

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1902.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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THE FIGHT AT HART'S RIVER.

Canadians Fought Against Seven Times Their Number.

LIEUT. CARRUTHERS AND HIS MEN WERE ULTIMATELY CAPTURED BY THE BOERS.

London, April 9.—The correspondent of the 'Standard' at Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, has cabled a graphic account of the battle at Dornbalt Farm, on March 31, in which the British lost three officers and twenty-four men killed, and had sixteen officers and a hundred and thirty-one men wounded, while the Boers had a hundred and thirty-seven men killed or wounded. A small



ALEX. FERGUSON (Toronto),
Slightly wounded.

force of Canadians and mounted infantry, the correspondent says, were opposed by sevenfold their number. Six hundred Boers charged, confidently calling upon them to surrender.

Lieut. Carruthers, of the Canadians, sprang to his feet, and exclaiming that he would not surrender, shot the foremost Boer with his revolver at a distance of fifteen paces. The Canadians had no cover except the short grass. Lying prone upon the ground they fired steadily and forced the Boers to seek the shelter of a screen of trees. Many of the Boers climbed these trees and fired down on the Canadians. The latter kept the enemy at bay for two hours.

When all but fifteen of the British were killed or wounded, the Boers ventured another rush, and captured the handful of survivors. Lieut. Carruthers was the only British officer who was not seriously wounded. He had several flesh wounds, but refused to go to a hospital. Some of the Boers wanted to shoot him when he was taken prisoner, but they ultimately thought better of this, saying: 'He is too brave a man to die that way.'

All of the dead men and most of the injured had several wounds.

CANADIANS Poured HOT SHOT INTO THE BOER RANKS AT CLOSE RANGE.

Toronto, April 8.—An 'Evening Telegram' special London cable says: 'Most recent advices from the front say that at the Hart's River engagement, the British troops were arranged in the form



SERGEANT PERRY,
Wounded at Hart's River.

of a semi-circle, the Canadian rifles holding a point somewhat in advance and across the front of the semi-circle. The Boers were following up a bold attack on the 28th Mounted Infantry, when they were met with a heavy fire from the Canadians, who poured volleys into them at a distance of two hundred yards. Private Evans, although mortally wounded, kept in the thick of the fight, and having fired all the ammunition in his bandolier, broke his rifle.

Private Evans, above mentioned, was the son of James Evans, of Port Hope, and was 27 years old.

LORDS ROBERTS AND DUNDONALD SEND CONGRATULATIONS.

Ottawa, April 8.—The Governor-General has received many congratulatory messages on the gallant conduct of the Canadian troops at Hart's River. The following message was received yesterday afternoon from Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British army: To the Earl of Minto, Government House, Ottawa, April 7:

I have telegraphed Kitchener heartfelt congratulations to troops who did so well at Hart's River, March 31, but I would like you to acquaint Canadian Govern-

ment how much I appreciate splendid stand of Canadian Mounted Rifles. How much I regret heavy losses.

(Signed), ROBERTS.
FROM LORD DUNDONALD.
The Minister of Militia is in receipt of the following message from Lord Dundonald, who succeeds Major-General O'Grady-Haly after June 1 in command of Canadian militia:

London, April 6.
Minister of Militia, Canada:
Many congratulations and heartfelt sympathy for glorious losses.
(Signed), DUNDONALD.

MORE SEVERE FIGHTING.
London, April 14.—News of severe fighting in the Transvaal, at the end of last week, has been sent by Lord Kitchener, who reports that about two hundred Boers were killed, wounded or captured. There were about a hundred British casualties. The British also captured three guns and a large quantity of supplies. Commandant Potgieter was among the Boers killed.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch dated from Pretoria, Sunday, April 13, recounts how Col. Colenbrander, after discovering Commandant Beyer's laager at Pzel Kop, moved his force, by different routes from Pietersburg, Transvaal Colony, blocking the principal lines of retreat. The fighting commenced on April 8, when the Inniskilling Fusiliers attacked Mollopoot, covering the Boer position, and by dusk had seized a hill eastward of the post, after considerable opposition, resulting in Col. Murray being wounded and Lieut. Lincoln being killed. An officer and five men



JOHN C. BOND (Toronto),
Slightly wounded.

were wounded. Since then the operations continued daily. Colenbrander's latest report, April 12, gave the Boer losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, as 166 men. The colonel hoped to be able to report further captures.

The most severe fighting occurred on April 11, in the Western Transvaal, where General Ian Hamilton has replaced Lord Methuen in command of the British troops. The Boers attacked Col. Kekewich's force, near Rooideval, and fighting at close quarters ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving on the field 44 men killed, including Commandant Potgieter and 34 wounded. The British captured 20 unwounded prisoners.

According to last accounts, General Ian Hamilton was pursuing the remainder of the Boer commands. The British losses in this fight were six men killed and 52 wounded.

At the beginning of the pursuit Col. Kekewich captured two guns, a pom-pom, a quantity of ammunition and a number of waggons.

PEACE PROSPECTS

FEELING IS DISTINCTLY HOPEFUL IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

London, April 14.—It is said that the communication of the Boer leaders to Lord Kitchener amounted to little more than a request for permission to use the cable in consulting Mr. Kruger and the Boer delegation in Europe, regarding a basis for a peace settlement. There is



M. G. HUSTON (London),
Killed at Hart's River.

a distinctly hopeful feeling in official quarters.

London, April 14.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who asked whether any terms of peace had been suggested by the Boer leaders in South Africa, the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, said it was impossible, at present, to say more than that a message had been received on Saturday from the Boer leaders through Lord Kitchener, and that a reply had been sent to them. Further communication was expected.

KLERKSDORP CONFERENCE CONCLUDED.

Pretoria, April 14.—Acting President Schalkburger, Generals Louis Botha, Lucas Meyer, Delarey and De Wett.



CORPORAL KINSLEY,
Wounded at Hart's River.

and Mr. Steyn arrived here on Saturday, from Klerksdorp. The Vaal River Colony and Orange River Colony delegates journeyed on separate trains, both of which were rushed through, the delegates travelling all night. The trains arrived close together. The two parties are now lodged together here, but are quartered in separate houses.

FEELING IN LONDON.

London, April 14.—The comparatively brief duration of the conferences at Klerksdorp is regarded as an indication that the Boer leaders found little difficulty in agreeing upon some basis of negotiation. The transfer of the negotiations to Pretoria, where both Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, are at present, is interpreted by the morning papers as meaning that the Boers are prepared to name formal peace proposals.

The latest reports received here from the Boers headquarters at Brussels and The Hague state that the delegates will raise no opposition if honorable terms are granted, and that the Boer leaders in South Africa have agreed to accept the maximum obtainable.

A CABINET CONFERENCE.
A conference of members of the Cabinet was held at midnight in Mr. Chamberlain's house. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, were present.

The conference terminated at one o'clock in the morning. Mr. Chamberlain and several of the Colonial Office officials were in their office. Messages passed between them and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at his residence.

CONFERS WITH THE KING.

At half-past one o'clock yesterday af-



PRIVATE EVANS,
Wounded at Hart's River.

ternoon Mr. Chamberlain drove to Buckingham Palace and remained with King Edward for two hours. During the afternoon messengers carried despatches from the Foreign Office to Lord Salisbury, who, with Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, was at Hatfield House. These outward signs of Sunday activity have not been supplemented by any authentic or official statements. The question most discussed thus far has been whether the peace negotiations would affect the government's financial proposals. The fact that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was engaged in his office nearly all day is taken in some quarters to indicate a modification of the budget statement.

There appears to be no doubt that the Boer leaders have communicated the results of their deliberations to Lord Kitchener. The instructions sent to Lord Kitchener are believed to be only provisional in character.

EX-PRESIDENT STEYN MAY GO BLIND.

Pretoria, April 10.—Mr. Steyn, the ex-President of the Orange Free State, who is taking part in the peace negotiations in South Africa, is suffering from severe ophthalmia and is threatened with total blindness.

GRAVES OF CANADIANS

AN APPEAL TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC BY LADY MINTO.

Ottawa, April 9.—The following appeal has been sent out by Lady Minto in reference to the graves of Canada's heroes in South Africa:—

Government House, Ottawa, April 9, 1902.

Dear Sir,—Having noticed in several of the Canadian newspapers recently a letter dated Pretoria, Feb. 10, 1902, on the subject of the graves of Canadians, who have fallen in the service of the Empire in South Africa, I venture to ask you through the medium of your influential pages to remind your readers of the objects and aims of the Canadian South African Memorial Association, of which I am president, and which are briefly as follows:—

1. To identify the graves of Canadians who have lost their lives in South Africa in the service of the Empire, since the outbreak of hostilities in October, 1899.

2. To obtain subscriptions for the purpose of raising an amount sufficient to allow of suitable memorials being erected over the graves of the above.

3. To arrange for the erection of said memorials.

This Association is a powerful organization of which His Excellency the Governor-General is patron, and it has the earnest sympathy and approval of the following prominent and representative Canadians, namely, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia; Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition; Lord Strathcona, and the lieutenant-governors of the various provinces, who have kindly consented to act as vice-presidents of the same.

Lord Roberts has taken considerable interest in the Association, which has also the hearty co-operation of the military authorities in South Africa, with whom we are in communication. It is hoped, therefore, that we may shortly commence the work of erecting our memorials, which will indicate in a fitting manner to future generations the last resting places of these Canadian heroes.

I may add that the Association has the hearty support of the general offi-



JOHN GUNN (London),
Severely wounded.

cer commanding the Canadian militia and of the various district officers commanding, and that we are also in communication with a Canadian organization of a similar nature in South Africa from which we expect to receive a considerable amount of assistance.

I have recently noticed a few paragraphs in the press, which indicate that some independent organizations are collecting subscriptions for the same objects throughout Canada, and I would, therefore, wish to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that the Canadian South African Memorial Association is working with the full sanction and approval of the Canadian Government and Canadian military authorities and that the undertaking is established on a sound businesslike footing.

I trust, therefore, that all who wish to honor the memories of Canada's gallant sons who have given their lives for the British Empire, will aid us in our work, which must appeal to the hearts of all Canadians, and that they will transmit their donations, however small, to Lieut.-Col. Irwin, C.M.G., honorary treasurer, Governor-General's Office, Ottawa.

Or to the managers of the banks and post-offices throughout the Dominion who have kindly consented to open subscription lists at their offices.

All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the press. Yours faithfully,
(Signed), MARY MINTO,
President of the Canadian South African Memorial Association.

DEATH OF TROOPER MIEVILLE.
Rat Portage, Ont., April 10.—Through a letter to a friend here, Lieut. H. A. MacMachin, now in South Africa, con-



F. A. SMITH (Toronto),
Severely wounded.

veys the sad news of the death of Frank Mieville, who left here last fall as a member of the same contingent. Although not mentioned in despatches, Mr. Mieville died some weeks ago from enteric fever. Deceased came to Rat Portage five or six years ago to engage in mining, and subsequently acted as manager of the Regina mine for a time. Mr. Mieville was a social favorite and his untimely death came as a great shock to his friends. He was English by birth, and about thirty-five years of age.

A CANADIAN ILL.
Lord Minto has received the following cable from the Casualty Department,



FRED COOPER (Toronto),
Slightly wounded.

Capetown, April 18: James Arthur Patterson, C Division, S. A. C., dangerously ill with enteric fever, at Pretoria, April 8. His father resides at 318 Berkeley street, Toronto.

DEATH IS CONFIRMED.

Ottawa, April 11.—A cable has been received by Lord Minto from the Casualty Department, stating that General Lord Kitchener confirms the deaths of Corporals Wm. A. Knisley, and R. B. Day, who, he says, were shot on April 2 between Boshult and Klerksdorp. These men were reported dead by their released companions, and it is thought by some that they had been taken prisoners of war by the Boers and then shot.

TROOPER PATTISON DEAD.

Ottawa, April 12.—The following casualty is reported to Lord Minto by the Casualty Department at Capetown:—Trooper James Arthur Pattison, South African Constabulary, died of enteric fever at Pretoria, on April 8.

LARGE NUMBER OF BOERS GATHERED IN DURING THE PAST WEEK.

London, April 8.—Lord Kitchener's despatch to the War Office states that the British columns report 17 Boers killed and wounded, 107 prisoners and 31 surrenders since March 31. The Boer casualties in the engagement of March 31 and April 1 at the Hart's River and Boschman's Kop are not included in these figures. At the lowest they are counted as 30 killed and 80 wounded. Commandant Erasmus was killed on April 3.

KRITZINGER ACQUITTED.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria, says Commandant Kritzinger, who was captured by General French at Hanover Road, Cape Colony, on Dec. 17 last, and who has been tried by court-martial on a charge of having committed



C. S. CORSON (Toronto),
Severely wounded.

four murders in addition to train wrecking and cruelty to prisoners, has been acquitted, and is being well treated as an ordinary prisoner of war.

TWENTY THOUSAND FRESH TROOPS.

London, April 12.—The War Office announces that 21,000 fresh troops are preparing for the winter campaign in South Africa. The transport arrangements are completed and the first instalment will sail next week.

THE TAAIBOSCH AFFAIR.

London, April 12.—To-day's 'Official Gazette' contains a lengthy report from General Lord Methuen in regard to the Taaibosch disaster. Lord Methuen says he found the rear screen of the 86th Imperial Yeomanry lacking in fire discipline and knowledge as to how they should act in an action. They seemed to be in need of instructed officers and non-commissioned officers. Lord Methuen concludes his report by stating that many of the Boers were in khaki and wore the chevrons of non-commissioned officers. This led to a misapprehension as to their identity and resulted in the losses to the British.

THE BRITISH BUDGET

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Announces a Duty on Corn and Flour.

AN INCREASE IN THE INCOME TAX OF A PENNY IN THE POUND.

