do so? If he is, why is he now demanding a modification of our Imperial preferential tariff in the direction of protecting manufacturers?

From Austin, Texas, comes the statement that the problem of aerial navigation has been solved. The Custead Airship Company has filed its charter, and its first ship will be ready to start on the twentieth of July on a voyage to New York, and from there to Paris, which capital the inventor expects to reach by the first of August, and to exhibit his ship at the exhibition. The motive power to be employed is carbonic acid gas, and the maximum speed is set down at one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour. The inventor will himself be captain and conductor of the ship making the first voyage, and professes to have no fear of experiencing the fate of Prof. Andree. The only statement that needs to be added to this wonderful announcement is that the captain of the ship is the celebrated sailor, Captain Sinbad, and that the name of the chief engineer is Mr. Jules Verne. The president of the company is the Hon. Lemuel Gulliver, a retired navigator.

Included in the estimate of six hundred thousand immigrants expected to enter the United States during the current year, are fifty thousand French-Canadians. It would be interesting to learn where the compiler of these figures obtained his data; certainly there is no indication of any such exodus from this province. The usual spring movement to the manufacturing towns of New England will not assume any such proportions. Of those who go each year, no doubt some always remain. There is no other field for French-Canadian migration attracting attention. On the other hand, there is a large and increasing volume of migration from the Western States into our western territories. Long ago it was said that Canada would not begin to be settled rapidly till after new land became scarce in the United States, when the overflow into our great fertile country would follow as a matter of course. That anticipated time seems to have arrived. When Sir William Van Horne first visited the Canadian North-West he saw there the same conditions of soil and climate which obtained in the great grain-growing region of the Western States with which he was familiar, and on that observation he based his estimate of the success of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The correctness of his forecast is now being demonstrated, and our territories right out to the shores of the Pacific will continue in their turn the same story of settlement, progress and development which has been told in the Western States. It is more likely, therefore, that fifty thousand people from the United States will migrate to Canada than that the same number of French-Canadians will move southwards during the present year.

An observer of the seventh day complains of laws which enforce upon him the observance of the first day of the week and practically require him to work on that day, which he holds to be commanded by God as a day of rest for ever. He effectively quotes St. Paul as saying, let no man judge you as to the observance of Sabbaths, and the like, seeing that one man observes a day to the Lord, and another to the Lord declines to do so. From that it would appear to be optional not only what day is observed but whether any. The object of Sunday laws is not to enforce Divine commandments as written of old and as disputed now, but to enforce, by bringing the machinery of industry to a stop on that day, the command which God has written in all nature to the effect that one day of rest in seven is necessary to man's well-being and to the well-being of everything about man. The law in selecting such a day naturally selects the day in common use. To abrogate this law would not help Mr. Field to observe the seventh day. We congratulate him on getting two days' rest a week. The Jews largely enjoy this privilege, and they are among the most healthy and prosperous of peoples. We heartily wish more of us could.

At the time Lord Roberts was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in South Africa there was a good deal of talk about favoritism which had been exercised by the Committee of National Defence, by the War Office, and particularly by Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, who is at the head of the War Office, and is a member of the committee. It was said that the commander-in-chief of the British army, Lord Wolseley, had been practically set aside by Lord Lansdowne. In order to put an end to these disquieting reports it was stated in both Houses of Parliament that Lord Wolseley had made all the recommendations in regard to the appointments of officers in command in South Africa, including, it is fair to assume, the appointment of Lord Roberts and the sanctioning of the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Lord Roberts's chief of staff, Lord Roberts exercising, of course, a right of choice in the matter of his chief of staff. The reports of favoritism are again being circulated in London. The official statement of the government in parliament should not be forgotten, and the reports in to-day's despatches should be regarded as discredited for the present at least.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, in a recent speech, stated a great fact with epigrammatic terseness when he said, 'The nation's perils lie in the imposition of 'high tariff laws, whereby protection is 'made an incident with plunder the ob'ject.' The purpose of protection is to force the buyer to buy from producers within the country, thereby limiting his freedom to seek his own advantage and binding him over to that extent as a vassal to the producer. Whatever the producer gets out of the consumer more than he would otherwise do he gets at the expense of the consumer's natural right to pursue happiness, and at the detriment of the community at large. The idea is growing in the United States that whatever advantage the confinement of swaddling clothes may ever have been supposed to be to infant nations, the United States has outgrown them, and wants the freedom of its limbs. There are those who want to swaddle the British empire as a whole. Sir Charles Tupper is one. It is the fact of becoming an empire and having got Puerto Rico into the very position against which the thirteen colonies rebelled that is more than anything else showing to the United States the impracticable character of its baby clothes.

The Grangers of some of the Western States are turning from political endeavors, which they have found barren and vexatious, to matters of agricultural education. In addition to the agricultural colleges, which but few attend, and to the farmers' institutes, which are of brief duration, they have arranged with enterprising colleges for reading courses on dairying, stock-feeding and breeding, fruit culture, gardening, nature and adaptability of soils, rotation of crops and kindred subjects. The Grangers form reading circles according to local convenience. The necessary books are supplied and trained superintendents establish what may be styled bureaus of information. This system can form no adequate substitute for the agricultural colleges, and is more likely to add to the attendance of them than to diminish it. But it brings into the farmer's home the means of much enlightenment and enables such as are beyond the years for a college course to gain some of the advantages of one. The course laid down usually extends for a term of about two years' reading, at small expense to those who take advantage of it, and its benefits are seen in the intelligent enthusiasm it has evoked among the young people. This realization by the farmers of their need of scientific knowledge is the healthiest sign yet given of rural intellectual progress. It is not likely to limit itself to a hunger for technical agricultural knowledge, but will lead to a demand for such literary culture as will make the home of every farmer into the seat of a country gentleman.

Since the invasion of the Philippine islands by the United States upwards of seventy-five thousand troops have been sent there to reduce the people to submission, while the cost of government, exclusive of the twenty millions paid to the government of Spain in accordance with the Paris treaty, is approaching one hundred millions. The casualties on the American side in killed, wounded and invalided through disease number nearly ten thousand. The war with the Filipinos has been in progress for over fourteen months, and, though its expected early conclusion has been frequently announced, engagements are occurring continually within a few miles of Manilla. These circumstances, so deplorable in themselves, are not without their benediction in preserving the mutual respect of kindred nations. But for the Spanish war, in which the United States had a chance to learn the dangers of isolation, and in which Great Britain had a chance to show her partiality and this Filipino war, with its lessons, there would have been no restraining the spite which would have made the isolation of our empire not only splendid but terrific. Comparing the Filipino war with the war that is being waged in South Africa, in any aspect that may be presented, whether with reference to cause, purpose or manner of conducting hostilities, there is nothing in motive or conduct for which the government or people of the United States can claim superiority over the British. Talk of intervention on behalf of the Boers must, therefore, appear, under the circumstances, strangely incongruous and out of place. The Transvaal delegates, who are said to be on the way to America, cannot but see how invidious their position must be at Washington when they invite a government engaged in suppressing a distant foreign people fighting for their independence, to interfere with another government on their behalf. With better reason the Filipinos could appeal to Britain for intervention on their side. But this is a presidential year in the United States, and all things are possible to the politicians.

Admiral Dewey has come into the presidential election field too late, if the attitude of the leaders of the two great parties be correctly reported, though it has yet to be proved that a candidate of great personal popularity cannot be elected if brought out by an independent political organization. He has, however, declared himself a Democrat, and there is a possibility of the convention nominating him in place of Mr. Bryan, who is fatally handicapped by his persistence in the Silverite heresy. But if the admiral had designs upon the presidency he should have accepted the offer of a nomination when he was in the full flush of his heroic popularity. He should have borne in mind that 'there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune, omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and miseries,' or, as the American proverb puts it, 'the man who hesitates gets left.' Historical precedents, however, still retain their force. The people of the United States have frequently shown their admiration for military heroes by electing them to the chief magistracy. Not yet have they had a naval hero for president, and it is quite within the region of political possibilities that Dewey may be nominated, as a man with a great record, with no political sins to answer for and one who would unite all sections of the Democratic party, a thing impossible with Bryan, as the party candidate. It is curiously impossible to discuss Admiral Dewey's candidature apart from his bride, who, however quietly she tries to do things, seems to be one of those people who must always be taken into consideration. In the first place, before there was a Mrs. Dewey, the admiral repelled and almost ridiculed presidential proposals as entirely out of his line. Now that there is a Mrs. Dewey that is changed. Then Dewey was the most popular man in the nation by far. Various facts connected with his marriage and his marriage settlements cast a chill upon that enthusiasm, and turned on him for a moment the contempt of the fickle multitude. The fact that Mrs. Dewey was a Roman Catholic was regarded as making him a presidential impossibility. The fact that she has ceased to be one will probably be a serious handicap with the Democratic party. Mrs. Dewey has in all probability been quite conscientious about her religious course as she was not brought up a Roman Catholic, and has dipped into many phases of belief. It is not unnatural that under the influence of a more stable soul she should come to his way of thinking. But Roman Catholics have no allowance for one who leaves the church.

AN EXPLOSION.

The interesting event of the day certainly is the attempt upon the Welland canal on the eve of the opening of our enlarged system of St. Lawrence navigation, considering the extreme mystery surrounding the motive of the act, and what the consequences would have been had the explosion produced the expected results. As the perpetrators of the deed have been captured, time will probably reveal their connections. The men had been acting so queerly as to bring themselves under the surveillance of the border detectives, whose most natural suspicion with regard to unaccountable people always is that they are smugglers. To this their conduct lent color, as the leader of the gang used to be forever crossing the steel bridge to meet his agents on the Canadian side, whom he met always at the same place. It is impossible to divine any sort of connection between smuggling and blowing up a canal. The explosion has put an end to all chance of smuggling, and could not help doing so. The appearance of smuggling, on the other hand, has led to the immediate arrest of the miscreants, and could hardly help pointing them out. Neither act could therefore be very well indulged in as a cover for the other.

The second surmise that took hold of men's imaginations was naturally that this was done in the interests of Buffalo and the Erie canal route, which some at least of the Buffalo people regard as dangerously threatened by the opening of the enlarged St. Lawrence system. The same imagination conjured up a picture of the Buffalo grain shovellers coming over in force to rescue their champions. It is far easier to see how these notions shaped themselves into suspicion than to imagine anybody connected with honest industry guilty of such an atrocity or such a wild folly. The grain shovellers as a mass had certainly no knowledge of the proceeding, and no sort of interest in the scoundrels. Those specially interested were of course not the grain shovellers, who can move to where the work may move to, but those whose financial interests are bound up with and tied to the Erie route. Suspicion's utmost stretch would, however, fail to imagine these planning and attempting anything of the kind that has happened. Imagine our shipping men hiring desperadoes to blow up something at Buffalo!

Another notion which is mentioned is that they may be Boer sympathizers. It is again infinitely easier to see how this notion could suggest itself at the present moment than to imagine any foundation for it. The next notion is that the miscreants are Fenians. The name Dulmann would not lend itself to this view; but then the one thing that we know about Dulmann is that he refuses to give his name or say who he is. Another thing that goes against the Fenian theory is that all the parties concerned are of mature age. One can imagine a number of yellow journal boys going forth to an adventure which would resound through the world, imagining that the mere noise of it would make it seem like a very great blow struck for Ireland, but men of forty and fifty years of age would, one would think, hardly risk their safety as these have done on a proceeding not only obviously futile, but one which must practically put a stop to any other kind of proceeding they might possibly have under way. One can only imagine it to be a Fenian move by assuming stupendous silliness on the part of those who carried it out, or perhaps more likely on the part of those whom they hope to fleece of their subscriptions. Still, we seem forced to the Fenian theory. The only party that could really benefit by the destruction of the canal in a military way would be the United States, and it only if it contemplated immediate hostilities. It would be casting doubts on our own sanity even to discuss surmises based on such preposterous impossibilities.

A very practical matter which at once suggests itself in view of the appalling possibilities which might have followed this proceeding is the need of having night watchmen for important public works such as canal locks, and help within call. In these days, when a cartridge that can do considerable damage can be carried in an insignificant parcel, it is clear that even this sort of guardianship might not avail. Still, if locks were perpetually watched it would only be at very greatly increased personal peril that any attempt could be made. It is to be noted, too, that canal locks are strategic points which have to be kept in mind in disposing of a military force. It is evident that in all cases of attempts to destroy public works of great utility which have been provided by great cost, the penalty upon conviction must be made as severe as it can be in order to be exemplary. Whoever these people are, their rightful fate is to 'pine in dungeons' for a very long time.

AN EMANCIPATED GENERATION.

We print to-day with reverence a communication from the Hon. Senator Wark, the father of parliament, embodying thoughts and plans which have occupied his mind far more than a quarter of a century. Senator Wark, who has seen almost the whole of the most startling century in the annals of the world, has lived throughout the whole of the total abstinence movement. He recalls the days when people crowded to total abstinence meetings and when the first fires of the reform spread contagiously over the Anglo Saxon world. He has apparently given up hope that the end aimed at will be gained by means of legislative prohibition, and is prepared to argue at length on that subject. The task of obstruction is, however, one which he will no doubt gladly leave to those who are ready enough to take it up. What he has devoted himself to thinking out is what machinery can be set in motion to take the place of legal repression of the traffic. However temperance people may disagree with him as to the function of law, they have none of them such a belief in its efficiency as not to be eager to hear of any plan by which the emancipation of the country can be furthered.

Mr. Wark does not look to temperance meetings, seeing that people, or, at least, that class of the community that needs to be convinced, do not now go to temperance meetings as they once did. Temperance meetings in these busy days need an object. Men and women cannot be organized to do nothing. Mr. Wark then sets before them the worthy task of taking charge of the rising generation first by seeing to it that the temperance teaching prescribed for the schools is duly and competently carried out, and afterwards by mustering all the boys and girls into organizations which will lose sight of none of them till they have grown up into established and convinced abstainers. The result of this would be, Mr. Wark thinks, so to reduce the demand for strong drink, as the rising generation take the place of their fathers, that the business would die a natural death for want of support. We may remark that the organization which Mr. Wark sees in his vision is largely an actual fact. The Women's Christian Temperance Union exists everywhere, and it has set before it the very tasks which are outlined in Senator Wark's paper. They have certainly not achieved all that Senator Wark looks to such an organization to achieve. Whether any change of base or change of plan would enable more to be done can only as yet be a matter of surmise. Certainly we have observed no flagging of zeal on the part of the women who are constantly pressing for the due recognition

of the teaching of temperance as a constant part of the school course.

This organization is at the present moment distressed over the position of this matter of temperance teaching in the Protestant schools of this province. For a time the subject was upon the list of imperative studies. Children had to pass examinations in it on which their standing and the standing of their schools depended just as upon any other imperative subject. The ladies say that their observation warrants them in saying that the teaching was then general and effective. The difficulty, however, which confronts the managers of all school systems, that of having far too much for the children to do, was met by the Protestant Committee of Public instruction. The demand upon the children's powers must be reduced. Some of the subjects must take a back place. The result was that though the Protestant Committee is largely composed of earnest advocates of total abstinence, the teaching of hygiene, which is the technical name of the subject, was relegated with others to the half-hour at the beginning of the school when it is taught at the teacher's discretion along with manners and morals and things in general. The ladies say that the result of this has been for the most part the abolition of the subject so far as any practical result is concerned. The inspector is no doubt required to report as to how the subject is taught, and according to the Protestant Committee reports favorably, but the ladies say that in some schools not a single question is asked upon this subject by examiners and that in any case the children learn little or nothing. It is well understood that in every system of education in which the standing of pupils and of schools is determined by examinations, to leave any subjects out of the course which thus determines standing is to relegate it to a hopeless limbo. The society which has in charge, according to Senator Wark's scheme, the working out of the liquor curse by educational process feels its responsibility and is moving earnestly for the reinstatement of the subject. Whether they could do anything to secure regular temperance teaching by such a system of visitation as Senator Wark proposes we do not know, or whether the managers of the school system would tolerate such offered aid we do not know.

'TAKE OUR BLOOD, BUT LEAVE US OUR MONEY.'

Sir Charles Tupper's plan of campaign for the approaching election contest is a very simple and plain one, and can be stated in two sentences. In the Province of Quebec the government is to be attacked on the ground that it is in favor of imperial federation, and has granted Great Britain a preferential tariff. In Ontario and the other English-speaking provinces it is to be attacked on the ground that it is not loyal to the empire, and was therefore tardy about sending contingents to South Africa. In Quebec Sir Charles said that he had been charged with smashing the Imperial Federation League, and he intimated that he was rather proud than otherwise of the action, if he really committed it. And he warned the people that with representation in a British Imperial Parliament Canada would be heavily taxed, and he exaggerated the amount of taxation in order to deepen the impression against imperial federation. He opposed any scheme for a regular contribution of Canada to the defence of the empire on the same ground that the contribution would be made so heavy as to be intolerable.

Sir Charles Tupper is very shrewd in his appeal to the French-Canadian people, who are, naturally enough, not as enthusiastically in favor of tightening and welding the bonds of the empire as British Canadian people, and who, because their means are more straitened as a rule, have a rooted dislike for anything in the nature of taxation. The English-speaking people have indeed the same dislike for direct taxation, but not to the same degree as the thriftier French-Canadians. In Quebec Sir Charles does not deny that he is a loyal British citizen, though he is careful not to waste the time of a French-Canadian audience by dwelling upon that fact, when it could be better spent in considering the inconvenience of having to contribute to defend a British empire. Sir Charles is loyal so long as loyalty makes no tax upon the pocket. That is, in effect, what his political speeches in Quebec to the French-Canadian people say. In Ontario he attacks the government because it was not, in his opinion, as keen to contribute the blood and lives of the youth of Canada to the defence of the empire as he thinks it should have been. Before English-speaking people Sir Charles, who is opposed to spending money for the defence of the empire, attacks Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a French-Canadian, because Sir Wilfrid did not forestall the people of Canada in offering their blood in defence of the empire.

No one for a moment believes that Sir Charles Tupper is such a man as he would be if these were his heartfelt opinions and convictions. It is only the wretched exigences of party politics which forces a man into taking such a cruel and cowardly attitude. Canada is far poorer in men than in money; she holds the lives of her splendid youth above all comparison in terms of value with money, and she would gladly pour forth the latter like water if it would avail for the defence of the empire instead of blood. But it will not, and, having poured forth her blood as she has done, Canada is probably anxious to contribute wisely of her money for such a system of defence as will guard her against the necessity of contributing lives which can thus be saved. Obviously base as Sir Charles Tupper's plan of campaign is, we are by no means sure that it will not prove effective if right-minded people do not discountenance it. The French-Canadians of Quebec will for the most part only hear such arguments as these addressed to them, and appealing to their sympathies, as these do, they will be accepted. And the same will prove true if the mass of the British Canadians whom Sir Charles and his organs appeal to with the reverse arguments. They will hear that Sir Charles Tupper is loyal in wishing Canada to contribute contingents promptly, and they will take it for granted that his policy of loyalty is all of a piece with this, instead of being, as he himself represents it, a thing of shreds and patches; here a patch of crimson silk dyed in costly life blood; there a gaping vacancy to save the money cost of a cotton patch.

HAWKS PICKING OUT HAWKS' EYES.

The British reverses in South Africa set all Europe jeering at and triumphing over our lack of generalship. This was hard enough to bear in the hour of defeat, but the British people bore it well, and on the whole refrained from at least general and violent condemnation of our commanders in the field. This was possible because, though British generals have always been held in contempt on the Continent, and although they have never been highly valued at home for their skill in strategy or tactics, they have seldom come off second best in the long run in their campaigns against their severe Continental critics. Other qualities, such as doggedness, determination, energy and fearlessness, generally enabled them to get a grip of the enemy's throat and finish him in the end, as Carlyle points out. And the British people have throughout this South African campaign had a shrewd suspicion that neither French, Italian nor Austrian armies would have stood up to the Boers at all, and that the Germans or Americans would have done no better, if even as well as our own armies. One of the greatest of German generals has confessed that the war against a nation of hunters, all sharpshooters, equipped with the best weapons, and defending a peculiarly difficult country for methods of civilized warfare and highly favorable for their own half savage methods, every foot of which they know, was not one for which the ordinary training of European commanders was calculated to prepare them. He doubted whether any army would have done better than the British army, and he submitted that the fact had been learned from the war that defence, which was formerly considered three times stronger than attack, was now proved to be six times stronger. Yet the British, attacking strongly held defensive positions against superior artillery and superior marksmanship, were not three times, not to speak of six times, superior in numbers.

In fact, over the whole theatre of war, the British were for some time inferior in numbers to the Boers, who expected to sweep Natal as far as Durban before the British could get numbers enough across the six thousand miles of sea to withstand them. Mafeking, Ladysmith and Kimberley they regarded as an easy prey, and set about annexing half provinces and whole territories before they had even overrun them, and Europe and America talked about the 'doomed' cities which the British would never relieve, and even the 'doomed' empire. But all this the British withstood, not altogether unmoved, but without alarm as to the immediate future, and with no misgiving at all as to the end. And the events so far have justified a fortitude and confidence which amazed the world. Now we are called upon to undergo a new and different ordeal. Our own commander-in-chief in Africa has in the middle of the war, with the most difficult part of the campaign before him, in which he will need all the confidence and support of all the men in the field to carry him through, begun an all round public condemnation and punishment of his lieutenants for their bad generalship. Just at this time—during a prolonged lull in the campaign, when British reverses formed the subject of the latest chapters—Lord Roberts's campaign against his lieutenants is calculated to shake the confidence of the less observant people of the empire, who will not stop to consider that if the commander-in-chief in Africa regarded the British military situation as critical he would not subject it to the test of such an assault.

So far Lord Roberts has had nothing but blame for his lieutenants; even his chief of staff has not escaped. Lord Kitchener was severely rebuked by him for the general assault upon General Cronje at Paardeberg on the Sunday in which the Canadians suffered so severely, and he was sent to the rear to occupy himself in putting down the rebellion in north-west Cape Colony as a sort of punishment. Then Lord Methuen was in effect condemned and suspended. General Gatacre was denounced and finally recalled. Brigade commanders were dealt with less publicly and more summarily. Now Colonel Thorneycroft is condemned, General Warren is censured, and General Buller is severely criticised. Curiously enough, General White, who is the one East Indian, escapes, though from the point of view of our greatest European critics his mistake of allowing his force to be cooped up in Ladysmith was the one great irreparable strategical blunder of the campaign. There is no defence possible of General Buller and General Warren, Lord Methuen and the rest, against Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief. They can appeal only to Time, which may revise, if it does not reverse, his judgments. But there is this to remember, that they had to operate with inferior numbers in the beginning of the campaign against an imperfectly appreciated foe, far better equipped than they believed them to be. Therein Lord Roberts has had the advantage of their experience and of overwhelming superiority of numbers.

It must be remembered that war, which is a survival of barbarism, arouses all the half savage instincts of the men engaged. Among these is the jealousy and rivalry which are proverbial in war as in love. The very greatest generals are seldom free from them. Napoleon himself indulged them. The Great Duke was not innocent. Wellington was not altogether displeased at the discomfiture of his ally, Blucher, at Ligny, though that defeat prevented him from joining Blucher after Quatre Bras and forced him to fall back on Waterloo. He wrote in a letter in a tone of ill concealed satisfaction, 'Blucher has had a d——d good licking.' 'Little Bobs' is not a loftier or bigger man than the old Duke by any means. It might be suggested, too that if the commander-in-chief of all the British forces, Lord Wolseley, were to criticise Lord Roberts's campaign, and especially the events of that week in which a few thousand Boers within reach of forty thousand British under Lord Roberts managed to inflict two utter defeats and capture one thousand men and seven guns, Lord Roberts might find as good reason in Lord Wolseley's report for asking for his recall as it is said General Buller or General Warren will find for similar action in Lord Roberts's despatches. When Lord Roberts reaches Pretoria and ends the war it will be quite sufficient time for him, like Alexander, 'to assume the god.' In the meantime, it is to be hoped that General Buller's army, which is devoted to him, will not become disaffected toward the commander-in-chief because of Lord Roberts's despatch and its publication.

A PROCLAMATION OF ANARCHY.

The edict announced in late telegrams from Pekin as having been issued by the Empress of China to the viceroys throughout the empire is a flat revocation of one issued by her not long ago, and is doubtless due to the combined action of the powers wtih reference to that highly inflammatory proclamation. This speedy revocation is likely to impress the mandarins more than any other process with the idea that even the empress cannot make them safe in trifling with the rights of Europeans. The last news was that the American, German, British and French ministers in China had made a formal demand upon the Chinese Government for the prompt suppression of the influential and turbulent society known as the 'Boxers,' with the alternative of the powers named marching troops into the northern portions of the provinces of Shantung and Chi Li, for the protection of their respective subjects and other foreigners. This was the first note of defiance on the part of the powers towards the retrogressive policy of the Dowager Empress, and was none the less notable because of the fact that Russia was to all appearance absent from the concerted action suggested. In this instance, indeed, France appears to have cut loose from Russian leading strings and to be reënacting her old independent rôle of a great power. The Paris 'Temps,' which is echoed by the 'Debats,' intimated that the official resumption of imperial authority by that 'intractable barbarian,' the recognized chieftainess of the Old China party, detesting the West and all its dangerous innovations, and her appointment of Pu Chin, or rather Chi Kwang, to give him his official designation, as heir apparent to the Chinese throne, constituted in themselves a sort of declaration of war on western civilization. As regards the Germans, they have a very material grievance against the 'Boxers,' and the government whose half-hearted and dilatory precautionary measures to prevent trouble have had the effect of paralyzing work upon the German railways in Shantung.

Two facts cause more than usual interest to attach to the action of the Powers towards the 'Boxers' at this time. In the first place, the father of the heir apparent to the throne just appointed is the recognized head of the great secret society bearing this designation, and which owns innumerable adherents in Chi Li, Shantung and Honan. Many of these are young men of the best classes, sons of mandarins and literati. The attitude and aims of the Boxers, and, it is fair to assume, of their august head, may be inferred from the terms of the following placard of invitation summoning the bands to fight: 'The Imperial Righteous 'Harmony Boxers,—You are summoned 'to meet on the seventh day of the ninth 'month. Exalt Dynasty. Kill the foreigners. Whoever declines to obey this 'summons is in danger of his head.' It is hardly necessary to remind the reader how heartily this and similar summonses have been responded to, resulting in the perpetration of the grossest excesses against the Roman Catholics, Protestants and other Christians, especially in En Hsien and Ping Yuan districts of Shantung.

Secondly, there was the anarchistic edict to which we have referred bidding the local authorities to use violence against foreigners at their pleasure. Among other things, this interesting document set forth that 'the various 'Powers cast upon us looks of tiger-like 'voracity, jostling each other in their 'endeavors to be the first to seize upon 'our innermost territories. But there 'is an evil habit which has become al-'most a custom amongst our viceroys 'and governors, which must be eradi-'cated at all costs. For instance, when-'ever these high officials have had on 'their hands cases of international dis-'pute, all their actions seem to be guided 'by the belief that such cases would 'eventually be amicably arranged. Never 'should the word "peace" fall from the 'mouths of our high officials, nor should 'they even allow it to rest for a mo-'ment within their breasts. Let no one 'think of making peace, but let each 'strive to preserve from destruction and 'spoliation his ancestral home and graves 'from the ruthless hands of the invader.' This proclamation is not wanting in touches of dignity and pathos. Containing as it does so much of truth in its plaint, and in view of the treatment already meted out to the 'Celestial Empire' by marauding European powers, it cannot fail to evoke a certain amount of sympathy from impartial observers. Unfortunately, however, the empire has fallen upon evil days in almost all respects, and to encourage a local resort to arms and the unbridling of local passions was to proclaim the beginning of the end. While the first effects would have no doubt been most hideous to sojourners in China, the only final result must have been the disruption of China. As a sequel to the edict quoted, a circular was sent to all the viceroys and governors of the maritime and Yang-tse provinces, specifically granting 'full power and lib-'erty to resist by force of arms all aggres-'sions upon your several jurisdictions, 'proclaiming a state of war if necessary, 'without first asking instructions from 'Pekin, for this loss of time may be fa-'tal to your security, and enable the 'enemy to make good his footing against 'your forces.' It is clear that the outside pressure which caused the revocation of this suicidal decree was the greatest kindness that could be done to the Chinese empire.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

The Manitoba Legislature is the first representative body in Canada formally to adopt the principle of state ownership of public utilities. The resolution addressed to the Dominion Government requesting that in the legislation now before parliament respecting railways a provision should be made looking to provincial ownership, was unanimously adopted. The fact that there was no dissentient vote shows how public opinion stands on this important question. The resolution can have no immediate reference to great through railways, like the Canadian Pacific, and was probably adopted with a view to prevent local roads from becoming absorbed in larger lines, eluding the terms of their charters and franchises forbidding such union. There is undoubtedly a feeling growing all over this continent in favor of a larger measure of popular control over natural monopolies, though there is every diversity of view as to the extent to which that control should be exercised. The chief value and source of profit of the best paying concerns in operation consist not in the capital invested, the plant operated nor the ability shown in management, but in the monopolistic possession of franchises for which as a rule they make no adequate return to the public. Indeed, there are notorious instances of outrageous stock-watering, inadequacy of plant and conspicuous lack of ability in management among such concerns. That the public has an equitable right to some effective control was hinted by Recorder Weir to the Street Railway Company when he imposed a fine on it the other day for failure to supply proper service on Amherst street. In the city of Buffalo just now an agitation is on foot with the object of having the city assume the ownership of the gas works. It arose from the assessment of the gas company under the franchise tax law. The assessment was fixed at two million one hundred thousand dollars on property valued at three million dollars. The company objected on the ground that the assessment was excessive, but a statement published by the company showed it was capitalized at fourteen million dollars and actually paid good dividends on that amount. Now it is claimed on behalf of the public that the difference between the value of the company's plant and its capital stock is the value of the public franchise. In other words, the company invests three million dollars and the public grants a monopoly worth eleven million and the company takes all the profit, the public meantime paying all running expenses. On the face of it this appears too one-sided an arrangement altogether. The courts of Ohio and the Supreme Court of the United States have made the franchise value taxable as well as the plant. But that only mends the unequal bargain as far as taxation is concerned. The possession of the franchise has become a vested right, and purchase outright is the only way by which the people can secure control of utilities which are naturally their own. Whether the public would be on the whole better off under public ownership is a question, however, on both sides of which there is still a great deal to be said. In Great Britain, for instance, where the government has at incredible expense to the public extinguished private ownership in telephone franchises, the public utility it has established is very inferior indeed to that which we enjoy here under private ownership.

INJURIES UNREDRESSED.

The United States threatens forcible measures against Turkey to compel the Sultan to pay the $100,000 damages for the destruction of American mission stations throughout Asia Minor and Armenia during the time of the Armenian massacre. The original claim was for $400,000; but on the Sultan's offering to pay one-quarter of the amount cash down, the United States accepted the compromise. But ever since the Porte has put off payment, while flattering the personal susceptibilities of the American ambassadors, whose influence he pretended to be open to so long as they did not press too urgently for the payment of the American mission damages. Three successive American ambassadors have come and gone from Constantinople since the Sultan's promise of immediate payment was made, but he has not yet kept his promise. The last American ambassador, Mr. Straus, under instructions from his government, after pressing strongly for the immediate payment, and being put off, notified the Sultan that he would have to withdraw from Constantinople. The British press generally expects the McKinley government to proceed seriously with the Porte, and points out that Austria, by acting energetically a couple of years ago, compelled the Sultan to settle the Bosnian claims promptly. The United States press urges its government to seize Smyrna as the British Government seized a Nicaraguan port, and take possession of the customs houses and collect the damages. It is pointed out, however, that by such a course the United States might make trouble with Germany, France, Italy, and Russia, whose commercial interests at Smyrna are considerable. On the other hand, Mr. McKinley is warned that there are three and a half millions of Mohammedans in the Philippines, who at the Sultan's behest might join the Tagalogs in their rebellion against American rule. It is probable that the affair will be settled soon by diplomacy. Turkey is very hard up, and will not pay before she is compelled to do so, but when the Sublime Porte sees that necessity has arisen, it can generally produce promptly much larger sums than one hundred thousand dollars.