London, April 15.—Not for many years has Great Britain's fiscal programme been awaited with such interest as that of this year, and there is no doubt that all the proposals contained in it will be adopted. It is equally certain that none of these proposals will meet with the unanimous approval of either side of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, rose in the House of Commons, at 4.25 p.m. yesterday, to make the budget statement. He declared the past year had not been exceptionally prosperous, but there was nothing to depress the country.

He was in the exceptional position for a Chancellor of the Exchequer, holding office during a severe war, that for two years past the revenue had exceeded his anticipations—the last year by £543,000, when his total deficit, including the war expenditure of £73,192,000, for South Africa and China, was £22,544,000.

The Chancellor proposed to suspend the sinking fund, reducing the deficit by £4,500,000, and to increase, by a penny in the pound, the income tax, yielding £2,000,000 increase. From July 1 there would be a penny to two pence stamp duty on sight bills, including dividend warrants and cheques, yielding £500,000.

He also proposed an import duty of threepence per hundred weight on all grain, with a co-relative duty of fivepence per hundred weight on flour and



THE LATE LIEUT. W. J. LOUDON,
Toronto, killed at Hart's River.

meal. The total yield of this duty was estimated at £2,650,000, bringing the total estimate of the revenue from the new taxation to £5,150,000.

In the House of Commons, the general debate on the Budget followed party lines. The House divided on the corn and flour duties' resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 254 to 135.

THE TREASURY LOAN.

More important, perhaps, than the curious forms of the new taxation is the statement made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the government had acceded to the Boer demand concerning the restocking of the farms. At a late hour last night it was learned on excellent authority that the principal provision of the budget, namely, the treasury loan of £32,000,000 upon which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was remarkably reticent, has a serious bearing upon the peace question. There appears to be a very strong belief in the Cabinet that, owing to the expected early termination of the war, these £32,000,000 will never be needed. When that section of the budget gets to the committee stage the peace negotiations will probably have reached such a shape that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be able to announce a diminution of the estimate. In any case, this loan will probably be called up only in small instalments.

TO TEACH BOER CHILDREN.

Following is a complete list of the lady school teachers who are going to South Africa. They will sail from St. John, N. B., on April 18, by the S.S. 'Lake Ontario,' for Liverpool, where they will transfer to a vessel bound for the Cape: Misses Sylvia B. Lee, Cookshire; Jessie Flett, Montreal; Ellen Maud Graham, Toronto, Ont.; Bertha B. Hebb, Bridgewater, N. S.; Margaret W. DeWolfe, Halifax, N. S.; Ella Dona Crandall, Walton, N. S.; Emma Ellis, Dartmouth, N. S.; Blanche MacDonald, Hopewell, N. S.; Ellen M. MacKenzie, Stellarton, N. S.; Mable V. Elliot, Newcastle, N. B.; Sophy M. Pickle, Kingston, N. B.; Ida E. McLeod, Fredericton, N. B.; Winifred Johnston, Fredericton, N. B.; Annie L. Burns, St. John, N. B.; Agnes L. Carr, St. John, N. B.; Clara C. Arbutckle, Summerside, P. E. I.; Maud L. Bremner, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Grace Dutcher, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Edith A. Murray, Winnipeg, Man.; Susan Youngusband, Portage la Prairie, Man.

CONDUCTOR

JOHN FOSTER.

(Bertha Gerneaux Woods, in 'Congregationalist'.)

John Foster stood scowling down on his wife. The face upturned to his had a petulant child's mouth, and the eyes under the curly hair were those of a child.

'Seems to me we've had about enough of this,' said John, pulling on his conductor's cap. The eyes under the shining visor were not much older than those shaded by the yellow curls. He bit his lip nervously.

'I tell you we can't afford it,' he said, raising his voice to enforce the argument. 'I don't see why this isn't a good, comfortable sort of a house. Anyway, it's got to do, and that's all there is about it.'

He jerked out his big silver watch. 'Whew!' he said.

'I don't care—you might manage it some way, John, you know you might. You just don't stop to think how I feel about it. Horrid little cheap house, and such a narrow street! If I'd supposed you were going to be like this—'

He was hurrying toward the door, and suddenly she pressed between it and the boyish figure. Was he going to forget—for the first time? He pushed past her. She had put herself in his way to fling out a parting taunt, he supposed. She stood in the door, staring after his hurrying figure, the petulant unkind little mouth trembling, though she bit her lip fiercely.

'Hello, John!' called out the motor-man, as he boarded the electric car. 'Come near being late this trip, didn't you. That comes of being married—hard to tear yourself away, isn't it?'

John nodded gayly, but his eyes shunned the motor-man. 'Scorch, ain't it?' he said. He moved his head restlessly, the frayed edge of his stiff collar adding to his discomfort. Bessie had thrown her arms around the smarting neck just the day before, he remembered—he seemed to feel the pressure now. He rather wished he hadn't talked so loud to her just before he ran for his car, poor little Bessie, but she was aggravating sometimes.

He rang the bell sharply at the next corner. 'Step lively,' he called to the two women waiting there, who wiped their hot faces and stared at him in exasperation. His voice sounded harsh to his own ears. He felt vaguely that he had somehow changed characters that morning—this first quarrel with Bessie, and the sharpness in his voice now! He was not in the habit of telling women to 'step lively.' That had been one of the don'ts he had set for himself when he first donned the new blue suit with brass buttons.

What a day that was, with the air rising in choking waves from the heated asphalt! People were especially trying, too, John thought. More women than usual seemed to linger to exchange parting civilities with their friends, and every now and then he had to call out an exasperating warning to 'wait till the car stops.'

A big man with a good-humored red face joined him on the rear platform. 'Gay kind of life, ain't it?' he said, generally, 'used to be on one of the horse-cars, years ago.'

'That so?' said John, briefly. He was trying to count his tickets and to keep a sharp lookout on either side of the street at the same time.

'Gives a fellow a chance to study human nature, don't it?' continued the friendly stranger. 'Folks show themselves out for what they are. There's a stony glare for you! Why didn't she know enough to ring the bell sooner? If she wanted to get out at that corner? Look at her? Pretending she's going to stow away the number of the car in her memory so's to report you. That's an old dodge folks used to have when I was on.'

'Yes,' said John, resignedly, putting away his tickets, 'a good many of 'em do that—always looking out for some offence no matter how hard you try.'

'And the way the women get off the car is a caution, ain't it?' continued the man. 'See that old lady, clutching the rear pole and letting herself down backward. Looks like a monkey, don't she? When I got my place on the road one of the first things I did was to teach my wife how to get off a car. She didn't want to practice before folks, so she tried it with an old chair and the clothes-horse at home. It took time, but she learned it, and now folks know her as the woman who gets off a car the right way. Pretty good, ain't it?'

'Yes,' said John, and added, 'My wife knows the right way, too.'

Advertisements.

Loss of Appetite

Is Loss of Vitality, Vigor, Tone.

That stands to reason.

It's common in the Spring when the blood, which needs cleansing, fails to give the organs the stimulus necessary for the proper performance of their functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood, restores the appetite, gives vitality, vigor, tone—this is one of the reasons why it's called the Greatest Spring Medicine.

Take it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to Cure and Keeps the Promise.

'My appetite was gone. I tried many remedies without any benefit whatever. Finally, Hood's Sarsaparilla having been recommended, I began its use. After taking one bottle my appetite began to improve. After taking three bottles I was completely cured.' WILLIAM ROSS, Wellington street, Sarnia, Ont.

'Married, are you? How long?' 'A year,' said John, briefly. He was not so early when his companion bade him good-by at the next corner.

Somehow his thought was turning continually to Bessie. It was always inclined to do that, and now an aching tenderness grew in his heart. How sharply he had spoken, and what a young, inexperienced little wife she was, after all. He was glad when the dinner hour drew near, for now he would surely have a sight of her. She nearly always managed to bring the basket to the car herself, and though there was only time enough for a smile and word that would be enough, Bessie would understand.

A young girl, with pretty hair and eyes like Bessie's, boarded the car. He shut her umbrella for her and put out a helping hand when the jolting motion threatened to upset her. He wished he could carry a description of her dress home to Bessie. He liked his wife to have pretty things, and her fingers were wonderfully skillful. He was wondering what that filmy sort of stuff was that she wore, and while he was looking at the girl looked at him with a coquettish smile. He turned away quickly, and she tossed her head, all her cheap little earrings sent forth spurious sparkles in the sunlight.

His heart quickened its beating when the corner was reached where Bessie must be waiting with his dinner basket. Then came a shock of disappointment. It was a neighbor's child who stood there. The word he had planned to say that would convey so much meaning to Bessie and nothing special to the motor-man and passengers died away on his lips. 'Thank you,' he said to the little girl, and that was all.

He was feeling exhausted from the heat, but somehow he did not want to eat and not till he was near the wharf did he open the basket. There was a little sore feeling still that Bessie had not brought it herself—that she could have cherished resentment so long. The sandwiches looked unusually dainty; Bessie had cut them into triangular pieces. He swallowed them hurriedly with big draughts of the cold coffee and gentle thoughts of the hands that had made them. Quite at the bottom of the basket was something round and soft, an apple tart, and beside it a scrap of folded paper. He glanced hastily around. The motor-man was absorbed in his dinner, eating it in great hurried bites.

John opened the little sheet and read:

Dear John.—I wanted to bring this to the car myself, but I've got to hurry down town. Mrs. Smith has just told me about some big bargains in collars and things down on F street, and I'm going to hurry down before they're all gone. I don't want you to wear those old smarting collars another day. I'll have to send your dinner by little Nellie Barker, but it will be just the same as if I brought it, won't it? You're so good and I was hateful this morning. John. Your loving Bessie.

Two men boarded the car just as he finished. 'Yes,' one of them was saying, 'perfectly well when she left home, and the heat completely prostrated her by the time she got to the avenue. They hurried her into a drug store, and it looked first as if she was going to rally. Pretty little woman—very.'

John listened with strained attention. It could not be Bessie, it was too unreasonable to imagine that, but somehow the apple tart was hard to swallow and his fingers clutched that pencilled note tightly.

'Husband's in our department,' continued the man, and John breathed more freely. 'He's just knocked off his feet by it. She didn't last more than a minute after he got to her—queer how he just happened to be going by the drug store, wasn't it? There wasn't more than a minute for all they had to say to each other. Then she just shut her eyes up and never opened 'em again. Some of the crowd didn't have any more sense than to stand gaping around. I got away quick 'I could.' He broke off rather abruptly, and whistled to a news-boy for the evening paper.

The yellow sun rays fell caressingly on the willows across the shore, and gave a fleeting beauty to the muddy Potomac water. The warm breeze blew a sickening, fishy odor toward the car. John made one more determined effort on the apple tart, then pushed the remainder of it into the basket.

'Not much on cooking, eh? It was the friendly voice of a policeman at John's elbow—a neighbor of his on the little street Bessie so disliked. 'My wife didn't hardly know how to hold the kettle when we were first married. I had to take hold and teach her, but she's a first-rate cook now.'

The big jocular face and voice grated on John's mood. 'My wife's a good cook, too,' he said stiffly. Then he pulled the bell sharply and the car moved out.

It was a forlorn part of the city near the wharves. Slatternly-looking women were leaning from the windows, and half-clad children played or bickered with each other on the street in front. With a sinking of heart John thought of the two more trips that must be made before he could get to Bessie. A superstitious fear of some disaster in his absence seized upon him. How strange that that man should have told his story just as he was reading Bessie's letter—his little Bessie, struggling at the bargain counter in the very hottest part of the day! What if the heat had been too much for her? The morning's quarrel was so painfully distinct now—he seemed to remember every sharp phrase he had used.

A party of workmen boarded the car, with dinner pails and tools in their dispirited hands. They dropped heavily into their seats, too wearied with the day's work to talk. A worn young mother rocked a sickly baby in her arms and watched it with big, apprehensive eyes. A breeze with something of freshness blew from the part of the Mall through which the car passed, and the mother held up her baby eagerly that the pinched little face might lose none of its coolness. Now and then the child sent out a feeble but piercing wail, and if any of the passengers looked up with sharp annoyance it faded quickly after one glance at the little face.

It was after dusk before he could leave the car and go to Bessie. She was watching for his coming in the doorway, and drew him eagerly in. The home-coming! How sweet it is! John's arms were tight around her, and the little head was crushed against his breast.

'I was a brute,' John began, and 'O! O!' she cried, indignantly, 'when you know it was all my fault!'

'You little story-teller!' he said. Such a foolish interchange of words, yet they somehow seemed to disentangle the snarl of the day.

'It's a dear little house,' Bessie whispered. 'I was hateful to talk against it.' 'Well, move into a better one just as soon as we can manage it,' John said, pressing her closer.

On the small, rather narrow street the gas lamps burned feebly. Under one of them walked a big man with a jolly face. He was whistling, and John and Bessie, listening, caught a strain of 'Home, Sweet Home.' It was the jocular policeman hurrying to the wife who had not known how to 'boil the kettle' till he taught her.

[For the 'Witness.'

HAVE, MERCY ON ME, O LORD THOU SON OF DAVID.

(By Margaret G. Currie.)

One Christ day of shine and calm (The Christ came forth from Jericho— That city of the rose and palm) That towered 'mid Jordan's valley low, (Name redolent of balm and vine, Renowned for mystic siege and fall, For Rahab and the scarlet line) That glimmered in her windowed wall.)

Blind Bartimeus begging aite, Dark in the clear Judean day, He heard the voice of throngs elate, With footstep rang the rocky way. He eager asked of what he heard; How leaped his heart at the reply Of him who framed the immortal word, 'Jesus of Nazareth passeth by.'

The gift of faith, the spirit of prayer, The grace of supplication fell Upon the stricken beggar there, In that old land of miracle. He called on Him, of earth the hope, (He Anointed from the holy skies, Whose glorious mission was to ope To light of day the darkened eyes.)

'Have mercy on me, Lord, Thou Son Of Royal David'—meagre prayer And unadorned, from lips of one Unskilled in tropes or gestures fair: 'Have mercy, mercy, now on me, O Lord Thou Son of David,' loud He clamored with persistency That vexed th'impatient, heartless crowd.

Christ sweetly answered,—not alone (That the sad asker's form was nigh, Nor that he called him David's Son, Honoring His kindness thereby; Nor that as sprung of Abraham's seed, He held on God a rightful claim, But that with desperate sense of need And fervent faith he called His name.)

Such faith can never ask in vain— If it might be that such a cry From piteous hearts in hell's domain Could rise, the Christ would make reply. Who pleads and will not be denied, Though blind the light of God shall see, And one day cast earth's robe aside At the glad word, 'He calleth thee.'

[For the 'Witness.'

OUR OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER.

'Only an old-fashioned mother,' So the neighbors' about her say, But as queen she rules o'er her kingdom And her subjects love her sway.

To Mary and Tom no project, (Though lovely, is ever complete, Till in rapturous glee in the twilight, They re-tell it at mother's feet.)

While Alice and little Bessie Bring every treasure or grief To the tender heart that has ever Afforded them sweet relief.

No time for clubs or meetings, In the busy resorts of men; But leisure enough for the children They are never beyond her ken.

And her husband sings her praises, As he sits in the marts of life; While he renders thanks for the blessings Of home and a loving wife.

'Only an old-fashioned mother,' Yet few can tell her worth: God give us more of the same kind To sweeten this sad old earth. KATHERINE A. CLARKE. Toronto.

THE KINGDOM OF COCOS ISLAND.

So far from the madding crowd this little island has lain since old George Ross first chanced upon it that the Scots family, whose story is surely one of the bravest of the barely noted romances of which the tale of the British Empire is so full has been able to exert upon its people a unique and undivided influence, fashioning the minds and souls of men and women sprung from an inferior race into a nearer approximation to a higher model. Such an experiment, aided by many years and such complete isolation, has never before been possible in Malayan lands, and the results are extremely curious. The ability of the lower stock to rise to higher things has been amply proved and it is interesting to note how many distinctively Scots qualities have been grafted on to the orientalism of the Cocos born Malays. They have developed much of Scottish thriftiness, of the Scotsman's love of order, regularity, neatness and cleanliness—all virtues foreign to the race from which they spring. Their women folk, who tyrannize shamelessly over the men since George Ross has set his face like a flint against the time honored practice of wife beating, indulge every Saturday in a wholesale 'redding up' of their houses, the like of which is not to be seen in all Asia. Chains and tables, and knives and forks, have replaced the mat strewn floors and the food greased fingers of their fellows in other Malayan lands; and from their spotless dress, which lacks the national sarong, to their swept and garnished compounds, there is a spick and span air about the people and their surroundings which they owe to their white rulers. More important still, their whole attitude of mind toward many customs of their ancestors has undergone a total revolution, their Mahomedanism, for instance, having become so much modified by contacts with Scots' prejudice that polygamy is regarded among them as an unclean thing. Crime of any serious description has been unknown upon the atoll for years. The able bodied men supply their own night police whose chief duty it is to see that moored boats do not break their painters. The whole population works soidly, regularly, cheerfully, and as a matter of course.—Hugh Clifford, in 'Blackwood's Magazine.'

KISSING THE BABY.

(From the London 'Hospital'.)

That kissing is an instinct we do not believe, but it has become so ingrained as a habit that some people fly to it on the slightest temptation, and actually seem to enjoy it. It would then be idle to attempt, in this generation at least, to put a stop to such a proceeding, and so far as it affects people who have arrived at years of discretion and have a say in the matter, it may go on for aught we care. The kissing of helpless children, however, is another affair. There can be but little doubt that by this stupid custom infection is often conveyed even from mother to child, and frequently from nursemaid to infant.

But the evil extends much further, for the training which these much beslobbered infants receive during the first years of their lives sticks to them, and when they go to school leads to endless troubles. These wretched little children are brought up to kiss whatever they love—a purely conventional mode of expression—and so they kiss each other. Poor little brats, receiving in return for their affectionate embraces infections which too often kill them! It is too bad. We do not say that a mother should not kiss her own child. Her baby is part of herself, and we suppose she must be allowed to do as she likes with it, although even a mother ought to bear in mind that her colds and sore throats are distinctly catching. But for strangers to kiss a baby is a piece of abominable impertinence. The whole business ought to be put a stop to. Think of the horrid moment when the adored baby toddles forward with its mouth up waiting to be kissed! And so far does folly go that most mothers would actually be offended if the visitor failed to respond to baby's 'sweet advances'—very sweet—sometimes absolutely sticky!

The fact is that kissing is the very antithesis of sanitary decency. To 'engaged' young people it may perhaps be permitted as a foretaste of that more complete union which they hope to arrive at. But among others it ought to be regarded as an outrage, and to impose such a rite on helpless children, and thus to teach them to pass on their infections to those of their infantile companions whom they most love should be regarded as an unforgivable sanitary sin.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE WILD FLOWER GIRL.

(New York 'Observer'.)

What a very pretty sound the name has! The wild flower girl! How suggestive of beauty and freshness. You will picture her at once. A dainty maiden in dress of white, her broad hat wreathed with vines and flowers she has gathered in her stroll through the woods, her arms burdened with sprays and clusters of dewy blossoms.

But this is not my wild flower girl. Not what I saw when a servant came to me one April morning and told me there was a wild flower girl at the door to see me. Upon the steps sat a little negro girl. Her one garment, a dragged, faded calico dress, stopped just below her knees. Her bare feet were caked with mud, and I noticed that her brown hands showed stains of blood where thorns and briars had torn them. On top of her head a pad of cotton rested, pressed flat by the heavy basket which she had just lifted from her head to the steps. Another basket which she had carried on her arm sat near. The girl was not more than twelve, and her whole attitude as she sat between the baskets, was one of extreme fatigue, and her beseeching eyes as she looked up at me without speaking were full of the pathetic languor of wan and hardship. The beauty of the baskets, who can describe? It was early morning and the dew still lingered on trees and grass. In one basket lay great wreaths of yellow jasmine. They straggled over the basket's handle and hung in festoons about the sides. A delicate perfume floated out of every cup that almost intoxicated me. From the other basket around the sides protruded branches of wild honeysuckle, pink, white and red,

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green spotted dogwood blossoms, and clusters of red bud, all intermingled with feathery ferns. The bottom of the basket was lined with wet moss, and into it was stuck great branches of white lilies, and purple violets. The effect was of one glowing mass of dew-laden color and bewildering fragrance. I forgot the acid and bent over the baskets, gratifying at once the sense of sight, touch and smell.

'What will you take for them all?' I asked, at last.

'Anything you think they're worth,' she answered, wearily. 'They didn't cost me anything but to gather 'em.'

'Where did you get them?' I asked, looking at her more closely.

'Down in the swamp, mos'ly.' I remembered the swamp. I had passed it in my drives. A low, wet place where in the early spring the trees were garlanded with yellow jasmine, while the ground below under the honeysuckles was starred with lilies and purple with violets. It was fully six miles from town.

'Have you gathered all these flowers and walked all those miles this morning?' I asked her in astonishment.

'Yes'm,' she said. 'I had to start early to get 'em here for you.'

'Have you had your breakfast?'

'Not yet. I thought after you paid me for the flowers you'd give me some col' vittels.'

I moved the baskets into the shade and coolness of the veranda, and took the child into the kitchen and gave her food and drink, and told her to rest. But I had scarcely emptied the baskets of the flowers when she was on hand.

'I must get back to granny. We live tother side of the swamp. She's blind an' can't do nothing fur herself,' she said.

'Do you live alone?' I asked.

'Nobody but me and granny,' she answered.

She gave a grateful but silent look when I filled one of the baskets with cold food. But when I folded a dress for herself and put it in the other basket, she said:

'I ruther you'd give me one to fit granny. She needs it more'n I do.'

Another dress filled her basket and her heart's desire, and she promised to come every day with flowers as long as they lasted. I knew of friends who would be glad to get them. The next day I drove to granny's cabin. A little, tumble down hut in the woods. Nobody else wanted or would live in it, so the child had moved her feeble old grandmother into it. Granny in her new dress sat in the doorway, Lettie, for that was the child's name, arrayed also in her new garment, was busy washing some old clothes, out in the yard.

'Granny!' I heard her call as she scrubbed, 'it pays to be a wild flower girl. People in town wants 'em so. I think 'fore long me an' you will have most enuff to eat every day.'

As soon as she saw me she came forward and led me to her grandmother, and said: 'Granny, this is the lady that wants so many flowers, and that sent you the nice dress.'

'Nice! Alas, it was so shabby. I had thought it scarcely fit to give away. But the old woman felt like a queen in it. As I put my hand in hers, she thanked me and blessed me. Was ever blessing so cheaply won? Lettie went inside to empty a basket I had brought. I was ashamed to look into the room, even in the presence of those sightless old eyes. It was so dark, so cheerless, so bare of every comfort. The old woman was of pleasant appearance and gentle language. She said she had been maid to the mistress to whom she once belonged. That the family had all died or moved away, hence her friendless condition. She knew the promises of the Bible, and said she was simply waiting for 'the sweet chariot to swing low, and carry her home.'

'Somebody will take care of Lettie,' she said. 'Lettie is a good child and never gets tired of doing for her old granny.'

Lettie stood by, smiling with pride in her grandmother. 'What do you do, Lettie,' I asked, 'when the spring flowers are gone?'

'O,' she said, 'there comes business; blackberries an' huckleberries, an' wild plums. The woods is full of 'em, an' the folks in town wants 'em to preserve.'

'But when the summer and the fruits are gone?'

Lettie looked at me almost reproachfully. 'You forgets all them nuts,' she said. 'Walnuts, hickory nuts an' chestnuts. Why, the town children is almost crazy for 'em, an' I don't have a thing to do but shake 'em down an' fill the baskets.'

'But when the nuts have all dropped and winter has come? What then?'

'I just fill my baskets with pine for kindling. It's laying all aroun'. The Lord always provides something for me an' granny.'

'O beautiful contentment. O sublime trust. I thought, as I turned away, rebuked for every doubt and anxiety of my life. Since then Lettie's coming to my door with her bright little face and her curiously filled baskets, has been a reminder of the changing seasons and of the bounty of the Lord. Verily, 'not one of them is forgotten before God.'

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LITERARY REVIEW.

CHINA IN CONVULSION.

The Romans had a proverb 'Ex Africa semper aliquid novi'—there is always something new from Africa. China, on the other hand, has been regarded by the rest of the world, as well as by the Chinese themselves, as a country where there was never anything new—where all things are as they were from the beginning of the world. The last two years have shown that events in China can be quite as unexpected as anywhere else. It is not altogether a new thing or the Chinese to misuse foreign ambassadors, but considering the way in which their former experiments in that line have been punished, it was hardly to be expected that they would wish to embroil themselves with all the civilized nations of the world, by slaughtering their representatives. The siege of the Legations in Peking is one of the most dramatic facts in history, but the news available during the siege was composed so largely of the confusion and artistic lies of the Chinese Government, the crude and deliberate falsifications from Shanghai, and the penny-a-line rubbish manufactured to order by the New York yellow journals, that the facts, as they came out, had to take their chance with the rest of what was printed. There was thus a double need for an authoritative record of a movement approaching in importance the Indian Mutiny and the French Revolution. This is supplied in a work as readable as it is valuable, 'China in Convulsion,' by Arthur H. Smith, 'Chinese Characteristics Smith,' as he is often called, from the name of an earlier book. Dr. Smith's long and extensive acquaintance with all classes of Chinese enables him to understand and set forth the causes and relations of things seemingly inexplicable and independent, as the true historian must do. Dr. Smith considers carefully the causes of the Boxer outbreak, the first and most general being the characteristic Chinese antipathy to everything new or foreign. It is the fashion in many quarters, to consider the missionaries responsible for this and all similar troubles. The author deals with the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries separately, on account of the difference between their methods of work. He concludes: 'The constitution and methods of the Protestant churches which have been long working in China have freed them from any reasonable suspicion of being political agencies of any kind. . . . For the precipitation of the tremendous crisis which has occurred, the proportion of responsibility of Protestant missions is undoubtedly real, but is a small and a relatively insignificant factor. The present semi-political administration of the Roman Catholic Church in China is bad. . . . The primary sources (of the rising) were race hatred and the political aggressions of foreign nations. Yet the universal and deep-seated animosity to the claims and practices of the Roman Catholic Church has added greatly to the fury and bitterness of the attacks, and will contribute materially to the difficulty of a permanent settlement. A frank recognition of this indisputable fact will be of the greatest service to the interests of the Chinese people, and to the peaceful spread of the religion which, for the welfare of that people, has endured so much persecution and suffered so many martyrdoms. The land-grabbing of the various powers aroused a general hatred of all foreigners, while wherever the commercial foreigner penetrated, throwing people out of employment with his manufactured goods and disturbing the 'Feng Shui,' or local earth-spirits with his railways, there was added a violent local hatred,

which made such things the first objects of attack:

It was a significant fact that long before any chapels had been destroyed in that region, the people had risen against the railway in the county of Kao Mi, near Kiaochow, driving the engineers to the coast, and effectually stopping the progress of the work.

It is worthy of notice that in a movement which has often ignorantly been ascribed merely to hostility to Christian missions, the first acts to awaken the attention of Peking were the wholesale wrecking of railways and telegraph lines which were constructed and owned by the Chinese Government.