POSTAGE ON WEEKLY PAPERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some time ago a friend handed me the enclosed clipping, and said he had written to the editor of the 'Bulletin' about it but his letter was disregarded. As I notice that you refer again in Saturday's issue to the discrimination in postage rates referred to, I thought it only fair to you to send the clipping, that you may state the law referred to, as such a stricture as the enclosed is used to injure the 'Witness,' and you likely did not notice the paragraph.

D. W. MORISON.

Ormstown Manse, April 17, 1900.

(Extract from Ormstown 'Bulletin,' March 8, 1900.)

'The Honorable the Minister of Marine has added himself to the number of Canadian politicians who trample on statesmanship. The Postmaster-General did it when he showed unjust favoritism towards the country papers, practically exempting them from the postage which he imposed on the press generally, that is, on all dailies and weeklies published in cities. The reason he did this unfair thing was because every country weekly has a member of parliament attached to it, and he did not dare to carry out his scheme in their case. It was a mere politician's reason, and condemns him as a statesman.'

We copied the above extract from the Montreal 'Witness,' and we say it with sorrow, as in days gone by we have put a good deal of faith in the editorials of that paper. But if its articles contain as little truth as the above statement they will be taken with a grain of salt in future. For the benefit of that paper we beg to state that the proprietors of weekly papers pay (willingly) the same rate of postage as is imposed upon our city contemporaries: and what is more, it is paid before the issue leaves the post-office. Before rushing into print about the matters concerning the weekly press, our big brother should first make himself acquainted with the facts of the case, and present them as they are, and not as seen through the glasses of an apparently dissatisfied and fault-finding publisher.

How the truth can snarl and lie. The country papers come under the same law as the city papers, no doubt. The law carries all weekly newspapers free to all points within a circle of forty miles in diameter, which may have the publishing office at its centre or in any part of it. This law was framed to suit the country weekly papers, which do not happen to have any circulation to speak of beyond the forty mile circle, while the circulation of the big weeklies is almost entirely beyond that limit. It would be interesting indeed, for instance, to learn how much the Ormstown 'Bulletin' pays to the department annually for papers transmitted beyond the forty-mile limit. Can it be possible that a paper enjoying this advantage over the 'Witness' among its own neighbors is still so jealous of the 'Witness' as to make a wilful misrepresentation? The 'Weekly Witness' could also be carried free for the first twenty miles on all sides, but its circulation is necessarily almost exclusively beyond that limit. So valueless is the privilege that the 'Witness' informed the postmaster-general from the first that it could make no use of this one-sided exemption.

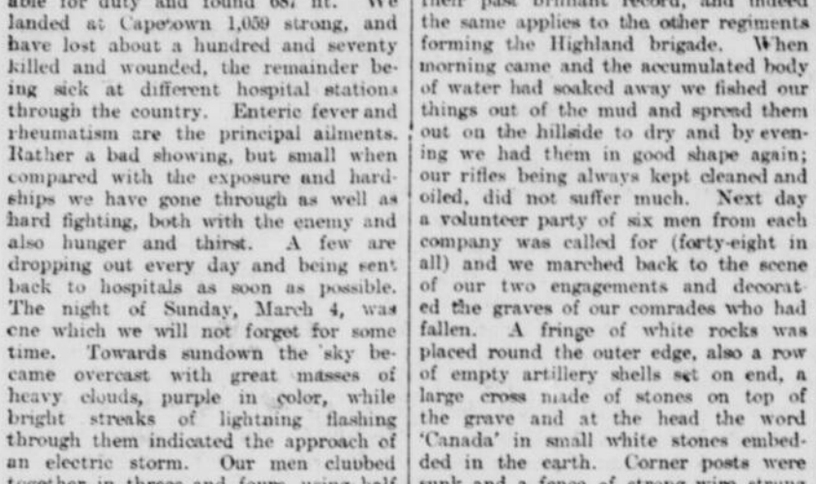
AFTER PAARDEBERG.

Lights and Shadows of the First Contingent's Work.

PECULIAR EXPERIENCES OF INDIVIDUAL MEN.

(From the Special Correspondent of the 'Witness' with the first contingent.)

Stadskraal, Orange Free State, March 8, 1900.—My last letter was from Koodos Rand, written immediately after the surrender of General Cronje and his brigade, and since then we have had a comparatively quiet time compared with our previous two weeks' experience. After a day's rest we moved a few miles up the river to Ossfontein, where we stayed two days. The first day we were paraded for roll call in order to find out the exact number of men available for duty and found 687 fit. We landed at Capetown 1,059 strong, and have lost about a hundred and seventy killed and wounded, the remainder being sick at different hospital stations through the country. Enteric fever and rheumatism are the principal ailments. Rather a bad showing, but small when compared with the exposure and hardships we have gone through as well as hard fighting, both with the enemy and also hunger and thirst. A few are dropping out every day and being sent back to hospitals as soon as possible. The night of Sunday, March 4, was one which we will not forget for some time. Towards sundown the sky became overcast with great masses of heavy clouds, purple in color, while bright streaks of lightning flashing through them indicated the approach of an electric storm. Our men clubbed together in threes and fours, using half the blankets to erect shelters from the expected rain, the rest to serve as covers. Directly after dark the storm broke in all its fury, and had any one been in a position to watch it from a protected point he would have witnessed a magnificent pyrotechnic spectacle. The whole atmosphere above us was fairly ablaze with most vivid flashes, while the thunder rolled in reverberating peals of such volume as I had never previously heard. Then a strong gust of wind swept our frail shelters down like ninepins before a well-directed shot, after which came the rain, and such a rain!—it fairly fell in barrelfuls and must have been really a cloudburst. We were camped in a hollow and almost before we had time to realize it we were a foot deep in water with



LONGWOOD, WHERE NAPOLEON DIED.

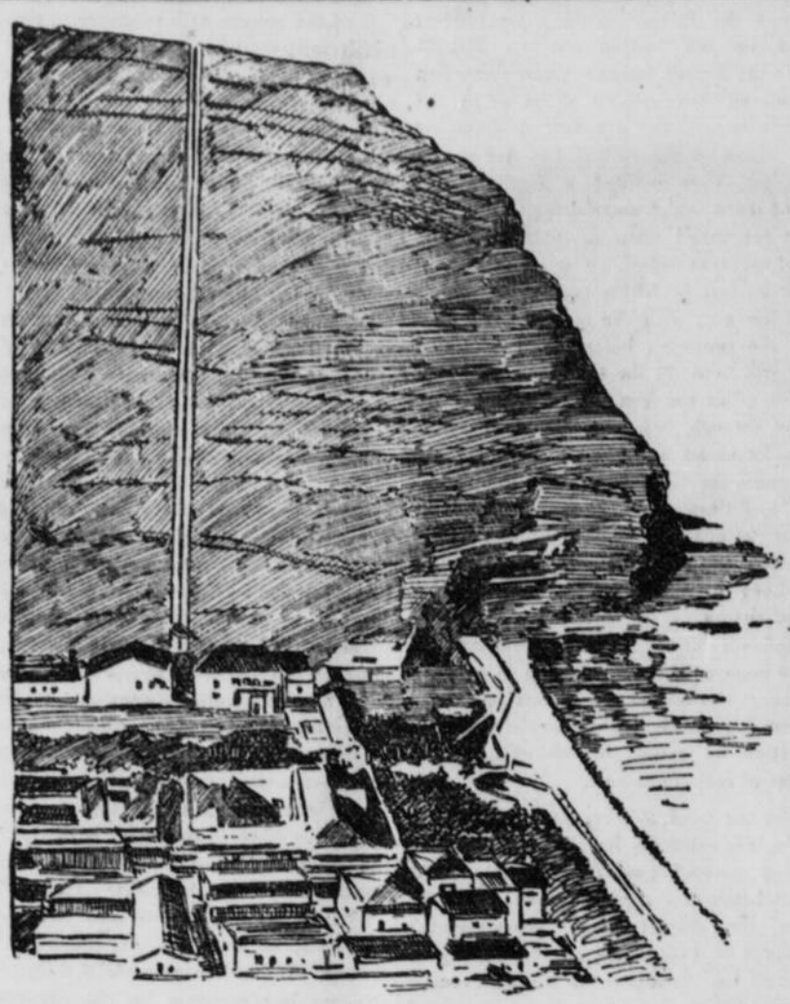
blankets, rifles and accoutrements generally lying in it, and being trampled on by everybody as we made for the higher ground. For an hour it poured and then we turned to and picked up all the wood or brush within reach, and made fires to dry and warm ourselves, but we could only get little wood, it being a very scarce article in this country. Still, it was some consolation to sit around and look at the bright spot, even though it gave out but little warmth. Our kits were left where they were for the present as they could not get any worse and indeed it would be impossible for a man to select his own in the darkness from the heterogeneous mass into which they had been thrown. Huddled together for warmth we passed a long night, soaked to the skin, and to make matters worse it turned very cold. However, we made the best of it, and an impromptu concert was organized and songs and choruses were sung and recitations given, and this helped to pass the time. We were joined by some men of the Gordon Highlanders, who were camped close by, and who contributed not a little to the night's entertainment. Our position in brigade is alongside the Gordons and a strong friendship has sprung up between the two regiments (but for my natural modesty I might intimate that this is only what might be expected from two such crack corps) and a very fine lot of fellows they are. While they will freely answer any questions you ask them, you never hear a boastful remark about their past brilliant record, and indeed the same applies to the other regiments forming the Highland brigade. When morning came and the accumulated body of water had soaked away we fished our things out of the mud and spread them out on the hillside to dry and by evening we had them in good shape again; our rifles being always kept cleaned and oiled, did not suffer much. Next day a volunteer party of six men from each company was called for (forty-eight in all) and we marched back to the scene of our two engagements and decorated the graves of our comrades who had fallen. A fringe of white rocks was placed round the outer edge, also a row of empty artillery shells set on end, a large cross made of stones on top of the grave and at the head the word 'Canada' in small white stones embedded in the earth. Corner posts were sunk and a fence of strong wire strung all around, forming a solid fence which will stand for years if not interfered with

ANOTHER MOVE.

Next day the whole brigade moved to Kissfontein, six miles away, we were to move forward at three o'clock next morning and take part in an attack on a large body of the enemy who were occupying a position on a few kopjes seven miles to the eastward. It was expected that it might be a hard engagement as the Boers were reported to have most of the big guns used at Magersfontein, mounted in good positions, but it turned out only a small affair, as the Boers retreated on the appearance of our troops, leaving tents, cannon and provisions behind them. A number of shots were fired by our long range guns and a few sent in reply by the enemy, but there were only three casualties on our side and the Boer losses must have been considerable as several shells were seen to burst in their midst. Our brigade was only acting as supports to Gen. French's and we rested most of the day, but struck the trail that evening, and two o'clock next morning found us here after nearly twenty miles' marching since we broke camp at 3 a.m. the previous day. We understand that Gen. French's column is following up the Boers and I suppose will try and cut them off from the river and compel a surrender from want of water, thus avoiding any unnecessary loss of life.

A despatch rider was captured yesterday carrying a letter from President Steyn to the commander of this last crowd, strongly advising him to surrender; but for some reason, the despatch rider was not allowed to proceed, as one would think; but, no doubt, the Commander-in-Chief has good reason for this action. We are now in the best part of the Orange Free State, and this would seem to be a good agricultural country, if only populated by a progressive people. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, and grows a good crop of grass, free from the brush and scrub which characterizes the country we have passed through further back. It is thinly settled, and cattle raising seems to be the only branch of farming engaged in to any extent. Houses are miles apart, the farms here being at least 20,000 acres each in extent. The ground for the most part is flat, only broken here and there by those peculiar kopjes so characteristic of this country. Houses are built of adobe or baked blocks of mud, as a rule; but every now and then we see a more pretentious one of brick, or sometimes faced with white cement and set back in a grove of trees forming a striking and pleasing contrast to the somewhat lonesome and desolate appearance of the country generally.

When we camp near one of these farm houses the house and garden is soon



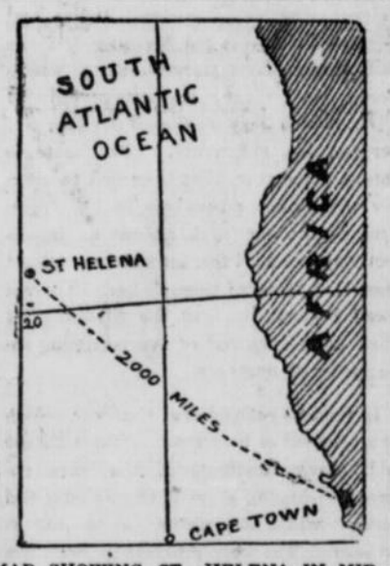
A VIEW OF JAMESTOWN, ST. HELENA'S ONLY TOWN.

searched for edibles of any sort and sometimes a patch of potatoes or carrots, etc., is discovered, but not often. So many troops are passing to and fro that you generally find somebody has been ahead of you. When any are found they are soon boiling over the little fires, the men using their canteens for the purpose. Flour and cornmeal are eagerly looked for and any one finding more than he needs for his own use can dispose of it at 'Klondike' prices. Men who have money don't see any use in carrying it around when food can be had for it and they are hungry. I will quote a few prices I have seen paid—one shilling for a single biscuit; five shillings for a plug of Macdonald's tobacco, retailing in Montreal at ten cents, three shillings a pound for flour or cornmeal, and sometimes the Kaffirs make fritters or small cakes fried in grease and containing about five bites, which they sell promptly at sixpence each; and all other eatables procurable being at corresponding prices. But nobody grumbles at the short rations now, when one looks into it, it is simply wonderful how things are as well as they are. The trouble is not want of supplies along the railway, but lack of transportation facilities. Mules and waggons are hard to get, and the animals get killed off by hard work, and with at least 100,000 men off the railway, eating 2,000 tons of food daily, and then add to this at least 50,000 more including Kaffirs who are employed as mule drivers, destitute refugees, and prisoners who have to be fed.

We heard to-day that the artillery company of the Second Canadian Contingent were across the river, within two or three miles of us, and we are anxious to see them. Everybody knows someone in the company.

SOME INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

We are now about fifty miles from Bloemfontein, and could march there by easy stages in three or four days. A railway line runs from De Aar to there, and while this branch has been in possession of the enemy for some time, it is reported to be now clear of them, and a few days' work will put it into good working order, giving direct railway communication between Capetown and Bloemfontein. It is now ascertained that the day before Gen. Cronje surrendered his son was killed in the trenches, and his wife, who had stayed with him since the commencement of the campaign, was wounded in the arm by an exploding shell. Quite an experience was that of Private McDiarmaid, of G Company. While stationed on an outpost a few days after the first Paardeberg fight, he was taken so sick as to be sent back to the field hospital at the Drift, about four miles away. He started alone, a little before dark, and mistaking the lights at the Boer laager for the British camp, he walked into their midst, and was detained as a prisoner. He was with them six days, and was treated pretty well, only he did not get much to eat. He was given a spade and had to dig a cave for his own protection, and said he had three men guarding him, one of whom was an Irishman. When the surrender came he was liberated, as were also two Imperial officers who had been with them since they evacuated Magersfontein. All this time he was never missed, his comrades thinking he was at the hospital. A similar experience almost befell a man of C Company, who got lost in the dark, and went within a few yards of a Boer outpost before he knew who they were. He was able to crawl away on all fours



MAP SHOWING ST. HELENA IN MID-ATLANTIC.

and soon after joined his own comrades, a much frightened man. A feature of the Paardeberg fight was the use of the large war balloon, 'Duchess of Connaught,' which made several ascensions each day, and was able to report the exact position of the Boers in the river bed. The balloon was captive, and had telephone communication with the ground, often from a height of over 1,000 feet. It rattled the Boers a good deal to be watched from such a point of vantage, and the more ignorent of them regarded the phenomenon with superstitious awe. A good many rifle shots were aimed at it; but without inflicting any material injury, as I am told that when the ball perforates the outer skin there is a layer of some soft tissue which is forced by the pressure of the gas inside into the hole, stopping the leak. When the prisoners were being marched through our camp, the Kaffir drivers and employees of the brigade gathered round them and started a demonstration, jeering and drawing their forefingers significantly across their throats, intimating that now they were in the hands of the British they knew what to expect. They had to be driven back by force. Remembrances of past cruelties exercised towards them by the Boers are still deep in the Kaffir mind, and they rejoice greatly to think that they are getting thrashed. One bad feature of our regiment having to march in the heat is that we have to carry our great coats, and harness on our backs, for want of animals and waggons to haul them. We see no other regiment doing it, and it causes a great deal of distress among the men. It is severe work to march in light order, without carrying such a load; but our officers say that they are powerless to afford us any relief in the matter. We are also very deficient in our hospital service, having actually nothing except a few stretchers and a medicine chest apparently of the crudest description. The Queensland and Australian contingents are ahead of us in this respect, having ambulance waggons, and proper hospital tents, and beds with which they were fitted out before leaving their native soil. These were placed at the disposal of our wounded at Paardeberg, and the thanks of the people of Canada, as well as the regiment is due them for their kindness and consideration in doing so.

While rummaging through the Boer laager I came across the field cornet's office, or, rather, cave, and got a supply of stationery, which I badly wanted, by tearing the blank pages out of his account books. The paper this is written on being part of it, and, as you see, I am using official Transvaal Government envelopes, secured in the same place.

SAM.

ST. HELENA.

A Lonely, but Historic Island.

SCENE OF NAPOLEON'S CAPTIVITY TO BECOME THAT OF CRONJE'S.

The island of Saint Helena, which for almost a century has been famous as having been the prison of Napoleon I. of France, is likely, it appears, once more to receive, if not so distinguished, at least quite as unwilling a guest in the person of Commandant Cronje, the Boer leader who surrendered to Lord Roberts the other day at Paardeberg.

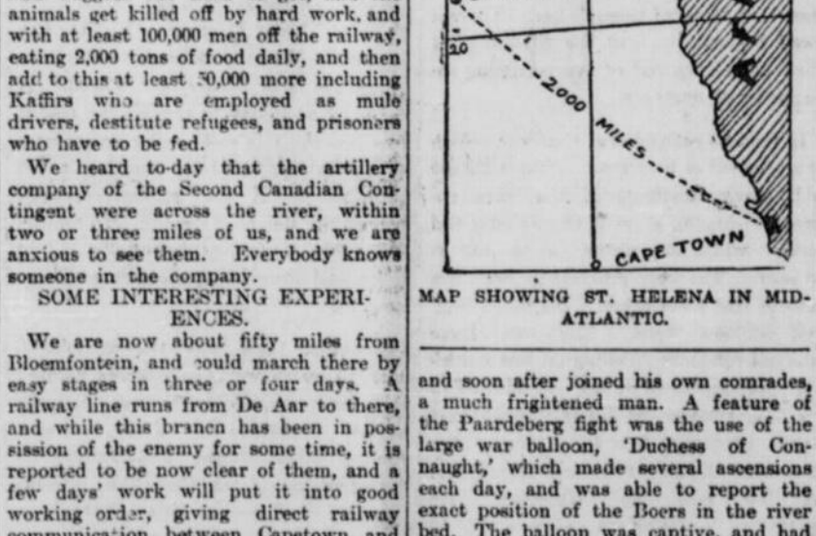
A lonely mid-Atlantic island, some 1,800 miles from Capetown and 4,000 from Great Britain, St. Helena is not without interest. Its area is about forty-seven square miles, its extreme length, ten and a quarter miles, and extreme breadth eight and a quarter miles, and it has a mixed population of some 6,000 people.

Originally discovered in 1502 by Juan de Nova Castella, a Spanish navigator in the service of the Portuguese, it was afterwards taken from the latter by the Dutch, who in their turn were dispossessed by the English. Changes of owners were frequent during the wars between England and Holland, from 1650 to 1672. In 1673 St. Helena was granted to the East India Company by King Charles II.; the company handed it over to the Crown in 1833, since which time it has remained a Crown colony. Until the year 1815, St. Helena was hardly known to the world at all save as a port of call for vessels sailing between England and India, which used to put in for water and provisions.

St. Helena first sprang into prominence when it became known that the British Government had decided to send Napoleon there. The fallen Emperor left Plymouth for St. Helena on Aug. 7, 1815, arriving off Jamestown some six weeks later. He resided at a place called 'The Briars,' the house of Mr. Balcombe, the navy agent, until Longwood, which was selected as his residence, was ready for him. Of his six years of exile, terminated by his death in May, 1821, his quarrels with Sir Hudson Lowe, the British Governor of the island, his weary heart-burnings and longings for the impossible, many books have been written and assertion and counter-assertion have left some of the facts of the great man's captivity still undecided.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal and the diversion of the Indian trade route, St. Helena has greatly fallen off in respect of commercial activity. Some of the Cape steamers have called there regularly, thus keeping up a mail service, but life on the island, though not unpleasant, is described as dull. A small British garrison is maintained, which, though, will be largely increased if Cronje and 2,500 of his men are sent to St. Helena, as it is said they may be. The artillery, especially, soon tire of the island after the first sense of novelty has worn off, as they have to reflect that they cannot get away from it under three years at least.

There are at present two political prisoners at St. Helena, in the persons of Dinizulu and Unkabuko, son and brother respectively of the Zulu King Cetewayo.



ENGLISH PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ST. HELENA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PNEUMONIA

leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough. Close the door at once by healing the inflammation.

Scott's Emulsion

makes the lungs germ-proof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists,
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

To those who have not taken the 'Daily Witness,' it will be sent on trial for six months for one dollar. Tell your friends about this. This rate must be regarded strictly as a trial rate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

MRS. GEO. TRAILL,

A Well Known Lady of Thornhill, Man.,

Got Almost Instant Relief From Heart Trouble by the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It is simply wonderful the number of western women who are coming forward to tell of the curative powers of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

This time it is Mrs. Geo. Traill, a highly respected lady of Thornhill, Man., who gives in the following words the history of her case:

"I obtained from Mr. J. A. Hobbs, druggist of Morden, Man., a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as I was very bad with heart trouble at the time.

"I used the one box and got almost instant relief. I then bought another box, but only had to use a few of the pills, as I have never been troubled with palpitation since using them.

"I am very thankful that I got the pills, and if this will be of any use to others suffering as I did you may publish it in the papers."

A CHANCE

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IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	5 in.	2½ in.	1 3-16 in.
1	10 in.	4¾ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1⅝ in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	13½ in.	6¾ in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	7½ in.	2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	18 in.	6 in.	2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	24 in.	4½ in.	2⅝ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4-speed 14 in. to 6½ in.	3 in. face 2½ in. bore
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One Drum Cylinder Press, 50 in. x 33 in.
One Forsyth Folding Machine.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
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These machines will cut and fold, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3½ in.
Address or apply to
J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian Million," under the heading of General Notes, on August 20, 1896, wrote:—

"A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will continue long which does not, in a more or less degree, harmonize with the statements which are published concerning it."

Mr. Hall Caine,

Author of "The Deemster," "The Manxman," "The Christian," etc., when speaking on "Criticism," recently, said:—

"When a thing that is advertised greatly is good it goes and goes permanently; when it is bad, it only goes for a while: the public finds it out."

The Proprietor of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

has said over and over again:—

"It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will sell just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been started with glare and snuffed out in gloom? The fact is, a man is not easily gulled a second time; and every dissatisfied purchaser does ten times more harm than one satisfied does good. Assuredly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of BEECHAM'S PILLS per annum, after a public trial of half-a-century, is conclusive testimony of their popularity, superiority and proverbial worth."

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival. In boxes, at all drug stores.

SOLDIERS OF THE KING.

'THE SOLDIERS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION' INAUGURATE A WONDERFUL NEW DEPARTURE ON THE BATTLE-FIELD IN THE TRANSVAAL.

(By George Clarke.)

In December the good ship 'Norham Castle' set sail for South Africa, carrying men who were going forth to fight their nation's battles, and if need be lay down their lives for Queen and country. Amongst the passengers were five young men, apparently unnoticed and of small account. Their subsequent submission, however, to the torture of the photographer led to the question being asked, 'Who are they, and why are they going to the front?'

I am indebted to the courtesy of the general secretary of the Young Men's

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY.

Christian Association, for the following most interesting facts. These five quiet but determined-looking men form the advance guard of the Soldiers Christian Association, which has determined, with the consent of the authorities, to erect tents for the comfort of the soldiers whilst they are engaged in the terrible war now raging in South Africa.

Much has been done for the soldiers when on peace footing, in Soldiers' Homes and Institutes, but this is an at-

'SOLDIERS OF THE KING' ON BOARD SS. 'NORHAM CASTLE.'

tempt to make a home away from home for 'the gentlemen in khaki,' at the front. Like many other good things, it was first mooted by ladies. Miss Sands and Miss Deacon had worked for years amongst soldiers in connection with Soldiers' Homes, but were far from satisfied with the headway they made. Their efforts seemed like a rope of sand, without stability or permanence, as no sooner had the soldier left the home-land than he lacked at once the spiritual help and friendly counsel which had done so much for him at home through the agencies of the Soldiers' Institution. These ladies appealed to the council of the Y.M.C.A. to help them, with the result that the S.C.A. was formed as an offshoot.

The work had a small beginning, but when the war between the United States and Spain broke out, an important departure was made. They sent tents with the troops, and young men to act as secretaries and under-secretaries. Each tent was fitted up as a reading-room, a place to lounge away the hours in camp whilst waiting for an attack, and in the evenings meetings were held in them. In one camp alone in Cuba, during the American war, there were twenty-three tents and fifty-five workers and so great was their acceptability to the soldiers there, that the council of the S. C. A. has comenced a similar work in South Africa. The men in our photograph are a portion of a party of twelve, who, ere this, are hard at work in Natal. They will follow the army from place to place, and wherever our troops are, there will the representatives of the S.C.A. be, with their tents.

Whether the war now raging between this country and the Boers is a call of destiny to Great Britain may be a moot question, but certain it is that this conflict has brought to the S.C.A. an unprecedented opportunity for a mighty service to those young men who uphold the nation's honor on the battlefield. Here, at least, was a call from God, which could be unheeded only at gravest peril.

'War is hell.' The need for practical and helpful restraining influences is manifest. The massing of any body of men away from the restraining influences of home and social life, is in itself sufficient to create an environment appealing to the baser instincts of man.

The greater the crowd, the less the sense of individual responsibility. Events which would shock a small community, pass almost without notice in a great city, likewise in a great army community. Then, with no responsibility as to food or shelter, and with no control over the events of to-day, or the plans of to-morrow, there comes to the soldier a lessening of individual control.

'Most restraints,' says one, 'are gone from a soldier's life. Good name, family ties, social standing, the presence of pure women and of friends whose good opinion is desirable, are absent from camp life. The greatest temptation is to relax one's manner of living, and to lower the ideals held at home.'

Remove the safeguards, and add the idle hours of a waiting campaign, the discomforts of enforced camp life in a crowd, the disappointment of inactive service, together with trying climatic and sanitary conditions, and large bodies of men are predisposed towards evil. Then it is that profanity, gambling, intemperance and impurity flourish.

With such evil tendencies clearly foreseen, for our soldiers at the Cape, it is not surprising that the necessary funds to equip several tents and provide the expenses of the workers were forthcoming in a few days. The amount given may surely be increased without the least difficulty. Hundreds will be willing to give of their wealth, and thousands of their poverty, to aid this scheme of providing counter-attractions for their sons and brothers going forth to battle for the land they love.

The following plan of work to be undertaken at the several encampments has been outlined. The location of large tents (forty feet by sixty feet) with the different brigades or regiments, with experienced secretaries in charge; the tents to be so equipped as to offer the soldiers a reading-room, with daily newspapers, magazines, and other reading matter; games of skill and recreative sports; facilities for correspondence, entertainments, music, meetings, and as many other physical, social, and religious privileges as possible; the aim being to make these places of resort homelike and attractive to the men, and to surround them with wholesome and uplifting influences; all of the work to be carried

A TENT AMONG THE KOPJES.

on in co-operation, with that of the army chaplains.

The facilities offered for correspondence were greatly appreciated in Cuba. From seventy-five to a hundred men at a time were using the stationery, ink, pens, etc., which were supplied free. In this way, the link binding a man to his home was kept intact. An average of ten to twenty thousand letters were written weekly in each tent. During the summer and autumn, eight million pieces of stationery were thus used. Some idea of the magnitude of this item may be gauged, when it is stated that it took between four and five barrels of ink to each million note-heads.

It is impossible to over-estimate the far-reaching beneficent influence of this one privilege. Letters from home may reach the soldier, but where he has to overcome great obstacles in replying he fails in his task, and there comes to him the painful sense of isolation. With little or no possibility of writing home, the soldier is cut off from one of the most vital home influences left to him. His thoughts of mother and all those dear to him are naturally not so frequent as at first, and he gradually becomes more absorbed in the living realities about him, and less sensitive to his highest feelings and impulses. What is too often the result? The subtle, almost imperceptible, but incalculably perilous influence of lowering companionship and degrading environment, without the counteracting influence of letters from home, is likely to do its deadly work more easily and quickly, and the soldier, almost before he is aware of the terrible danger, may be swept into a vortex of vice.

In another part of the tent are placed smaller tables for various games. These help to while away many an idle hour that would otherwise hang heavily, or be spent under evil influences.

Nor is music, with its softening effect, neglected. Around the organ in each tent will generally be found a group of soldiers singing. In Cuba it was found that 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' and 'Stand up for Jesus,' were the favorites, and often for miles could be heard the sound, as the song was taken up by men in all parts of the encampment. This and much more was done through the influence of the S. C. A. in Cuba: may we not expect that ours shall be as greatly used?

Mr. Wheeler, who stands on the right in our photograph, is the general secretary of the S. C. A. He carries with him a letter of commendation from Lord Wolseley to General Buller, and, as General White is also in exceeding sympathy with the work, he hopes to have no difficulty in doing what he can to strengthen the hands of those who are already Christians amongst our soldiers, and to reach many of those who are not. The work will not be merely that of holding meetings, though this, of course, will be done. The tents which the S. C. A. are taking out with them are capable of holding 250 men. These tents will be erected at the great base camps, and, as the wounded are sent to the rear, the workers will take every opportunity of ministering to their comfort and spiritual welfare. It is even hoped that, through the influence and good offices of the Dutch members of the Y.M.C.A. at Capetown, a tent may be got through to Pretoria, and placed at the disposal of the prisoners there.

It is a vastly interesting fact to note that the members of the S. C. A. have not waited for the arrival of these tents before commencing work. During the siege of Ladysmith, Captain Tapp, R.A., held meetings there, attended by over 2,000 men each Sunday night. A strange accompaniment to the preaching of the gospel of peace was the boom of the cannon, and the shriek of the shells as they whirled over their heads. It is true that the Boers, as a rule, ceased firing during the Sabbath Day, but occasionally this rule was broken through, and more than once the meetings were disturbed by the sudden call to arms. Captain Tapp and his workers, however, were not satisfied with endeavoring to preach the Gospel on Sunday nights

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR G. WHITE, V.C., G.C.B.

alone, but on many a week-night earnest faces were uplifted to the preacher as he told of a personal Saviour, who, if they would trust in him, would give the consciousness of sins forgiven, death averted, and that around them was the protecting shield of the angels of God Many of the Gloucester Regiment, who were taken prisoners at Nicholson's Nek, were amongst the most active members of the association.

It is interesting to note the attitude of the highest military authorities towards this Christ-like work. Field-Marshal Viscount Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, sent the following letter to Sir George Williams, the founder of the Y. M. C. A.:—

'My Dear Sir George Williams,—

'I often look forward to the time when, if God spares me some years, I may be able to help you in the good work you are accomplishing in our army. We have much opposition to contend with on the part of those who prefer a religion the work of men's hands, to the teaching of Christ. The religion of Christ is an out-of-door religion, only requiring clear daylight and heartfelt reverence for the unseen God, who sent his Son into the world to teach us his very simple truths. I wish we had a few regiments now like Cromwell's Ironsides; they would leaven the army and make it the finest in the world.

'With many thanks for your kindness to me, and deep appreciation for all you have already done for our soldiers,

'Believe me to be, sincerely yours,

'WOLSELEY.'

We also quote a letter from Sir George White, the gallant defender of Ladysmith:—

'Dear Mr. Harington,

'I must tell you how glad I have been to find, throughout the commands, that those on whom commanding officers can place most reliance, are the men who meet in their prayer rooms, and who are banded together in the association of which the prayer rooms are the recognized centres.

'I am yours very truly,

'GEORGE H. E. WHITE.'