From the Chinese point of view the foreigners were seizing the Empire piecemeal, and abolishing the most ancient and most cherished of Chinese rights, and if a period were not speedily put to their encroachments, there would be nothing left to save from their clutches.

From the foreign point of view, the Chinese, who had always been obstructive and unreasonable, were now more so than ever. There was a general feeling that strong measures were absolutely required if the long standing rights of the treaties were not to be abrogated altogether, and if the recent agreements were not to be completely nullified.

The reforming tendencies of the young Emperor, Quang Hsu, and his deposition on that account by his aunt, the Dowager Empress, are fully discussed, as far as the facts can be obtained from the unauthorized accounts which leaked out of the Forbidden City. The origin and development of the Boxers, or I Ho Chi'an (Public Harmony Fists), and their kindred society, the Ta Tao Hui, or Great Sword Society, are also described as fully as possible, considering that their mystic rites were very seldom witnessed by Christians. These rites were of a hypnotic nature and after a course in them the devotee was considered to be quite invulnerable. To prove this, of course, the leaders had to resort to sleight of hand, which sometimes failed, resulting in death or wounds. In these cases it was explained that the 'spirit' had not 'completely possessed' the body of the victim, and that he was only premature in submitting to the test. The Chinese Government could, of course, have suppressed the Boxers at this stage, but the Dowager Empress was so thoroughly in sympathy with their motto, 'Protect the Empire; exterminate foreigners,' that she would not allow the magistrates to molest them. It is 'one of the most remarkable facts of modern times' that the foreign ambassadors in Peking did not see the danger either in the Boxer movement or in the deposition of the Emperor, until it was almost too late. The diplomatic corps at last became alarmed, and sent for guards from Tientsin, but if they had delayed two days longer the guards could not have reached Peking, and there would have been a massacre instead of a siege. The siege may be said to have begun on June 20, 1900, the day after the murder of Baron von Ketteler and continued, including a more or less satisfactory armistice, until Aug. 14, when the relief expedition entered Peking. The incidents, serious and amusing, of the siege were daily entered by Dr. Smith in his diary, which is reproduced. He shows how great a part the missionaries and the native Christians had in the defence:

The fortifications of the British legation were early in the siege placed in charge of the Rev. F. D. Gamewell, whose education as an engineer proved a unique qualification for a unique work. At the close of the siege Mr. Gamewell received a cordial letter from Sir Claude McDonald acknowledging the common obligations to him for his services, and Mr. Conger in a similar note justly added that 'to you more than to any other man we owe, under God, our preservation.'

The behavior of the native Christians was almost uniformly admirable. Instead of being a dead weight to be carried by the foreigners, as many of the besieged feared they would be, they were soon found to be an indispensable means to the salvation of the rest, and except they had abode in the ship, none would have been saved. As in all large bodies collected at random, there were some black sheep and many speckled ones, but as a rule the patient, uncomplaining fidelity of the Christians in toilsome tasks under dangerous conditions was beyond all praise.

The besieged found themselves unexpectedly well off in the matter of food, fuel, fodder for the mules and ponies that formed the meat supply, clothing for the native Christians and material for the thousands of sandbags used in the defences. These things, and many more were found in native shops within the lines of defence. A large amount of property was confiscated along with the necessities, by the military authorities; the articles of minor value were distributed among the destitute Chinese while everything of value was reserved for future disposition, in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Ament. Dr. Ament's connection with this property during and after the siege has been made the occasion of many ignorant charges by Mark Twain and others, for which there is no ground in fact.

Perhaps the most surprising fact about the siege is that it did not succeed:

There were occasions when it would have been easy by a strong, swift movement on the part of the numerous Chinese troops to have annihilated the whole body of foreigners, and without serious risk to the attackers, but the opportunity was not seized. For several days they controlled the city well behind the Legations throughout nearly the whole of its length, and could have massed there thousands of troops and all their artillery in a night, rendering it impossible to drive them out, or to avoid extermination by their fire. This was what those abroad who knew the conditions, but had not heard the facts, expected. At Tientsin the Chinese astonished all who had gauged their military talents by the experience of war with Japan, and fought savagely, so that the allies suffered severely before Tientsin city was captured. But there was nothing of this sort at Peking, for though the attacks were fierce and murderous, the Chinese soldiers did not expose themselves. Upon unnumbered occasions, had they been ready to make a sacrifice of a few hundred lives, they could have extinguished the defence in an hour. Yet they lost five or ten minutes as many men by sharp-shooting as they would have done in a rush. The artillery was badly served with poor shells, and the firing was inconstant, and often wild, though no one wished at the time to criticize it on that account. Yet when the siege was over countless new Krupp guns were discovered which might have been employed simultaneously with deadly effect. Some of them had never been even set up.

The punishment of Peking for the crimes of slaughtering Christians and attacking ambassadors began automatically, when the Boxers flooded the capital, and naturally made the inhabitants feel them. They burned and looted all Christian property, and finding this insufficient for their expensive tastes, proceeded to treat their hosts in the same way. In this they were very ably assisted by the Chinese soldiers, and between them the city was reduced to 'an acute pitch of misery.' Large parts of the city were burned, and thousands of the inhabitants killed, by their lawless friends who had come to help them drive out the foreigner. When the allied forces arrived, they at once devoted themselves, individually and collectively, to looting whatever was left. They had an advantage over the previous looters, in that the Manchu and Imperial cities were at their disposal, as well as the Chinese city. The missionaries have been freely charged with taking part in this carnival of loot—on what slender grounds Dr. Smith shows:

The city was flooded with foreign troops, and such Chinese as had remained soon began to perceive that nothing would be safe in merely Chinese possession. In many cases Chinese who had been in good circumstances were now more than willing to put their property at the disposal of any foreigner whom they knew, to prevent it from being despoiled. In two instances considerable bodies of Chinese Christians were lodged by the consent of the military and judicial authorities in the palaces of Manchu princes, which had been abandoned by their owners in terror. As the extensive complexity of all the Manchus in Peking with the Boxer movement became established as a fact, it seemed increasingly probable that the property in these places would be promptly confiscated. In accordance with the express advice both of the British and the American ministers, it was decided to sell the property thus abandoned, and to use the abundant proceeds for the support of the destitute Christians. This step gave rise to much misapprehension, and when the story was repeated with unconscious exaggeration by those ignorant of the peculiar circumstances, led to the propagation of much absolutely unsupported scandal. It would have been quite possible to have refused to enter these places at all, but having entered them, the only way to preserve the property from miscellaneous looting was to take possession of it under the highest authority then in existence, and to use it in ways which that authority approved.

A few cases of the martyrdom of missionaries and converts are given as typical of scores of the former and hundreds of the latter. One hundred and thirty-five Protestant missionaries were killed, or died from injuries, mostly in Shansi and Mongolia, with fifty-three of their children. Of Roman Catholic missionaries, only thirty-five men and nine women are known to have perished. This disproportion is due to the greater size and strength of the Catholic flocks, and the fortifications of their mission premises, where in most cases they defended themselves successfully.

Dr. Smith has no hesitation in fixing the responsibility for the Boxer movement on the Dowager Empress. It is certain, he says, that edicts were issued from the palace, containing the words 'Wherever you meet foreigners, you must kill them, and if they attempt to escape they must still be immediately killed.' The Chinese Government has been busy for over a year explaining that this and similar edicts were spurious, having been issued by Prince Tuan, who had usurped the power of the government. 'But it should be distinctly recognized,' Dr. Smith says, 'that such disavowal has no real bearing upon historic facts, and can in no way undo the irreparable past.' The fact is that Prince Tuan was deliberately given the power by the Dowager Empress for the purpose to which he put it.

The peculiar character of this rising cannot be too often or too clearly pointed out, as due to the fact that it was first tolerated, then fostered, and still later directed by the Chinese Government itself. It seems likely to be the strange fate of this woman, after directly authorizing the commission of perhaps the greatest crime against the intercourse of nations in the whole history of the human race, to be restored to her usurped throne, and to undisturbed power, with no criticism upon her conduct in the past, and no guarantee as to her behavior in the future.

The most melancholy feature of the situation is that the Powers have taken no notice whatever of the deposition of the rightful Emperor, and of the fact that the Empress Dowager still holds the sceptre. It is these conditions which have brought about the present crisis, and to ignore them is to invite future disaster. Yet the hopeless disagreement of the Powers probably renders action of real unity impossible.

It was soon perceived that if any one first class Power had been dealing with China, progress would have been definite and steady. In the case of two Powers, the delays were twice as great and the progress twice as slow. With three Powers the friction was so much increased that the pace was diminished by a still larger percentage; and by the time that all eight armies had to be reckoned with, it becomes a complex and practically insoluble problem whether the decrease of efficiency has been inversely as the square of the number of Powers involved, or as the cube of the number of major-generals.

If the Chinese have succeeded in finding out what the Powers want to do with the Chinese Empire when it is within their combined 'sphere of influence,' they have learned more than any one else knows, or for some time is likely to know. In conclusion, Dr. Smith proves that the only thing that can prevent a recurrence of such convulsions is, not education, which would only enable the Chinese to fight better, but Christianity. The rapid and irresistible progress destined to be made by Western science in the Chinese Empire will speedily undermine Chinese faith in the 'Book of Changes' which underlies the pyramid of Chinese philosophy. At this critical period of the disintegration of outworn forces what new moral ideas are to replace the old? Christianity is an integral part of modern civilization, from which it cannot be dissociated. When adopted, and even imperfectly put into practice, it may be expected to alter the life of the court, as it has done in Western lands, inadequately Christianized though these be. It will begin to purify the Augean stable of Chinese officialdom, and for the mass of the Chinese people it will at least make life worth living. Thus alone can the Empire be adapted to the altered conditions brought about by the impact of Western civilization, with its Pandora box of evil and good. The immediate future of China will depend on the one hand upon her relations with the Powers, and on the other upon the temper of the court, the officials, the literati and the people. There is no possible way of reaching these various classes so well and so directly as through the native Chinese Church. Other forces have to some extent been experimented with, and have been shown to be hopelessly inadequate. Christianity has been tried upon a small scale only, and has already brought forth fruits after its kind. When it shall have had the opportunity to develop its potentialities, it will give to China intellectually, morally and spiritually the Elixir of a New Life. (Revell, two volumes, \$5.)

INDIA'S NEED. The March number of the 'Helping Hand Series' is entitled 'Does India need any more help?' Much valuable information is given concerning the work of the missionaries in India and Turkey. (Helping Hand Series, 40 King street, Worcester, Mass. Price, 10 cents a year.)

SPEAKERS' DECISIONS. The 'Decisions of the Speakers of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec' (1867-1901), is a valuable reference book most carefully edited by L. G. Desjardins, clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Each 'decision,' which is published in French and in English, is preceded by an exact statement of the principle of procedure upon which it is based. An index at the end of the volume gives the date of each 'decision.' The volume is well printed, strongly bound in cloth, and contains 1,253 pages.

LITERARY CHAT. The Hon. John Hay's recent memorial address on President McKinley will be published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. in their 'What is Worth While' series. Miss Elizabeth Sewell, 'Amy Herbert,' is still living at the 'good old age,' 87 years. She celebrated her birthday anniversary, recently. At a recent London book sale an imperfect copy of a Shakespeare first folio was sold for \$3,100, and Goldsmith's first version of 'The Traveller' sold for \$315, and a first edition of George Meredith's poems brought \$300. A writer in the Philadelphia 'Times' says that Miss Mary Johnston wrote most of her 'Prisoners of Hope' in a secluded nook in Central Park, New York, and 'To Have and To Hold' was written generally *ad fresco* at a small mountain resort in Virginia. She writes first with pencil and then uses her typewriter. The fact that Sir Walter Besant died with less than \$30,000 to his credit has called attention to the fortunes of other British writers left. Except Sir Walter

Scott no novelist has ever made such sums as would be regarded by men in the money market as wealth. Scott's income averaged for years \$50,000 a year. Dickens left \$400,000, Thackeray less, Bulwer Lytton, with a very keen eye for the main chance and a considerable but encumbered estate, \$400,000.

SIMILARITY OF BOOK TITLES. (Philadelphia 'Saturday Evening Post.') The naming of a book is an ever recurring problem for authors to meet, and it is curious to note how frequently titles resemble each other. 'Red Rock' and 'Black Rock,' 'The Strength of the Hills' and 'The Sirength of the Weak,' 'The Cavalier' and 'A Carolina Cavalier'—these are but a few of the many examples.

In a bulletin of recent books there are twenty-eight titles beginning with the word 'old,' although that is a word which would not be thought of as being a special favorite with authors. There are 'Old Acre,' 'Old Age,' 'Old Ballade in Prose,' 'Old Brown's Legacy,' 'Old Cottages and Farmhouses in Kent and Sussex,' 'Old Dusty's Story,' 'Old Evangel and the New Evangelism,' 'Old Farm,' 'Old Fort Schuyler,' 'Old Glory,' 'Old Gospel for the New Age,' 'Old Graham Place,' 'Old Hemlock,' 'Old House by the Sea,' 'Old Jed Prouty,' 'Old King Cole's Book of Nursery Rhymes,' 'Old Knowledge,' 'Old Mission Rhymes,' 'Old National Road,' 'Old New York Frontier,' 'Old Olean's Ferry,' 'Old Orchard Beach,' 'Old Plantation,' 'Old School Days,' 'Old Songs for Young America,' 'Old Testament in the Jewish Church,' 'Old-Time Gardens,' 'Old Times in Dixie Land,' and there is even 'Oldie Irish Rimes of Brian O'Linn.'

There are in this same bulletin twenty titles given which begin with the word 'love.' The word 'under' is also a favorite, as 'Under a Lucky Star,' 'Under Fate's Wheel,' 'Under MacArthur in Luzon,' 'Under Reckless Rule,' 'Under the Allied Flags,' 'Under the Berkeley Oaks,' 'Under the Black Raven,' 'Under the Darkness of the Night,' 'Under Topsails and Tents,' 'Under the Skylights' and 'Under the Redwoods.'