These two remarkable and memorable letters, from men whose influence in military circles is unsurpassed, both by virtue of their character and their genius, find a fitting companion in the following, written, like Lord Wolseley's to Sir George Williams, by the Rev. John Cox Edghill, D.D., chaplain-general, and Queen's honorary chaplain:—

'Dear Sir George,—

'May God the Holy Ghost be with you in the lips of those who speak, and in the hearts of those who listen. The army needs our prayers and our help, more than ever. The Indian revelations and all the horrible unbelieving remedies which have been suggested, and the bold outcry that 'men must sin,' makes one long for a baptism of the Holy Ghost, and to be immersed in the blessed purifying fire.

'Yours very sincerely,

'J. C. Edghill, C.G.'

Surely all Christians will echo that prayer, and help by that means the soldiers of the Cross, who are so ably endeavoring to make the life of our soldiers a little more homelike, amidst the horrors of war, and to win them if possible to the Christ.

HEAT ON THE BATTLEFIELDS

A PRIVATE LETTER DESCRIBING A SURGEON'S HARDSHIP IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Frank Wiggins, of the Imperial Hotel, London, has received a letter from Dr. J. Alton Harriss, commanding the Fifteenth Brigade Bearer Company, Seventh Division. It is dated Jacobsdal, Orange Free State, March 4, and is as follows:—

I have just returned from Paardeberg, where Cronje surrendered, and saw a lively battle there on Feb. 27. We have seven hundred wounded in our convoy, and although it is only twenty-seven miles from Jacobsdal, we lost a good number on the way. I am going on to the Modder at 5 o'clock, where I was two weeks at the Kimberley relief. You should see the Boer trenches to admire them at Magersfontein—really wonderful.

I am attached to the medical staff of the Fifteenth Brigade, Seventh Division, and I tell you my hands are quite full. The heat is terrific, and the man who tells you it never rains in South Africa lies, for never in my life have I seen such awful thunderstorms; and it is no joke to be sleeping on the ground when they come along. At Paardeberg we took seventy-five Boer bodies out of the Modder river, and the place was dammed up with dead horses and oxen. The smell was horrible. To tell the truth, I would rather be at the Imperial. I hope I get out of this campaign alive and I will be satisfied, for the Boers are very cruel and care nothing for the Red Cross. My strength has stood by me on many occasions. No paper or stamps can be had here; in fact, there is absolutely nothing to be had. You cannot tell the minute you may be shot in the back, especially when going into a Boer laager for our wounded. I could write you hours, and will have much to tell you if I ever return. I must be off now to do some dressing. Kindly pardon penmanship and composition, due to the sand as a table and the terrific sun on my head.

Lady Sarah Wilson, shut up in Mafeking, writing to the 'Daily Mail,' gives the woman's point of view, as follows:

There is something very cowardly in the fairly regular evening shell from the big gun, which is usually loaded and aimed at sundown and fired off between 8 and 9 p.m., or even later, over a partially sleeping town, very early hours being kept here, when the Boers must know men and women may be killed indiscriminately. For this last shot wearied women and children generally wait before leaving their shelters and seeking their beds in their various homes, but sometimes, as a refinement of cruelty, it is not fired at all, and these evenings the poor things creep to bed at last with many forebodings.

A feature of the town at present is its bomb-proofs, or shelters from shell fire. From rough holes hastily dug and covered over with deal boards and earth, which were at first constructed at the arrival of the monster Creusot Boer gun, which fires a projectile of ninety-four pounds, these refuges have been improved upon till they are now luxurious chambers, roofed over with best steel rails and sand bags, ventilated and lighted by round windows and large drain pipes. Mine, for instance, measures eighteen feet by fifteen feet, and is eight feet high, boarded floor, covered with matting and panelled wood walls, painted white. With three large portholes for windows, it much resembles the cabin of a yacht, and its efficiency has been thoroughly tested, as it is, I think, the only shelter in the town on top of which a ninety-four pound shell actually exploded—without even making the glasses jingle or disturbing various war trophies hung on the walls inside.

A curious boudoir, but none so safe, for Lady Sarah Wilson has since been wounded, and several women and children have paid with their lives for the pertinacity of their defenders.

MUST GET CLOSE TO THE BOERS.

Mr. Churchill adds an amusing incident of General Hart, whose personal recklessness has been one of the features of General Buller's campaign. It was the first day at Spion Kop, and, writes Mr. Churchill:

General Hart discovered a soldier sitting safely behind a rock and a long way behind the firing line.

'Good afternoon, my man,' he said in his most nervous, apologetic voice; 'what are you doing here?'

'Sir,' replied the soldier, 'an officer told me to stop here, sir.'

'Oh, why?'

'I'm a third class shot, sir.'

'Dear me,' said the general, after some reflection, 'that's an awful pity, because you see you'll have to get quite close to the Boers to do any good. Come along with me and I'll find you a nice place,' and a mournful procession trailed off toward the most advanced skirmishers.

THE BANK OF AFRICA IN JOHANNESBURG.
A notable piece of architecture in the gold city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURPRISE SOAP
MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

Lasts Long—Lathers free—a pure, hard Soap,—low in price,—highest in quality,—the most economical for every use.

That Surprise Way of Washing Clothes makes child's play of wash day—gives the sweetest, cleanest, whitest Clothes, with easy quick work. Follow the directions.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

To those who have not taken the 'Daily Witness,' it will be sent on trial for six months for one dollar. Tell your friends about this. This rate must be regarded strictly as a trial rate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER TREATED
ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

The New Constitutional Remedy Supersedes the Knife and Plaster.

Time was when everybody thought cancer was a local disease, that had to be cut out with the knife or pulled out by the plaster. Very few medical men or even laymen think that now.

Too many cancers come back again after being cut out to leave any doubt as to the constitutional nature of the disease. The only way to cure it perfectly and permanently is to permeate the system with a remedy that destroys every particle of the cancer poison.

That is what our Vegetable Cancer Cure does. It cures cancer of the lip, nose, breast, womb, stomach, bowels, or cancer in any part of the body, perfectly and permanently—except in the last stages, and even in these cases, it checks the disease and prolongs life and gives comfort and satisfaction to the afflicted.

If you are a sufferer or have a friend who is, send two stamps for full particulars to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. All correspondence regarded as strictly confidential. 5

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INSANITY PREVENTED BY
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all *Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance.* No Fits or Nervousness after first days use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent through Canadian Agency free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd Bellevue Institute of Medicine 931 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa. 5

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar +
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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The Sherwin-Williams Paints give satisfaction in good looks and in economy. They cover most, last longest, are most economical and every can is full measure. Every can is covered by a guarantee behind which is the reputation and all the resources of the company.

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neither chalk off like white lead or peel off like zinc paints. They are made of the right proportions of each, mixed so as to give the best results. Write for a copy of "Paint Points", our illustrated booklet. Free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS, 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal; also, Toronto, Cleveland Chicago, New York.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE PHANTOM ARMY.

They're marching now, serene and strong,
With feet no longer weak and slow;
The weary days, the aching wounds,
The biting thirst no more they know.
For them, the battle cry is o'er,
Through smoke and fire no more they're led,
With heads erect, see, how they go,
The phantom army of the dead.

And some have worn the grand old red,
And some the rifle green have worn;
And some once donned the Highland kilt,
Now black with smoke and bullet torn;
And all have fallen for their Queen,
The blood-stained veldt their last death-bed.
See how they come, the long, long, line,
The phantom army of the dead.

Lancer, Hussar, and Grenadier,
The Highland lads, and Rifles, too;
Each, with a wound upon his breast,
Showing the work that he did do.
And now, our own Canadian boys,
With smiling face and steady tread;
They hold the van in that grand band,
The phantom army of the dead.

But now their uniforms are one,
For they are clothed in purest white;
Their faces shine as does the sun,
Bathed in a mist of golden light.
And angel voices welcome them.
Forgotten is the road they trod,
Because, at peace, for evermore,
The phantom army is with God.

J. HOLLISTER WILSON.

[For the 'Witness.'

Thousands and thousands of men,
Going forth to slay!
Tell me, brothers, sisters,
Is this God's own way?
Truly, God permits it—
What a dread array!
Thousands and thousands of men,
Going forth to slay!
Boast not that our country,
Is loyal to our Queen!
War's fearful wholesale slaughter,
Why will you seek to screen?
Would all these men were loyal
To Jesus Christ to-day,
And eagerly were speeding,
'His message' on its way.

Our hearts recoil with horror,
At thought of 'slaughtered one,'
But what of hundreds, thousands,
When the battle has been won?
Do numbers make a difference,
In aught but added sin?
O cleanse your hands, ye sinners;
At fearful cost you win.

Forgive us our trespasses,
As we have forgiven those,
Think you that their blood crieth not,
As the blood of Abel rose,
Tell me, fathers! mothers!
Brothers! sisters, true!
Does the God of Heaven,
All these horrors view?

How many homes to-day,
Mourn by death bereft,
But, oh! the deeper mourning,
When the life hath been cleft;
By the hand of man,
And not by God alone!
Life should be sacred to the call,
Of God upon the throne.

Let him not boast of glory,
Whose hands are stained with blood,
Nor call himself a follower,
Of Christ, the Son of God!
'War,' was not his commission,
He was the 'Prince of Peace,'
And those who fly to arms, mistake,
The power of release.

Fight not for 'rights' and 'honor,'
There are better things to win!
'Tis nobler far to tell a soul
Christ died to save from sin!
What mattereth earthly kingdoms,
Whether they rise or fall,
But one thing is important—
'Have you made Christ known to all?'

'LOVE.'

March 14, 1900.

THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

The Liverpool 'Post' of March 19, reviews the work of transportation done by a score or more of the steamers of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of troops to South Africa, and culls from a 'shoal of letters' to the firm a number which express the satisfaction of officers and men as to food and comfort while on board the vessels. Major the Hon. G. L. Bryan commends Captain Chapman and the 'Monteagle,' which sailed from Liverpool; Major Gilbert McMicking, of the City of London Volunteers, 'C. I. V.,' commends the 'Montfort,' and Captain Jones; Lieut.-Colonel Archer Gawley, 8th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, speaks highly of the 'Lake Erie. The 'Post' concludes:

'Half a dozen other letters, signed respectively by non-commissioned officers and men of the Honorable Artillery Company's Battery, 'C.I.V.,' the Irish Hospital, and the Oxford contingent of the Imperial Yeomanry, bear direct testimony to the admirable provisioning of the 'Montfort.'

'These expressions of appreciation must be a source of extreme gratification to Mr. A. L. Jones, principal of the firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., who personally superintended the arrangements made on board the transports of his line, and who, in addition, gave each of the soldiers a present of stationery, etc.'

The last incident mentioned was the telegram of Lord Strathcona to the firm as to the sailing of the Strathcona Horse on the 'Monterey,' which reached Capetown yesterday, having made a record trip.

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.]

SHEEP AND DOGS.

A correspondent of the 'Country Gentleman' writes a very bitter communication to that journal on the dog nuisance. He says that in his part of the State of Massachusetts the sheep have been well nigh exterminated by dogs. It is difficult to estimate the largest and most important losses caused by these mischievous quadrupeds. There is a direct loss in the injury inflicted on flocks of sheep attacked by dogs, a loss never paid for fully by the state. But a flock once raided by dogs is never in the same 'heart' as before. They are timid, nervous, easily put to flight, lose flesh and the ewes are apt to drop their lambs prematurely. In a dog-infected region sheep deteriorate, for no man can take proper pride in his flock when liable to such losses. Why should a man select breeders with great care and expense when they may be killed or rendered worthless in an hour, and no precaution on his part can protect him. The average farmer gets discouraged and gives the thing up. 'As one of my neighbors says: What's the use? Any thing is good enough for dog meat.' This writer adds, 'In old Berkshire county, once possessed of a farming community second to none in prosperity, intelligence and weight, thousands of acres of land formerly the feeding-ground of sheep are growing up to hard-back alders, and rude heath-plants; and the broad-shedded, many-roofed farm homes are crumbling to ruin.' McMaster says that 'at the time of the Revolution, there were in the little hamlet of Pittsfield alone fifteen hundred sheep mostly pedigree flocks. I doubt if to-day there are fifteen hundred in the county.' The hills are as fit to-day for sheep as they were then. The profit of sheep-rearing would be good if they could be kept from the dogs.

This writer says further: 'I have no doubt that other sections suffer equally with this. I was talking with a North Carolina landowner, and he said: "If it weren't for dogs, we might raise sheep on our place, but sho! what's the use?"

It is not to be supposed that restraining the dogs from running at large would make the farmers all wealthy. But the flock of sheep on many a farm is just the difference between enough and not enough to live. He adds: 'Sheep would pay here, they have paid, they are the kind of stock we thoroughly understand and like. But there are dogs to right of us, dogs to left of us. We ate our last sheep, and the dogs and sportsmen have the pasture. I could easily name the owners of a thousand acres of land, now quite unproductive, where sheep have been kept and would be now, but the dogs forbid. Is not this a shame and for a lamentation? But it is not a rare case.

Let the law treat dogs running at large on the farm as trespassers, liable to be shot, and the evil will soon be abated. Worthless dogs will be disowned, and really valuable ones will be cared for and watched over by their owners, instead of being allowed to prowl over all creation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWER SEEDS.

NEW DWARF POLYANTHA ROSE

This remarkable little plant is a native of Lyons, the home of Roses, and promises to be the first of a new race of remontant, or ever-blooming Polyanthas, with two prominent characteristics; they bloom in four months after sowing, so that seed sown in February in the house may be had in bloom in June in the open ground, where they continue to bloom throughout the season. The plants grow about one foot high, very hardy, and may be treated as annuals. Pkt. 30 Seeds. 8c.

15 VARIETIES FOR 25c
One Full-Sized Packet each.

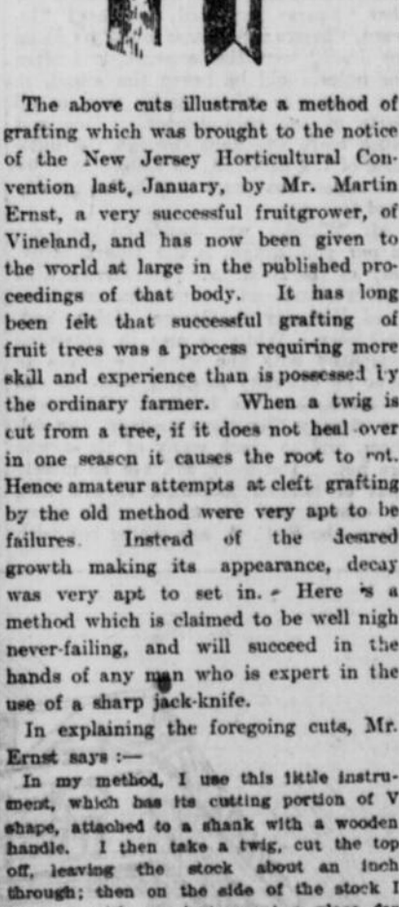
Alyssum, Little Gem, Aster—mixed, Calliopsis—mixed, Chinese Pinks—best mixed, Helichrysum—mixed, Marigold, Eldorado—mixed, Mignonette—Sweet, Tall Nasturtium—mixed, Petunia, Hybrida—mixed, Pansy—Royal Show, Phlox—mixed, Poppy Shirley, Schizanthus—Butterfly flower, Sweet Peas—finest mixed, Verbena—mixed.

The entire collection of 15 varieties post-paid for only 25 cents, including free copy of "Floral Culture" with every order.

This is a BONA FIDE offer, made to introduce our flower seeds to new customers, and we guarantee to please you or the amount paid refunded, and the seeds given as a present.

SMITH SISTERS,—Flower Seeds and Bulbs Exclusively—SWANSEA, Ont., Can.

A NEW AND SIMPLE METHOD OF GRAFTING.



The above cuts illustrate a method of grafting which was brought to the notice of the New Jersey Horticultural Convention last, January, by Mr. Martin Ernst, a very successful fruitgrower, of Vineland, and has now been given to the world at large in the published proceedings of that body. It has long been felt that successful grafting of fruit trees was a process requiring more skill and experience than is possessed by the ordinary farmer. When a twig is cut from a tree, if it does not heal over in one season it causes the root to rot. Hence amateur attempts at cleft grafting by the old method were very apt to be failures. Instead of the desired growth making its appearance, decay was very apt to set in. Here is a method which is claimed to be well nigh never-failing, and will succeed in the hands of any man who is expert in the use of a sharp jack-knife.

In explaining the foregoing cuts, Mr. Ernst says:—

In my method, I use this little instrument, which has its cutting portion of V shape, attached to a shank with a wooden handle. I then take a twig, cut the top off, leaving the stock about an inch through; then on the side of the stock I cut out with my instrument a place for the insertion of the scion, which is shaped on the lower end with a very sharp knife, to fit closely the place of insertion. You will notice I place the lower end of the scion directly over the stock. Insert the scion, which will fit closely and requires some strength to remove. Now paint the cut end of stock and scion with a liquid grafting preparation composed of one pound of rosin to one pint of alcohol. I prefer a liquid preparation, as it simply coats the cut surface over, keeping water and air from it, and does not crack and fall off. When the sun shines this liquid melts and runs almost all off; so I put on a rag which keeps it cool. To keep the rag in place, and also to assist in keeping the scion in place, wind a string around it, which may be cut away when the bud of scion has made two or three inches of growth.

This method of grafting is mostly used for stone fruits—cherries, plums and peaches. You must graft stone fruit very early; the seaeson to do so is of short duration, say, about the last of March, but with care in setting them, about 75 percent of the grafts will live.

THE CODLING MOTH.

Brothers, in 'Green's Fruit Grower,' gives the following as his experience in combating this enemy, and it will be interesting to us in view of our own efforts to stop its ravages:—

Having stored large quantities of apples in his cellar he has attempted to destroy the codling moth that may have remained in the barrels, or that have escaped in the cellar, by burning sulphur, but concludes that this sulphur burning did no good. He thinks boxes and barrels in which apples have been wintered should be scalded before using them.

He has sprayed his orchards with one pound of Paris green to 200 gallons of water. The first time, May 21 to June 3, beginning just as soon as the blossoms have fallen. The second time he sprayed, June 13 to 16, and the third time June 24 to 27. He also put bags and sacks on the trees the first week in June and took them off for the first time on July 4, and caught 200 worms from 750 trees. The second time he took off the bags, July 15, and caught 997 worms. He took the bags off again Aug. 2 and Aug. 12, also Aug. 22 and Sept. 6, catching the most worms the last time the sacks and the bags were removed. The last time he took the bags off, which was the last week in September, he found 2,315 worms. He has so far relieved his apples of the codling moth, whereas formerly, without treatment, about 90 percent of his apples were wormy, now 90 percent of his apples are free from worms.

The illustrated article in the 'Weekly Witness,' on the codling moth, which appeared recently, will explain to the reader what is meant by the 'sacks and bags' in the foregoing quotation, and will show how successful the above experiment proved, which it is to be hoped will encourage many more to go and do likewise.

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Ashes are worth 25 cents a bushel to put around small fruit and strawberries. They are also good around all kinds of fruit trees. Do not put them in piles around the trunks, but scatter them all over the ground, so that the small roots can feed on the potash as it leaches down through the soil. Strawberries will stand a bushel to the rod of row without much injury to the plant. This is too much, and more than necessary, but they will stand scattering on quite thick, say a bushel to six rods of row.

Taken from the soil as carefully as possible and removed even a short distance, the fine feeding roots exposed to air dry at the ends are of no more use to the tree. This can be avoided to some extent, says 'American Cultivator,' by removing a considerable amount of earth with the roots. This may save enough of them alive to keep the tree from withering, if it is cut back at the top as it should be. No matter how carefully a tree is taken up its top should be cut back to a few buds and in the case of yearling trees it should be cut back to one bud, which is enough to grow for a main stem, cutting this back in spring so as to form a suitable head.

There are several good reasons why early sowing of wheat is advantageous and financially the best, but I think they are so well known that I should be uselessly using space to enumerate them here. The best one is, however, that early sowing gives the seed one of the best germinating weeks in the month in which to germinate. Wheat should be up and growing by the first of September; if sown at the right time it will be. I want my wheat to be pretty well spread over the ground by the time cold weather arrives. I want the spaces between the drill rows matted with blades strong and green. Moreover, I want the roots to have good purchase in the soil so the cold north winds and frosts and thaws may not injure the stools.

One hundred pounds of good bone, thirty-five pounds of sulphuric acid and thirteen pounds of water, mixed in a wooden tub or vat, will make one hundred and forty-eight of superphosphate dry. In mixing, however, much more water will be found necessary to properly mix the mass, and when properly mixed, if after standing a day or two it is too damp, it may be dried by adding ground plaster or other material. The bone-dust should be wet with the water first, then the acid added, a little at a time; by so doing the vessel in which the mixture is made is less acted upon, and the incorporation with an action upon the bone is better. Stir with a wooden hoe or mixer. Never attempt to reduce whole bones with the sulphuric acid.

Apple trees in this section generally begin to die in a year or two after planting. Two years ago I dug around the trees and removed a fungus growth. Left a shallow basin, or depression, around the tree for a few days, and then filled it with leached lime, ashes and rich soil, which was different from the soil that had been removed. The earth that was taken out was raked into the middle of the rows, the brush that had been pruned from the trees to allow a free admission of sunlight and air, was piled on to it and burned. The result is that I have the most thrifty orchard and the finest apples in the entire neighborhood. If the treatment here described is given every spring, it will certainly save young orchards from death, especially if old tin, scrap iron or cast iron be placed around the trees.

SWEET PEAS.

Deep planting is the real secret of success. Without it our long droughts cut them off in their prime. Make a trench a foot deep; if the soil is hard at the bottom, sprinkle in some fine compost and ashes, and fill with fine loam from the garden for two or three inches. Drop in the seeds as close together as an inch (which will allow for some failures), cover to the depth of six inches, protect from marauders with a board across the top of the trench, removing the latter and filling the trench up level with soil as soon as the first sprout appears. Provide a support at least six feet high—one eight feet high would be better—of strong poultry netting; fasten it up securely so it cannot sag; there will be quite a heavy weight upon it before fall. Mulching is about as important as deep planting, and this should be persevered in from the time of the first raking of the lawn in the spring, all summer long as fast as there are clippings from the lawn mower. If you have a row of peas in the garden, plant in a double row of a foot apart, twelve inches deep. When the blossoms appear, cut them every morning, or at night after tea. Regular and frequent cutting is as essential to keep them blooming as regular attention is necessary in the dairy for good results. Do not try to raise your own seed, for nothing so soon exhausts the vitality of the vines as seed bearing. Give them all the water you can. Empty your tubs around the roots on wash-day; no matter if the ground is already moist, they will take care of it all.

GARDEN GATHERINGS.

In putting out and planting flowers and shrubs, remember that effect and beauty do not always follow because of great variety. Too varied a collection may be tiresome.

Fresh vegetables in abundance in their season are of too much importance in the family life to be left out of plans for the season's work. Now is the time to know that all the seeds desired will be ready at the proper time for planting.

Avoid stiffness. Make circles and curves the rule. Do not make a straight path where it is possible to make a winding one. This may not be considered sensible by this businesslike age, but it adds beauty to a lawn.

It is surprising what a large quantity of berries can be raised on a small plot of ground when highly manured and heavily mulched with old straw or marsh hay. I have known some small patches of blackberries to yield five times as many berries when treated in this manner as the same amount of ground not so managed.

Currants and gooseberries produce their fruit on canes at least two years old, and although the same canes continue to bear indefinitely, the first two or three crops from a given cane are usually the best. It is, therefore, advisable to cut out a few old canes each year and let new ones take their places.

The currant and gooseberry, two of the most valuable and easily grown fruits, are very much neglected by most farmers. In Illinois, I think, not one farmer in a dozen has a supply of these two fruits. Twenty-five plants of each will be even more than enough for family use, and in good years there will be some for the neighbors.

I have known a farmer leave his work and tramp all day over the fields, and return at night with a quart or two of wild strawberries that a fruit dealer would have rejected with scorn. He exhibits them triumphantly, and it is scarcely worth while to tell him that one-half his labor would have set out a strawberry bed that would have furnished him with fine berries every day for weeks.

The garden should be in the corner of

the field adjacent to the house, and should be long and narrow. No fence will be needed. The labor of hauling manure, breaking ground and most of the cultivation can be done by horse-power. Such things as peas, beans, beets, corn, tomatoes, cabbage, etc., should be planted in rows on one side of the garden, the rows being wide enough apart to admit of horse cultivation.

Most vegetables have several varieties; early, medium and late, and such vegetables may be had in succession. Some varieties are also much superior to others, and it is an excellent idea to have a little experiment garden of one's own. Plant a small packet of two or three varieties of each kind of vegetable desired, and the kind that you like best and that does best in your locality you can safely plant in large quantities the next time.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Salt, sulphur, charcoal, ashes and bone dust should occasionally be placed where the pigs can get at it.

Select good breeders, and do not depend on a horse that is good for little else than to raise colts. Do not, under any circumstance, breed to a horse with pronounced hereditary defects. Take the horse that has good action and is full of spirit.

Build a small pen alongside of your sheep pen; cut a small hole so the lambs can get in, but not large enough to admit the sheep. Put troughs in the lambs' pen and feed them on ground feed. They will soon find the hole and learn to eat, and, if you have never tried it before, you will be surprised to note how much faster they will grow, and you will also find that the butcher will buy your lambs earlier, and pay a larger price for them than he will for your neighbor's, who does not observe the above advice.

Usually the horses are soft in the spring and it requires the very best of care to keep them in good condition. Oftentimes there are large crops to put in, and to do this the farmers are obliged to work very hard. Sometimes the ploughing for corn is left until spring, and this, also, adds very much to the spring work. Aside from all this there are fences to build, trees to set out, lots to clean, and numerous other little chores which command our attention all at about the same time. Now, this state of affairs exists on nearly every farm, yet there is no necessity for it. This can be so arranged that the spring work will come with but little more rush than the work of any other season. A little planning ahead is all that is necessary to make the spring work move off nicely in every way.

I think the almost universal rule is to have the collar too loose. A close-fitting collar is not nearly so apt to hurt the neck as one which is rather loose. However, if the collars are too large they can be reduced to the proper size by using pads of some kind. Quite often a horse requires a smaller collar later on in the spring than he did when the work was begun. This, of course, is caused by a slight falling off in flesh which nearly always occurs, as the horses are not used to the heavy work. This fault may be remedied by tightening the collar, or in case the change is too great, by the use of a pad when the proper time comes. Injured shoulders and necks not only cause the horse suffering but make it still harder to keep him in good condition.

If cows are kept for a profit, only in the food fed beyond that necessary for maintenance will there be any profit. Animals fed less than the food of support will grow poor, and it will cost more to bring them back to their former condition of flesh, that is, they will have to consume more food and at greater expense, than if they had had sufficient food to maintain their former condition. A dairyman that hopes to gain by pinching and scrimping his stock through the winter will invariably lose in the end. The laws of nature must be obeyed. The cows' wants must be supplied at whatever cost if they are to be of profit to their owner. Far wiser is the farmer who gives away half his dairy than he who attempts to starve the whole through the winter.

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.

SONG WANTED.

Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Pinnebog, Michigan, asks whether any reader can kindly give her the poem, containing these lines, also author's name:

'Just as of old, the seasons come and go,
Spring with its flowers, and winter with its snow;
'But, oh! how we change, as the years come on anew,
Hearts grow old, that once were warm and true;
Dear friends part, while others pass away.

PRIVATE TOMMY ATKINS.

Friend.—Please give the words of the above song. Ans.—

Oh, we take him from the city or the plough,
And we drill him and we dress him up so neat,
We teach him to uphold his manly brow,
And how to walk, and where to put his feet;
It doesn't matter who he was before,
Or what his parents fancied for his name,
Once he's pocketed the shilling, and a uniform he's filling,
We call him Tommy Atkins all the same.

Chorus—

Oh! Tommy, Tommy Atkins, you're a 'good un' heart and hand,
You're a credit to your calling and to all your native land,
May your luck be never failing, may your love be ever true,
God bless you, Tommy Atkins, here's your country's love to you.

In time of peace he hears the bugle call,
In Barracks, from 'Revally' to 'Lights out,'
And if 'Sentry-go' and 'pipe-clay' ever pall,
There's always plenty more of work about;
On leave o' nights you meet him in the street,
As happy as a school boy, and as gay,
Then back he goes to duty, all for England, Home and Beauty,
And the noble sum of thirteen pence a day.

Chorus.

In war time, then its Tommy to the front,
And we ship him off in 'Troopers' to the scene,
We sit at home while Tommy bears the brunt,
A-fighting for his country and his Queen;
And whether he's on India's coral strand,
Or pouring out his blood in the Soudan,
To keep our flag a-flying he's a-doing and a-dying,
Ev'ry inch of him a soldier and a man.

Chorus.

So Tommy dear, we'll back you 'gainst the world,
For fighting, or for running, or for work,
Wherever Britain's banner is unfurled,
To do your best, and never, never shirk.
We keep the warmest corner in our hearts,
For you, my lad, whoever you may be,
By the Union Jack above you; but we're proud of you, and love you,
God keep you, Tommy, still by land and sea!

Chorus.

RELATIONSHIPS.

H.M.—A and B are first cousins. A has a child, C, and B has a child, D. What relation is D to A, and D to C? Ans.—D's relationship to A is 'first cousin, once removed'; D's relationship to C is 'second cousin.'

THE CENTURY QUESTION.

A. L. and A Subscriber.—To settle an argument please answer the following questions: 1. Give me day and date of the beginning of the 20th century. 2. A child born Jan. 1, 1900, how old would it be on Jan. 1, 1900? Ans.—1. Jan. 1, 1901. 2. 100 years. As we have explained before, a child's year is counted from its completion; the chronological year from its beginning. A child has already lived twelve months before he dates at all; the year one begins with twelve months to run. The reckoning of the Christian era (introduced by Dionysius Exiguus, A.D., 533), begins with the so-called year of the incarnation—not with our Lord's first completed year.

BRITISH MOBILIZATION.

B.—Would you kindly inform me through the columns of your valuable paper what the status of the British mobilisation was on the day when the South African Republic issued its ultimatum, also how many and which troops were already on the way to Capetown. Ans.—President Kruger's ultimatum was issued on October 9. There were then 16,000 British troops in Natal and 8,000 in Cape Colony. The Army Reserves had been called out on Oct. 7, and the staffs of the corps, divisions and brigades were published on Oct. 8. On Oct. 12 Boers invaded Natal by Laing's Nek and Cronje's troops destroyed an armored train near Mafeking. Also on Oct. 16 Cape Colony volunteers were called out. On Oct. 18 the British Militia and militia reserve were embodied. On Oct. 20 the South African Field Force, 52,000 of all ranks, began embarking for South Africa. On the same day President Kruger proclaimed the annexation of British Bechuanaland and President Steyn the annexation of British Griqualand West.

THE QUEEN AND THE NAVY.

J.C.R., Toronto—To settle a dispute will you please answer the following question: Has Queen Victoria power to sell the ships of the navy with the consent of her ministers? Ans.—The Queen, as head of the state, is in supreme command of the army and navy for the defence of the realms. This right, contested by the Long Parliament, was finally declared by 13 Car. II. c. 6 to be in the King (or Queen) alone. All supplies for the maintenance of the army and navy, however, are voted annually, so that it is practically impossible for the sovereign to use his or her position to the detriment of the state. To Henry VIII. belongs the honor of having laid the foundation of the British navy as a distinct service, and many succeeding kings did much to increase and improve it, but no question ever arose, even when sovereigns had much greater prerogatives than they have to-day, of selling any part of the navy. It is true that Prince Rupert once carried off 35 large ships which were never returned, leaving Cromwell with but 14 two-deckers when he acceded to power, but this was at a time of revolution, and after the king had been deposed. The prerogative of the Crown is now very much restricted and practically exists only in name; the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty are chiefly responsible for the administration of the navy, but all moneys have to be obtained through the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose budget has to be approved of by a majority of the Commons of Great Britain. It is easy to imagine what the fate of any ministry and sovereign would be should the merest suspicion arise that they were about to betray the country by selling the ships of the navy. They would have a long time to repent in prison or exile.

ETIQUETTE OF VISITING CARDS.

A.P.B.—What is the custom for leaving cards when calling? Ans—'Harper's Bazar' recently devoted an article to this subject. We quote a paragraph answering your question. If the caller is a married woman calling on a married woman for the first time that season, she should leave not only her own card, but that of her husband, for the husband of her hostess. This rule applies only to a first season call, although some women always leave their husbands' cards. Not of course when they pay a visit to an unmarried woman.

If Mrs. Alexander is at home Mrs. Brown sends in her own card, and leaves her husband's on the reception room table, when her call is finished. If Mrs. Brown calls on Mrs. Alexander and her two unmarried daughters she may send in two cards, one for the mother, one for the daughters, or one card for all three, since they are of the same family, and pay their visits together. If, however, Mrs. Alexander's married daughter is living with her, or visiting her, a card should be sent to her—that is, two cards, one for Mrs. Alexander, and her two unmarried daughters, one for her married daughter. There should be as many extra cards sent as there are guests, unless the guests are related. Common sense must here be used, quite freely to avoid sending a pack of cards but from these suggestions special cases can be dealt with according to circumstances. When a second call is made on a woman who has several guests, two cards are left—one for the hostess, one for the guests.

A card is not sent in on a woman's receiving day, but is left on the hall table as the caller passes out. A married woman leaves her own card and two of her husband's—one for the hostess, and one for her husband. An afternoon tea, or reception, or 'at home'—in fact, any strictly afternoon function—requires no after-call. An afternoon tea is merely a woman's way of saying, 'Come to visit me when you will all its sure of seeing one another.' It is allowable to take a visiting guest to such a reception, provided a special point is made of introducing her to the hostess. The guest should leave her card with the own hostess's, and on the card she should write in pencil, 'Mrs. Andrew Brown's guest.' After the reception, Mrs. Brown should write to Mrs. Alexander, explaining the situation, and asking her to call upon her friend. If there is time before the reception, Mrs. Brown should write to Mrs. Alexander, asking for permission to take with her Mrs. Newman, her guest. When Mrs. Alexander replies to this note she encloses her card for Mrs. Newman, in lieu of the visit which she has not then time to pay.

Suppose that Mrs. Brown has a friend visiting a woman who has lived in the city longer than she herself. Her friend, Mrs. Lincoln, on her arrival in the city, sends her card with her address to Mrs. Brown. As soon as possible Mrs. Brown should call upon Mrs. Lincoln, asking only for her but sending in two cards, one for the hostess. When Mrs. Lincoln returned the call, her hostess should go with her, and there should be mutual invitations while Mrs. Lincoln is in town. After she leaves, the acquaintanceship may be dropped unless it is agreeable. If by any chance the hostess does not return the call, or explain her failure to do so, Mrs. Brown need not a second time send her card to the hostess, and she may invite Mrs. Lincoln without her.

A luncheon requires a call within ten days; but since such a call is a mere matter of form, it need not be made on a regular receiving day. A dinner also requires a call, as well as an evening reception. It used to be the custom for Mr. and Mrs. Brown to pay such visits together in the evening, when both host and hostess were to be found at home, but this custom does not hold now unless Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have a regular evening at home. Mrs. Brown may call in the afternoon, and leave two of her husband's cards.

It would be a relief for the weary if the comfortable English custom of leaving cards without asking to see people, or by a messenger, or by post, could be introduced broadcast in America.

In cases of sympathy or condolence an acquaintance who is not near enough to be a friend may call at the house of a person who is ill and leave a card with the words 'To inquire' written on it. A friend should write a more informal message on the card, or, better still, she should write a note. A card of sympathy should be acknowledged in person, when the two people meet, by thanks for the inquiries. Mere acquaintances may send a card of condolence, with a few words of sympathy, but such cards are not in the very best taste. The proper method of showing sympathy in the case of death is by a short note, by the gift of flowers, or by a call in person to leave a card. In no case should any member of the family be asked for unless the caller is an intimate friend whom the family desires to see. Nothing is more ill bred than for an acquaintance to call at a house of mourning and expect to see the family.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

RELIABILITY OF COMPANIES.

X.Y.Z., N.S.—A business concern in the Province of Ontario makes a certain offer in a letter. After the name of the concern is the word 'limited,' and underneath the statement, 'Incorporated by Ontario Provincial Charter under Ontario Companies' Act.' In the letter it says it 'has been incorporated under the laws of the province, and is subject to government inspection; therefore you need have no fear that everything is not as represented.' 1. Is this a sufficient guaranty that the concern is reliable and can be depended on? 2. Can any company claiming to be incorporated be similarly depended on? 3. Also a company that signs itself 'limited?' 4. Would such a concern as above described be liable to government prosecution if it did not do as it said, or if it was not what it claimed to be? Ans.—1, 2 and 3.—No. 4. The circumstances might be such as to warrant the government in revoking the company's charter.

PRIORITY BETWEEN MORTGAGES.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—A deed leaving property to a wife and children. The purchaser of the property, being one of the heirs, borrowed money to pay off some of the heirs, the mother and two children, taking a second mortgage on the property for ten years. In the meantime, the mother died, leaving as her heirs the two mentioned on the second mortgage with herself, and two other members of the family. The term of mortgage having expired a few months ago, the purchaser borrowed money to pay off the first mortgage, having the second mortgage renewed. 1. Is the first mortgage in the second instance legal without the signature of the four heirs to the mother's mortgage, the two signatures mentioned in the mortgage with herself being the only two secured? 2. What is the status of the second mortgage under the circumstances? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. It is probable that the first mortgage has been kept on foot and that the mortgage to the mother and children still remains a second mortgage.

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.]

PERSISTENT COUGH.

Farmer's Daughter, a girl aged 19, has had cough for about two months, with pains in the sides and back. The pains are coming and going all the time, and do not seem to be relieved by treatment. Appetite is not very good. Sometimes she feels quick, sharp pains around the heart. At other times there is a dull, heavy feeling around the heart. She goes out driving a good deal, but is always well protected from the cold. Ans.—It is quite impossible at this distance to tell you whether the case is serious or not, as you can readily understand a cough can arise from the nose, throat, or lungs. Unless it comes from the lungs it is not likely to be dangerous. You had better be guided by the advice of your physician on that point. She should not go out driving, but if fresh air is needed, let her take a quiet walk during the warmth of the afternoon for an hour. She should by no means go out after six o'clock at night. Flannel and balbriggan should be worn next the skin continually. On any damp day she should remain indoors altogether. The pains may be relieved by rubbing the sides and shoulders with hartshorn liniment. She should be fed up with nourishing food, a basin of gruel or beef tea at bed time would be useful.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

A Reader desires to know how to permanently remove superfluous hair from the face and arms. Ans.—A good deal depends upon the nature of the hair. The long coarse hairs may be removed permanently, but fine, downy hair, cannot be effectively removed. By the process of electrolysis the roots of the coarse hairs can be destroyed by the electric current, and cure is effective. The process is tedious, painful and expensive. Each hair has to be attacked separately. The method is not applicable to other than small local patches of hair. Hairs may be removed by shaving or plucking, but of course, grows in again. Several pastes are advocated to remove hair. One of the best is composed of barium sulphide, two drachms; zinc oxide and powdered starch, of each two drachms and a half. These are to be mixed intimately; a small portion is to be made into a paste with a little water and spread on the patch of hair that it is desired to remove; it is allowed to remain on until a burning sensation is experienced. It is then washed off and the surface smeared with vaseline. The treatment has to be repeated frequently.

ENTERIC FEVER.

C.E.B., asks what is enteric fever? The symptoms and causes. Ans.—Enteric fever is another name for the disease which is usually called in this country typhoid fever. As the bowels are generally affected, it is called enteric in England. It is due to the action of a particular microbe, which gets into the system from the intestines. The germ is frequently found in contaminated water, as in the case of water of polluted wells. Sometimes milk and vegetables are also contaminated with such water. The disease usually begins with a general feeling of weakness and indisposition, loss of appetite, headache, pains in the back, bowel disturbance, and fever, which gradually increase in intensity for a week or ten days, when the affected person usually takes to his bed. Gradually the patient's headache and backache disappear; the fever is constantly high, and the patient is in an apathetic condition. The face is flushed and the tongue dirty and glazed. Diarrhoea may be present, and the stomach is often swollen. In the treatment rum should certainly not be used except on the advice of the physician in charge.

CONVALESCENCE FROM PNEUMONIA.

Z.Y.X.D.—Is a man, aged 63. In the middle of December he had an attack of pneumonia, from which he is recovering very slowly. He is now able to go out, but is troubled with pains in both sides of the chest, and in the back. There are also pains in the back and groins. Is also troubled with gas in the stomach and the bowels, which causes great noises. Also, has faint beating spells, which seem to start from the back, and then extend all over the body and head, often associated with a feeling of coldness. Feels nervous, only sleeping about an hour or so at night and wakening with a dry, parched throat and tongue. Ans.—The symptoms you complain of are the result of the attack of pneumonia in a man of your years. It always affects elderly people seriously, and you will be some time in getting round. The nerves are exhausted, and there is probably the remains of the old trouble in the chest, which in part causes the pains. You should take strong, nourishing food. A bowl of beef tea or gruel at 11 o'clock, and another at bedtime. Always wear flannel next the skin. A very hot bath occasionally will help you. You should not go out much while the weather is unsettled, particularly driving. A teaspoonful of Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites will also benefit you, taken three times a day.

EATING LEAD PENCILS.

'Owen Sounder' asks for the result and cure of the habit of eating lead pencils. Ans.—The habit is perhaps an example of perverted taste. Girls who suffer from poverty of the blood often develop the habit of eating all sorts of substances, as chalk, starch, dry tea, etc., or the condition may be a new habit. The only effect it can have is to irritate the stomach, by putting into it indigestible and useless material. It is found usually in those who are preoccupied over mental work, and is probably indulged in unconsciously. Try taking the pencils away, or dipping the ends into some bitter substance, such as a solution of aloes or ox-gall.

VETERINARY.

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

PTYARIASIS.

Subscriber.—What is the cause of a white scab that comes on around the cattle's eyes? Ans.—This disease is due to a species of fungus, or vegetable parasite. Oxide of zinc ointment, of the strength of one to four, well rubbed in, daily, will generally soon effect a cure.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS OR NAVICULAR DISEASE.

Subscriber, Mount Forest, Ont.—I have a horse, seven years old, which has been lame for over a year on the left front foot. He has worked on the farm, and has been driven on the road sometimes. Does not seem to get any worse when driven; is not lame when walking. Has always been shod since he was three years old. His feet are hotter than natural. In the beginning of the past winter, he stood on a plank floor, and had no exercise, except when led out to water. I was feeding him up for market. We have been working him some lately, and after he has been worked or driven for four or five miles and left standing for a while, he goes off stiff on all fours when started again. He is worse going down hill. When standing he keeps his front feet a little forward. Will you please let me know the cause of lameness and remedy. Ans. — Your horse has either chronic laminitis or navicular disease; it is not possible from your description to determine which. I would recommend taking off his shoes, and blistering both forelegs just above the hoofs, especially in the hollow of the pastern. After the blister has well taken, let him stand with his front feet in a puddle of clay every day, taking him out at night to let him lie down. Directions for blistering: Clip the hair over the parts above indicated, and rub in well a blister of equal parts of biniodide of mercury, one to eight, and cantharadine, one to four. Keep his head tied straight for two days to prevent biting; then grease well, and repeat the larding or greasing every two or three days, until the scabs fall off. About the fourth day he can be put in the clay.

BLIND STAGGERS.

Subscriber, Hants County. — What is wrong with my pony; he will pump suddenly, and tremble, twist his neck, look wild, then stand stiff as if made of wood. At times he will turn round, tremble all over, and fall on his side. For days he will be all right, a good worker and good tempered. When having the bad spells, it seems as if he could not see well, as he will run against the wall and grind his teeth. Ans.—Your pony is suffering from what is ordinarily called blind staggers. It is caused by some affection of the brain, either organic or functional. As the cause is very obscure, treatment is nearly always unsatisfactory. A dose of physic, bleeding from the jugular vein, taking from two to six quarts of blood, according to the size of the animal, and the administration of one drachm of bromide of potash, night and morning, sometimes affords some relief, but does not always cure. Regular exercise and not too high feeding generally give as good results as any form of treatment, but as such an animal is not safe he should never be driven by women or children.

J.D.C., Ont.—Your mare has probably bruised her hip in falling. I think if you allow her to rest for a week or two she will soon be well, at the same time treating as directed: Bathe hip with warm water two or three times a day, and after bathing rub in the following lotion: Tincture of arsenic and spirits of camphor, of each three ounces; water to make one pint. Dry well after bathing before the lotion is rubbed in.

POULTRY AND PETS.

[This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Andres, who will answer any questions sent through the 'Witness.']

BUFF ORPINGTONS AND R. I. REDS.

L.A.H., Westboro, Ont.—What are the chief characteristics of the Buff Orpingtons? Are they hardy? Do they lay many and good-sized eggs? How do they compare with Rhode Island Reds? Also please tell whether it is wise to wash eggs which have been soiled by an egg being broken in the nest after the hen has been sitting nearly two weeks. What temperature will chill an egg? We are going to buy an incubator. Please give information on the various machines you have used in any way. Ans.—The Buff Orpingtons are of English origin, where they are considered hardy and good layers of good-sized eggs. The Rhode Island Reds are also good layers of large handsome eggs and are a good sized bird, are a thoroughly American breed and are very popular as a farmer's breed. I have not seen any very good results with the Orpingtons hatched from eggs imported from England during the last two years, the owners of the birds do not appear to be very enthusiastic about them as I see no advertisements of their being bred in Canada, yet they are being raised in considerable numbers in the United States. If you are anxious to breed buff birds, I would advise you to try the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks; they are very popular and are largely bred both in Canada and the United States, breeding very true to color and shape; both are good layers of fine large eggs of handsome brown color and could undoubtedly be obtained in Ontario. I have always mentioned in my articles the name of the Isarlic State Incubator, made in Homer City, Pennsylvania, and consider it the best one on the market today. I have used no other make for several years, and with recent improvements it is about as good as they can make it. I have just purchased one for my own use this year. Write for their catalogue, sending ten cents to pay the postage, which will be deducted and returned with your first order. The prices are low for so well-made a machine and it will not disappoint you if you follow the directions that go with the machine.

S. J. ANDRES.

LIVE STOCK.

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

For All Lame Horses

Whether they have Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, curbs, or other forms of bony enlargement, use

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Cures without a blemish, as it does not blister. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Price, $1; Six for $5. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

It Pays to Care for Your Horse!

The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.

The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.

NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is wonder working in its effects. No other preparation in the world can equal it. It is the only speedy and sure cure for

Galls, Sore Back and Shoulders, Corns, Scratches, Mud Scalds, etc.

National Gall Cure does its Good Work while the Horse is Working.

For Sore Teats on cows it gives immediate relief and certain cure.

Our Special Offer!

On receipt of 25 cents we will send a full size box of National Gall Cure and a pair of handsome Crystal Rosettes, like illustration above, which are retailed at 50 cents a pair. Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers, price 25 cents.

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

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.,
337c St. Paul street, Montreal.

Trade Mark Reg'd.

There's No Risk In Using FLEMING'S

LUMP JAW CURE.

It cures any case of Lump Jaw that is worth curing. Does it quickly and for good. Hundreds of cases cured during the last year. Easily applied. Safe to use, and sold under this

GUARANTEE:

That if it fails your money is to be returned. Price, $3 a bottle. Sent by mail upon receipt of amount. Illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw FREE to readers of 'Witness.'

TESTIMONIAL:

ANNAN, Ont., Nov. 7th, 1899.

LEMING BROS.

SIRS,—Please forward by return mail one bottle of "Lump Jaw Cure." I have cured three cases of Lump Jaw and have two more well under way to cure, from one bottle. Find enclosed $2.00.

Yours, etc. JOHN C. McLAREN.

Address: FLEMING BROS., St. George, Ontario.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What You Most Need In Spring

Is complete renovation of every part of your system by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is the one and only Spring Medicine which sweeps away winter's debris just as spring showers cleanse and purify the earth; makes the corrupt blood fresh, bright and lively, radically and constitutionally cures catarrh, invigorates the kidneys and liver, creates a good appetite, braces up the stomach, and in short gives new brain, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Possesses the peculiar qualities—*peculiar to itself*—which accomplish these good things for all who take it. An unlimited list of wonderful cures proves its merit. Get a bottle TODAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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How's the Outlook?

FARMERS' COMPANY Limited. BRANTFORD

12½c, 11½c, 10½c.

Bought their raw material right and defy the world on competition. Finest Red Star 12½c, Blue Star 11½c, Standard 10½c See our agent at once. Don't put off buying; our quantity is limited. We have warned you fairly.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager

FAMINE FUND.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.
Canadian Presbyterian Missions.

Previously acknowledged	$1,582.22
One who wishes to Help, St. John.	2.00
Ben Gordon and Mildred Turnbull	2.00
C.B.C., Athol	1.00
Wm. E. Brown	2.00
Mrs. Theodore Bigelow	10.00
A North Dumfries Farmer	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Billings	2.00
A Friend, Brockville	.50
Muggie	.10
Sister Jennie	.50
Rex	5.00
M.A.R.	1.00
Sympathy	1.00
P.L., Cumberland East	1.00
Total	$1,620.32
Part of undesignated amounts	221.86
	$1,842.18

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.
Undesignated.

Previously acknowledged	$447.17
Sympathizer, Sunnidale	2.00
Gertrude Webster	.30
Annie Kristof	.10
C.T.M.	.50
John Matthews	2.00
A.B., Orangeville	1.00
In His Name, Wallaceburg	1.00
Mrs. Clarke	2.00
Z.O.G.W.	5.00
M. E. Watson	2.00
An Appreciative Reader of the 'Witness,' Dunchurch	1.00
D. Bartholomew	1.00
G. Magee	2.00
A Friend, Washburn	2.00
Collected by Miss Mary Stirrett, Miss Lottie Park, Miss Minnie Simpson and Miss Florence Craig, Glen Rae, Ont.	30.00
Samuel Hurtt	10.00
Y.M.A.	10.00
The Y.P.S.C.E. of Victoria Harbor, Ont.	10.00
Martha M. Trask	10.00
Collected by pupils of Johnston School, Oak Lake	5.45
Mrs. Edward Williston	25.00
From a Friend	100.00
Wm. Sackville	5.00
Mrs. Varley	1.00
Mrs. and Miss Fairband and T.B.	2.00
Quaker Street Monthly Meeting of Friends, North Norwich	42.56
Stanstead	2.00
C.T., Schomberg, Ont.	2.00
A.M.H.	2.00
Elizabeth Bain	1.00
E.M.F.	2.00
A Friend, Umatilla	.50
John Beattie	2.00
John McKeown	3.00
J. S. Cushing	2.00
E.D.G.	1.50
E. E. O'Brien	.50
G. L. O'Brien	.50
S. W. O'Brien	.50
A Friend, Minesing	2.00
B. F. Beach	2.00
S. W. Beach	1.25
Miss M. Beach	.50
Mrs. G. Beach	.25
A Friend, Orillia	2.00
A. R. Powter	5.00
C.S.B.	1.00
Mrs. Wardrop	1.00
G.S.	.25
Martha Tripp	.50
Adelaide Doughart	.50
Rev. David Patterson	2.00
John Carlisle	1.50
P.E.J.	1.00
A Friend, Regina	5.00
A Friend, Stanley	2.25
Peachland, B.C., Sunday School, per C. G. Elliott, supt.	40.00
John McNaughton	2.50
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Purdy	5.00
Mount Pleasant Christian Endeavor, Ravenshoe, Ont.	5.03
Mrs. G. W. Quick	7.00
Isaac Snowdon	5.00
S.N.	4.00
In His Name, Oak Lake	1.00
J.A.P., Grafton	1.00
Athens, Ont., W.C.T.U.	3.00
Fred. O. Russell	2.00
An Easter Offering from five children	3.25
Collected by Wm. McLennan, from friends of Cashel	14.00
In His Name, Petrel	4.00
Alex. Clerk	25.00
Muriel	2.00
A Friend and her three little ones.	2.00
T. S., Montreal	2.00
J.R.A.	.80
Trinity Church Sunday school, Iberville	3.71
I.M.H.	1.00
East End Methodist E.L. of C.E., Society	15.35
I.H.U.	3.00
Henry Kemp	2.00
Mrs. D. Callaway	1.00
Teachers and pupils of Newbury School	3.60
Simon McVeety	2.00
Wellmans Sunday school	5.00
Collected by Mrs. W. Anderson, Wellman's Corners, Ont.	10.00
A Friend, Montreal	1.00
Collected by B. L. S. Salisbury, N.B.	
Mr. A. E. Trites	$2.00
H. C. Barnes	1.00
E. Moore	1.00
George Chapman	.50
A. Smith	.25
C. S. Bulmer	1.00
S. Taylor	.50
John Kennedy	.50
Viva M. Colpitts	.25
Allison Trites	.50
H. Baird	.25
John Robinson	.25
Charles Ayles	.25
James Taylor	.25
Mrs. A. P. Perry	.50
Mrs. J. W. Patterson	.50
— Fitzpatrick	.25
M. F. Gaynor	.25
Arthur W. Steenes	.40
C. L. Henry	.25
Bentley Wilmot	.50
M. B. Baird	.18
Mrs. J. Parker	.25
A Friend	.15
Master Jack D. McKay	.25
Master Allison McKay	.25
Mrs. Rufus Smith	.50
Miss Clara Tiner	.15
Master Clifford Tiner	.15
Ray Tiner	.25
J. M. Crandall	.50
Arthur W. S. Taylor	.25
Dickie Taylor	.25
Helen G. Taylor	.25
Mary E. Taylor	.25
Salisbury Baptist Sunday school	.82
Sadie MacPherson	.30
M. E. Parker	.10
	16.00

Contributions from the people of Sherkiston, Ont., by May L. Troup—

Mrs. G. W. Troup	.75
George W. Troup	$2.00
May L. Troup	.50
Leslie G. Troup	.75
Allan A. Troup	1.00
Erne Chambers	.50
Roy Stoltz	.50
Benj. Troup	1.00
Herba Troup	.50
J. A. Stouth	.50
J. Wade	.50
J. Kinsley	.25
Wilmer Sherk	.25
Samuel Sherk	.25
George Zavitz	.25
A. N. Sherk	1.00
E. A. Zavitz	.25
R. L. Oliver	.50
G. F. Nicks	.25
R. J. Zavitz	.25
S. Dunn	.25
C. E. Chambers	.25
T. Chambers	.25
Henry Sherk	.25
Emanuel Zavitz	.25
Alfred Michael	.25
J. F. Dunn	.50
Edward Neif	.25
Annie Learn	.25
Livingston Learn	.50
Jacob Rhora	.25
A. Sider	1.00
F. J. Bearss	.50
A. Stanth	.50
E. Hann	.25
L. Storm	.25
E. Storm	.25
J. Fretz	.25
F. Barnhart	.25
J. Howe	.25
Aaron Sherk	.25
Daniel Sherk	.25
	$19.00

Contributions of school section No. 3, Mersea Township—

Miss J. Hall	.50
Earl Selkirk	.10
Olah Selkirk	.05
Ruby Selkirk	.05
Kitty Selkirk	.05
Bella Selkirk	.05
Willis McMullin	.05
Lulu McMullin	.05
Douglas McMullin	.05
Flossie Cowan	.10
Clara Cowan	.10
Effie Cowan	.05
Lillian Cowan	1.00
Beulah Cowan	.25
Violet Cowan	.10
Ethel Roadhouse	.30
Lily Roadhouse	.05
Eugean Roadhouse	.05
Gertie Reid	.02
Clemie Tilden	.03
Morley Dring	.05
Charlie Nicholson	.10
Bruce Jeffery	.05
Effie Thomas	.10
Sarah Irwin	.03
Ezra Irwin	.01
Hadley Foster	.10
Maudie Tozer	.05
Johnnie Selkirk	.00
Mina Hutchinson	.10
Mabel, Maggie and Carl Gillanders	.10
Wallace Jeffery	.10
George Hutchinson	.25
Albert Heatherington	.05
Beatrice Selkirk	.10
William Selkirk	.10
Elsie McMullin	.05
Rosy Courtney	.10
Golden Reid	.05
Edith Beacom	.20
Myrtle Beacom	.05
Mahlon Reid	.10
Garnet Fraser	.10
Howard Reid	.05
Ezra Reid	.10
Ethel Reid	.05
Ezra Thomas	.10
Maudie Barrows	.20
Leonard Barrows	.75
Wilfred Meston	.02
Ettie Scratch	.04
F. A. Leak	2.00
	$8.30
Mrs. Wm. Wilson	2.00
Mrs. Robert Hamilton	1.00
Total	$991.12

Less divided in proportion to designated amounts received:

To Canadian Presbyterian Mission	$221.86
To Chris. Alliance Mission	149.64
To Am. Board of Missions	53.31
To Southern Indian Famine, (G. S. Eddy)	8.60
To Methodist Episcopal Mission	13.76
	447.17
Total	$543.95

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.
Christian Alliance Mission in Gujerat.

Previously acknowledged	$1,185.95
E.F.P.	2.35
B.W., Ingersoll	4.00
Wilson Porter	5.00
Orpha Porter	1.00
Foxboro W.C.T.U.	4.00
No Name	.50
A.G.W.	.10
A Friend, Otterburne	2.00
	$1,204.90
Part of undesignated amounts	149.64
Total	$1,354.54

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.
American Board of Missions.

Previously acknowledged	$426.37
F. McKillican	2.00
Part of undesignated amounts	53.31
Total	$481.68

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.
Southern Indian Famine Fund, for Mr. G. S. Eddy, Associate College Y.M.C.A. secretary, Madras, India:

Previously acknowledged	$31.11
In His Name, Quebec	5.00
Sympathy	1.00
Part of undesignated amounts	8.60
Total	$45.71

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.
Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Previously acknowledged	$62.07
Part of undesignated amounts	13.76
Total	$75.83

EAST AFRICAN FAMINE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$1,307.34
C.B.C., Athol	1.00
Muriel	1.00
Mrs. Hugh Nicholls	1.00
Mrs. R. Brownlee	1.00
J. Brownlee	1.45
Miss Hall	.25
J. Harron	.30
John McNaughton	2.50
Adelaide Doughart	.50
George Trenaman	4.00
Mrs. James Martin	1.00
Rebecca Martin	1.00
Jennie Martin	1.00
E. E. O'Brien	.50
G. L. O'Brien	.50
S. W. O'Brien	.50
George Swift	1.00
E.D.G.	1.50
A Friend, Umatilla	.50
Ruby Noble	1.00
Mary E. Heron	1.00
G. Magee	1.00
A Friend, Washburn	1.00
Total	$1,331.84
Total of all funds	$5,675.73

CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

The annual convocation of the Montreal Congregational College took place on Tuesday evening last, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. R. Dougall, M.A., chairman of the board of governors. The Rev. Dr. George, principal of the college, with the staff of professors, Principal Peterson, of McGill University, and the principals of some of the other theological colleges, were also present. The following students were presented with prizes: Messrs. T. A. Munroe, B.A., Albert Secord, E. C. Woodley, Herman Carson and Aster Schray. Diplomas were conferred upon Messrs. T. A. Munroe, B.A., Albert Secord, William Munroe and R. B. Blyth, B.A., the latter of whom is now acting as the 'Witness' correspondent with the Canadian second contingent in South Africa. The valedictory address, delivered by Mr. T. A. Munroe, the gold medallist, was a very able effort, and won hearty applause.

Mr. J. R. Dougall addressed the graduating class, and in doing so expressed the strong desire of the Congregational College for the closest relations with the university to which it was affiliated. He welcomed the class before him to the battle of life. The class was also addressed at length by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B. A., the new pastor of Emmanuel Church, who urged that emphasis should be laid upon independent thought as well as simply scholarship, and stated that there would always be a warm welcome for the preacher, who, finding in scholarship his servant and not his master, possessed the warmth and power that sprang from direct, earnest, independent thinking.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. Alfred Lafleur, son of Mr. J. B. Lafleur, advocate, died on Saturday last, after but three days' illness, at the age of twenty-three.

The Sir John A. Macdonald Club held their annual meeting on Saturday night and elected their officers. Mr. D. A. McCaskill was chosen as president.

Ald Lareau has entered action for $5,000 damages against Israel Lemay, one of the parties who gave evidence before the Finance Committee concerning that alderman's connection with the market scandals.

The city meat inspectors on Monday last seized and confiscated six head of cattle brought to this city among a small herd of butcher's stock from Prescott, Ont., by Mr. Ironsides, the well-known cattle shipper.

Mr. Charles Alexander was re-elected president of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the board of governors of that institution, which took place on Wednesday last.

At a meeting of the Police Committee held on Wednesday last, a number of charges made against Chief Detective Carpenter and his department, by ex-Detective Suthergill, were investigated, and found to be utterly groundless.

The strike of the cigar makers belonging to the International Cigarmakers' Union, No. 58, terminated on Wednesday, an amicable settlement of the points in dispute having been arrived at between them and the Cigar Manufacturers Association.

A man named Charette, employed in the works of the St. Lawrence Portland Cement Company, while at work on Saturday, was drawn into the machinery, receiving such shocking injuries to his right leg that he died a few minutes after admission to Notre Dame Hospital.

Constable Patrick Hammel, of No. 10 Station, died on Wednesday afternoon, at his home, 216 St. Martin street, of pneumonia, after about only a week's illness. He was 62 years of age and had been 25 years on the force. During his long career he had never missed a day through illness.

Mr. C. Hanley, rigger, in the employ of the Harbor Commissioners, jumped into the river on Thursday and saved a youngster from drowning. The latter was playing on the wharf, and ventured too far, with the result that he found himself in deep water. Mr. Hanley, hearing the screams of the lad, immediately jumped into the water, without divesting himself of his clothing.

Mr. Lacroix, the ex-building inspector, who was out on bail on a charge of stealing a small sum in permit fees from the city, and who was to come up for trial during the present week, is missing, and the detectives have reason to believe that he has gone to California. He was under bail bonds to the amount of $400, $200 personally and Messrs. Chas. Berger and Antoine Hurtubise a $100 each.

Judge Davidson rendered judgment on Tuesday in the case of Blanche Viau vs. Wilbrod E. Bonnin. By this action the plaintiff claimed a thousand dollars damages for breach of promise of marriage on the part of defendant. The Court held that the defendant had failed to establish any valid reason for not fulfilling his promise, and that his conduct constituted a serious wrong towards plaintiff. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for four hundred dollars.

A young man named Herbert Rodgers was arrested at the Bonaventure Station on Saturday, April 14, by Constable Bourdon, for loitering. He had been seen about the station for three days, and could not give a satisfactory account of himself. On his person was found a dagger, and some burglars' tools. The accused was found guilty before Mr. Recorder Poirier of loitering and carrying a dangerous weapon. He was fined $10 or one month in each case.

The death took place on Thursday, at the age of 79, of Mr. Geo. B. Muir, one of the oldest members of the Board of Assessors. Mr. Muir had been for seventeen years a member of the board of assessors, previous to his appointment having had a good practice at the Bar of this district. He was also for some years a member of the City Council, representing the Centre ward. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon from 283 Prince Arthur street.

Judge Davidson rendered judgment on Friday last in the important case of the city of Montreal vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company. By this action the city claimed $21,050.47 as balance due by the company defendant for percentage on its gross earnings for the years ending August, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896, in accordance with the terms of the by-law and the contract entered into with said company. The question to decide was whether or not the city was entitled to receive percentage on the earnings on the portions of the line situated outside the city limits. The percentage on the total gross earnings on all the lines for the years mentioned was $163,781.56, out of which the company paid $142,731.09, leaving the present balance of $21,050.47 in dispute. A report adverse to the city's claim having been received by a board of experts appointed to examine the same, the court came to the conclusion that, in the face of such a report, and considering the terms of the by-law and contract, the city's action must be dismissed with costs.

DIED ALMOST TOGETHER.

The death took place on Saturday afternoon at 112 Richardson street, Point St. Charles, of Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire, who died within a few hours of each other and were of the same age, namely, 74 years. Mr. McGuire, who was an ex-employee of the Canada Sugar Refining Company, having retired seventeen years ago, and had suffered for some time past from asthma, and when his physician came to see him about midday on Saturday, Mrs. McGuire also complained of not feeling well and died in a few minutes after speaking. Mr. McGuire died about five o'clock the same afternoon. Both of the deceased were natives of Ireland and members of Grace Church, Point St. Charles. The funeral of both the deceased took place to Grace Church and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

TRANSFER OF THE UNITED COUNTIES LINE UNDER CONSIDERATION THIS MORNING.