LITERARY EDITORS A GENERATION AGO. (Beverly Stark, in April 'Bookman'.) The literary flavor which marked the columns of the New York 'Evening Post' in the middle of the last century was strongly emphasized by Parke Godwin in the delightful chapter of reminiscences which he contributed to the paper's 'hundred anniversary' number last autumn. One of the early correspondents was Sainte-Beuve, who wrote a good deal for the paper before the Atlantic cable had made European letters of less importance. Walt Whitman was on the regular local staff at various times doing reportorial work. He also wrote a number of letters from Washington at the beginning of the war. Artemus Ward was another 'Post' reporter. Bret Harte was on the staff for a long time, and, according to Mr. Godwin, was 'remarkably regular at the office on pay days,' but not so punctual on other occasions. Among other literary men attached to the paper were James K. Paulding, Charles T. Lewis, afterward the managing editor; Sidney Gay, Charles A. Briggs and Charles Nordhoff.

In its attention to literature the 'Post' vied with the 'Tribune,' whose book department was conducted by George Ripley. Strange as it seems now, there was a time when to print a review of a book of importance before one's rivals was regarded as an actual newspaper 'beat.' For instance, if a new volume of poems by Tennyson had been published in England, the incoming steamers were anxiously awaited by the literary editors of the different New York papers. If the book reached the newspaper offices an hour or two before the time of going to press it was eagerly seized, certain poems selected, clipped and pasted, running comment written in between, and the whole thrown into type and featured prominently on the first page with as much dignity as if it had been the story of a great news event.

Advertisements.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS. Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stuffiness and finding the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Inward Stiffness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disrupt of Food, Gascons Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of prospiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Lumbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of

Radway's Pills. will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Purely vegetable. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all drug stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen St., MONTREAL. Be sure to get "Radway's."

Dr. White's Electric Comb. The sure cure for Headaches and all Scalp Ailments, prevents and stops Baldness, the Ideal Comb for toilet use, once used always used. Comforting, economical lasts a lifetime. Ladies 60c., gents 40c. Sent prepaid on receipt of price, from Dr. White's Agency, 13 ST. JOHN STREET, Montreal. Good Agents Wanted.

Secure the visit of the 'Weekly Witness' to your friend's home for 1902. No better family weekly newspaper can enter the home. See page eight for clubbing rates and special inducements to workers.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes. PREPARED FOR COMPLIMENTS. Auntie-Willie, do you know you are my favorite nephew? Willie-No'm, but I bin expectin' sompin o' de kind since I heard you say de wood box was empty.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it'll fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

THE PERVERSE FOWL. Mary had a little hen, That caused her many a tear; It used to lay when eggs were cheap, And quit when they were dear. —Washington 'Star.'

A Tonic for the Debilitated.—Parnette's Vegetable Pills by acting mildly, but thoroughly on the secretions of the body, are a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging organs to healthful action, and restoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in graduated doses, and so used that they can be discontinued at any time without return of the ailments which they were used to allay.

Mrs. Lawnville—'Which would you rather do—to-day, go to school or help me in the garden?' Little Boy—'I'd rather go to school.' 'Would you? Why?' 'Cause teacher's ill, an' there ain't goin' to be any.'—'Tit Bits.'

To Prevent is Better than to Repent.—A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Parnette's Vegetable Pills, administered at the proper time, and with the directions adhered to, often prevent a serious attack of sickness, and save money which would go to the doctor. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective, and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections.

THE INVETERATE ANGLER. Mrs. Malaprop—My husband's getting ready for the opening of the fishing season. Browne—Fond of the sport, eh? Mrs. Malaprop—Well, I should say. Why, he's a regular anglomaniac.—Philadelphia 'Press.'

The Crick in the Back.—'One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin,' sings the poet. But what about the touch of rheumatism and lumbago, which is so common now? There is no poetry in that touch, for it renders life miserable. Yet how delightful is the sense of relief when an application of Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil drives pain away. There is nothing equals it.

Nervous Lady Passenger (to deck hand): 'Have you ever seen any worse weather than this, Mister Sailor?' Deck Hand—'Take a word from an old salt, mum; the weather's never very bad while there's any females on deck—a-making enquiries about it.'

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial, and be convinced.

Papa—'Yes, my son, you will realize some time, when you are old, that your school-days have been your happiest ones.' Tommy—'Oh, papa, why can't I wait until I grow up before I go to school, so that I can appreciate it?'

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

MALAPROPOS. Cadleigh—'I thought I had met you before, Miss Browne.' Miss Browne—'No; I guess it was my sister.' Cadleigh—'Perhaps so. The Miss Browne I met was rather pretty.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA. A MATTER OF COURSE. Mrs. Hauskeep—I don't know anything more surprising than the way our gas bills run up. Mr. Hauskeep—'Oh, it isn't so surprising when you consider how many thousand feet they have.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

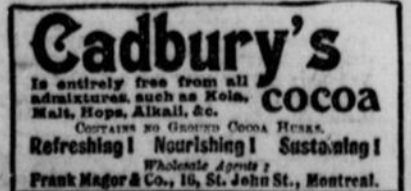
CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The famous signature of Dr. H. J. P. is on every wrapper.

Advertisements.

A STUBBORN COLD OR BRONCHITIS.

yields more readily to Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil than to anything that you can take; and if persistently used a few days, will break up the cold. When you awake in the night choked up and coughing hard, take a dose of the Emulsion, and you will get immediate relief, where no cough medicine will give you relief. It has a soothing and healing effect upon the throat and bronchial tubes.

Send for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



The Boys' Page.

Educating Dogs.

THE BEST WAY TO TEACH THEM TRICKS.

The principal talent required for successful dog training is that of patience. A successful trainer must, besides, be sympathetic and capable of understanding something of his dog's moods and temperament. There are days, for instance, when it is useless to force a dog to repeat his lessons, and the pupil had much better be left alone. A very common mistake among amateurs who attempt to train dogs is to give them entirely too much to think about and to force their education. One of the secrets of such training is to make haste always as slowly as possible.

There are three general classes of tricks, or training. The breaking of dogs for hunting may be classified as one branch of this higher education. The other two courses have to do more particularly with the performing of tricks. There is what may be called the academic course for the teaching of ordinary familiar household tricks and an advanced, or post-graduate course, of the higher education in stage tricks and theatrical performances in general. A fairly thorough course of the first, or academic, training may be taken in three or four months. The post-graduate work may extend over a period of years.

The amateur dog trainer who is in-

ly to be afraid, will be found a valuable pointer.

IN THE PRIMARY CLASS.
Let us suppose that a small dog, a poodle for choice, is to be taught to sit up on its hind legs. This is, of course, a very elementary lesson. The dog should be placed in the desired position and held there while he is patting, to secure his confidence. The direction to 'sit up,' or whatever the phrase may be, should be repeated over and over again, each time raising the action to the words. The cane should only be used to fix his attention to the exact work he is expected to do.

In this case his consciousness should be fixed upon his chin. The trick consists largely in his holding up his head. When he drops his head, touch him lightly with the stick under the chin and repeat the command and the sitting up process and the tapping, over and over again.

If the dog is to be taught to 'shake hands' the command must be repeated tirelessly, and each time the paw must be grasped in the conventional manner. In this case the stick should be used to tap the polite paw until the dog involuntarily raises his paw at the word 'shake,' to avoid the stroke.

To teach a dog to carry a basket, first hold his head well up, using the stick if necessary. The handle of the basket should be inserted in the mouth gently and held there for a moment, when the entire operation should be repeated from the beginning. Remember that if the dog droops his head he is likely to drop the basket. It is sometimes useful to tie a piece of meat to the handle during

first assist him over, after giving the command by tapping the feet he is to lift, with a stick.

Incidentally a professional trainer charges about thirty dollars to teach a dog a single trick. The increase in the value of a dog with such an accomplishment is somewhat more.—N. Y. Herald.

Puzzles.



PUZZLE PICTURE.

What headland does this picture represent?

A BEVY OF BIRDS.

- (Youth's Companion.)
1. What birds are useful in the kitchen?
 2. What birds belong to the army?
 3. What birds are useful in making music?
 4. What birds belong to the meat-market?
 5. What birds are useful to milkmen?
 6. What bird does a lady like for her purse?
 7. What birds belong to religious orders?
 8. What birds do we carry on rainy days?
 9. What birds are found in almost every locality?
 10. What birds should a barber use?
 11. What bird does a dentist need?
 12. What birds could be used by carpenters?

WORD DIAMOND.

A letter. To perform. Once more. A mollusk. Covered with ties. To cowl. A letter.

HISTORICAL ACROSTIC.

Stern-willed commander, it was well for thee
Thy squares held back the veteran cavalry.

Taught by disaster, thou didst wear
A breastplate 'neath the toga there.

From lowest rank thou didst arise
And blaze thy fame 'bove troubled skies.

In cavern old thou sleepest long,
Yet shalt come forth to fight the wrong.

This lady could no rival bear,
Her people's idol, proud and fair.

Most brilliant failure, couldst thou then
Arrange so well and lose again?

Thou, silent man, didst nobly fight
For country 'gainst invading might.

O 'bravest of the brave,' mid shot and shell
Thou led'st thy squadrons 'dear' rate charges well!

Historian, statesman, thou didst give in story
Unto a 'little corporal' his meed of glory.

Dauntless explorer, o'er the dangerous main
Thou sailedst with thy father time again.

In gloom of forests, hero old, the swamps beside,
Thy barb'rous warriors crushed the Roman's pride.

A gallant friend of freedom, thou,
Pride of two nations then and now.

Strange fortune that a head so fair
Should fall which once the crown did wear!

The Initial Letters.

Upon a battle's height these leaders twain,
Tho' foes, found death and an immortal name.

NOTE.

Late answers to former puzzles were received from Willie MacPherson and Harper Shields.

A New Competition.

This diagram illustrates the flight of a kidnapper who stole a child from the house marked 1, and went around the head of a long, narrow lake to a railway station at 7, beyond which he could not

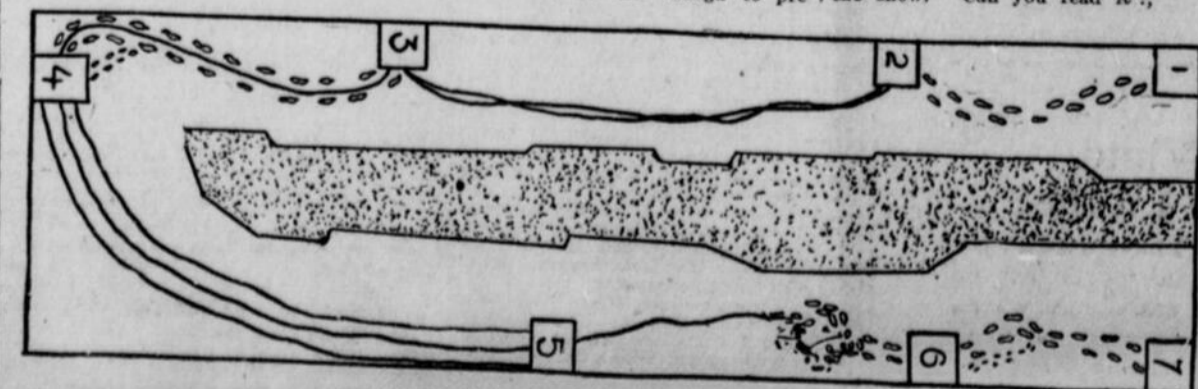


DIAGRAM OF THE THIEF'S TRACK.

A prize of a Rodger's penknife or a book, as preferred, is offered for the best account written in the limit of three hundred words by a boy or girl aged seventeen or under. The papers should

be traced. The reason why he was traced to this point is that the ground was covered with a very light fall of snow, enough to show footprints and wheel tracks, but not enough to prevent him using any vehicle he chose. The question is, what means of locomotion did he and the child employ, and what happened to them on the different stages of the route? The story is written in the snow. Can you read it?

be mailed to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, a week from the day this copy of the 'Witness' is received at the reader's home.

REMEMBER.

The accounts must be strictly original, written in ink on one side only of the paper, not more than three hundred words in length.

Each paper must be marked with the number of words and signed with the name, age and address of the writer.

QUOTATIONS.

Do you know where the following quotations are to be found?

1. A heaven on earth.
2. Old friends are best. King James used to call for his old shoes; these were easiest for his feet.
3. The loss of wealth is loss of dirt. As eggs in all times assert;
4. The happy man's without a shirt
5. Let me have men about me that are fat;
6. Sleep-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights;
7. Am I not a man and a brother?

QUOTATIONS FOUND.

- The last quotations given were:
1. Trust no future, however pleasant! Let the dead Past bury its dead!
 2. Longfellow's 'Psalm of Life.'
 3. Drink, pretty creature, drink!
 4. In Wordsworth's 'The Pot Lamb.'
 5. Ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you. Job xii, 2
 6. A heart to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute. In Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.' Ch. 3.
 7. Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks. In Shakespeare's Hamlet. Act II. Sc. 2.

Our Note Book.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

A correspondent of the English paper 'M. A. P.' writing of a meeting with the German Crown Prince, describes him as a rather good-looking young man, with the fresh, high color and the ready blush of a country boy. He was surprised to find him exceedingly simple and reticent, in spite of the rumor that he inherited his father's appreciation of the might of the Hohenzollerns. The Prince is a young man of fine physique, the fruit of having had little pampering from his youth until now.

His father even improved on the simple military education and discipline under which all the Hohenzollern princes have been brought up. It is only a few years ago that the Crown Prince could have been seen trudging behind a plough or milking, or cleaning out the hen-coop on the farm that has been established for the young princes. His brothers, August William and Oscar, are going through the same course now.