Ottawa, April 19.— In the Railway Committee, this morning, a bill respecting the Thousand Islands Railway Company, to enable the company to develop and dispose of electric power, to dispose of mines and to acquire certain patent rights, gave rise to considerable discussion.

The Minister of Railways objected to the principle of railway corporations engaging in all kinds of industrial enterprises.

The leader of the Opposition could see no reason why a railway company should not be allowed to open up the mines along its route.

Mr. Britton, (Kingston), thought that an exception might be made of this railway, which is built by the Rathbun Lumber Company. The railway extends from Gananoque to the Grand Trunk line, and it is now proposed to extend it into the mining region northward.

THE QUEBEC SOUTHERN.

The bill was finally reported, and the committee next turned its attention to the bill to incorporate the Quebec Southern Railway Company, which is to take over the United Counties line, which has been purchased by sheriff's sale, by Mr. George C. Dessaulles, of St. Hyacinthe. The company asks in addition thereto the right to build a road from Iberville to a point on the east bank of the Richelieu river, opposite Lacolle and from Lacolle through the counties of St. Johns, Napierville, Laprairie and Beauharnois, to Valleyfield, and thence to the north bank of the St. Lawrence. Power is also sought to acquire the franchises of the East Richelieu-Valleyfield Railway, and branches; not to exceed fifteen miles in length. Another clause provides that the company may enter into agreements with the Canada Atlantic, the Rutland and Noyan, the Rutland and Canadian, the Rutland or the Delaware and Hudson Railway companies.

The Minister of Railways moved in amendment to the clause respecting the transfer of the United Counties Line that the new company should not acquire a title till all wages of operating employees had been first paid. Several members of the committee took the position that the purchasers should be held to account for the settlement of workingmen's liens upon the old company, and for certain supplies to the United Counties.

The argument they set up was that these debts should be paid and that without provision of this kind these people would be forever shut out from the settlement of their claims.

Further consideration was postponed.

PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS

RECEIVED A MOST HEARTY WELCOME HOME.

London, April 21.—The return home last evening of the Prince of Wales from his visit to Copenhagen was the occasion for a spontaneous demonstration of enthusiasm by thousands of persons, who thronged the Charing Cross Railway station, and its approaches, waiting patiently to show their gladness at the Heir Apparent's escape from death. The whole route to Marlborough House, especially Pall Mall, was thick with people, and around the Charing Cross Station the police had the utmost difficulty in controlling the crowds.

The Duke of York awaited his father's arrival on the platform of the station, and when the train bearing the Prince drew in a mighty shout went up from the mass of spectators outside the barricades. By that time the King of Sweden, now on a visit to England, his white head inches above the waiting crowd, had joined the Duke of York. When the Prince of Wales stepped out of the train he was affectionately greeted and congratulated by his son, and the visiting Sovereign, and then amid tremendous cheering, he entered a closed carriage and drove off with the Duke of York.

His Royal Highness bowed repeatedly as he passed through the cheering ranks, and went by the omnibuses which had been stalled for several blocks, and which were then used for grand stand purposes. The Heir Apparent appeared to be in excellent health. He was dressed in a light tweed suit. Behind his closed vehicle was an open carriage containing King Oscar, who received an ovation which almost equalled in enthusiasm that of the Prince of Wales, and to which His Majesty replied vigorously waving his hat, which urged the crowd to still further enthusiasm. All along the route similar scenes occurred, the crowds around Marlborough House being particularly large.

MET THE PRINCE.

Berlin, April 21.—The Emperor William yesterday met the Prince of Wales at Altona on his way back to England. The meeting was cordial and was evidently undertaken on a momentary prompting, as scarcely anyone, even in the immediate entourage of His Majesty, was informed beforehand of the trip. The Kaiser left Altona seventeen minutes after the departure of the Prince of Wales, travelling through the night, and arriving at Berlin at 7.45 a.m. Soon after he took his customary walk with the Empress in the Thiergarten.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE REPORTS THE RESULT OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS.

Ottawa, April 20.—The Minister of Agriculture, according to his promise in the House on Wednesday, has been looking into the report of foot and mouth disease among American cattle shipped to England, and cabled Lord Strathcona on the matter. Yesterday the reply came to hand which says that foot and mouth disease had been detected among United States cattle, but it appeared to have been communicated by butchers passing from Argentine cattle to the American herd. There was no reason to suppose that the animals were not healthy when shipped, and therefore it was not necessary that any order should be passed prohibiting the importation of American cattle as there was no foot and mouth trouble where the cattle came from.

London, April 19.—The Board of Agriculture has issued a notification at Deptford, the landing place for cattle near London, ordering all arrivals of cattle from South America to be slaughtered within thirty-six hours, and that arrivals from the United States be slaughtered within five days. It is presumed that this action has been taken in connection with the discovery of foot and mouth disease among South American cattle.

AWARDED MEDALS.

Hamilton, Ont., April 19.—The chairman and Board of Investigating Governors of the Royal Canadian Humane Association have unanimously awarded medals to Joseph F. Cavanagh, and Larry Lamesse for conspicuous bravery in saving Annie McPhee from drowning in the canal at Cornwall on March 27.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Interesting to Property Holders.—"Where the Directors are all well-known, highly respected and substantial business men, and when they are being backed up by a long list of shareholders, scattered from end to end of the Dominion, who are also mostly business men of importance, it would seem that any business so controlled ought to be in a fair way of success." These remarks are prompted by a perusal of the prospectus of the Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance Co. The names thereon inspire confidence in the Company. The Victoria-Montreal was incorporated only last May, with an authorised capital of $1,000,000, of which $800,000 is subscribed, but it has made itself known and respected even in that time. The Directors are now offering the remaining $200,000 at par, and there is every appearance of its being largely over-subscribed. There is every chance for a good Insurance Co. to do well in this country at any time, but the present is, if possible, even more encouraging than past years (though no Insurance Co. doing business in Canada can complain of the last decade). Besides the native and foreign corporations doing business here there has started during that time no less than nine branches of Foreign Companies, and each and all have done remarkably well, doing big business and paying large dividends. With the Dominion even more prosperous than it has been, there can be no doubt regarding the future of the Victoria-Montreal, particularly when the advantages which it offers over other offices are considered. One of these we may mention. The holder of five or more shares in this company is entitled to a discount of 20 per cent on his fire insurance premiums on business placed with the company direct or through one of its agents. This, of itself, insures a very respectable dividend, particularly where the insurance is large. Added to the ordinary dividends on stock, it makes the investment one of the very best going. The Victoria-Montreal has started well and has every prospect of being a grand success.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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At less than half price a lot of seven hundred and fifty 17 Jewelled Railroad Watches, these watches were made for a large firm of railroad contractors in Mexico.

They are Waltham model, fine train full plate seventeen fine Ruby Jewels in gold setting, escapement cap, full jewelled compensation balance, adjusted to temperature. This watch is the acme of perfection as a timekeeper, and we fully guarantee this movement to keep good time for ten years. The case is a three ounce Keystone screw back and bezel, solid Silveroid, warranted to wear white through and through. Owing to the failure of the parties who ordered these watches, we have secured the whole output, and while they last we are going to sell them to the readers of the 'Witness' for only $3.48 each. If you want to examine this watch before you pay for it, cut out this advertisement and send to us with 25 cents and we will send you the watch C. O. D. to your Express Office, where you can examine it before you pay for it. If satisfactory, pay the Express Agent the balance of $3.23 and charges, and take your watch. If cash in full accompanies your order, we will send you the watch per registered mail, and send you a nice chain FREE. We warrant each watch for ten years. A written guarantee accompanies each order.

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BIBLE SOCIETY COLUMN.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Bible Society was held in the Bible House on April 5, 1900. There were present His Lordship Bishop Bond, the president, in the chair; the Rev. Dr. Shaw, the Rev. Dr. Lafleur, the Revs. J. McKillican, T. Bennett, Pinel, Therrien, Harris, Dr. Antliff, Dr. Amaron, McInnis, Dr. G. Taylor, the Revs. J. Patterson, King, Sadler, Green, Winter, Messrs. S. Finley, Sutherland, Lyman, Matthewson, Fraser and George Hague.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting it was moved by Dr. Shaw and seconded by the Rev. J. McKillican, 'That the corresponding secretary be instructed to convey to Mr. J. A. Matthewson the sincere sympathy of the committee in the sore bereavement he has passed through in the death of Mrs. Hatthewson.'

The first report taken up was that of the general agent, Mr. Stacey: Issues during the month, 372 Bibles, 499 Testaments, 378 portions. Total, 1,246 Scripture. Sales at the Bible House.—There has been a slight decrease as compared with the same month last year.

The Rev. Thomas Bennett, the district secretary, reported for two months, February and March, having visited 38 branches which paid for Bibles sold, $177.75; and free contributions, $846.43. He made mention of one very humiliating fact, that notwithstanding all our efforts by colporteurs, and notwithstanding an impression that some have, that there is no need for the labors of colporteurs, cases had recently come to light of families, even in Protestant districts in Ontario, when affidavits had to be taken by the magistrates or commissions appointed by the government for legal duties, it was hard to find a Bible. His reports showed the branches in a healthy, flourishing state, and the meetings largely attended.

Colporteurs.—There have been at work during the month, Mr. Daigneau in district No. 8, Compton; Mr. J. L. McCullough, in district No. 1, Argenteuil; and Mr. Chodate, in district No. 4, Berthier.

Severe snowstorms, and consequently almost impassable roads, interfered with the work to a great extent. Notwithstanding, they visited 930 families, and disposed of 173 Scriptures or portions by sales or loan, in English, French and Gaelic.

The agency committee reported seventeen applications for summer work, mostly students from the several colleges, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist. After a few remarks from the Rev. James Green the sub-committee reported fields provided for all the applicants named, though the treasurer reported the state of the finances not such as to warrant the employment of so many. The mind of the meeting seemed to be that work needed to be done, and at the suggestion of Mr. Geo. Hague they concluded to engage the whole and have faith in God to provide the means for three months' work of seventeen colporteurs we should then have at work.

A letter of thanks was read from Mr. J. R. Kitson, of the parent society, for the last donation, and of information that a complete set of the society's reports had been presented to McGill College. Also a letter from the Rev. K. A. Gollan, of Kenyon, that four hundred dollars had been bequeathed to the Montreal Bible Society by Mr. J. R. McKenzie, an elder of his church, for which we are very grateful.

Application was made from Grande Ligne for a grant of Scriptures for the mission, also from Mr. Dart, for five Bibles for the Home of the Aged; also a note from the Perth Auxiliary announcing their usual yearly grant to the society.

The Rev. Dr. Amaron made application, on behalf of Mr. Vander for colportage. Another letter on behalf of Mr. S. Dayan, was referred to the agency committee. A letter was read from the Rev. James Thomas, secretary of the parent society, stating that he had been deputed to represent the Bible Society at the Ecumenical Missionary Conference to be held in New York in April, and that he had also been asked to visit the principal auxiliaries in Canada before his return. Referred to the anniversary committee.

Dr. Barnardo's Boys.—The Bible Society makes it a rule to give a Bible to each boy and girl who is sent out by English philanthropy to begin a new life in Canada. A grant of 300 Bibles has just been made to the latest party embarking for our shores. The 'Cape Argus says: 'The British and Foreign Bible Society, with its usual generosity and characteristic impartiality is distributing the Scriptures irrespective of race, creed or party. Among the prisoners on board the 'Penelope' and at other convict stations 313 Dutch Bibles and Testaments have been distributed. To the Winburg military hospital 400 Bibles and Testaments have been sent, and more are to follow, and every hospital will be willingly supplied. About 13,000 Testaments and Gospels in a most portable form have been supplied to the troops on active service in South Africa. Last week 2,000 Testaments and Gospels, well bound and in good type, were sent to Pretoria for the sick and wounded British prisoners.'

When this British and Foreign Bible Society was formed the need of it was apparent on every hand. There was but a limited number of translations—probably about forty-five, with portions of it in some twenty more, many of them out of print, and in sufficient numbers in no country. Scarcity and destitution were everywhere. The number of languages and dialects in which it is now printed and circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society alone is three hundred and fifty-four, and it is not known precisely how many besides are in circulation. Some say one hundred, but this is probably an over-estimate. It is generally conceded that it is now in the language spoken by twelve hundred millions, and at the present rate of progress it should soon be in the language of the fourteen hundred millions supposed to be in the world. But, oh! how long, before they all accept it and practice its precepts? J. G.

April 9, 1900.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have noticed in your paper a communication from an inquirer re servant girls, and would like to give it as my opinion that the root of this trouble is too hard work, too long hours and too little pay. In this neighborhood girls who have never served an apprenticeship at dressmaking, but have merely 'picked it up,' and are 'handy with the needle,' can get all the work they can do at 50 and 60 cents per day and board, while good, experienced dressmakers command from 75 cents to $1 per day and board. Can you blame any girl for not wanting to work at washing, scrubbing, milking cows, churning, baking, etc., ad infinitum for fifteen hours a day at from $6 to $9 a month, when they can earn more than twice that amount at sewing for nine hours a day, in addition to the different treatment usually received by the sewing girl to that received by the 'servant girl'? When household servants are as well paid and as well treated for their work as dressmakers, milliners, shop girls, etc., there will be less trouble in finding and keeping good, capable servants. The fact is they are the hardest worked and most poorly paid class of girls in the country.

JUSTICE.

THE SABBATH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For more than a score of years I have taken the 'Witness,' and will say that it is a blessing to a country to have such an outspoken paper for what is right and true. In the last year or more, we have often seen, in the different church periodicals, one-sided opinions upon the Sabbath question, all upholding the doctrine that the day was changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, at the resurrection of the Lord. Now, if we carefully investigate the account given of that wonderful event, we find that neither by word nor example of Jesus is there any reason why we should think that a change was desired. Then, again, none of the Apostles mention such a change. Paul, in Rom. xiv., 5 and 6, makes it optional for persons to do as they are persuaded in their minds, not that the Sabbath was done away. Then why should Christians try to take away the liberties of their fellows and compel them by law to observe fifty-two or more days each year, whether they willed so or not, striving to force sincere believers of the Word to break the seventh day, which God has commanded to be observed.

In the 'Witness' you mentioned (a few years ago) the finding of a manuscript entitled, 'The teaching of Jesus,' and among other things that the disciples were to observe the Sabbath. In John xii., 48, Jesus said, 'The word that I have spoken the same shall judge him in the last day.' And in John x., 35, 'And the Scripture cannot be broken.' The Scripture in Ex. xxxi., 16-17, 'Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the Sabbath. . . . It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever.' In Mark, Jesus's word again, verse 27, chap. ii., 'The Sabbath was made for man,' (the whole race, both Jew and Gentile). For forty years the Israelites were drilled upon that day in the wilderness by the miracle of the manna. Now, if there is no command to observe the first day, and St. Paul says, in Rom. v., 13, 'But sin is not imputed when there is no law,' then the seventh day law is still in force as God's law, and the observance of the first day is but obeying man's commandment, and we are, as Jesus said in Matt. xv., 8, 9, 'But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.'

E. S. FIELD.

Metchosin, B.C.

LE ROI S'AMUSE.

To the dismay of their court, the Czar and Czarina have of late taken to going out for secret drives in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg during the time when they were supposed to be harmlessly amusing themselves in their private apartments, attended by only one Dame d'Honneur. Their Majesties and their Lady-in-Waiting were seen by a gentleman of their court in a country place. Their carriage had stopped, the Czarina and her companion were laughing at the Czar; who, for their amusement, was hopping about in the snow and crowing like a cock. To crow like a cock is quite a harmless amusement, but to the attendants of the Czar, who are responsible for the safety of his person, the amusement causes great anxiety and embarrassment.—'Vanity Fair.'

A TRIP TO THE ORIENT.

JOURNEY UNDERTAKEN BY MR. WILLIAM DINGWALL, OF CORNWALL, ONT.

Mr. William Dingwall, a resident of Cornwall, Ont., and an old Glengarry boy, as he describes himself, who for many years has been a subscriber to the 'Witness,' has written a number of letters descriptive of his travels while with a large party of tourists who left Boston in the Dominion liner 'New England' for an extended tour in the East one day at the beginning of February last. There were in all 525 in the party, eight of them from Canada, one of the latter being the Rev. Dr. Ross, of Montreal. The vessel was provisioned for a long voyage, taking on board no fewer than eight thousand tons of coal and upwards of two hundred tons of provisions. A quick run was made across the Atlantic to Madeira, which was the first stopping place, anchor being dropped in the harbor of Funchal, where a run on shore was greatly enjoyed by the passengers after the tossing they had endured on the ocean.

The tropical vegetation, seen for the first time by most of them, who had left their homes in mid-winter, was much admired. Leaving Madeira, the travellers sailed eastward to Gibraltar. Mr. Dingwall remarks that on entering the Mediterranean Sea he was somewhat disappointed inasmuch as he found it to be of a murky or chocolate hue instead of the deep blue he had expected. At Gibraltar a visit of inspection was made to the wonderful rock galleries and other points of interest, after which, having exhausted the sight-seeing resources of 'Gib,' the 'New England' proceeded on her way to Algiers. On arriving at the latter city, the passengers having landed, took a drive through the city, no fewer than 175 carriages being brought into requisition for the purpose. The Moorish quarter, with its distinctly Oriental appearance, its veiled women, strange bazaars and picturesque squalor, being the first real glimpse of the East seen by the travellers, was found most interesting. The French quarter was of course distinctly European in appearance. Returning on board ship in the evening, the vessel left almost at once for Malta, the next stopping place. At Malta, while entering Valetta harbor, the travellers saw more than 40 British ships of war besides transports with troops on board. The soldiers on the one nearest the 'New England' gave the party three hearty cheers when the ships were alongside each other, the soldiers singing to the national airs played by the band on the 'New England.' The party made a quick tour of the island, visiting all the points of interest both at Valetta and Civita Vecchia, including the cathedral at the latter town, and, at the former, the Hall of the Knights of Malta in the governor's palace, the Cathedral of St. John and other places.

Alexandria was the next stopping place, and thither the steamer went at once after leaving Malta. On arrival the passengers left at once for Cairo by rail, running through a country that they found strange enough to their eyes, mud villages, mosques, camel caravans and other novel sights constantly appearing. At Cairo they stopped for a day or two, during which time they were able to visit all the sights of the neighborhood, including the Pyramids, the Sphinx and others. The bazaars and mosques of Cairo also came in for a considerable amount of attention. Leaving Cairo by another special train for Alexandria, an hour or two were occupied in a drive through the chief streets of the latter city, which over, the party re-embarked and sailed to Joppa, in Palestine, where the reputed site of the house of Simon the tanner was first visited. Train was then taken for Jerusalem, which was reached in three and a half hours. Mention is made of the very pretty scenes that were witnessed while travelling on the line of railway which crosses the plain of Sharon and the valley of Ajalon. At Jerusalem a stay was made for a few days, during which visits were made to the Pool of Siloam, the tomb of Rachel and to the village of Bethlehem, where the travellers were shown the manger in which tradition has it that Christ was born. Returning to Jerusalem, the Mosque of Omar, built on the site selected by Solomon for his temple, was examined. The city of Jerusalem itself, Mr. Dingwall remarks, is terribly dirty, no attempt being made to clean it. The old city of the time of David is covered in ruins. Journeys were also taken while staying there to Bethany, the Mount of Olives, the Jordan and other places, the party finally leaving for Galilee.

THE LATE REV. HENRY P. CHASE.

CHIEF AND MISSIONARY.

THE LATE REV. H. PAHTAHQUAHONG CHASE.

The death took place at Sarnia, Ont., on Wednesday, March 21, of the Rev. Henry Pahtahquahong Chase, hereditary chief of the Ojibway Indians, president of the Grand Indian Council of Ontario and Quebec, and missionary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society at Munceytown, Ont.

The particular tribe to which he belonged being the Mississagua, a branch of the numerous and powerful Ojibways, his Indian name being Pahtahquahong, which signified Coming Thunder, being a grandson of Antenewayway, who was a party to the treaty of May 31, 1819, when the principal chiefs of the Mississaguas ceded to the crown a tract of land from near the eastern end of Rice Lake in the County of Northumberland, to the Ottawa river, comprising some 2,748,000 acres. This treaty was ratified by deed in A.D. 1822, the consideration being a small annual grant to each of the 257 persons entitled to share, and their descendants forever. The Rev. Mr. Chase had in his possession, with other interesting relics, the large silver medal received by his grandfather at that time, from the Crown.

Mr. Chase was born at Belleville in 1818, receiving his early education at the mission school at that point and afterwards attending Genesee College, New York State, from which institution he graduated in 1839. In 1843 he was appointed interpreter to the Indians on the frontier and, after twenty years' service was ordained in the year 1863 by the first Bishop of Huron, since which time he remained in Sarnia. He has visited England four times and received the Prince of Wales at the time of the latter's visit to Canada in 1860. The Prince conferred upon him the Queen's medal on this occasion. When in England in 1885 he was warmly received by the Prince and Princess of Wales and was entertained at lunch by the Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Chase married in 1852 Miss Annie G. Armour, who, with one son and two daughters, survive him. Mr. Chase has done much for the elevation and Christianization of the aborigines of Canada.

The funeral took place on Friday, March 23, the religious services being conducted in St. George's Church, Sarnia; the remains were afterwards taken to the Lakeview Cemetery for interment.

BOERS AND PUERTO RICANS.

When the Boers are conquered and their republic destroyed, they will still get a better government than Mr. McKinley proposes to give Puerto Rico. Great Britain does not erect any tariff walls against her dependencies.—Chicago 'Journal' (Ind.)

SHE WAS PALE AND LANGUID

Too Nervous to Sleep and Daily Grew Weaker and Weaker.

By Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food She Gained in Weight, the Color Returned to Her Cheeks and She Gradually Became Strong and Well.

Few people escape the depressing, debilitating effects of spring, when the blood is thin and watery and the whole system exhausted by the artificial life of winter.

The young lady whose case is described below had never been strong since passing the critical period known as the dawn of womanhood. She was always overcome by tired, languid feelings, and lacked the color, strength and elasticity of movement which are natural to a girl of seventeen.

Her mother tells in the following letter how her daughter was completely cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great restorative.

Mrs. E. McLaughlin, 95 Parliament street, Toronto, states:—"My daughter was pale, weak, languid and very nervous, her appetite was poor and changeable, she could scarcely drag herself about the house and her nerves were completely unstrung. She could not sleep for more than half an hour at a time without starting up and crying out in excitement.

"As she was growing weaker and weaker, I became alarmed and got a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She used this treatment for some weeks, and from the first we noticed a decided improvement. Her appetite became better, she gained in weight, the color returned to her face, and she gradually became strong and well. I cannot say too much in favor of this wonderful treatment, since it has proven such a blessing to my daughter."

In cases of thousands of pale, weak, nervous girls and women Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has demonstrated its unparalleled restorative powers. For men who are worn out by overwork or the ravages of disease this treatment is equally efficient.

It is a blood builder and nerve vitalizer of most unusual merit, which overcomes disease by strengthening and invigorating the whole system. As a spring restorative it is unapproached by any remedy known to man. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Past Week has Been Devoid of any Important Movement.

RELIEF COLUMN MARCHING TOWARD WEPENER ENCOUNTERS THE ENEMY.

The past week has been a remarkably quiet one in war circles and practically devoid of any important event save the making public of Lord Roberts's criticism of the Spion Kop disaster and the engagement of the Boers near De Wett's Dorp by the British column under Generals Chermside and Rundle, who are hastening to the relief of Wepener.

General Brabant, who is also pushing forward with the same object in view, is reported to have come in contact with the enemy, according to a despatch from Maseru dated Saturday, at Bushman's Kop, twenty miles from Wepener.

From Natal comes news of another assault on the British position on Saturday, which was repelled by the naval guns. Late in the day, however, the Boers showed activity in the trenches on the ridges in front of Elandslaagte. A few 4.7 shells forced them to relinquish their works. This position was only 4,800 yards distant from Elandslaagte.

On Saturday, too, Lord Methuen, who had reached Zwartskopesfontein, was ordered to return to Boshof. The escort took up a position on a hill commanding the road, just in the nick of time, as a force of 2,000 Boers with two guns and a pom-pom suddenly appeared in the vicinity and opened a very heavy fire. The British, however, held them in check until the column reached a point of safety, when they retired. The British had several casualties.

London, April 21, 4.20 a.m.—General Chermside and General Rundle are moving over the sodden roads. They hold the railway and the southern frontier of the Free State with twenty thousand men.

Continuing their march on Friday, Generals Chermside and Rundle came in contact with the Boers near De Wett's Dorp at noon. Fighting continued until

COLONEL DALGETY,

Who, with a force of 500 of British Horse, has held the Boers at bay at Wepener.

dark, and was principally carried on by the artillery, which temporarily disabled two of the Boer guns.

The British command is in the hills for miles around the Boers, who are reported to hold strong positions, but are probably retiring.

The casualties on the British side were slight, and most of them occurred among the yeomanry and mounted infantry.

The firing was at long range. None of the British troops were killed.

LATER DETAILS.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

'Bloemfontein, April 21. — Rundle's force came in contact with the enemy yesterday four miles south-west of De Wett's Dorp. They occupied strong positions, covering the town. The Yeomany and mounted infantry seized another position which enabled Rundle to drive the enemy off and occupy the high ground the enemy had been holding.

'Rundle advanced this morning early and is now again engaging with the enemy.

'Our casualties yesterday were two men severely and Lieut. O'Connor and seven men slightly wounded.'

Despatches from Wakkerstroom, near De Wett's Dorp, dated Saturday, April 21, says: 'Fighting was continued to-day, mainly with the artillery. The Yeomanry and mounted infantry pushed forward on the right flank and were subjected to shelling and a heavy rifle fire. The Royal Irish Rifles captured a Free State flag.

The Boers are well entrenched and hold their ground tenaciously.

The British casualties have been slight.

A SUCCESSFUL RECONNAISSANCE.

Wakkerstroom, Orange Free State, April 21.—There is no change in the position here to-day. Desultory firing is being kept up by the artillery. General Brabazon has made a successful reconnaissance, sustaining few casualties. He caused some excitement among the Boers by getting in the rear of their laager.

Wakkerstroom, Sunday, April 22. — Evening—After yesterday's shelling it was expected that the Boers would open again, but Colonel Brabazon, with the Yeomanry, made a thorough scout to the left. The Boers endeavored to turn the British right, but the movement was detected by the yeomanry and Mounted Infantry, and the guns opened fire and drove them off, greatly extending the position. None of the Boer guns were in action. There were no British casualties. Many of the Boers are moving southward.

ACTIVITY OF ENEMY.

London, April 22.—During the last few days there has been a renewal of Boer activity in all parts of the theatre of war. The tenacity of the enemy around Col. Dalgety proves that considerable forces are still there. Lord Roberts has ordered Lord Methuen to retire from Boshof, probably for the same reason. The presence of a Boer force at Frankfort looks like an intention to endeavor to cut off Lord Methuen, who may next be heard from as retiring upon Kimberley. The Boers are said to half encircle Bloemfontein to the eastward in a crescent formation. There have been several outpost affairs in that vicinity.

The eleventh division, under General Pole-Carew, and the fourth cavalry brigade are operating towards Sanna's Post.

In Natal there is no diminution of Boer activity. It is reported that Sir Charles Warren is to be appointed governor of the Free State. Nothing is known regarding Sir Redvers Buller, but there is little doubt regarding his removal, and rumor has it that Lord Kitchener will get an important independent command.

PEACE MOVE IS RUMORED.

NINE OF THE HAGUE SIGNATORY POWERS SAID TO CONTEMPLATE INTERVENTION.

Brussels, April 16.—A rumor has been circulated by a Dutch official that nine of the signatory powers to The Hague peace confierence contemplate urging intervention between Great Britain and the South African republics. Efforts will be made to hasten the establishment of an international tribunal at The Hague.

MAY APPEAL TO POWERS.

Capetown, April 20.—At a meeting of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, at Kroonstad to-day, President Steyn denounced Lord Roberts's proclamation as 'treachery,' and declared that as Great Britain's object 'was their destruction, their last hope was to appeal to the civilized powers to intervene.'

BOER GENERALS PROMOTED.

Pretoria, April 20. — Major-General Schalkburner has been gazetted vice-president, in succession to the late General Joubert, and General Botha has been gazetted acting commandant-general, succeeding General Joubert in command of the Transvaal forces.

DE NEGRIER TO COMMAND.

ANTI-DREYFUS PARTISAN TO SUPERINTEND OPERATIONS OF FOREIGN ADVENTURERS.

London, April 20.—According to Boer reports the foreign adventurers are to be formed into a special legion, with Continental officers, and there is a rumor that the command will be given to a distinguished French soldier, lately retired, who is now in the Transvaal or is nearing the end of the journey thither. The officer referred to is General de Negrier, former member of the French Supreme Council of War, who was removed from the active list last July by the Marquis de Gallifet as a disciplinarian measure, during the excitement arising from the Dreyfus court-martial.

General de Negrier has the reputation of having been one of the ablest officers in the French army when he was dismissed from it by General de Gallifet soon after the Dreyfus trial at Rennes, for displaying antagonism to the prisoner in a manner which was held to be subversive of discipline.

TRANSPORTS AT BEIRA.

FIVE HAVE ALREADY REACHED THERE, AND A NUMBER ARE ON THE WAY.

London, April 18.—Three transports have landed at Beira, Portuguese East Africa, 1,100 Australian bushmen with horses, 1,200 mules and a large number of transport vehicles. These will go to Marandellas, twenty-four miles from Salisbury. Marandellas will be the first base camp. It has already been prepared for occupation.

Two more transports have arrived at Beira, bringing railway material.

Twenty-two transports, in addition to vessels, bringing large shipments of South American cattle, are expected to arrive at Beira within a month.

PROTEST TO PORTUGAL.

TRANSVAAL OBJECTS TO THE ADMISSION OF BRITISH TROOPS AT BEIRA.

Paris, April 20.—The text of the correspondence betwen the Transvaal and Portugal concerning the landing of British soldiers at Beira has been communicated to the press, presumably by Dr. Leyds. In this correspondence the South African Republic expresses profound pain on learning of the violation of neutrality. It contends that neutrality necessarily suspends the operations of such conventions as that under which Portugal acted. It keenly regrets that after the friendly relations hitherto happily existing between the Transvaal and Portugal the latter should have suddenly decided to facilitate the arrival of the enemy's troops and transform herself from a neutral to an ally of the enemy.

The comment of the 'Journal des Debats' on the foregoing is believed to represent the view of the French Government. The paper says that the protest will remain simply platonic because it is not to the interest of the Boers to give the protest its only practical endorsement, namely, an invasion of Portuguese possessions.

Lisbon, April 20.—Replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Senhor De Veiga Beiras, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the government in permitting British troops and supplies to be landed at Beira, Portuguese East Africa, has acted as a sovereign power. No European power had protested. A correctly worded protest from the South African Republic has been received, but the occasion was not opportune to discuss it.

DISCUSSES THE WAR.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH THINKS ITS EFFECTS ON THE EMPIRE WILL BE WIDESPREAD.

London, April 20.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, responding to the toast to the government at the Primrose Day banquet at Bristol last night, said he could not tell when a general election would be held, and he was quite certain that nobody else knew, but, if the war did not extend beyond the natural life of parliament, the government would not appeal to the constituencies until it was in a position to know the policy which it would recommend.

'Lord Beaconsfield,' continued the speaker, 'was one of the first to appreciate the advantage of empire. Imperial federation is a delightful dream, and it may become more; but we must not attempt to force the pace. The colonies, however, have given an earnest of a future time when there may be some form of common organization for themselves and the Motherland, which might control imperial policy, and give the colonies an adequate share in the responsibilities and defence of the Empire.

'As to what the results of the war will be to South Africa, none can say; but the war bids fair to have the greatest results for the Empire and the world. Let Great Britain follow Lord Beaconsfield's example and see to it that when the war is over, it shall never, if we can help it, occur again.'

A HOPELESS STRUGGLE.

BOERS PROLONGING IT IN A VAIN EFFORT TO SECURE EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

The Hague, April 20.—Queen Wilhelmina received the Boer peace delegation at the palace yesterday. Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal, and Dr. Muller, of the Orange Free State, introduced the delegates. There is no official report of the audience, but it is understood Her Majesty was very gracious and replied to Mr. Fischer's address in an affable manner. The audience lasted a quarter of an hour and subsequently the delegates were given an audience by the Dowager Queen. They seemed to be very much pleased with the manner in which they were received by both their Majesties.

London, April 20.—The Brussels correspondent of the 'Morning Post' claims to have authoritative information concerning the Boer peace delegation. He says that their hope is based on preventing the war being fought to a finish. They are convinced that if it is the republic will be ruined. President Kruger and President Steyn, the correspondent adds, have no illusions concerning the outcome of a finish fight, and they are only prolonging the struggle in the hope that the powers will intervene. The Boer forces are less numerous than is generally believed, and some marvellous strategy will alone enable them to resist much longer. The delegates are empowered by the Presidents to submit to the powers proposals for peace, stipulating, however, for a recognition of the status quo ante bellum and the independence of the republics. Dr. Leyds has been compelled to inform them of the failure of his own endeavors in Germany, France, Belgium and Holland, and to acquaint them with his opinion that they will be politely bowed out of every European foreign office. This is also the view of M. De Beaufort, the Netherlands foreign minister, with whom the delegates have consulted.

VISITORS AT THE FRONT.

PRESENCE IS PROVING TROUBLESOME TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

London, April 18.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' in a despatch, dated Tuesday, says: 'It is hoped that the boisterous weather now prevailing may delay the Boers and afford us an opportunity of capturing a number of raiding bands, as only a few drifts are passable.

'One of the oddities of the situation is the enormous number of civilians, both men and women, who are now stopping at Norval's Pont. The military authorities have properly refused to allow them to proceed up the line, because of the difficulty of feeding the moving army, which is very great, and because time is an object of incalculable importance.

'Many of these people are squatting upon the banks of the Orange river, and looking across longingly. Some of them profess to have business here, while others say they are going to see relations, but many are attracted by sheer curiosity

'Scenes are of constant occurrence. One lady yesterday insisted upon travelling to see her husband at Bloemfontein. The military officers and railway officials tried to coax her out of the train. She would not budge, and the officers retired, discomfited. Finally her carriage was detached from the train and shunted, and the latest report is that the lady is still sitting tight, while others are watching to see if her persistence is rewarded by victory, themselves ready to assume the same role.'

JOINS THE ENEMY.

CHICAGO AMBULANCE CORPS TAKES UP ARMS.

Washington, April 19.—United States Consul Hay at Pretoria has notified the State Department by cable of the reported action of the members of the Chicago Ambulance Corps, in taking up arms in the Boer army, instead of continuing with the hospital corps to which they had pledged themselves upon leaving the United States. Apparently the Portuguese authorities at Lorenzo Marquez had doubts as to the actual neutrality of these men for the party was detained many days at the port before it was allowed to proceed over the railway to Pretoria. The despatches stated that a letter from Miss Barton turned the tide in their favor.

Miss Barton was said to have declared that certain members of the party were known to her and believed to be going under true colors.

The officials here say that nothing can be done by the government to prevent such violations of faith as are reported from South Africa.

PILCHER'S PLUCK.

FURTHER DETAILS OF HIS BRILLIANT LITTLE ACTION AT LADYBRAND.

London, April 15.—Further details are now to hand here concerning Colonel Pilcher's affair at Ladybrand. It was a brilliant little action, in which the Boer loss is known to have been 25 killed, while ours was one killed and five taken prisoners.

Colonel Pilcher's object was to take the landdrost and field cornet. On arriving near the town, which is commanded by a high flat-topped hill, called Platberg, Colonel Pilcher there disposed his little force of 200 men, while he himself, accompanied by only a few troopers, descended the steep road leading to the town. He found and arrested both the landdrost and field cornet, but while he was so engaged, a message was suddenly brought to him that a force of 1,500 Boers was close to the town. About the same moment one of the Hussars, who had accompanied the colonel, and who had strayed some distance apart, was approached by a Dutchman who called upon him to surrender. The trooper promptly shot the man dead, and, galloping back, reported the matter to Colonel Pilcher, who thereupon ordered his men to retire to Platberg.

This they did, without relinquishing their captives, despite a heavy fire to which they were subjected.

Major Booth, of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, on the top of the hill, covered the retirement, accurately placing a heavy Maxim fire among the approaching Boars, who lost heavily. Major Booth was subsequently killed at Koorn Spruit, but, assisted by four men, he first held 500 Boers at bay until the force had secured a good position.

By the skilful handling of his men, Colonel Pilcher effected the retirement of his force, carrying his prisoners with him. They have been lodged in Bloemfontein.

WAR RELICS.

TWO INTERESTING MEMENTOES OF THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH REACH LONDON.

London, April 15.—South African war relics, which are beginning to arrive in quantities, attract open-eyed, gaping crowds in front of the windows in which they are exhibited.

Two mementoes of the siege of Ladysmith have just reached London. One of these is a copy of the New Year's card, which was sent by Lady White to the Gordon Highlanders.

The other is the printed form of thanksgiving for the relief of the town which was used in various places of worship as soon as the event took place.

The Queen's chocolate boxes also continue to arrive.

ENTRY INTO BLOEMFONTEIN

White FLag Floated From all Prominent Buildings.

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE WHOLE AFFAIR BY THE LATE SERGT. BEATTIE.

Toronto, April 16.—Simultaneously with the news of the death of Sergt. Beattie, of the Royal Canadians (formerly Q.O.R.), of enteric fever, letters have reached the city from him, describing the entry into Bloemfontein. This is the first description by mail of the occupation of the Free State capital that has come to Toronto. Sergt. Beattie says, under date of March 15:

'We paraded at 6.15 o'clock this morning, and at seven o'clock the Royal Canadians left the lines, acting as rear guard. Every person was in good humor, as we marched along toward our goal. It was a great relief to us all to know that we were to have a peaceful entry to the capital, as a sufficient price had already been paid in British and Canadian blood to settle the question of supremacy. No wonder that Britain's possessions are shown on the map as red, for with good blood they are dearly purchased.

'At 9.30 o'clock, on reaching a rise in the ground, we came in sight of our mecca. It presents a very picturesque appearance, nestling in a valley at the base of a long kopje. A fair-sized fort is in a prominent position on the border of the town. As we drew nearer we could distinguish the white flag flying on all prominent buildings. The whole scene was one never to be forgotten.

'There are forty thousand British troops quartered in and around the city. The Grenadier Guards are quartered in the fort. The other two battalions of Guards were ordered down the line to protect a bridge that is under construction some miles below here.

'On our arrival at our bivouac the brigade orders were read. Leave is restricted to five percent of the total strength of each corps in the division.

'Colonel Otter addressed us. In the course of his remarks he said that he was deeply gratified at the way in which the regiment had conducted itself during the long and trying march from Gras Pan, a total distance of a hundred and seventy-six miles. During that time we were nine days at Paardeberg, where we fought in two engagements. In conclusion Colonel Otter reminded all ranks that they were representing Canada, and to be very careful not to commit any act that could in any way bring discredit on the regiment and our country. Before reaching here several officers went ahead and made several heavy purchases of "extras" for the men. These extras were bought out of the fund subscribed for us in dear old Canada. Money was never spent better. This afternoon we were served out with jam, flour, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, lard and tobacco.'

BREAKS THE RECORD.

CANADIANS SURPRISE LORD ROBERTS BY THEIR ABILITY TO COVER GROUND.

The following are extracts from a letter dated Bloemfontein, March 16, received from James A. Duncan, by his parents:—

I am glad to let you know that I am still in the land of the living. You will have received news by this time of our latest exploit—the surrender of General Cronje and his forces. I can tell you it was quite an experience we had in the trenches. We had a trench about five hundred yards from the Boers. We were sent to relieve the Cornwalls on Monday morning, and remained there all day sniping at the Boers. There was a certain amount of danger attached to it, for, as we entered the trench a Cornwall man was being carried out, having been shot in the eye. We were in a cramped position and exposed to the sun all day. At nine o'clock at night we received orders to advance 150 yards closer to the Boer trenches. Only 200 men were allowed to comprise the firing line. Three hundred men were sent to dig a trench, 50 of whom were from our company. I was one of the pick and shovel brigade. After a sleepless night we got the order to advance, and we marched along the river bank quite a piece, when, suddenly, a storm of bullets came flying past us. I tell you it did not take us long to lie down. We lay until the firing ceased a little, and then we got to work, and worked like niggers, for every shovelful of earth we dug up meant so much protection for us. As every storm of bullets came along we lay behind the heap of earth. We finished just as dawn was breaking, and then we commenced firing at them (the Boers) without getting hardly any return. It was a great achievement on our part, and broke the hearts of the Boers. Up went the white flag and in came General Cronje, for he saw that it was all up with him. His men followed, and came into our lines like a lot of sheep. They were very polite to our officers, taking off their caps to them.

Our company were the first to act as escorts to the prisoners. These were a curious-looking crowd, dressed in all sorts of clothing. Old and young were there. Men of seventy years, and boys not more than sixteen years of age. There were no doubt about four thousand prisoners. It ranked a big thing, the capture of such an important man as Cronje, more especially when the Royal Canadians did the trick, although much praise is due to the Royal Engineers for the work they did. G and H Companies were mentioned in despatches for their steadiness under fire. The other companies got the order to retire, but we stuck to it. I remarked to a friend of mine that it would be a great thing for the honor of Canada should the Boers surrender while we were in the trenches, so you see my prophecy came true. After the Boers had left we went into their laager and found a lot of flour, rice and oatmeal, and I tell you we had a great feed, the best feed we had had for four weeks. Some of our dishes comprised flour and water boiled together, pancakes, etc. We have done over a hundred miles since we left Belmont, marching, and fighting our way, but it was a great risk Lord Roberts took, for we were liable to be cut off at any time from communication, and that would have meant a starving out. I must say the Nineteenth Brigade has been a running success; it has failed in nothing it has undertaken; and now, here we are, camped just outside the capital of the Orange Free State. I have not had the opportunity of seeing the city yet, as only five out of each company are allowed each day to enter, and these must be provided with a pass. My turn will come soon. Bloemfontein appears to be a nice place.

I was told to-day that Lord Roberts said that the marching we did beats his world-renowned march to Kandahar, and that we were going to get a star for it. I think we have seen all the fighting we will see. They say we shall do garrison duty for the rest of our time. I must end now as the mail is about closing. Always give my best wishes to enquiring friends.

GIFTS FROM CANADA

LORD ROBERTS RETURNS THANKS FOR THE SAME.

Ottawa, April 17.—His Excellency the Governor-General last evening received the following cable message from Field Marshal Lord Roberts:

'Bloemfontein, April 16.—Please thank the people of Canada on behalf of myself, the troops and Colonel Ryerson, for their generous and timely gifts just received.'

CANADIAN FORESTERS PAY CLAIM.

Ottawa, April 17.—J. H. W. Ross, Dominion policeman, who was on the first contingent, and died from enteric fever, was a member of Court Royal Albert, Canadian Foresters. Yesterday morning the beneficiaries were handed a cheque for $1,000 by the chief ranger of the court. This is the first insurance money paid.

IN FAVOR OF A MONUMENT.

Toronto, April 17.—The 'Globe' correspondent with the first contingent at Bloemfontein cables from that city under date of April 16 as follows: 'There is very strong feeling among the Canadian troops here in favor of some action by the Dominion Government looking to the erection of a monument to the memory of those from the Dominion who have fallen in battle.'

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

LORD ROBERTS REQUESTED TO FORWARD LIST OF NAMES OF CANADIANS.

Ottawa, April 18.—The following information in reference to commissions in the regular army recently offered to Canada by Her Majesty's Government has been furnished to the press by direction of His Excellency by Captain Harry Graham, military secretary:—

'Forty-four commissions are offered. Of these fourteen have been allotted to cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, candidates having been selected by the Minister of Militia on the recommendation of the commandant, whose names have been transmitted in the usual manner by His Excellency to the War Office.

The remaining thirty commissions are open to Canadian gentlemen and officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the militia, the responsibility for the final recommendation, as in the case of naval cadetships, resting with His Excellency, who will rely on the assistance and advice of the government.

'His Excellency is glad to be able to state that Her Majesty's Government, recognizing the excellent service rendered by Canadian troops in South Africa,

and the fact that a large number of Canadian officers and men are now serving there, has directed him to request Field Marshal Lord Roberts to transmit to him the names of twenty-four candidates for commissions for final recommendation from Canada.

'The remaining six commissions will be open to Canadian gentlemen, as already stated.

'Directions as to applications and necessary qualifications will be inserted in the 'Canada Gazette' as soon as possible.

PRAISE FOR McINNES.

DEFENCE WORKS OF KIMBERLEY WERE ALL WROUGHT OUT BY A CANADIAN.

Ottawa, April 20.—Captain W. M. Jones, who is at present in the city for a few days previous to his return to Opemican (Lake Temiscamingue), is in receipt of a letter from Colonel Kekewich, the commandant at Kimberley, during the siege. Captain Jones made his acquaintance while on the Nile during the Egyptian campaign for the relief of Gordon. An extract from Colonel Kekewich's letter reads as follows :—

'How well Canada has done. I had a dear little chap with me, McInnes, Royal Engineers (a Canadian), quite the best of the best. He worked out all the defence works of Kimberley and was my staff officer during most of the siege and wherever he went inspired confidence. I can never forget how much I owe to him. The Canadians have been doing grandly everywhere, and I expect we shall hear more of them before the war is over.'

The colonel had been on the sick list for a while, but was returning to the front, when the letter was written, (March 18), and he expressed a hope of being in the forward movement when it took place.

BRAVERY RECOGNIZED.

MAJOR BAPTIE WINS THE VICTORIA CROSS AT COLENSO.

London, April 20.—The 'Gazette' announces that the Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross on Major William Baptie, of the Army Medical Corps, for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Colenso.

Major Baptie went to the assistance of wounded gunners in the face of a heavy rifle fire, during the fighting on Dec. 15, and later in the day assisted in the bringing in of Lieut. Roberts, son of Lord Roberts, who lost his life while attempting to rescue the guns, for which, after his death, he was awarded the Victoria Cross. The latter feat of Major Baptie was also accomplished under a severe fusillade.

MORE CANADIANS DEAD.

Ottawa, April 17.—The following cable was received this morning from Lieut.-Colonel Otter : '7160, Private W. J. Adams, 7th Fusiliers, London, died on 16th inst. of enteric fever ; wounded Feb. 18.'

Private Adams, of B company, whose death from enteric fever at Bloemfontein was yesterday reported by Colonel Otter, was a son of Sergeant-Major Adams, of the London police force, and

GUNNER ROBERT HARRISON,

Enlisted in 2nd Regiment C.A., May, 1899; was Private in 1st Contingent, and died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein, April 14. He was born at Ballieboro, County Cavan, Ireland, and was 29 years of age. He came to Canada 11 years ago; was formerly coachman for Dr. James A. Hutchinson, and for the last two years employed with the C.P.R. He has a brother living in Montreal.

was one of the most efficient members of the 7th Fusiliers, and deservedly popular with his officers. Private Adams was detained at Capetown for some weeks when the Royal Canadians reached Africa, owing to an accident on board ship, by which one of his legs was injured. While there he wrote many interesting letters to his parents. As soon as he had completely recovered he rejoined the regiment and when last heard from was safe and well at Bloemfontein.

Bloemfontein, April 18.—Private J. E. Curphy, one of the stretcher-bearers attached to the Quebec Company, and formerly of Grimsby, Ont., died to-day of enteric fever.

Winnipeg, April 19.—News has reached here of the death of Private D. L. Ramsay, of B squadron, R.C.D., who accompanied the first battalion of mounted rifles to South Africa. Ramsay died at Capetown, March 28, of peritonitis.

WOUNDED AT PAARDEBERG.

The following is an extract from a letter written to Mr. W. Hayes, secretary of Denbigh Lodge, Sons of England Benevolent Society, Montreal :

Hospital, Kimberley, March 5. 1900.—I have just returned from Paardeberg where General Cronje made his last stand on the morning of March 27. The Canadians marched into the Boers' main laager and they attacked us at about fifty yards' range. We defeated them so badly that they surrendered two hours later. Their strength was about four thousand five hundred. I got shot through the arm. However, I expect to be ready to fight for my Queen and country again in about three weeks. We have had some very heavy fighting and gone through very trying privations. I am unable to write any more at present. I feel very thankful for the kindness that you and the members of Denbigh Lodge have shown me.

Yours fraternally,
BRO. CHARLES HARRISON.

P.S.—By the time this reaches you I shall have joined my regiment again.
C. H.

CALDWELL BACK ON DUTY.

Toronto, April 18.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable says :—'Lieut. A. C. Caldwell, of the Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa, was discharged from hospital for duty in the week ending April 8.'

CANADIAN REMOUNTS FOR THE FRONT.

Toronto, April 18.—Major Dent, of the British War Office remount department, announces that he has sent out agents to buy in Canada 1,000 cavalry horses from 15 hands 1½ in. to 15 hands 3½ in. high, and 500 ponies from 14.1 to 15.1. The animals will be shipped direct from Montreal to Capetown, as soon as they are gathered together. Major Dent expresses confidence that many suitable animals could be had in Ontario and Quebec.

A FIELD BATTERY LAD.

SICK AND MEETS MAJOR COSTIGAN AT CAPETOWN.

Private C. R. Nickle, of E. Company, first Canadian contingent, who was a member of the Montreal Field Battery, in writing to his father, Mr. Andrew Nickle, of 344 Coleraine street, Point St. Charles, states that when suffering both with a slight wound received in the action at Paardeberg and with enteric fever, he was sent down with other sick and wounded to Capetown, he met his old commanding officer, Major R. Costigan, on the platform of the railway station. The major, who had just arrived at Capetown with his battery, had heard that a train was bringing down some Canadian sick and went to the station to see them. He was very glad to see one of his old Battery boys and Private Nickle was equally glad to see the major. Private Nickle is now in the hospital at Wynberg, where, he says, he is very comfortable.

A LONG MARCH.

CANADIANS COMPLETE A RECORD TRIP.

Toronto, April 19.—A special to the 'Globe' from its own correspondent with the second contingent (Mounted Rifles), dated Carnarvon Camp, March 21, via London, April 18, says : —

'The first battalion of Canadian Mounted Rifles and D and E batteries of Royal Canadian Artillery, which, with New Zealanders, Australians and a contingent of Imperial Yeomanry, make up Sir Charles Parsons's column, the Canadians forming the largest part, is still halting here. The column started on March 14 from Victoria West to make the hardest and longest march of the war. The route to be traversed includes the Carnarvon, Van Wyk's Vlei, Kenhardt and Prieska districts, thence back to De Aar. The country is largely alkali desert, over which all supplies, even water, have to be carried. The Canadian twelve-pounder guns have produced a sensation among the inhabitants. Small forces of the enemy are retiring. The troops are hearty and jubilant at the thought of a possible battle. We are leaving ten sick at the hospital, none of them serious cases, fortunately. Many of the horses have completely broken down. Surgeon-Major Worthington is the principal medical officer, and Lieut. Massey the principal veterinary officer of the column.

Note.—A London despatch from De Aar (already published), under date of April 14, announces the arrival there that morning of Col. Parsons's column, including the Canadian artillery and mounted rifles, after a five weeks' march.

CANADIANS INVALIDED.

THIRTEEN MORE SENT TO ENGLAND ON THE SICK LIST.

(Toronto 'Globe' Cable.)

Bloemfontein, April 20.—Private J. MacMillan, of Winnipeg, an artificer, who came here with the second contingent, and was attached to the thirty-eighth company of the Army Service Corps, died to-day.

The following were sent to England by the SS. 'Austral,' on April 5: Color-Sergeant Thompson, Privates Lohman, Finch-Smiles, Beach and Carter, of the western company; Privates Craig and Marentette, of the London company ; Private Rae, of the Toronto company; Private O'Connell, of the Ottawa company; Privates Johnston, Durant, Frandsham and Macfarlane, of the New Brunswick company. Most of these men were among the wounded in the fighting at Paardeberg.

Belleville, Ont., April 21.—Mrs. William Bird, of this city, has received a letter from her brother, William Connelly, of the 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was wounded at Pieter's Hill, and is now recovering in the hospital at Mooi River. The bullet entered below the left eye, passed through the head and made its exit near the right ear. He will visit Belleville after his discharge.

PRIVATE JACKSON'S INSURANCE.

Toronto, April 21.—The insurance on the life of Private C. E. Jackson, killed in action at Paardeberg, while serving with 'D' Company, of Ottawa, has been paid to his father. This is the first insurance paid on a member of the Canadian contingent. The total number of men from Toronto insured was 165, for $10,827.

STRATHCONA RECRUITS.

MAY SAIL FROM MONTREAL ABOARD THE SS. 'VANCOUVER.'

Ottawa, April 4.—The fifty recruits, who have been raised in the North-West as reinforcements for Strathcona's Horse, will be in Ottawa on Wednesday of next week, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and will be detained here a day to receive their outfit. The officer selected to command this troop is understood to be Lieutenant Agar Adamson, of the Third Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment of infantry, recently embodied for garrison duty at Halifax, and a former resident of Ottawa and officer in the Governor-General's Foot Guards. It is possible that the force under Lieut. Adamson may sail from Montreal if the 'Vancouver,' of the Dominion Line, comes up the St. Lawrence next week, but that point is not yet definitely settled.

PLACED ON HALF PAY.

London, April 18.—Colonel Crofton, who was in command at Spion Kop from the time General Woodgate was wounded until Colonel Thorneycroft was appointed to the position and whose heliograph messages to General Warren caused General Buller to appoint Thorneycroft to the command, was placed on half pay to-day.

Private information received from Shrewsbury to-day is to the effect that General Gatacre is leaving South Africa this week to resume command of a local district.

STOLE A BOER CHICKEN.

(Toronto 'Globe' Cable.)

London, April 18.—A letter from Bennet Burleigh, dated at Bloemfontein and published in to-day's 'Telegraph,' cites a case of real hardship. A Canadian soldier, he says, was court-martialled and sentenced to fifty-six days' hard labor for appropriating one Boer chicken, while thousands who had committed the same offence escaped scot free. There was considerable indignation in the Canadian camp over the affair.

A MILITARY IDOL.

BRITISH PUBLIC CAN FIND NO FAULT WITH LORD ROBERTS.

(Special Associated Press Cable Letter.)

London, April 21.—It is marvellous to note the whole-heartedness of the English public trust in Lord Roberts in his censures regarding the engagement at Spion Kop. Not one paper has attached to his criticism of General Buller—his predecessor in the command—one iota of unfairness or self-interest. This, perhaps, is explained by the universal recognition of the fact that the field marshal has little to gain by this campaign and that he gave up all to which long and brilliant service entitled him in order to serve his country. Whatever the outcome of the Boer war Lord Roberts will stand in England's military annals as one of the most successful and best loved of her commanders. This fact is ever before the public, and they believe their commander-in-chief in South Africa to be miles above any jealousies or rivalries that might actuate other generals.

MAREUIL MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Paris, April 18.—Memorial services in honor of the late Gen. de Villebois Mareuil, killed while fighting against the British in South Africa, were held in Notre Dame Cathedral to-day, the cost being defrayed by public subscription. There was a large attendance of a rather nationalist color, including the consuls of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

GOVERNORSHIP FOR GEN. WHITE.

London, April 21.—General White, if not required in South Africa, will become governor of Gibraltar toward the end of May.

SOMEBODY BLUNDERED.

Lord Roberts Criticises the Spion Kop Engagement.

GENERALS BULLER, WARREN AND MAJOR THORNEYCROFT ALL COME IN FOR CENSURE.

London, April 17.—The War Office to-night publishes in the 'Gazette' a despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Feb. 13, submitting General Buller's despatches, describing the Spion Kop and other operations from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24. Sir Charles Warren and some others are criticised, and even General Buller does not escape. Lord Roberts complains that the plan of operations is not clearly described in the despatches.

After sketching General Buller's intentions, as communicated to Sir Charles Warren, who commanded the whole force, Lord Roberts points out that General Warren seems to have concluded, after consultation with his officers, that the flanking movement ordered by General Buller was impracticable and, therefore, so changed the plan of advance as to necessitate the capture and retention of Spion Kop.

This despatch has been in the hands of the War Office for five weeks. Just why it is published now, in the middle of the campaign, is not understood, unless it is expected that General Buller and General Warren will ask to be relieved of their commands.

DETAILS LACKING.

'As Warren considered it impossible to make the wide flanking movement which was recommended, if not actually prescribed in the secret instructions,' Lord Roberts continues, 'he should forthwith have acquainted Buller with the course he proposed to adopt. There is nothing to show whether he did so or not. But it is only fair to Warren to point out that Buller appears throughout to have been aware of what was happening.'

Regarding the withdrawal from Spion Kop, the retention of which had become essential to the relief of Ladysmith, Lord Roberts says :

'I regret to be unable to concur with Buller in thinking Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion in ordering the troops to retire. I am of the opinion that Thorneycroft's assumption of responsibility and authority was wholly inexcusable. During the night the enemy's fire could not have been formidable, and it would not have taken more than two or three hours for Thorneycroft to communicate by messenger with Major-Generals Coke or Warren. Coke appears to have left Spion Kop at 9.30 p.m. for the purpose of consulting with Warren. Up to that hour the idea of withdrawal had not been entertained. Yet, almost immediately after Coke's departure, Thorneycroft issued the order, without reference to the superior authority which upset the whole plan of operations and rendered unavailing the sacrifices already made to carry it into effect. On the other hand, it is only right to state that Thorneycroft appears to have behaved in a very gallant manner throughout the day.

BULLER'S REPORT CRITICISED.

'General Buller's report, commenting on Sir Charles Warren's reports of the capture and evacuation of Spion Kop, after disputing the correctness of some of Warren's assertions, and describing the dangerous situation occupied by Warren's force, tells how he saw the force at Spion Kop had given way before Warren knew of it. Buller therefore telegraphed to Warren :

'"Unless you put a really good, hard fighting man in command on top you will lose the hill. I suggest Thorneycroft."

'General Buller continues : "I have not thought it necessary to order an investigation. If at sundown the defence of the summit had been taken in hand, entrenchments laid out, and the dead and wounded removed, the whole place would have been brought under regular military command, and the hills would have been held, I am sure. But no arrangements were made. Coke appears to have been ordered away just as he would have been useful, and no one succeeded him. Those on top were ignorant of the fact that the guns were coming up, and, generally, there was a want of organization and system that acted most unfavorably on the defence. It is admitted that all of Thorneycroft's command acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the day, and really saved the situation. But preparations for the second day's defence should have been organized during the day and commenced at nightfall. As this was not done, I think Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion."

CAUSE OF FAILURE.

'It is to be regretted that Warren did not himself visit Spion Kop in the afternoon or evening, knowing as he did that the state of affairs was very critical, and that the loss of the position would involve the failure of the operations. He consquently was obliged to summon Coke to his headquarters, and the command of Spion Kop thus devolved on Thorneycroft, unknown to Coke, who was under the impression that the command devolved upon Colonel Hill, as senior officer. Omissions or mistakes of this nature may be trivial in themselves, yet they may exercise an important influence upon the course of events, and I believe Buller was justified in remarking there was a want of organization and system which acted most unfavorably on the defence.

'The attempt to relieve Ladysmith was well devised, and I agree with Buller in thinking it ought to have succeeded. That it failed may in some measure have been due to the difficulties of the ground, and the commanding positions held by the enemy, and probably also to errors of judgment and want of administrative capacity on the part of Warren. But whatever faults Warren may have committed the failure must also be attributed to the disinclination of the officer in supreme command to assert his authority and see that what he thought best was done, and also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer.'

The despatch concludes: 'The gratifying feature of these despatches is the admirable behavior of the troops throughout the operation.'

GEN. WARREN'S DEFENCE.

ORIGINAL PLANS DID NOT INCLUDE THE SPION KOP OPERATIONS.

London, April 18.—General Sir Charles Warren sets forth the fact that the Spion Kop operations had not entered into his original plans, as his instructions were to occupy a plain north of it. On consultation with the commander-in-chief, on Jan. 21, however, when the question of retiring from or attacking Spion Kop was discussed, General Warren expressed his preference for attacking. This was successfully accomplished by General Woodgate. Then came the order of the commander-in-chief to put Thorneycroft in command on the summit. In the meantime General Warren had sent General Coke up to reinforce him with orders to assume command. Ineffectual efforts were made to heliograph Thorneycroft and ask whether he had assumed command. Towards sunset he was finally enabled to get orders through, and concluded the position could be held the next day, if guns could be provided, and shelter obtained. Both those conditions were about to be fulfilled when ' in the absence of Gen. Coke, whom I had ordered to come and report in person on the situation, the evacuation took place under orders given on his own responsibility by Thorneycroft. This occurred in the face of the vigorous protests of Gen. Coke's brigade major, and others.'

In conclusion, General Warren said : 'It is a matter for the commander-in-chief to decide whether there will be any investigation into the question of the unauthorized evacuation of Spion Kop.'

DESPATCH CRITICISED.

MR. WILKINSON TAKES EXCEPTION TO LORD ROBERTS'S DESPATCH.

London, April 18.—The publication of Lord Roberts's despatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24, is severely criticized by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, in the 'Morning Post,' to-day. He characterizes it as ill-advised.

'The effect of it on the army in Natal,' he says, 'must be positively demoralizing, unless great changes are made in the commands; changes, which, if necessary, should have been made without any preliminary public ventilation of mistakes, and cross-censures.

'By the publication of Lord Roberts's despatch, the position of Sir Redvers Buller is untenable, and his resignation or recall is a matter of course. But the government cannot be credited with arranging the matter with consideration or generosity. There was no need to trumpet these things to the world. The despatches might have slept in the archives for the use of future historians, and General Buller's recall might have been arranged with diplomatic delicacy.

'General Buller was appointed by the government, and by the government he should have been recalled without exposure. Can it be that the government shrinks from taking the responsibility and seeks to shelter itself behind Lord Roberts, and behind the expression of public opinion, which the despatches are sure to occasion? If that be the case, the government is certainly not setting an example to its generals in the field.

'The government is in supreme command, and ought to assert its authority without first appealing to the man in the street.'

THE LONDON 'TIMES.'

Commenting on the same subject, the 'Times' says:—'Lord Roberts's severe condemnation is justified only too clearly by the official narratives of what took place. The story is painful, but it is well for the nation and the army that it should be told clearly and simply, without concealment or exaggeration.

'It is not the least of the great services that Lord Roberts is now rendering the country; that he exposes with judicial impartiality, and wise, wholesome severity, errors and omissions in high quarters, which have cost us so very much.'

In referring to General Buller's report the 'St. James's Gazette' is particularly scathing.

The 'Globe' declares that a 'more pitiable record of indecision in plan and confusion in execution, we have seldom read,' and adds that what little reputation General Buller had left has been scattered to the winds.

GEN. WARREN RECALLED.

London, April 18.—It is said that a peremptory order for the return of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Warren, the commander of the fifth division of the South African field force, was cabled to South Africa this morning.

STETH-AMAN'S GREAT FEAT.

STORY OF HIS ENTRY INTO MAFEKING.

London, April 18.—The 'Times' has the following special to-day:—

Mafeking, April 7.—Lieut. Frank Steth-Aman, an intelligence officer belonging to Col. Plumer's force, is leaving the town to-night. Lieut. Steth-Aman offered to make the journey, so successfully accomplished, for the purpose of carrying important despatches to Colonel Baden-Powell and becoming acquainted with the disposition of the enemy's forces and the condition of Mafeking. Accompanied by a native diviner, who preceded him carrying a rod, whose power, the native claims, enabled him to detect the presence of Boers, Lieut. Steth-Aman made the journey in two nights from Col. Plumer's camp. The undertaking was attended without exciting incident until he reached the outlying defences of Mafeking. When he found himself in trenches so distant from the town he concluded that they must be the enemy's and lay quiet. The diviner, whose powers were sadly at fault, was unable to decide to whom the trenches belonged. Presently, however, he discovered from the conversation of some natives that they were our lines. Lieut. Steth-Aman, having completed the journey by delivering the despatches, stayed at Mafeking for some days. The situation is unchanged. A vigorous bombardment is carried on at intervals.

It has since been reported that Lieut. Steth-Aman returned to Col. Plumer's camp in safety.