The farm where Prince Frederick William was trained is Plon, in Holstein, the home of the Empress. The cadet school is there, where the cadets are prepared for the more advanced classes of the upper cadet academy of Grosse-Lichterfelde. The royal pupils have a residence in the royal park. Near it is a large lake, and on a peninsula of twenty-eight acres is a leased farm, where, with six companions, they seriously undertake agricultural labor.

The farmhouse on the place is a typical old-fashioned peasant's abode, and it has not been altered in the slightest degree. A great chestnut-tree shades the entrance, which leads directly into a primitive whitewashed room, furnished exactly like any peasant's room, with a woven mat, a re-painted table, and a chest that contains heavy earthenware plates and coarse dishes.

Adjoining this room is a small kitchen where the princes often do their own cooking for they have no servants. While living there they must do everything for themselves. The produce of the farm is sent to the imperial household in Berlin or Potsdam, and the Emperor examines it both in respect to quality and quantity.

The season's crop last year was sent to Berlin. It had been planted, weeded, grubbed out and barreled by the two princes and their companions, with no aid from adults, and the yield was excellent. The Emperor pays his sons the market price for their produce, and in addition to raising the crops, they must keep exact accounts, showing just how their farming operations stand, and what are the profits each year.

The princes had a bad time with their vegetables last year, for the drought killed nearly everything. But the orchard did well, and they balanced their loss in vegetables by unusual success with chickens. Prince August William invested in prize white American Wyandottes, and they proved to be phenomenal layers. Besides the chickens, there is a colony of white Pekin ducks that have a beautiful little house built for them near the pond.

THE POLICE DOGS OF GHENT.

The dog plays a prominent part all over Belgium as the poor man's horse, drawing milk carts, vegetable waggons, and even the 'shay' that carries his owner. But at Ghent, says a writer in 'Modern Culture,' the dog has been

Advertisements.

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

The Growers' Favorite

STEELE BRIGGS' "ROYAL GIANT" SUGAR BEET

A Valuable Root Crop.

Stock feeders and producers of milk will find that "Royal Giant" is not only a good flesh maker, but also increases the flow and enriches the quality of milk, which enhances the value of butter and cheese by improving the quality and flavor.

No other class of roots is so desirable for feeding milch cows or more profitable for the grower as a crop producer.

What Growers Say.

"ROYAL GIANT" gives a surprisingly heavy crop of clean, handsome roots, and easily harvested.

"It beats them all; wish I had planted all my sugar beet crop with your 'Royal Giant.' I shall do so this season."

"I never had a crop like 'Royal Giant' gave me; they are large, clean and easily taken up; keeps solid all winter."

"You recommended me to plant your 'Royal Giant.' I did so, and had the finest root crop I have ever grown; all animals upon the farm eat it with relish."

Use Steele, Briggs' "ROYAL GIANT."

The Steele, Briggs' Seed Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

harnessed to the law also, and serves so efficiently as a policeman that crime in the district he patrols is said to have been diminished by two-thirds.

By means of dummies, made up to resemble as much as possible the dangerous characters that might be met, the dogs are taught to seek, to attack, to seize and to hold without hurting seriously. The first step is to place the dummy in such a position that it shall represent a man endeavoring to conceal himself.

The dog soon understands that it is an enemy whom he must hunt, and enters into this part of his lesson 'con amore.' Then the teacher lowers the figure to the ground, and the dog learns that although he may not worry his prey, he must not allow his fallen foe to stir so much as a finger until the order is given.

After the dummy, a living model is used, and as this process is not without danger, the person chosen for this purpose is usually one who ministers to the pupil's creature comforts, and for whom the canine detective is sure to entertain a grateful affection. Nevertheless the dog is prevented at first, by means of a muzzle, from an exhibition of too much zeal.

Afterward the experiment is tried on other members of the force, and in four months the dog's education as a policeman is considered complete, and he takes his place with the rest.

The animals are also taught to swim and to seize their prey in the water; to save life from drowning; to scale walls and overcome other obstacles, so that any enterprising burglar who goes 'a-burgling' in Ghent has a lively time of it if he meets with one of these four-footed 'hobbies.'

The dogs work so well and so conscientiously that their number is to be increased, and there is every probability that the plan will be adopted in other Belgian centres. Their keep comes to only about six cents a day each, and altogether they cost the town less than three hundred dollars a year.

A PARROT PERFORMER.

The capacity of the gray parrot for imitation is well known. A contributor to 'Nature' describes a young bird who was a 'born actor,' as the phrase is, and who had not only the power of mimicry, but also the more remarkable power of accompanying his word by appropriate dramatic action.

He played with a piece of wood exactly as a little girl plays with her doll. He would take the wood in his claw and would say to it, imitating the voice and gestures of his mistress or one of the servants:

"What! Are you going to bite me? How dare you! I will take the stick to you!"

Then he would shake his head at the

PERMANENT WORK

—AT—

GOOD WAGES.

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

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

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

whom and say: 'I am ashamed of you! Whom did you bite? Go to your perch!'

He would then take the wood to the bottom of his cage, and putting it down on the floor, would hit it with his claw several times, saying:

"Naughty! I'll cover you up, I will!"

Then he would step back from it one or more paces, put his head on one side and say, as he looked at it:

"Are you good now?"

The writer of this letter says that no attempt was ever made, deliberately, to teach the parrot this or any other of his histrionic performances. He picked them up spontaneously from his own observation, and pieced them together from memory.

He was brought to his owner straight from the nest in Africa; therefore the dramatic instinct was intuitive, and had not been strengthened by association with the stage and its people. This remarkably clever gray parrot died at the early age of one year and eleven months.

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

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

It is claimed by publishers at Lincoln, Neb., that Bryan will make \$50,000 this year on his paper, the 'Commoner.'

At Plougastel, a small town in Brittany, all the weddings of the year are celebrated on one day.

The Empress of Japan receives \$20,000 worth of clothes from Paris each year.

Glass is the most perfectly elastic substance in existence. A glass plate kept under pressure in a bent condition for twenty-five years will return to its exact original form.

Dickens's Great White Horse Inn at Ipswich, whose winding corridors led to Mr. Pickwick's embarrassing adventures with the middle-aged lady in yellow curl papers, has just been sold at auction for \$75,000.

John Dunfee, of Syracuse, N.Y., has been awarded the contract to build and equip a railway among the fjords and hills of Northern Norway.

There is a passenger steamer on the Elbe where the warning against speaking to the man at the wheel is displayed in four different languages.

Only the steel bullets of the Austrian Mamlücher rifle, it has been found, can pierce the bullet-proof coat of finely textured silk recently invented by M. Szerepanik.

The Yellow Rover is styled the 'Sorrow of China.' During the last century it has changed its source twenty-two times and now flows into the sea through a mouth six hundred miles distant from that of a hundred years ago.

The capacity of Ireland for sending out emigrants has been one of the marvels of the world. During 1901 the island sent out 39,870 emigrants, nine in every thousand of population.

Those large, hairy spiders, tarantulas, are now bred in Australia for the sake of their webs, the filaments of which are made into thread for balloons.

Many people suppose that all gold is alike when refined, but this is not so. An experienced man can tell at a glance from what part of the world a gold piece comes.

Co-education on American lines is growing in popularity in England. Another large school, where boys and girls will mix in the classes, is shortly to be opened at Keswick.

There lies now in the Thames the old convict ship 'Success,' fitted up for exhibition, a fine example of the way ships were formerly built.

There lies now in the Thames the old convict ship 'Success,' fitted up for exhibition, a fine example of the way ships were formerly built.

A MATTER OF TASTE.

Senator Money, of Mississippi, tells an interesting fact about imitation butter. He says that every pound of it which goes to the West Indies is colored a brilliant red.

'Like red lemonade at a circus?' suggested Senator Tillman, as he listened to the story of the red butter.

SEEN IT BEFORE.

The traveller registered his name in the dingy and dilapidated book pertaining to the only hotel in the mining camp.

'J. Gilets, Buffland, N.Y.' 'Seems to me I've seen that name before,' remarked the landlord.

'Probably,' replied the traveller with conscious pride, 'I served three successive terms in Congress.'

KEEP AT WORK.

Shakespeare died at fifty, and I am sixty-eight, with the consciousness of firmer health, fuller powers and keener enjoyment of life than ever before.

I believe that Shakespeare died at fifty because he retired from business. He had demonstrated for the glory of the human intellect that 'myriad minds' could be housed in one brain.

Work furnishes the ozone for the lungs, the appetite and the digestion which support vigorous life; the occupation which keeps the brain active and expansive.

When a man from fifty upward retires, as he says, for rest, his intellectual powers, becomes turbid, his circulation sluggish, his stomach a burden and his coffin his home.



SO YANKEE YOU KNOW! PRINCE HENRY.—'Guess I've had a real bully time, and made things hum. GERMAN EMPEROR.—'What a beautiful language! You shall teach it to me—to-day!'—'Punch.'

Advertisements. SUNLIGHT SOAP. Two washings entail less labor for the same result than one washing with impure soap. REDUCES EXPENSE. Ask for the Octagon Bar. If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

BELL PIANOS. Give Satisfying Results to the purchaser because they are carefully made from selected stock, ensuring durability. BELL ORGANS. Are regarded Everywhere as the Embodiment of all that is Good in Organ construction. Made by The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited, GUELPH, Ont. BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, ENG., SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Catalogue No. 50, Free.)

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

five, ruling Germany; Thiers, at eighty, France; Gladstone, at eighty-two, a power in Great Britain; Simon Cameron, at ninety, taking his first outing abroad and enjoying all the fatigues as well as the delights of a London season, illustrated the recuperative powers of hard work.

POSTMASTER OF LONDON.

Mr. John Cameron, for thirty-eight years editor and proprietor of the London 'Advertiser,' which he founded, severed his connection with that paper on Monday to assume the duties of postmaster.

As one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the profession, Mr. Cameron carries with him in his well-earned retirement the best wishes of his contemporaries, who hope he may long be spared as a spectator of the political arena of which he is a veteran gladiator of the pen.—Ottawa 'Citizen.'

MR. KEENE'S REQUEST.

On the morning that James B. Keene appeared in Wall street after his recent illness one of those incomparable sons of freedom, in whose lexicon no such word as 'kotow' appears, and the nucleus of whose fortune lay in his backing box, spied the great speculator as he strode into the street, and he announced it to a pal thus:

'Hey, Mike, here's me friend "Jim" Keene back all right, all right!' 'Your friend,' said the other with a

fine sarcasm. 'You talk as if you knew him.' 'Sure,' said the other, and to prove it he hailed the speculator thus: 'Have a shine, Jim?'

The refreshing familiarity brought a smile to Mr. Keene's face. His eyes twinkled, and, stopping, he placed his hand on the boy's shoulder, and in pleading tones said: 'My boy, please don't call me Jim; call me Jimmie.'

'GOD SAVE THE KING.'

In the new 'Coronation Day Hymn Book,' which Messrs. Skeffington & Son, of Piccadilly, publishers to the King, are issuing, and which by special permission is 'Dedicated to their Majesties the King and Queen,' the national anthem is given with the following additional verse, specially written for the occasion by Mr. M. S. Skeffington:

With England's crown to-day We hail our King, and pray God save the King. Guide him in happiness, Guard him in storm and stress! Then in thy kingdom bless And crown our King.

This is the third time that Mr. Skeffington has, with royal approval, added a special verse to the national anthem on great occasions connected with the throne. Mr. Skeffington received the express thanks of Her Majesty Queen Victoria for the verses added for each of the Victorian jubilees. At the 1887 jubilee the additional verse was sung at the national thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey. In 1897 the extra verse was sung throughout the country, and was officially adopted by the Viceroy to be sung in India.

The story of the 1887 verse is quite a singular one. Feeling that a new verse was needed to express the national joy at the moment, Mr. Skeffington solicited the assistance of seven or eight well-known writers. Among them were the most successful hymn writers, a popular bishop, and a famous clerical writer of fiction. In each case the result was a verse of unquestionable merit, but quite unsuited for simple and popular use.

Mr. Skeffington happened to mention his distress to his brother, a wine merchant at Oporto, who was in this country at the time. 'Why,' said the brother, 'don't bother; I'll write you one myself.'

The remark was thought to be a joke. But on his way to the city on an omnibus the brother pencilled on a verse on the back of an envelope. That was the verse which was sung in Westminster Abbey. The following jubilee Mr. Martin Skeffington wrote the verse himself, as he has done for the coronation.

The Coronation Day Hymn Book contains hymns by Mr. A. C. Ainger, of Eton, the Rev. S. Baring Gould, and others, and special tunes have been supplied by Sir Walter Parratt, Sir George C. Martin, Sir John Stainer, and Mr. A. H. Brewer, of Gloucester Cathedral.

Such little books have phenomenal sales. The colonies have already made heavy calls for the hymns, and it is thought that altogether the sale will be close upon 3,000,000 copies.

Any one insuring his life for £2,000 with the Scottish Temperance Life Assurance Company is offered a good seat to view the coronation procession from the windows of the company's offices in Queen street, Cheapside.—London 'Mail.'

A WAY THEY'VE GOT IN SPAIN. An Isle of Wight divine went on a yachting cruise to the Mediterranean with a friend of his, who hated putting into ports on the way to his destination.

However, after a great deal of persuasion from the Canon, who particularly wanted to get his letters, the yacht was put into Barcelona. The Canon at once went to the post-office and demanded his letters.

'We cannot give them up till you are identified,' was the answer. 'But I am Canon P., and well known in England, and am on board Captain H.'s yacht,' replied the Canon.

'You must be identified by the captain of the yacht,' answered the post-office official. 'There was nothing for it but to go off to the yacht and bring back the skipper, who satisfactorily identified the Canon.'