PRETYMAN APPOINTED.

HAS BEEN MADE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE FREE STATE.

London, April 21.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the 'Times,' telegraphing on Friday, says : 'Major-General Pretyman has been appointed military governor of the whole territory which hitherto belonged to the Free State. This extension of our authority has become necessary to preserve law and order. The arrests of suspected Free Staters continue.'

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' telegraphing on Friday, says : 'The weather is now fine. The enemy still holds the waterworks and our scouts report that the Boers have a line of outposts and small commandoes 15 miles east of Bloemfontein from the Modder river to the Kaffir river.'

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' telegraphing on Thursday, April 19, says : 'There is already a 30-foot flood of the Caledon river, which is reported to be still rising. All the drifts on the Modder are impassable. Traffic is temporarily interrupted southward, the water having washed the ballast from the line of the railway.

A SPLENDID ARMY.

THE REPORT OF THE RUSSIAN ATTACHES WITH GENERAL BULLER.

(London 'Mail' Correspondent.)

St. Petersburg, April 2.—At last I have been able to get an answer to my inquiries as to the tenor of the report sent home by the Russian Military Attachés with the English headquarters' staff. For the last fortnight the Czar has been carefully studying it, with the assistance of Major-General Michnewitsch and the Grand Duke Vladimir.

The following is a résumé of the report :—In regard to the English cavalry, the horseflesh is not equal to the strain put upon it, but the men are almost without exception clever riders, and absolutely fearless even in the face of the hottest fire.

The artillery fire is good, but it does little damage, because the positions bombarded are almost immediately vacated by the Boers, who do not occupy them again until the firing has slackened.

Praise is given to the artillery officers for their skill, and to the officers as a whole for their courage ; they set before their soldiers, says the report, a splendid example.

The report reserves its highest encomium for the performances of the infantry, who march into battle—on the Tugela, for instance—with supreme contempt for danger. Their storming of Spion Kop at the point of the bayonet to the cry of 'Revenge for Majuba Hill !' is very exhaustively treated of in three sheets, and the greatest admiration is expressed for the English infantry and their officers. The courage of the English officers and their men in the battles at Olivier's Hoek Pass is also mentioned in terms of the warmest admiration.

The whole report speaks only of the great fitness for its work displayed by the English army, which is struggling heroically and fighting against a country occupied by foes who are safe shots, but strategically insignificant.

The activity of General Buller appears in a very different light in this report from that in which the Continental press loved to represent it.

I hear that it is the Czar's express wish that the whole of the report shall be communicated to Queen Victoria, a sure sign of the Czar's great regard for Great Britain and of the friendly feelings he harbors towards her.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE FATHER OF THE SENATE.

ON TEMPERANCE REFORM.

It is now near a century since the temperance reform commenced. I have been a witness of its progress during much of that time, and have taken great pleasure in watching its success. I think it is very desirable that at the beginning of another century the friends of the cause should look back on what has been accomplished and forward to what has yet to be done, and also to consider whether the methods followed in the past can be successfuly adhered to in the future.

Facts that have lately come to notice show our population must be pretty equally divided. The prohibition votes show that the temperance party is strong, but the last report of the Minister of Internal Revenue, which states that in 1899, 2,547,965 gallons of spirits and 21,101,873 gallons of malt liquors were consumed by the people of Canada, shows that there is also a large proportion of our people that do not aid in the reform. Now, if we assume that smugglers bring into the country as much liquor as is consumed by the unfortunate confirmed drunkards, the whole quantity above that which pays duty must be consumed by what may be called moderate drinkers, and this is a proof that they must form a very large proportion of our population, and they are mostly a respectable class of people who do not drink to excess, and are ready to give their reasons for keeping aloof from the temperance party. One will say that he will allow no one to dictate to him what he is to eat or drink. Another will say that he has no need to sign a pledge, he can drink or he can let it alone. And another will say that it helps his digestion or is necessary in some other way for his health. They ought not, however, to overlook the fact that it is from their ranks that the ranks of the unfortunate drunkards are constantly recruited, and this ought to show them that

THE HON. DAVID WARK.

they are not free from danger. Those like myself who were in the early temperance reform may remember how the people crowded to temperance meetings or lectures, and with what interest temperance literature was read. How many moderate drinkers attend such meetings or read such literature now? How, then, is this class to be reached with any prospect of success? If not by our former methods, then what methods ought to be adopted?

This is the question that now claims the attention of all thoughtful friends of temperance. I regret that some are still clinging to the belief that the legislature ought to pass a prohibitory law. Were such a bill introduced I doubt if it could be carried through parliament, and if it could, the government would be required to administer it, which, I believe, would be found impossible, and that any government undertaking it would sacrifice itself. I do not wish to introduce controversy here, but will be willing to defend my opinion at any future time. The enforcement of such a law would have to meet the opposition of the whole of the manufacturers and persons engaged in the trade, not without the sympathy of a share at least of those who use liquor. If the reform is to succeed I have long felt that the object should be to destroy the market, and I think that every one who studies the subject will see that to accomplish this object we ought to begin with the young. Our provincial legislature has come to the same conclusion, and has provided a powerful lever for its accomplishment. They have added to the list of their school class books a series of works dealing with alcohol, its nature, effects and dangers.

This subject has engaged my attention for a great many years, and I propose now that I have reached a very advanced age, to lay before your readers the plan that I have formed in my mind. Neither of the Maritime Provinces nor of the two western provinces would be too large to work under one organization; but it might be necessary to divide the large provinces into smaller districts. The best temperance men and women should then form a head society and call it by what name they deemed best. It would form a branch in each county, and this again to form a branch or committee of visitors in each parish or township in the county. These visitors would be required to look after all the schools in the parish and act in concert with the district teachers. The scholars in each school might be divided into a senior and junior list to contain the names of all the children in the school over a certain age, and the whole of the scholars should be taught to study the books on alcohol, referred to above, as carefully as they study arithmetic or grammar. The parish visitors should send the county society half-yearly a copy of the junior and senior lists, marking every name that has been through the half-year transferred from the former to the latter, and at the end of each year the county branch to tabulate the whole, and send them to the head society. When a scholar leaves the school the visitors ought not to lose sight of him, till he has entered a junior society either Band of Hope or Cadets; and then he ought to be looked after until he passes into a temperance society of adults.

I will not go into details. It will require the wisest heads in the head society to perfect these, and some experience is often wanted to improve upon them. The great principle is never to lose a name, either from the school lists or from the temperance ranks, afterwards. It will be the exclusive duty of the provincial society to look after both branches of the work. If a name is lost it may be found afterwards in the meshes of Satan's net, for which the society may not be clear of the responsibility. The work, if successful, must have the aid of the ladies. I am sure that they will be willing to do their share of it, and do it well. The result to be worked for diligently and prayerfully is that in one generation nearly the whole of those who use intoxicants will have passed away, and their places will have been filled with total abstainers. The market will be closed. People will abandon the manufacture and trade as unprofitable. What I have written refers only to country schools, with one, or, at most, two, teachers. The provincial society would require somewhat different regulations, for the large city schools, but they would find in all our cities earnest temperance workers willing to undertake the duty of visitors.

Lest anyone should think that as I am now in my ninety-seventh year I am too old to deal with such an important subject, I may state that it is more than a quarter of a century since I began to think about it, during which I have often committed an idea to paper, out of which this communication has been selected.

DAVID WARK.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Issue of $200,000. STOCK AT PAR

FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE

VICTORIA-MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, 183 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

(Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - $1,000,000.00

IN 10,000 SHARES OF $100. EACH.

The necessary deposit having been made with the Insurance Department at Ottawa, this Company is licensed to do business throughout Canada.

There has already been subscribed $650,000; $150,000 is reserved for subscription outside of Canada; and the remaining $200,000 is now offered at par to the Canadian public, to be paid in full, it having been decided by the Company to make its **CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.00.**

DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT: **Hon. WM. PUGSLEY, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P.P.,** St. John, N.B.

VICE-PRESIDENT: **H. J. BEEMER, Esq.,** Director Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway Company, Montreal.

Hon. J. D. ROLLAND, President Rolland Paper Company, Ltd; Director Banque d'Hochelaga, Montreal.

C. J. BOOTH, Esq., President Canada Atlantic Railway Company, Ottawa.

EDWARD P. HATCH, Esq., (Lord & Taylor) Dry Goods, New York.

JAMES TALCOTT, Esq., Dry Goods, Commission, New York; Director Bank of the Manhattan Company; Director Trust Company of New York.

RODOLPHE AUDETTE, Esq., Of Messrs. Thibaudeau Frères & Cie, Wholesale Dry Goods, Montreal and Quebec. President La Banque Nationale.

JAMES A. WRIGHT, Esq., Of Linde-British Refrigeration Company, Montreal.

THOS. A. TEMPLE, Esq., Of Messrs. Thos. A. Temple & Sons, Fire Insurance, Montreal.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEES:

WM. H. HOLLISTER, Esq., Of Messrs. Kountze Bros., Bankers, New York.

CHAS. E. HUGHES, Esq., Of Messrs. Carter, Hughes & Dwight, Counsellors-at-Law, New York.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER, Esq., President Western National Bank, New York.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. **HATTON & McLENNAN,** Montreal.

Messrs. **BARWICK, AYLESWORTH & WRIGHT,** Toronto.

This Company commenced the business of fire insurance on May 15th, 1899, and has already received in premiums, after deducting all charges for re-insurances, rebates, etc., over $160,000.00 upon which the loss ratio has been but nominal.

Its Shareholders consist of many of the most prominent and successful business men in the Dominion, and the Company is enjoying great advantages thereby, because of their influence and the business they control.

The premiums on Canadian business have always shown a regular and steady increase, as per the following table, covering the preceding ten years:

1890,	$5,836,071.00	1895,	$6,943,382.00
1891,	6,168,716.00	1896,	7,075,850.00
1892,	6,512,327.00	1897,	7,157,662.00
1893,	6,793,595.00	1898,	7,349,666.00
1894,	6,711,369.00	1899,	8,125,498.00

The success of the two principal Canadian Companies, the "Western" and the "British America" of Toronto, is well known, and their record for regularly paying substantial dividends, while at the same time increasing their assets, has kept the market values of their stocks far above par.

The market values of the stocks of the British Companies doing business in this country average over 800%; and the average of the American companies operating in Canada is 263%. The dividends paid by the latter average 15.33%, while the average dividends of the English companies are even higher.

The assets in Canada of all the companies engaged in the busines of fire insurance have increased during the past ten years, as follows:

Assets, December 31st, 1888,	- -	$11,731,519.91
" December 31st, 1898,	- -	20,684,785.30
Increase in ten years,	- -	$ 8,953,265.39

The total fire assets of these companies, (excluding the life assets of the corporations combining life with fire insurance) advanced during the same period by nearly $50,000,000.00; and in addition to the acquisition of this enormous sum, large dividends have been regularly paid to the shareholders.

Owing to better fire protection appliances and water supply, superior construction of buildings, and a more careful inspection thereof, the percentage of fires confined to the buildings in which they originated, as compared to the total number of fires, has within the past few years greatly increased. The danger of conflagrations has therefore been much lessened, and the chance of a large loss disturbing the average of the year's operations been rendered more remote.

Subscribers to this stock to the extent of five shares are entitled to a rebate of 20% on all premiums of insurance on their property placed in this company.

The average loss ratio of all companies operating in Canada and the United States during the ten years ending December 31st, 1898, was 58.22% of the net premiums received; leaving, after deduction of the expenses, and without including the immense sums received as interest upon investments, a large margin of profit.

The ratio of losses to premiums received in Canada for 1899 was the smallest for ten years, the average being 56.02%. The loss ratio of the "Victoria-Montreal" from May 15th, 1899, the date upon which the Company commenced business, to Dec. 31st, of the same year, was only 15.04%; while the loss ratio, on its total premiums from the date of its starting business to the present time has not exceeded 15%; showing that every care has been exercised in the selection of its risks.

Strong corporations in every branch of industry have incomparable advantages over those of small calibre, and fire insurance offers no exception to the general rule.

With the large cash capital which the "Victoria Montreal" will have, it will be in an unassailable position, and will be able to most successfully compete for business. By its ability to spread its risks over a wide area, which, with proper management, is the essence of the science of underwriting, and with its large income, it will necessarily, being entirely independent of local conditions, make a substantial profit year after year, with much greater ease and to a much greater extent than would be possible for a company operating upon a smaller scale.

The connections which the Company has been fortunate enough to make, are and will be to it of the greatest possible benefit. They will assist it to become one the largest fire insurance companies of this continent, and enable it to reach a high place among the strongest financial institutions of Canada.

The "Victoria-Montreal" will, so far as it is possible to do, abide by the rules and rates of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, charging the same rates of premium as the companies belonging to the Board. But, as it wishes to have the remaining fifth of its capital held in the same way as the portion already subscribed for, not between a few capitalists, but among the solid property owners of the Dominion; and, as it desires to obtain as much as possible of the business of this class, which it has found to be of great value, it will give to each investor subscribing for five or more fully paid shares the same privilege that has been given to its present shareholders, by delivering to him an agreement to allow a rebate of 20% off the regular tariff rates, on all premiums of policies covering on his property to the extent of the full gross line, including reinsurance, which this Company can write thereon.

This privilege is to remain in force for a period of five years.

A property owner will thus see that, independently of the dividends to be paid on the shares, which unquestionably will be large, and will alone amply repay the investment, the agreement referred to above will enable him to realize, in addition thereto, an amount equal to interest upon his shares at from TEN to TWENTY PERCENT per annum.

With the advantages above enumerated;—a good business already established, the large and profitable field which is open for its operations, the influence of a superior class of Shareholders, conservatism and energy on the part of its directorate and management, and a strong financial position, it is believed that the shares of the "Victoria-Montreal" offer exceptionally good opportunities for investment, and that the results thereof will be highly satisfactory.

TERMS: 10% payable upon application; 15% upon allotment; 25% on July 1st; 25% on September 1st; and 25% on November 1st.

Subscription lists will be opened at 10 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, May 8th, 1900, and will be closed at 3 o'clock p.m., on Friday, May 11th, 1900, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any application.

Shareholders wishing to pay the full amounts of their subcriptions on allotment will be allowed a discount at the rate of 6% per annum.

Subscriptions for stock and remittances in payment thereof to be made by cheque, registered letter, Post Office Order or Exchange Order to the **TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION, 29 FRONT ST., TORONTO, ONT.,** (Registrar and Transfer Agent for Ontario and Western Provinces) or to the **MONTREAL TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY, 1707 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.** (Registrar and Transfer Agent for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.)

TRADE RETURNS.

INCREASE OF FORTY MILLION DOLLARS DURING THE PAST NINE MONTHS.

Ottawa, April 20.—The 'Canada Gazette' of to-day contains the returns of exports and imports of the Dominion for the nine months of the fiscal year up to the end of March, which show an aggregate trade of $275,632,516, as against $235,662,353 for the same period of 1899, an increase of $39,970,163. The imports for the nine months have amounted to $135,659,293, as compared with $112,790,006, and the exports to $139,973,223, as against $122,872,347. For the month of March alone, the increase is almost as surprising. The customs revenue in the nine months has also shown a development of $3,265,036

FLOCKING INTO CANADA.

Port Arthur, Ont., April 17.—Twelve immigrants, representing twenty families, have just arrived here from Illinois via Winnipeg, with five cars of settlers' effects and stock worth twenty thousand dollars. They have taken up land in Slate River Valley and are going extensively into mixed farming.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE, April 23, 1900.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET DECIDEDLY HEAVY—STREET RAILS, VIRTUE AND PACIFIC HEAD THE LOSSES.

The market opened this week with a continuation of the weak feeling but in a rather accentuated form. The feature of outside influences of a bear nature, was the decline of Pacific in London, and prices eased off here a point and a half in sympathy. With such a decline in this standard stock, nothing but a weak market could be expected, and those interested in bearing the market took advantage of the situation. A determined attack seems to have been made on two recent favorites, viz.: Virtue and Montreal Street, likely with a view to shaking out weak holders, and the movement had some degree of success, as Street Rails declined over six points from Saturday with sales of 500 shares. Virtue, which was as determinedly beared, did not suffer so much in comparison and was rather firmly held as only about 10,000 shares went on the market. Royal Electric, Dominion Cotton, and Toronto Rails were the other active stocks and all show losses. With the exception of Virtue, mines furnished little business, but they fell in with the prevailing tendency.

The reason advanced for this bear movement in local stocks is the continuation of tight money and sentiment. Every point which a stock can be made to vary from its true value, is a profit to either a bear or a bull and the bears appear to be having the best of the sentiment at the present moment. Investors have nothing to fear but speculators and especially those who hold on margin have to pass through the mill at these times.

Can. Pac.—100 at 95¾, 40 at 96, 10 at 96, 10 at 96⅛, 75 at 97⅛, 75 at 95¾.

M.S.R.—25 at 260, 25 at 259, 50 at 258, 50 at 257, 25 at 256¾, 125 at 255½, 25 at 255¾, 100 at 256; 25 at 255½.

Royal Electric—50 at 201, 5, at 200, 25 at 200, 25 at 199½.

Toronto Ry.—200 at 98, 50 at 97¾, 50 at 97⅛, 250 at 97.

Payne Co.—1,000 at 118, 1,750 at 118.

War Eagle—500 at 140.

Republic—500 at 103.

M.S.R. Rights—45 at 70, 10 at 70½, 10 at 70.

Virtue—5,000 at 108, 1,000 at 106, 100 at 107, 1,500 at 106, 1,000 at 105, 100 at 104, 500 at 106, 500 at 105½.

Dom. Cotton—140 at 100, 50 at 100, 25 at 99¾, 25 at 100.

Montreal Gas—160 at 183½.

Montreal-London—650 at 30.

AFTERNOON SALES.

C.P.R.—100 at 95⅝, 50 at 95¾, 50 at 95⅝.

Mont. Street—50 at 256, 150 at 256, 75 at 255, 25 at 257.

Toronto Railway—75 at 97½, 25 at 98½.

Richelieu—25 at 108.

M.S.R. Rights—90 at 71.

Payne—500 at 117½.

Republic—500 at102, 2,000 at 100, 1,000 at 101, 1,000 at 102.

Royal Electric—50 at 199½, 25 at 199¾, 25 at 200¼, 75 at 201, 75 at 201.

Gas—25 at 184.

Bank of Montreal—1 at 262½.

Do.n. Cotton—25 at 99¾.

Mont. Tel.—50 at 165.

Quebec—20 at 127.

Bank of Commerce—5 at 148,

Virtue—4,000 at 105, 500 at 108, 500 at 107½, 500 at 108, 1,000 at 109, 500 at 109, 500 at 110.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-64 dis.	1-64 prem.	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	8 15-16	9	9⅛ to 9¼
Sterling demand	9¾	9⅞	10 to 10⅛
Sterling Cable	10	10 1-16	10⅛
Paris Cheques	5.15⅝		

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros. Brokers, Montreal, April 21.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid
Canadian Pacific Railway	97⅛	96⅝
Duluth Com.	6	5
Do. Preferred	16	15
Montreal Street Railway Co	262	260
Toronto Street Railway	99	98
Halifax Electric Ry	93	93
St. John Elec. Ry	115	125
Twin City	64	63¼
pfd	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co xd.	109	108¼
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. new	....	....
Commercial Cable Co	169½	168
Montreal Telegraph	170	165
Bell Telephone Co. x.d.	185	179
Montreal Gas Co	184½	184
Royal Electric Co	202	201¾
" " N.S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	148	141
Dominion Cotton	102	100
Colored Cotton Co	80	77
Merchants "	137	132
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	$1.42	$1.40
Republic Mg. Co	$1.06	$1.03
Payne Mining Co	$1.20	$1.19
Montreal & London	.32	.30
Virtue Mining	$1.10	$1.08½
Dom. Coal	47	44
" " pfd	117	115
Intercolonial Coal	75	37
" " " pfd	100	50
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	22
Bank of Montreal	262	260½
Molsons Bank	192	....
Merchants Bank	....	180
Nova Scotia Bank	225	220
Eastern Townships	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	125
Union Bank	120	....
Commerce Bank	157	147½
Montreal Street Railway Rights	75	73
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	144	....
Auer Light Co.	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co	....	....
North-West Land pfd	....	....
Windsor Hotel	100	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
Ht. & Lt., Halifax	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	100	....
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....

LONDON.

London, April 23. — American railway shares opened weak and declined all day, Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific leading the downward movement. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £51,000. Spanish fours closed at 72¾.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 23.—Prices opened generally lower, but the tone was very feverish, and changes extremely uneven. Support was evident in the iron stocks, Federal Steel running up a point over Saturday's close on the opening transactions; Steel and Wire dropped over a point, but recovered a sharp fraction, and the preferred was also supported. Sugar, and a few other stocks, showed small gains.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, April 23, 4 p.m—Closing—Consols for money at 100 11-16; do., for the account at 100 13-16.

C.P.R. at 97⅝; Erie at 13⅝; Erie, firsts preferred at 41⅛; Illinois Central at 118; Union Pacific preferred at 76⅝; St. Paul, common at 123; New York Central at 197; Penna. at 70; Reading at 9⅝; Northern Pac. preferred at 78¼; Atchison at 26½; Louisville at 84⅞; Rand mines at 86¼; G.T.R. at 8¾; Anaconda at 9½; bar silver at 27⅝d per ounce, quiet; money at 3½ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 4 percent; do., for three months bills, 4 to 4⅛ percent.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday—

	Saturday's Close	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—					
May	65¼	65⅛	65	64⅝	64⅞
July	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
Sept	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67⅜
Corn—					
May	38¼	38⅛	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝
July	39¼	39	39⅜	38½	39
Oats—					
May	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
July	22⅞	22⅞	23	22⅝	23
Pork—					
May	12.72	12.50	12.50	12.25	12.45
July	12.82	12.50	12.72	12.37	12.62
Lard—					
May	6.92	6.82	6.92	6.75	6.92
July	7.02	6.92	7.02	6.80	7.02
Short Ribs—					
May	6.90	6.82	6.85	6.70	6.85
July	6.95	6.82	6.90	6.70	6.90

GRAIN.

The markets are decidedly dull, and inclined to be easy this morning, though there is no change reported. We quote: No. 1 hard, 66½c Fort William, and 67c May delivery afloat.

Spring wheat, at 65c east; and peas, 61c; oats, 27½c; barley, No. 2, 42c west; rye, 53c, and buckwheat at 49c east; for May delivery afloat Montreal spring wheat is quoted at 74c; peas, 71½c; rye, 62c; barley, 50c for No. 2; oats, 33c; on spot oats sell for 32¼c ex-store.

Liverpool quotations are as follows: Spr. wheat, 5s 11½d; No. 1 Cala., 6s 4½d to 6s 5d; corn, 4s 1½d to 4s 3¼d; peas, 5s 9d.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Millers report a fair local demand for flour, with large orders for river pork, to which shipments commence by boat to-morrow. Feed continues scarce, and values firm, with demand exceeding the supply. Quotations are unchanged to-day, as follows: — Manitoba patents, $3.90 to $4; strong bakers, $3.60 to $3.70; Ontario straight rollers, in bags, $1.57½ to $1.62½; and in barrels, $3.20 to $3.30; patents, $3.50 to $3.90.

Manitoba bran, $18, and shorts, $19, in bags; Ontario bran, $18 to $18.50 in bulk.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hogs continues to ease off under a better supply. Abattoir hogs are quoted at $8.25 to $8.50. Country dressed hogs are hard to dispose of, and large reductions from above price have to be accepted.

Cured meats and lard are in fair demand, and are firm at the recent advance.

We quote the following prices to-day: Compound lard, 6½c; pure lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 9½c to 10c; hams, 11½c to 13c, according to size; bacon, boneless breakfast, 12½c; Wiltshire, 12c to 12½c; Canada short cut, mess, $18 to $18.50; barrel beef, $12.50 to $13.

Chicago, April 23.—Cattle, receipts, 21,000 including 600 Texans; prime steers steady; others weak to 10 cents lower; butchers' stocks steady; good to prime steers, $4.85 to $5.80; poor to medium, $4 to $4.75; and stockers and feeders, $3.30 to $4.85; cows, $2 to $4.50; heifers, $3.25 to $4.85; canners, $2.25 to $2.80; bulls, $2.50 to $4.20; calves, $4.50 to $6.60; Texas fed steers, $4 to $5.15; Texas bulls, $3.25 to $3.75.

Hogs, receipts to-day, 32,000; to-morrow, 15,000; left over, 3,466; 10 cents lower; top, $5.65; mixed and butchers, $5.30 to $5.63½; good to choice heavy, $5.50 to $5.65; rough heavy, $5.36 to $5.46; light, $5.20 to $5.55; bulk of sales, $5.40 to $5.55.

EGGS.

There is a firmer tone to the market to-day, and jobbers are holding prices firm at 12c to retailers. Packers quote fresh stock at 11c to 11½c with culls at 10c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Receipts of sugar are large, and values somewhat easy at 8½c to 9c. Syrup is not arriving very freely, and prices have been maintained at 7c in wood, and 60c to 70c in small gallon tins.

BUTTER.

There has been another slump in the market, and it is now in a rather demoralized and overstocked condition. Offers of finest creamery at 17½c have been refused by dealers this morning, as plenty of stock is being received on consignment. Quotations to retailers are 18c to 18½c for finest creamery, and 14c to 15c for dairy butter, receipts of which are now liberal.

CHEESE.

The market is still unsettled, with cable quotation for new colored standing at 54s, which is equivalent to 11c here. In the country we hear of deals at 10½c to 10¾c.

NEW YORK DAIRY MARKET.

New York, April 21.— Butter, steady; western creamery, 15½c to 18c; do., factory, 13c to 15c; imitation creamery, 14c to 16½c; state dairy, 15c to 17c; do., creamery, 15½c to 18c. New cheese, quiet; fancy large white, 11½c; do., colored, 11c to 11¼c; and fancy small white, 10¾c to 11c; do., colored, 10¾c to 11c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apples of good quality sell at auction for from $3 to $5. Spotted stock is hard to dispose of at any price. Beans are slow, but firm, at $1.80 to $1.85 for hand-picked. Honey, firm values, at 9c to 9½c for white extracted, and 7c to 8c for dark grades. Hay firm at $9 to 10 for No. 1; $8 to $9 for No. 2, and $6 to $7 for clover in car lots. Potatoes steady at 35c to 40c in car lots. Ashes unchanged at $5.50 for pearls; $4.65 first pots, and $4.40 for seconds.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, April 19.

There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 300 calves, 25 sheep and 20 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in considerable numbers, but they were not wanting much beef, and trade was very slow, and prices were a little lower all round. Prime beeves sold at from 4¾c to 5c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 3¾c to nearly 4½c, and the milkmen's strippers at from 3½c to 4c per lb. Calves less than 10 days old sold at from $1.50 to $3.50 each; those from one month to six weeks' old from $5 to $7 each, while some that were nearly three months' old sold up to $12. The mutton critters were nearly all of poor quality, and the best of them were shorn of their fleece. Sheep sold at about 4c per lb., and yearlings at about 5c do. Mr. MacDuff Lamb bought 12 spring lambs here to-day, paying from $4 to $6 each for them; small lambs sold at about $3 each. Fat hogs are very plentiful, and there has been quite a drop in prices. Sales were made of straight lots, weighed off the cars at about 5¾c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, April 23.

There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 250 calves, 20 sheep, and 30 spring lambs, offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There was a good attendance of the butchers, and trade was fair, with prices about the same as on last week's markets, excepting that pretty good cattle were more plentiful than usual, and brought slightly lower prices. Mr. Geo. Nicholson bought eight prime beeves at 5c per lb., and Mr. G. Martel paid 5c per lb. for four others; he also paid 4¾c per lb. for four more. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3¾c to 4½c per lb.; common stock at from 2¾c to 3½c do., and the bulls at from 3c to 4c per lb. There were no good calves on the market, and prices ranged from $1.25 to $4.50 each. Sheep were scarce, and sold at from 4c to 5¼c per lb., but really good yearlings that were not shorn, would bring over 6c per lb. MacDuff Lamb bought five good spring lambs for $25; other sales were made at from $3 to $4.50 each. Fat hogs sold at from 5¾c to 5¾c per lb. for straight lots weighed off the cars.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET.—April 20.

The continuation of fine weather this morning had a good effect upon the business done at the St. Gabriel milch cow market, Centre street. The arrivals were exceptionally large amounting to about 65 head. The quality of the stock was somewhat below the average. Prices showed a downward tendency. Milkmen and other local buyers were out in fairly large numbers, but in no hurry to buy. The best class of milch cows sold at $38 to $46 per head, while the fair to medium class was quoted at $26 to $36 per head.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—April 20.

Although all communication with the South Shore of the St. Lawrence is now cut off, excepting by the Victoria Bridge, yet there was a good attendance of both farmers and market gardeners at the markets to-day, while the charming weather induced a larger attendance of buyers than usual Potatoes were in excessive supply, and cabbages were also very plentiful, while there was a good supply of onions, carrots and parsnips. Shalots seem to have wintered well and are plentiful at from 20c to 25c per dozen bunches; green onions grown in hot houses are 20c per dozen bunches, but the bunches are less than half the size of the bunches of shalots; radishes are 40c to 60c per dozen; lettuce, 30c to 50c do.; rhubarb, 50c to 75c do. Very little grain was offered, oats selling at 70c to 75c per bag; buckwheat, $1.00 do.; beans, $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel; potatoes, 35c to 45c per bag; turnips, 35c to 45c do.; cabbages, 75c to $1 per barrel; onions, $1 to $1.25 do.; beets and parsnips, $1.50 to $2 do.; dressed hogs, 7¾c to 8c per lb.; pork prices, 10c to 12c do.; frozen turkeys, 12½c do.; fresh killed turkeys, 10c to 11c do.; wild geese, 90c to $1.20 each; fowls, 90c to $1.25 per pair; print butter, 22c to 30c per lb.; roll butter, 18c to 20c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 20c to 25c per dozen; apples, $3.50 to $5 per barrel; Valencia oranges, $5 per case; lemons, $2.50 per box; pine apples, 16c each; bananas usually sell at from $1.50 to $2 per bunch, but Mr. Joseph Brown has received a lot of very fine large bananas which he has been selling at $3 per bunch. The supply of hay has been rather small lately, and it sells at from $7.50 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw is from $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business is fairly good in Canada. Coal tar products are about in the same position as last month. Carbolic acid is easier for the present. Flax seed is scarce, and consequently higher in price. Glycerine is much advanced; it may reach 20 cents. Chloride lime, caustic soda, higher. Norway cod liver oil will likely be high this year. It advanced 16s per barrel last week on account of poor catch. It would not be surprising to see it bring $3.50 per gallon before long. Munn's will be higher in sympathy. Quinine is easier for the moment; no one apparently knows the reason, as bark is no lower. Camphor is very firm, and will likely continue high if not further advanced. Absorbent cotton is higher on account of advance in price of raw material. Glassware has advanced 5 percent; it may still move up a notch. Menthol liniment has been advanced by the manufacturers to 200 percent; 3 dozen, 195 percent.

London, England, March 17.—Prices during the last month or six weeks have had a distinct upward tendency, accentuated by the war and other troubles. Carbolic acid, after steady advances, appears to have reached top, and at the moment is easier.

MINING EXCHANGE

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64 Canada Life Building.

MORNING SALES.

Virtue—500 at 1.06, 500 at 1.05, 2,000 at 1.06, 500 at 1.05¾, 1,500 at 1.05½, 500 at 1.05¾, 500 at 1.05½, 1,000 at 1.05½.

Big Three—3,000 at 6, 5,000 at 5¾, 1,000 at 5¼, 100 at 5½, 1,000 at 5¼ 500 at 5.

Deer Trail Con.—2,000 at 9½, 1,000 at 9, 1,000 at 9¼.

Morrison—500 at 2½.

Payne—500 at 1.18.

Republic—400 at 1.02½.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Big Three—2,000 at 5½, 1,000 at 5½.

Republic—500 at 1.03¼, 500 at 1.03, 500 at 1.02½, 100 at 1.05, 500 at 1.00.

Golden Star—500 at 8, 1,500 at 8.

Virtue—2,000 at 1.05½, 1,500 at 1.05, 500 at 1.05½, 1,000 at 1.05¾, 500 at 1.06, 1,000 at 1.07.