'Now you must come with me to the British consul and make a declaration,' said the official. 'They found the consul was away from home and would not be back till the following night, so the Canon had to go back to the yacht and wait, much to the disgust of his impatient friend. The next evening he made the necessary declaration, and then got back to the post-office, where he demanded his letters, and was told calmly that there were none.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

PHILIPPINE NAMES AND OTHERS.

'These Philippine names make me tired,' said the commercial traveller as he was settling his bill at a hotel not far from Spruce street and Wyoming avenue. 'Nasog, Bacolot, Tagolo, Mangarin, Batan, Sulu—don't they jar you? If I am ever elected to congress I shall introduce a bill to change them to something civilized.'

'All right,' said the genial clerk, 'if you'll get nominated for congress I'll vote for you. By the way, are you carrying any new side lines on this trip?'

'Well, yes; I've given up the Pascoag and Woosocket rubber goods and taken a line of Schaghticoke collars and cuffs. By the way, I accidentally left a grip down at Mauch Chunk, and have wired to have it forwarded here. As I can't wait for it please have it forwarded to either one of my western headquarters, Oskosh, Wis., or Kalamazoo, Mich. Well, here's the bus. Good-bye. Don't forget my congress scheme.—Scranton 'Tribune.'

WONDERS OF THE LONDON ZOO.

John Lover, the keeper of the Zoo wolves, went to London early in the winter to see what sort of a Zoo they had there. He returned much impressed. 'The gardens,' he said, 'are no larger than ours, but they are more compact. They contain a great deal of very good stuff that we lack. They have, for instance, a collection of live butterflies. Can you conceive of anything more gorgeous? In a great, warm, sunny room

(It is sometimes sunny in London) thousands of splendid butterflies flutter silently. An impressive sight, my word! They have also a pair of giraffes, and they have tame elephants and camels, upon which, for threepence, little children may ride a quarter of a mile. The nobility and gentry take a deep interest in the London Zoo. When they go big game hunting they bag all kinds of cubs for the collection. I saw bears over there that were presented by the Emperor William, and other animals that were given by King Edward, Lord Charles Beresford, Winston Churchill, Rudyard Kipling and Lord Beauchamp, whom I used to be valet for.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

REASON FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, used to tell the following story of the late Dr. Ducachet:—

'One Sunday morning, Dr. Ducachet arose feeling wretched. After a futile attempt to eat breakfast he called an old favorite colored servant to him and said: "Sam, go around and tell Simmons (the sexton) to post a notice on the church door saying I am too ill to preach to-day." "Now, massa," said Sam, "don't you gib up dat way. Just gib him a trial; you get 'long all right." The argument went on, and resulted in the minister starting off. Service over, he returned to his house, looking much brighter.

'How you feel, massa?' said Sam, as he opened the door. 'Better, much better, Sam. I am glad I took your advice.' "I knew it, I knew it," said the darky, grinning, until every tooth was in evidence. "I knew you'd feel better when you git dat sermon out o' your system."

A LESSON IN ECONOMY.

A sound if laughing lesson in the little economies of life is conveyed by a recent French comedy, of which Emile Paguet gives an account, with a few extracts, in the 'Journal des Débats.' A certain private secretary was in the habit of getting small tips as doorkeeper. He was asked as to his total income.

'Well, I get a hundred and fifty francs a month as secretary.' 'But how much do you make out of your work as doorkeeper?' 'Oh, ten sous a day, on the average.' 'Only so little!'

'But you see, one can live very well in Paris on ten sous a day. It is only the 150 francs a month on which you cannot live.'

Advertisements.

Desperately Afflicted.

Jos. Coron, of Montreal, Cured of Rheumatism of Ten Years' Standing, not by the Use of Drugs, but Through Powley's Liquefied Ozone.

It is with pleasure I give you my testimonial as to the curative powers of Powley's Liquefied Ozone. For over two years past I have suffered very much with rheumatism; sometimes so bad I could not sleep at nights, and I had to quit work. Two years ago I was laid up nearly two months, and since February last I have been very bad.



JOS. CORON, Montreal.

I saw your Ozone advertised, the no-drug idea appealed to me, so I procured a bottle and began taking it. I had not completed the bottle when I began to get better; my rheumatic pains began to leave me. I have taken only three bottles, and my rheumatism is completely cured. I am in better health now than I have been for the last ten years.

Sometimes for weeks my feet were so swollen and pained so badly I could not walk, and my hands would swell up out of all shape. I could hardly endure the pain and could not use my hands.

I attribute my recovery entirely to the use of Ozone and gladly recommend it to all sufferers from rheumatism. Signed Jos. Coron, 45 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P. Q.

This testimonial is attested by Mr. A. P. Reid, who writes: I enclose you testimony from Jos. Coron, 45 St. Antoine St. This gentleman has suffered for over ten years he was so bad he had to quit work for two months, and since last February he has been so bad that sometimes he could not use his hands, they were so badly swollen.

Mr. Coron says he cannot say too much in favor of Ozone, and will ever recommend it. (Signed), A. P. Reid, Montreal, P. Q.

Most people fancy that when they have an attack of rheumatism their case is incurable and resign themselves to suffer like martyrs. Your rheumatism is caused by one thing only—uric acid. There's nothing mysterious about the way this acid keeps the nerves raw and destroys the lubricating oil in your joints so that even the bones become sore and painful. Whenever you feel the pain, remember that Powley's Liquefied Ozone can relieve you of it in a remarkably short time permanently and in a healthy manner. Ozone cures rheumatism in a healthy manner because it contains no drugs to create false stimulation—give deceptive signs of recovery. When you feel the pain going you will know it's going for good; you're becoming cured. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle at all druggists. The Ozone Co., of Toronto, Limited, Toronto. The Liquefied Ozone Co., 229 Kinzie St., Chicago.

Advertisements.

White Clothes

I have used Pearl-line for the last ten years. Always satisfied with it. It never turns the clothes yellow. Mrs. Rev. R. G. J.

One of the Millions. 678

HOME DEPARTMENT

SPRINGTIME TEACHING.

The Eternal Goodness--Training of Boys--Correspondence -- Selected Recipes.

WORK ON THE LESSON OF SPRING.

The gnarled old apple tree, so strikingly symbolizing infirm and bent humanity, have stood the bitterness of many an icy winter; yet to-day they are beginning to show that life sits in their old hearts. When the fair pink and white blossoms unfold in May, and the bees moved by their fragrance come to drink of their honey, there will be joyful visiting of all young people to rifle their boughs. They have learned long since, these brave old fruit-bearers, that all the winds of heaven are necessary to perfect what nature holds in its keeping, and that the violence and stress of winter's storm, are as gracious in their results as the calm sunshine of a fair day in June, and the sweetness of the breath of the south wind.

Would that we could so realize the benignant uses of what seem to us an always thwarting influence in our lives. It is but a poor heart which lets a disappointment put out its light, and a distracting and apparently adverse destiny quench its fire. We would not so soon stop effort and think 'our day had past,' if we could sit at Nature's feet and learn. The year that kills the young buds and leaves the bending bough fruitless in autumn time is but meant to refresh the forces of the resting tree; next year it will surprise the world by its great and bounteous store.

Turned back upon ourselves by forces we cannot control we are apt--alas, too certainly apt--to say, 'I was never intended to accomplish anything really good and great,' and abandon the struggle. Let us rather take heart and believe the thwarting was to give us time to garner new vigor; the storm may have broken off a limb which mars the outward symmetry, but the life-blood will have a narrower boundary to stimulate and the remaining branches have stronger nourishment.

And to the joyous chorus of all living soulless things is joined for us to-day that more direct, that wholly sublime appeal which by gracious union reaches our ears, just when the voice of spring comes to us on the soft wind. Life, love, and all faithful labor shall not perish. The mere cup of cold water held out to one who thirsts has its eternal fruit, and though a man die, yet shall he and whatsoever work he has done with a true and unselfish purpose, live.

The call which comes to us is clear. Let the old from their experience, the young from his aspirations; the singer, the laborer, the poet, the writer, work on; to each there is a certain reward for what is vitalized by love, and fortified by courage, and conceived in earnest expectation.

THE ETERNAL GOODNESS.

A number of friends, including 'S.F.S.' of Westmount, and D. N. Morgan of Bromes, have most kindly copied out the words of Whittier's beautiful poem, in reply to the request of 'J.F.M.'

O friends! with whom my feet have trod
The quiet aisles of prayer,
Glad witness to your zeal for God
And love of man I bear.

I see your lines of argument;
Your logic linked and strong
I weigh as one who dreads dissent,
And fears a doubt as wrong.

But still my human hands are weak
To hold your iron creeds;
Against the words ye bid me speak
My heart within me pleads.

Who fathoms the Eternal Thought?

Who talks of scheme and plan?
The Lord is God! He needeth not
The poor device of man.

I walk with bare, hushed feet the ground
Ye tread with boldness shod;
I dare not fix with mete and bound
The love and power of God.

Ye praise His justice; even such
His pitying love I deem:
Ye seek a king; I fain would touch
The robe that hath no seam.

Ye see the curse which overbroods
A world of pain and loss;
I hear our Lord's benedictions
And prayer upon the cross.

More than your schoolmen teach, within
Myself, alas! I know;
Too dark ye cannot paint the sin,
Too small the merit show.

I bow my forehead to the dust,
I veil mine eyes for shame,
And urge, in trembling self-distrust,
A prayer without a claim.

I see the wrong that round me lies,
I feel the guilt within;
I hear, with groan and travail, cries,
The world confess its sin.

Yes, in the maddening maze of things
And tossed by storm and flood,
To one fixed trust my spirit clings;
I know that God is good!

Not mine to look where cherubim
And seraphs may not see,
But nothing can be good in Him
Which evil is in me.

The wrong that pains my soul below
I dare not throne above;
I know not of His hate--I know
His goodness and His love.

I dimly guess from blessings known
Of greater out of sight,
And, with the chastened Psalmist, own
His judgments too are right.

I long for household voices gone,
For vanished smiles I long,
But God hath led my dear ones on,
And He can do no wrong.

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured above that life and death
His mercy underlies.

And if my heart and flesh are weak
To bear our untried pain,
The bruised reed He will not break
But strengthen and sustain.

No offering of my own I have,
Nor works my faith to prove;
I can but give the gifts He gave,
And plead His love for love.

And so beside the Silent Sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift
Their fringed palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

O brothers! if my faith is vain,
If hopes like these betray,
Pray for me that my feet may gain
The sure and safer way.

And Thou, O Lord! by whom are seen
Thy creatures as they be,
Forgive me if too close I lean
My human heart on Thee!

TWO CHINESE HEROINES.

Among the many instances of heroism exhibited during the siege of Pekin, one, related by Miss Nellie N. Russell, has recently been published, and shows a fine

spirit of Christian heroism on the part of two Chinese women.

On a certain night an attack of the Boxers was gallantly repulsed by the marines under Captain Hall, but the front chapel was in flames, and the women were ordered to move within five minutes to another place.

'After we were all in we asked the soldiers to let us go once more through the house set aside for the Chinese. We feared that some might have been left behind. The officers gave us five minutes, and we fairly flew from court to court and room to room.'

In one of the rooms they found two Chinese mothers, with four little children, crouched on the floor, awaiting death. The husbands of both women were out helping to protect the legation. With difficulty they persuaded the women to leave, and as they were hurried to the safer place, they learned why they had not come before.

'We were afraid our children would cry and endanger all the others,' they said. 'Our babies are sick and cry all the time, and we thought it better that we die outside than to make others suffer with us.'

The danger was real, and the warnings of the officers had been frequent that any sound like the crying of children would help to direct the enemy's fire in a night attack. These Christian women had calmly chosen to die with their children rather than imperil others.

It is such incidents as this which answer flippant arguments against foreign missions, and which nerve the hearts of missionaries to persist in their work--The 'Youths' Companion.'

BOYS AND THEIR TRAINING.

There were two boys, cousins, four years old. One had been allowed to follow his own sweet will to a large extent. Upon rare occasions only had obedience been demanded, and these experiences had been painful. He was a bright and beautiful child, but not a pleasant one, for there was no law above his own wish and the rights of grown people were apt to be overlooked in his scheme of life. Diphtheria invaded that home. The child, questioning the authority of the physician, as he had an authority during his life, cried, struggled and refused to take the medicine which so hurt his throat. The doctors agreed that the strain of being forced to obey was worse for him than going without the drug. It was before the days of anti-toxins, and the boy's life was sacrificed.

The other boy was trained to obedience, instant and unqualified, from his babyhood, but his childhood was none the less a bright and happy one. He became habituated to act in the direction of good motives through yielding to the control of others while he was yet too young to think things straight for himself. The rule which governed his life were not despotic, but the outcome of careful and tender thought, and the boy's growth in strength and manliness seemed to prove their wisdom.

Illness, severe and painful, seized him also. There came a night when the life of the child depended upon his being absolutely quiet. The mother sat by the crib holding the little wasted hand, and when in his weariness and suffering, the boy began to cry, she said: 'Stop crying, my darling; and with self-mastery which might be envied by many of older years, he did stop instantly.

Days after the physician said: 'Madam, your training has saved your child's life.'

Could this power of self-control have been acquired by merely 'surrendering his will at times?' Rather it meant the years of obedience, the unwearied, loving watchfulness on the part of his parents. It meant the daily holding to duty, even though irksome, the never 'letting things go' because it was easier; the line upon line, and precept upon precept, but not nagging or preaching. The strongest men of to-day are not they who have had the most unrestrained childhood--S. S. F. Callahan in the 'Club Woman.'

Selected Recipes.