Montreal and London—300 at 29, 500 at 28.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Big Three—500 at 6.

Deer Trail—500 at 9¾; 500 at 9½; 5,000 at 9¼.

Golden Star—500 at 8¼; 1,000 at 8½.

Vananda—500 at 3¾; 5,000 at 3½.

W. D. Deertail—5,000 at 9.

STANDARD MINING SALES.

Alice A.—1,500 at 3½.

White Bear—1,000 at 1½; 5,000 at 7¾.

Virtue—1,000 at 108.

Golden Star—500 at 7¾; 500 at 8¼; 1,000 at 8.

STATE OF ROSSLAND CAMP.

At a recent banquet given by the bankers of Rossland to one of their number, the general impression was that the troubles through which Rossland had passed were now over, and that a long period of prosperity was about to set in.

Mr. Kirby, the new manager of the War Eagle Company, made a speech, which is interesting, inasmuch as it is the first statement which has been made by him in relation to the condition of the War Eagle and Centre Star since the recent shut down. He said that the Centre Star would be in a position to commence shipping ore in the next few weeks, but that the development work in the War Eagle would prevent the commencement of shipping for some time further, but work in both mines was being rapidly pushed and he considered that they were in a good condition.

MONTREAL TRADE.

IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN SEVERAL LINES.

Dunn's Bulletin of Saturday, April 21 says of Montreal trade:—

Business conditions at Montreal show improvement in several lines. Travellers are moving more freely, and a more balmy, spring-like atmosphere has proved beneficial to dry goods and kindred lines. Warmer weather for a week or ten days before Easter would have made a very material improvement in retailers' sales of dry goods, but the few fine days of this week have increased sorting business considerably, and a goodly proportion of orders for fall stuff are also being booked. Values in this line are all steadily held, and the Dominion Cotton Company announces an advance of from 5 to 7½ percent in cheese and butter cloths and interlinings. In groceries there is a freer distribution. Local refiners are firm in the advance of last week in sugars; a strong market is reported for raws, and any stiffening in the New York prices of refined goods will be promptly followed up here. The local tea market is dull. Metals and hardware show a fair movement, and with the exception of ingot tin, which is off a point or two, prices rule very steadily. British advances report a stronger market for pig iron, warrants being cabled up to 76s and makers experiencing good demand. Summerlee pig iron is quoted at $25.50 ex-wharf, opening of navigation, and $27.50 to $28 for present delivery. Liberal deliveries of oils, paints, and glass are reported, and there is still a considerable proportion of goods in this line to be rushed out to river and lake points, as soon as the canals open. Leather continues dull; shoe manufacturers are pretty well through with spring sorting business, fall samples occupying their attention at present, and as soon as travellers begin to send in fall orders freely, leather men look for some improvement in demand. General collections rule fair to good, and only four failures are reported in the district for the week. The money market is firm at 5½ percent for call loans, with funds none too easily obtained.

MANITOBA SEEDING.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT COMPLETED ALREADY.

Winnipeg, April 18.—The first crop bulletin for the year was issued yesterday morning by the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Co. It reviews the seeding operations along the line of the railway and shows that nearly 75 percent of the crop has been sown. The season is generally nearly two weeks ahead of last year. The wheat acreage will be much larger than last year.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF IRON.

Glasgow, April 18.—The pig iron market slumped one shilling and sixpence on cabled advices from New York intimating a reduction in the price of steel billets.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—It was learned to-day that at a meeting of the Bar Mill Association held in Pittsburg last Friday the price of steel bars was cut from 2¼c a pound to 2c, equal to a reduction of $5 per ton.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

April 20.—Western Cattle Market to-day: Trade slightly better. Export cattle in continued poor demand at weak prices. Butchers' cattle realized a shade better prices. Stockers and feeders firmer. Bulls in poor demand. Sheep and lambs steady for good stock. Hogs unchanged. Run was moderate, 41 loads; 600 cattle, 1,200 hogs and 160 sheep, lambs and calves. Stock was not all sold.

Export Cattle—Situation unchanged and consequently offerings met a weak demand at $4.40 to $4.65 per cwt. for good cattle and $4.25 to $4.40 per cwt for light stock.

Butchers' Cattle—While prices were not firm the feeling was better and sales were effected more easily. Choice heifers and steers sold at $3.90 to $4.15 per cwt. and a little higher in an odd case or two. Good cattle sold at $3.50 to $3.80 per cwt. and other qualities down to $2.50 per cwt. for common stock.

Export Bulls—Offerings were not large but demand was poor and prices weak.

Feeders were in good demand; offerings light. Short-keep steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., sold at $4 to $4.20 per cwt., and light feeders at $3.70 to $3.90 per cwt.

Stockers in good demand and prices firmer at $3.25 to $3.80 per cwt., for steers running all the way from 400 to 900 lbs. Good yearling steers sold at $3.00 to $3.70 per cwt.

Milch cows—About 20 common to medium cows were offered and sold at $25 to $45 a head. There was a fair demand for a few of good quality.

Sheep—Good quality sold readily but prices were a trifle weaker as quoted in table.

Lambs—A considerable number of poorly fed yearling lambs were left unsold. Good stock was cleared out at steady prices.

Hogs—Unchanged at $6.12½ per cwt. for selections of 160 to 200 lbs. natural weight, $5.67½ per cwt. for fats and $5.37½ per cwt. for lights.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, April 9.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—There have been large supplies of fat cattle on offer this week, and the quality has been up to the average. For the best class of well-finished fat cattle a good demand was met with, but others and secondary descriptions have met a slower trade, fully 10s a head reduction from last week's prices being suffered. There have also been fairly large numbers of fat sheep sent forward. The reports from the London market have not been quite so good, and though good shop sheep met a dear trade, and all were easily sold, prices would on the average be about 1s a head under those of last week. Ewes continue very dear. Fat lambs, if good, sell well, but those wanting finish make bad prices. A good show of fat calves sold in sellers' favor, while pigs, which were forward in smaller numbers, were dear. In the store market there have been large numbers of shep offered for sale, this being House o' Muir market. The best class of good hogs continue to make a dear trade, but secondary sheep are the turn in buyers' favor. Rather fewer store cattle have been forwarded, and there has been exceedingly little business done among them, the excessively bad weather and want of keeping deterring buyers from operating. A few lots have, however, changed hands, but prices have been unremunerative to the Irishmen. Milch cows were forward in about the same numers as last week; trade, except for the heavy class, has been stiff. Quotations:—Top price of the best beef, 8s to 8s 3d per stone; current, 7s 6d to 7s 9d per stone; mutton from 8d to 9d per lb.

London, April 9.—Trade for both prime and second quality beasts decidedly slower, but last week's rates maintained. Fat cows and bulls met less demand. Top value—Primest Scotch, 4s 7d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs. Increased supply in sheep market due to larger arrival of lambs; these as usual at this season were brisk demand, rates being 6d to 8d per 8 lbs. higher. Calf quotations not worth noting. Beef, 2s 10d to 4s 8d; mutton, 3s 6d to 6s; lamb, 6s 10d to 8s per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,450; sheep and lambs, 10,220; calves, 15.

Newcastle, April 11.—Number of cattle yesterday, 1,900; sheep and lambs, 4,827; calves, 431; pigs, 605. Slow trade. Prime heifers, 7s 9d to 8s; steers, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; second class, 6s 9d to 7s 8d; coarse and inferior, 5s to 5s 9d; pork, 4s 6d to 5s 3d; lamb, 34s to 40s 6d; veal, 5d to 10½d; mutton, 6½d to 9d.

Salford, April 11.—At market yesterday: Cattle, 2,445; sheep and lambs, 10,376; calves 638. Quotations:—Cattle, 5d to 6¾d; sheep (in wool), 8d to 10d; do. clipped, 6½d to 8¾d; lambs, 1s to 1s 2d; calves, 6d to 8¼d per lb.

BUTTER.

Manchester, April 14.—The arrivals of Danish, Swedish, Hamburg and Finnish were 377 casks less yesterday than the previous week. Finest qualities met with a ready sale, and the market was cleared, but mediums were slow, with stocks left over. Quotations:—Finest Danish and Swedish, 107s to 109s; finest Finnish, 101s to 103s; Canadian creamery, 96s to 98s.

Cork, April 10.—Firsts, 101s; seconds, 80s thirds, 69s. Mild cured—Fine, 84s. Fresh butter, 88s to 83s. In market—66 firkins, 18 mild.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, April 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,448; slow for all grades; steers steady to a shade lower; bulls and cows, 10c lower; all sold; steers, $4.60 to $5.60; bulls, $3 to $4.35; cows, $2.20 to $4.10; choice dry fed, $4.20. Cables slow; State cattle at London, 11¼c to 12c; at Liverpool, 10½c to 11¼c; South Americans, 10c to 10¾c; sheep steady at 14c; refrigerator beef, 9c per lb. Exports—None; to-morrow, 477 cattle, 75 sheep and 4,135 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 781; very dull and 35c to 50c lower; veals, $3.75 to $5.65. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,530; sheep slow, under grade lower; lambs 10c to 15c lower; unshorn medium sheep, $5.50 to $5.55; good to prime clipped do., $4.50 to $5; unshorn culls, $4 to $4.50; unshorn lambs, $6.50 to $7.70; clipped do., $5.25 to $6.50; spring lambs, $4 each. Hogs—Receipts, 2,117; one car on sale; market easier; good State hogs, $5.90; mixed western, $5.70.

East Buffalo, April 20.—Cattle ruled quiet without particular change. Cables fair, demand steady; choice to extra, $5.75 to $6; good to choice, $5.30 to $5.75. Sheep and lambs—Good general demand, stronger; clipped lambs, choice to extra, $6.25 to $6.40; one sale at $6.45; good to choice, $5.75 to $6.25; wool lambs, choice to extra, $7.25 to $7.60; clipped sheep, wethers, $5.25 to $5.60; yearlings, $5.50 to $5.75; mixed ewes and wethers, $4.75 to $5.25; all ewes, $4.50 to $5. Hogs in bad position; heavy, $5.80 to $5.85; heavy Yorkers, $5.60 to $5.70; light Yorkers, $5.50 to $5.55; pigs, $5.15; roughs, $5.15 to $5.25; stags, $4 to $4.25.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., April 21.—(Special)—Flour, $1.80 to $2.10; red wheat, 65c to 67c; white wheat, 66c to 67c; bran, $14; middlings, $16; barley, 40c to 45c; rye, 50c to 55c; oats, 32c to 33c; peas, 60c to 65c; hay, $8 to $9; potatoes, 30c to 40c; live hogs, $5.50 to $5.75; sheepskins, 50c to 90c; hides, $6.50 to $7.50; butter, 15c to 17c; eggs, 9c to 10c.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 23.—White wheat, 60c to 65c per bushel; red fall, do., 60c to 65c per bushel; spring wheat, 60c to 65c per bushel; barley, 43c to 50c per bushel; peas, 70c to 80c per bushel; oats, 31c to 32c per bushel; corn, 45c to 49c per bushel; bran, $16 to $17 per ton; shorts, $17 to $18 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to $5c per bushel; live hogs, $5.65 to $5.75 per cwt.; flour, $1.60 to $1.85 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 18c to 22c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hay, $9 to $10 per ton; hides, $7 to $8 per cwt.

Ottawa, April 21.—A number of very important articles that go to make up the diet of the average household showed a decline this morning from last Saturday's quotations. There was an unusually large number of sellers, plenty of all kinds of produce, a fair turn out of buyess, and in fact a satisfactory market all around. A considerable quantity of hay was offered during the morning, which tended to keep the prices down. Print butter, 20c to 22c lb.; pail butter, 18c to 20c lb.; roll butter, 17c to 19c lb.; eggs, 12c to 14c doz.; veal, 5c to 6c fronts, 6c to 7c heads; lamb, 5c to 7c fronts, 7c to 9c lb. hinds; hens, alive, 55c to 65c pair; hay, $9 to $10 ton; oats, 31c to 32c bushel; potatoes, 60c to 65c bag; radishes, 50c doz.; green onions, 35c doz.; parsley, 50c doz.; lettuce, 40c doz.; potatoes, 50c to 60c bag; turnips, 30c bag; onions, 75c to $1 bag; beets, 75c to $1 bag; parsnips, 75c bag; cabbages, $1 to $1.50 doz.; carrots, 50c bag.

Londonon, April 21.—(Special)—Grain was very meagrely offered to-day, oats being more supplied than other cereals. Wheat was unchanged, and ranges from $1.05 to $1.10 per cwt.; oats were steady at from 26c to 31; a few bags of peas, some of them very buggy, sold at $1 per cwt. Hay, fairly well supplied. Dressed hogs were largely supplied to-day, but sales were, as a rule, slow, at from $6 to $6.25. Eggs, fresh laid, per dozen, 11c to 13c; eggs, in basket lots, 10c to 12c. Butter, best rolls, 15c to 17c; best crocks, 13c to 15c; store lots, 11c to 13c; creamery, 20c to 22c. Honey per pound, 10c to 14c; lard, wholesale, 7c to 7½c; retail, 9c to 10c. Maple syrup, per gallon, 90c to $1; sugar, 7c to 8c; potatoes, per bag, 50c to 65c; onions, per bag, $1 to $1.50; ducks, dressed, per pair, 75c to $1; fowls, per pair, undressed, 50c to 80c; fowls, per pair, dressed, 65c to 90c; geese, each, 60c to 70c; turkeys, per lb., 11c to 13c. Beef, cow, $4 to $5; heifers, and steers, $6 to $7; veal, by the carcass, $5 to $7; mutton by the carcass, $5 to $7; lambs by the carcass, 9c to 10c; lamb, by the quarter, 10c to 11c; hides, No. 1, 7½c; No. 2, 6½c; No. 3, 5½c; sheepskins, $1 to $1.25; calfskins, 8c to 9c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATARRH of the STOMACH

COMMONLY MISTAKEN FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Why Ordinary Doctors and Patent Remedies Fail.

When catarrh has been allowed to run along for any length of time, there is a dropping in the back part of the throat. This poisoned mucous is hawked up and spit out during the daytime. But at night during sleep it is swallowed into the stomach, thus poisoning the mucous lining of that organ, and producing symptoms so very like indigestion or dyspepsia that the doctor usually takes it for such, and treats it with the usual routine of pepsin, pancreatin acids, alkalis, soda, etc. The result of course is a failure, never any better than temporary relief being produced. The following are the symptoms of catarrh of the stomach:

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Do you belch up gas?
Is your tongue coated?
Are your bowels irregular?
Do you suffer from nausea?
Are you drowsy after meals?
Is your flesh soft and flabby?
Do you suffer with headache?
Do you feel bloated after eating?
Have you rumbling in your bowels?
Have you palpitation of the heart?
Do you feel languid in the morning?
Do you have pain just after eating?
Have you pain in pit of the stomach?
Do you have chilly and then hot flushes?
Do you have a desire for improper food?
Is there a sour or a sweet taste in the mouth?
Is there a gnawing sensation in stomach?
Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?
Do you feel faint when stomach is empty?
Do you see specks floating before your eyes?
Have you feeling of emptiness in morning?
Have you a burning in back part of throat called heartburn?

TESTIMONIAL.

DEAR DOCTOR:—

If you think my case will help others I hope you will use it. I had trouble with my Stomach ALL MY LIFE, and if you can cure me you can cure anybody. I had Catarrh of the head as well, but I did not suppose that had anything to do with my Stomach, and none of my doctors thought of it either. I took all sorts of remedies, but they did me no good. When I applied to you I was weak, easily tired and low spirited. My appetite was variable and I nearly always had great distress after meals with a terrible bloating and belching. My Stomach felt sour with a gnawing sensation and I nearly always had bad taste in my mouth. I was nearly always constipated and had almost constant headaches. I had to be taking constant purgatives, but now I am all right and better than ever in my life. I have you to thank for it. If ever I need treatment for anything I will call on you for it. I will answer any letters of inquiry if they will send a postage stamp.

Your grateful patient,
Mrs. ARCHIE MORRISON,
4-9 Kenyon Laggan, Ont.

If you have some of the above symptoms, mark them and send them to the Doctor. He will tell you what to do to be PERMANENTLY CURED, and what the proper treatment would cost. He makes no charge for diagnosis or advice. Address DR. SPROULE, B.A., (English Catarrh Specialist, Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon Royal British Naval Service,) 7 to 13 Doane street, Boston. 21

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

EASTER TERM,

From April 17th merges into the Summer Term from July 3rd, in the

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

....TORONTO.....

A Strong, reliable school, with splendid equipment, including sixty first-class Typewri

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BEATTIE—On April 6, 1900, at 51 Canning street, the wife of James Beattie, of a daughter. 18

BONNER.—At Bridgetown, Ont., on April 14, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bonner, of Chicago, a son. 17

CRAIG—At Jamestown, Que., on April 16, 1900, the wife of Hugh Craig, of a son. 18

FERGUSON—At Cumberland, Ont., on April 9, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Ferguson, a daughter. 23

FOX.—At 2159 St. James street, St. Henri, on April 3, 1900, the wife of Arthur T. Fox, of a son. 21

HARRISON.—On Monday, April 16, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Dent Harrison, 1 Dunlop Place, Westmount. 21

MOE.—At 23 Metcalfe ave. St. Henri, Montreal, on April 6, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Moe, of St. Johns, Que. 21

ROWAT—At Athelstan, on Thursday, April 5, 1900, a son to Dr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Rowat. 18

WATSON.—At the Elms, Dunham, Quebec, on Monday, April 16, 1900, the wife of William Watson, of a son. 19

MARRIED.

ALLEN—RICHARDS.—At 340 McLeod st., Ottawa, on April 17, 1900, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, John C. Allen, of Chelsea, Quebec, to Isabella Mary Beatrice, daughter of Ambrose Richards, of the Township of Hull, Quebec. 19

BICKELL — FAIRBAIRN — On April 18, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, Smith, Ont., by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Charles Levi Bickell, of Lakefield, Ont., to Laura, eldest daughter of Andrew Fairbairn. 23

CALDWELL—FRASER. — At 99 Gilmour street, Ottawa, on April 11, 1900, by the Rev. D. A. Ramsay, Anthony Caldwell, of Fitzroy, Ont., to Miss Marian Galbraith Fraser, of Bristol, Que. 17

COUTLEE—FLEMING.—At St. George's Church, Toronto, on April 17, 1900, by the Rev. Canon Cayley, Charles R. F. Coutlee, C.E., to Beatrice Maude, second daughter of the late David Fleming, of Collingwood, Ontario. 19

DESISLETS — CAMERON — On Tuesday, April 17, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, Passiac, N.J., by the Rev. Dr. Leavens, John H. Desislets, of Montreal, to Bertha Maebell, youngest daughter of Hugh Cameron.

FLANDERS — MACGREGOR — At Toronto, on April 18, 1900, at Trinity Methodist Church, by Rev. Dr. G. C. Workman, assisted by the Rev. Dr. I. Tovell, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Patrick MacGregor, M.A., barrister-at-law, to Clarence Eugene Flanders, of Pittsburg, Pa.

HAYMAN—ISAACSON—At the Church of St. Simon, St. Henry, on April 19, 1900, by the Rev. Frank Charters, Ernest S. Hayman to Miss M. E. Isaacson, a granddaughter of Colonel John H. Isaacson.

HOOVER—HOWSON.—On March 21, 1900, at the Rattenburg street parsonage, Clinton, by the Rev. W. G. Howson, father of the bride, Rev. J. H. Hoover, of Michigan, U.S.A., to Miss Florence Nightingale Howson, of Clinton, Ont. 17

JOHNSTON—HILTON.—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, 46 Winchester street, Toronto, on April 12, 1900, by the Rev. Thomas B. Hyde, E. A. Johnston, of Aurora, to Clara Victoria, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Hilton, of Woodbridge.

KAHLE—BYRNE.—At Toronto, on Easter Monday, April 16, 1900, Katie Gertrude, youngest daughter of Francis Byrne, and grandaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Rose, of Toronto, to Harry Vinton Kahle, of Lima, Ohio. 19

LINN—COMERFORD.—On Tuesday, April 17, 1900, at Stirling, Wm. R. Linn, of Marmora, and Maggie Comerford, of Stirling, were married by the Rev. S. S. Burns, B.A., of St. Andrew's Church, Stirling. 19

MACKENZIE—MACDONALD.—On April 17, 1900, at the home of the bride's parents, Gore of Locharber township, Q., by pastor Thos. Doolittle, B.A., of Thurso., Q., Donald Arthur MacKenzie, of St. Joseph, Q., and Ethel Emma, daughter of Alexander MacDonald. 19

M'BEAN — BEECROFT. — At Greenwood, B.C., on April 2, 1900, by the Rev. Duncan Campbell, Frances Mary Beecroft, Flesherton, Ontario, to Michael McBean, Phoenix, B.C. 17

McCARTNEY—DALGLEISH.—On April 18, 1900, at residence of Wm. Clayburn, uncle of the bride, near Clyde's Corners, by the Rev. P. H. Hutchinson, Wm. McCartney to Lucy Elizabeth Dalgleish, both of Godmanchester, Que. 21

MILLER — STEVENSON — On April 18, 1900, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. John B. Stevenson, Franklin Centre, Que., by the Rev. W. N. Chantler, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Beattie, of Vallevfield, Que., and the Rev. W. Wells of Franklin Centre, Que., Mr. George Bothwell Miller, of Vicars, Que., to Miss Victoria Stevenson.
Huntingdon 'Gleaner' please copy.

MOWAT — SKEAFF — On April 18, 1900, at Toronto, by the Rev. Professor Mowat, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Armstrong Black, Mary, daughter of the late John Skeaff, of Aberdeen, to Herbert Macdonald Mowat, one of Her Majesty's counsel. 20

PEARCE—SMITH.—On April 17, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, 69 Madison avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, Gertrude, eldest daugater of Alex. Bruce Smith, to Frank Stanley Pearce, son of the late T. P. Pearce, Esq.

POWELL—POWELL-BURROWS. — At St. Catharines, Ont., on April 16, 1900, at St. Barnabas Church, by the Rev. Maurice W. Britton, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Houston, George Alex. Powell, to Louise Powell-Burrows, daughter of the late Charles Henry Powell. 19

ROBB—McFARLANE—At Huntingdon, Que., on April 11, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. P. H. Hutchison, assisted by the Rev. A. Rowat, Mr. Malcolm T. Robb and Ellen A., third daughter of George L. McFarlane, Esq.

ROSEVEAR — REID—In this city, on April 18, 1900, by the Rev. W. Jackson, D.D., I. F. Rosevear, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Jesse Reid, of London, England.
London papers please copy.

SAUNDERS—DARTNELL.—On April 18, 1900, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Guelph, Ont., by the Rev. A. J. Bell, M.A., Picton, Bernard Daily Saunders, assistant accountant Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, fourth son of T. W. Saunders, police magistrate of Guelph, to Beatrice, daughter of the late Judge Dartnell, of Whitby. 21

SMITH — SUTHERLAND — At Boston, Mass., on April 19, 1900, by the Rev. Wm. Cheney, George T. Smith, to Mary Gene, second daughter of Robert Sutherland, of Windsor, Nova Scotia. 23

STEWART — McLEAN — At the residence of the bride's mother, Huntingdon, Que., by the Rev. P. H. Hutchinson, John H. Stewart, of Pointe aux Trembles, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the late A. McLean.

TAYLOR — MAGEE — At Ottawa, on April 18, 1900, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, assisted by the Rev. Rural Dean Emery, Plunket Bourchier Taylor, to Florence Gertrude, daughter of Charles Magee, Esq., of Ottawa.

WARDROPE—HEARLE.—On April 18, 1900, at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., Winifred, youngest daughter of Charles C. Hearle, to D. G. Wardrope, of this city. 19

DIED.

ALEXANDER—At Sandy Beach, on April 13, 1900, Good Friday morning, entered in rest after a long illness, Edna Augusta, aged 30 years and 4 months, eldest daughter of P. Alexander.

BECKLES.—On April 3, 1900, at 45 Wellington square, Hastings, England, Margaret Simpson, for 62 years the devoted wife of the Right Rev. Bishop Beckles, aged 84 years. 21

BLACKBURN.—At Lucerne, Que., on April 2, 1900, Robert Blackburn, aged 60 years.

BLACK.—At Port Colborne, Ont., on April 16, 1900, Georgina E. Macdonald, wife of Dr. Fergus Black, aged 55 years. 19

BOWLBY.—At Jordan Station, Ont., on April 19, 1900, Sidney Albert Leeson Roy, third son of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles L. Bowlby, aged 3 years 6 months and 20 days. 21

BURRAY—At his residence, at Leeds, Que., on Friday, March 30, 1900, Peter Burray, after a long illness, aged 78 years.
'Not lost, but gone before.' 18

CAMERON—This morning, after a short illness, Edith A. Cameron, eldest daughter of George A. Cameron.

CAMPBELL—At Quebec, on April 21, 1900, Sarah Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Campbell, of St. Armand, County Missisquoi, and sister-in-law of Judge Andrews. 23

CARSON—At Quebec, on April 16, 1900, Margaret Perry, relict of the late Samuel Carson, aged 78 years.

CHURCH.—At his residence, 203 Elgin street, Ottawa, on April 20, 1900, Clarence Ronald Church, M.D., in his 54th year.

CONLEY—In this city, on April 16, 1900, Miss Anna Bella Conley, aged seventy-six years, only surviving daughter of the late Dougald and Mary Conley, of Argyleshire, Scotland.

COOKE—At Outremont, on Thursday, April 19, 1900, at the age of seventy years and two months, George Edward Cooke.

COWANS—On April 18, 1900, at Washington, D.C., Robert Cowans, of this city.

CRAWFORD—At Elgin, Que., on the morning of April 18, 1900, of pneumonia, Wm. Crawford, jr., aged 41 years. 21

CROSS—At 19 Merchiston Park, Edinburgh, Scotland, on April 12, 1900, in the 89th year of his age, the Rev. Archibald Cross, formerly minister of the Presbyterian Church, Ingersoll, also of Newton, Newcastle. 17

CUDDIHY—On Sunday, April 22, 1900, at her residence, 544 Cadieux street, at the age of 82, Catherine Mullins, widow of the late Michael Cuddihy, formerly fruit merchant of this city.

CUNNINGHAM.—At his late residence, 406 King street, Ottawa, on April 14, 1900, George Cunningham, late Inspector Public Works, in his 100th year. 17

CURRIE.—At her home, in Thessalon, District of Algoma, Ont., on April 10, 1900, Christena McAlpine, daughter of the late Gilbert McAlpine, and beloved wife of Neil Currie, in the 34th year of her age.
'Fell asleep in Jesus.' 19

DICKSON—At San Francisco, Cal, on April 20, 1900, Mrs. Henry G. Dickson (Adèle), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hagar, of this city.

DILLON—At 59 Shaw street, on April 23, 1900, Robert Dillon, aged 68 years.

DUCKWORTH.—On April 17, 1900, at St. Lambert, Montreal, John Duckworth, Bridge Inspector Grand Trunk Railway, at the age of 77 years and 3 months.

DURANT—In loving remembrance of Nan, the beloved wife of N. M. Durant, who entered into rest at her home at Vankleek Hill, on April 16, 1900, aged 44 years.

FEENEY — At St. Felix of Cap Rouge, Quebec, on April 20, 1900, Annie McDonagh, beloved wife of Daniel Feeney, and mother of the Rev. James Feeney, C.SS.R., of St. John, N.B.

FISHER.—At 121 Spadina avenue, Toronto, on April 15, 1900, William G. W. Fisher, third son of Dr. E. G. T. Fisher, in his 26th year. 17

FORBES.—In Sarnia Township, on Tuesday, April 3, 1900, Isabella Hendry, beloved wife of Harry Forbes, in her 67th year. 17

FRASER.—At L'Orignal, on Sundey, April 15, 1900, John Fraser, County Treasurer of Prescott and Russell, aged 59 years. 17

GORE.—At Quebec, on April 17, 1900, after a long and painful illness, George Henry Gore, builder, aged 84 years and 5 months, born in Ramsgate, England. 19

HILTON.—In this city, on April 16, 1900, at his late residence, 83 City Councillors street, William Hilton, of the late firm of J. & W. Hilton, aged 82 years.

JACKSON.—At the residence of her husband, Ottawa, Susannah Clarke, the beloved wife of Samuel Jackson, after a lingering illness. 21

JAQUES.—At Cramahi, on March 27, 1900, Harriet Hinman, widow of the late Christopher Jaques, aged 79. 19

LAMOTHE—At Quebec, on April 18, 1900, Amelia Jessie Parsons Lamothe, aged 34, daughter of the late E. H. Parsons, of Montreal, and beloved wife of George Lamothe, of Quebec.

LAWRENCE.—At Milton, Ont., on April 1900, Eliza Buck, relict of the late Jacob Lawrence, in the 83rd year of her age. 17

MACKAY.—On April 17, 1900, at 108 Union avenue, Ellen Barry, beloved wife of the late Thomas Mackay.

MASTEN—At Lacolle, on April 20, 1900, J. B. Masten, in the 76th year of his age. 23

McGUIRE—At his late residence, No. 112 Richardson street, on April 21, 1900, John McGuire, late of County Monaghan, Ireland, in his 75th year.
Belfast, Ireland, and New York papers please copy. 23

McGUIRE—At her late residence, No. 112 Richardson street, on April 21, 1900, Ann McAdoo, wife of the late John McGuire, late of County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 74 years.
Belfast, Ireland, and New York papers please copy. 23

MELVILLE — On April 20, 1900, at her late residence, 404 Euclid avenue, Toronto, Elizabeth E. (Lizzie), beloved wife of Capt. R. M. Melville, R.N.R.

M'KNIGHT.—In Ayr, Ont., on Easter Sabbath, April 16, 1900, at 7.30 a.m., Thomas McKnight, aged 86 years. 19

MUIR—In this city, on April 19, 1900, George B. Muir, aged 79 years.

MUIRHEAD—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Bonnell, Toronto, Ontario, on Sunday, April 22, 1900, Barbara, daughter of the late Andrew Muirhead, of Longue Pointe, near Montreal, in her 56th year. 23

MULRONEY—At Quebec, on April 16, 1900, Catherine O'Connell, wife of James Mulroney, aged 74 years, a native of the Co. Westmeath, Ireland.

NAPIER—On April 22, 1900, at St. Andrew's manse, Huntingdon, the residence of her nephew, Mary Jane Napier, in the 84th years of her age.

NEVILLE.—At 23 Argyle avenue, on April 18, 1900, John C. Neville, aged 64 years and three months, a native of Brighton, England. 19

NIXON—At Flodden, Que., in the 91st year of her age, Jane Johnson, relict of the late William Nixon, a native of County Derry, Ireland.
Belfast papers please copy.

PEATMAN.—Entered into rest, in this city, on April 17, 1900, William Peatman, a native of Lincolnshire, England, in the 88th year of his age.
Toronto 'Globe' please copy. 17

PICKEN — On Thursday, April 19, 1900, Jessie Westcott, daughter of the late Jas. Cook, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and widow of the late H. B. Picken, in the 84th year of her age.

RICHARD.—At his residence, in Newport, Vt., on March 16, 1900, Jules Richard, aged 60, a native of Orbe, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. 17

RICHARDSON.—On Wednesday morning, April 4, Elizabeth Bentley, widow of the late George Richardson, Esq., aged 78 years. 17

SCOTT.—On March 31, 1900, at Balham, England, Captain Peter Astle Scott, R.N., aged 84, for 25 years Nautical Adviser to the Dominion of Canada. 17

SCOTT—At his residence, West Brome, Que., on Tuesday, April 10, 1900, Luther Scott, after a long illness, aged 69 years, 10 months. 22

SHAVER.—On Easter Sunday, 1900, at her late residence, 87 Brunswick street, Stratford, Ont., Eliza Jane Shaver, widow of the late Dr. P. R. Shaver. 17

SHEPPARD.—At Sorel, on Friday, April 20, 1900, James Sheppard, eldest son of the late James Sheppard, in his 88th year.

SMYTHE.—At the residence of his son-in-law, George B. Perley, 280 O'Connor st., Ottawa, April 20, 1900, the Rev. William Herbert Smythe, in the 86th year of his age. 21

WEST—At the General Hospital, Montreal, on April 16, 1900, J. C. West, of Granby, Que., aged 63 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

BEGG.—In loving remembrance of Stewart L. Begg, who died on April 13, 1898. 21

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