For a variety in a cold dessert, try a mould of blancmange and jelly. It is better to use a clear jelly, which may be lemon, or orange. Pour the jelly in the bottom of the mould, setting the latter on ice until the jelly is firm. Add then the cooled blancmange, which should be at the point when it is beginning to thicken, and return the mould to the ice. Serve with the jelly side uppermost, and garnish the top with slices of fresh or

candied fruit that will go well with whatever flavor is used in jelly or blancmange.

A fruit salad after a French receipt needs two oranges, two bananas, the meats of a dozen English walnuts, lettuce, and mayonnaise. The oranges should be peeled, the seeds removed, the fruit cut into thin slices and the slices cut into small pieces. The nut meats are also cut into small pieces, the bananas peeled, and sliced thin. Lettuce-cups are arranged on each plate, the bananas and oranges placed in alternate layers, a teaspoonful of mayonnaise on top of each, the nut meats sprinkled on the lettuce. This may be served with any kind of hot unsweetened wafers, oblongs of toast, or mock sandwiches made of very thin slices of graham bread, buttered, the crusts removed and pressed together.--N.Y. 'Evening Post.'

Fried Celery, a la Creme.--Take the well blanched stalks of two or three heads of the celery, and trim them neatly, leaving only the tender part. Wash well and parboil in salted water. Throw in cold water a few minutes to blanch, then drain. Put into a saucepan with enough white stock or broth to cover. Add a medium sized onion cut in quarters and a seasoning of pepper and salt. Simmer gently until quite tender, and then drain carefully on a napkin until all the moisture is absorbed. If the stalks are very long, cut in half. Lay them on a dish, and completely mask (cover) with Bechamel sauce. Then dip each piece in beaten egg and then into fine bread crumbs and fry quickly in hot fat. When a dainty brown, drain and pile high on a heated dish; cover with a fancy dolly and garnish the dish with fried parsley-sprigs and serve.

Spike Cake.--Before beginning to mix the cake pick over and wash with cold water a cupful of dried currants, and rub them on a clean towel; stone a cupful of raisins and slice two ounces of citron; butter a large cake pan, or line one with buttered paper. When all these preparations are made, beat to a cream one cupful of butter, and two cupfuls of brown sugar; beat three eggs to a froth and stir them into the butter and sugar; then add to these ingredients a cupful of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of powdered cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of powdered cloves and half a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Sift together three and a half cupfuls of flour, a level teaspoonful of salt, and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and stir the flour quickly into the above-mentioned ingredients. When the flour is nearly mixed with this, add the fruit, prepared as already directed, then put the cake at once into the buttered pan, set in a moderate oven, and bake it for about half an hour, or until a broom splint run into it can be withdrawn without being sticky with uncooked cake. When the cake is done, open the oven door, and let the cake cool gradually in the oven. When quite cool, take out of the pan.

KITCHEN HINTS.

To have the roast beef brown on the outside and juicy and rare within, it should be put in a very hot oven at first, then the heat reduced. The great heat at first hardens and also browns the surface, keeping in the juices. The meat should be basted frequently.

In roasting meat or frying a steak, turn with a spoon; a fork pierces the meat, letting out the juice.

Pouring the thickening in while the pan is over the fire is apt to make the gravy lumpy; the better way is to remove the pan until the thickening is well stirred in, then return to the fire and cook thoroughly.

Before putting food in new tins set them over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours.

The butter will blend more readily with the sugar if you first scald the bowl in which these ingredients are to be creamed for cake.

Try rinsing the cake and bread jar after washing, with boiling water in which a little common soda has been dissolved. Then give them a good sun bath. This will keep the receptacles sweet.

The next time you have raisins to stone, free them from stems, put them in a bowl, cover with boiling water, let stand for two minutes, then pour off the water. You can open the raisins and remove the seeds without the unpleasant stickiness.

To make cake icing that will not crack when cut, add one teaspoonful of sweet cream to each unbeaten egg. Stir together, adding sugar until the icing is as stiff as can be stirred.

FIRE NEEDED IN SPECIAL CASES.

Roasting--Clear, bright fire; never allowed to get low; fresh fuel to be put at the back.

Broiling, Toasting--Bright, steady heat; burning evenly all over.

Baking--Oven slow for milk puddings, stewing and meringues. Moderate for meat, fish, large cakes, cakes containing syrup or much sugar, or shortbread. Quick for the first ten minutes of baking a joint, small cakes, bread, pastry.

Boiling and steaming--Slow, steady fire. Stewing and Simmering--Very slow, but giving continuous heat.

Frying--Bright, clear fire; no smoke or flame.

For Reducing Stock Rapidly--Very quick.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OPINION WANTED.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

Dear Editor,--I have been wondering what has become of the numerous correspondents, who formerly made this department so interesting. I would like to hear from them again. Perhaps they want something to discuss. The opinions of some of the aforesaid contributors to this page would be interesting to me on the subject of Sunday as a day of rest. In the church I attend, service opens at 10 a.m., lasting till 12, possibly a quarter after. Sunday-school at half-past two, with frequently an hour's social service after it; then preaching service at seven, which generally extends into a prayer meeting lasting until nine. It means a rush home between services to get your meals and then off again. So many people say: 'Yes, Monday is my tired day, I am out so much on Sunday.' It seems for the working class there should be one day to rest, but where are they to get it, if they are on the go all day Sunday? If they are church members they may be accused of not serving God with 'all their mind, soul and strength,' if they are not present at all the services.

BLANCH.

GOOD CHEER.

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

CHILDREN'S SUNSHINE WORK.

The little sick boy out West is going to have some 'good cheer' from young friends in the East. It is delightful that he has not had long to wait, for some one to pass on to him what he would like so much. A little boy in Lancaster, Ont., writes to the secretary of the Westmount Branch:

Dear Madam,--I saw a letter in the Montreal 'Daily Witness,' about a little boy out in Assinibois, who has had rheumatism in its worst form, and who would like if some boys would send him stories. If they did he would write to them when his hands got well. Will you kindly furnish his address, so that I can send some stories for his mother to read to him. Yours truly,
C. B. P.

Another boy on Brunswick street has also got the address, to send him some books and papers. How pleased he will feel, and perhaps the stories will help him to forget his pain.

A nice letter was received from little Miss Hazel Sadler, Brysonville, accompanying two very pretty scrap-books she had made with a little assistance from her mother, and which she sent to be passed on to sick children in the hospital.

The Westmount Sunshine Branch held an interesting meeting on Tuesday afternoon, in Victoria Hall, the president, Mrs. (Dr.) Hutchinson, presiding. The motto 'Sunshine' in large gilt and white letters greeted members on entering. The president, in opening the meeting, thanked members and friends for the liberal manner in which they had contributed to the Sunshine table at the bazaar for the Dart Home. A helpful sum was realized.

The secretary's report included the reading of letters which showed that an interest is taken in the work of the society, in widely-separated parts of the country. A report was also given of the sewing-class

in which the society is interested. Several of the members undertook to send magazines regularly to individuals needing them. Other requests for 'sunshine' were also considered, to be met as circumstances will permit. A number of new members have joined since the last meeting. Two delegates were appointed to attend the Sunshine convention held in New York on May 23.

The hostesses were Mrs. Barker and Miss Golding, who served refreshments. Sales by Miss Griffin and piano selections by Miss Vera Jones added to the enjoyment of the meeting. The Sunshine song was sung by the members present.

Chatham, Ont., has a Sunshine branch. Commenting on its objects, the Dresden, Ont., 'Times' says: 'Here is a suggestion for us all. Could we not, each one, constitute ourselves a member of such a society, and make it our business to give to those around us all the sunshine we can gather. Let a word of cheer, and a kindly set drop on the pathway of our neighbor, and we will make his lot in life more pleasant. 'If you sit down at set of sun
And count the acts that you have done,
And counting, find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard,
One glance most kind
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then you may count that hour well spent.'

From Heron Bay, Lake Superior, a letter comes to the Westmount Branch saying that literature would be most gratefully received there, among section men on the railway, and others. Perhaps it will be possible to reach a box before long. Donations of magazines, etc., this week have been received from Mrs. Cameron, Summerstown, Ont.; Miss Ross, Mr. Walter Small, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Levine, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Marsan and Mr. Macfarlane, and from several giving no name. Last week, from Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ehlitz, Mr. R. C. Jaques, Mrs. Hood and Mrs. Laing, Ancaster, Ont.

Of the box sent to Ymir, B.C., the Rev. F. W. Hardy writes to the secretary of the Westmount branch 'I want to show you that the literature you send me is so kindly sent has been much appreciated. Nearly all the magazines have been distributed, some to those in sick rooms, and to prospectors living in lonely cabins. The best magazines were sent direct to the boys in the mining camps, where they had no other reading material. Home associations. Please express my thanks to the members of your society, and those who so kindly contributed.'

Mr. Hardy also gives addresses in the mining districts where women's and children's magazines, books, etc., might be sent direct: Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, and furnish the addresses to those wishing to send.

Some young women at Gaspé Basin, Que., would like studies of flowers or landscape suitable for copying in oils. These drawings a shut-in-life for a part of the year, and the pictures would afford them a good deal of pleasure.

The teacher of a Sunday school class in Flattsouth, Neb., asks for some pictures and cards for her pupils. The Westmount Branch has sent some in answer to this request.

Miss Grace Brown, vice-president of the Montreal Branch, was in New York last week, and visited the head office of the International Sunshine Society. She found it a very busy place. Indeed, several stenographers were at work on letters, which she received in hundreds every week from different parts of the world, and are all answered. Every mail seems to grow larger. Innumerable boxes and barrels and packages are received and sent out. All sorts of things from dolls and drums to dresses, are sent in, and passed on, where they will bring most sunshine. The President-General keeps her finger on the pulse of the organization. She hears from so many needy ones that she knows just where to place whatever she receives. Besides, she is able to often put those who have something to give in connection with others who need that kind of sunshine. But with all her pressure of business, Mrs. Alden found time to talk to her visitor about the particular branch in which Miss Brown is interested.

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

CHILD-WIDOWS OF INDIA.

Mr. Justice Chandrvarkar's impassioned appeal on behalf of Hindu child-widows, and urging their right to re-marry, is reproduced in this week's issue of 'World Wide.' It is a most pathetic picture he draws of the poor little Hindu girls. 'World Wide' is for sale on all news stands at two cents a copy. Fifty-two issues, postpaid, to any address for one dollar. John Dougan & Son, publishers, Montreal.

A Strong Statement.

When a mother puts a thing emphatically it is because she knows what she is talking about. Mrs. J. F. Harrigan, Huntington, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets in our house for over a year, and I can say that they are all that is claimed for them."

Strong Endorsement.

Mrs. Walter Brown, Milby, Que., says: "I have never used any medicine for baby that did him as much good as Baby's Own Tablets. I would not be without them."

A Mother's Comfort.

"I have found Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine for children of all ages," writes Mrs. H. H. Fox, Orange Ridge, Man., "and I would not be without them in the house. They are truly a comfort to baby and mother's friend."

Just The Thing for Baby.

Mrs. Ed. Jones, 55 Christie street, Ottawa, says: "Have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them just the thing for baby."

Satisfactory Results.

Mrs. Hunt, Dumfries, N. B., says: "I am glad to say that I have used Baby's Own Tablets with satisfactory results."

Free to Mothers Only.

To every mother of young children we will send us her name and address plainly written on a postal card, we will send free of all charge a valuable little book on the care of infants and young children. This book has been prepared by a physician who has made the ailments of little ones a life study. With the book we will send a free sample of Baby's Own Tablets--the best medicine in the world for the minor ailments of infants and children. Mention the name of this paper and address The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Great Help.

"I have found Baby's Own Tablets a great help for my little one," writes Mrs. James Clark, 60 Conway street, Montreal, "and I think so much of them that I would advise mothers to keep them in the house all the time."

An Experienced Mother.

"I am the mother of nine children," writes Mrs. John Hanlan, of Mackay's Station, Ont., "and have had occasion to use such medicine for children, and I can truthfully say I have never found anything to equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are prompt in their action and just the thing for little ones."

A Cure for Constipation.

Many little ones are troubled with constipation and it is a dangerous trouble. Mrs. John King, Sylvan Valley, Ont., says: "My baby has been badly troubled with constipation and I have never found any medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets. They soon put baby all right."

Surprising Results.

Mrs. William Fitzgibbon, Steenburg, Ont., says: "My little baby, six months old, was very sick. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and was surprised to find the change they made in him in a few hours. I shall always keep the Tablets in the house after this."

Selected Recipes.

For a variety in a cold dessert, try a mould of blancmange and jelly. It is better to use a clear jelly, which may be lemon, or orange. Pour the jelly in the bottom of the mould, setting the latter on ice until the jelly is firm. Add then the cooled blancmange, which should be at the point when it is beginning to thicken, and return the mould to the ice. Serve with the jelly side uppermost, and garnish the top with slices of fresh or

candied fruit that will go well with whatever flavor is used in jelly or blancmange.

A fruit salad after a French receipt needs two oranges, two bananas, the meats of a dozen English walnuts, lettuce, and mayonnaise. The oranges should be peeled, the seeds removed, the fruit cut into thin slices and the slices cut into small pieces. The nut meats are also cut into small pieces, the bananas peeled, and sliced thin. Lettuce-cups are arranged on each plate, the bananas and oranges placed in alternate layers, a teaspoonful of mayonnaise on top of each, the nut meats sprinkled on the lettuce. This may be served with any kind of hot unsweetened wafers, oblongs of toast, or mock sandwiches made of very thin slices of graham bread, buttered, the crusts removed and pressed together.--N.Y. 'Evening Post.'

Fried Celery, a la Creme.--Take the well blanched stalks of two or three heads of the celery, and trim them neatly, leaving only the tender part. Wash well and parboil in salted water. Throw in cold water a few minutes to blanch, then drain. Put into a saucepan with enough white stock or broth to cover. Add a medium sized onion cut in quarters and a seasoning of pepper and salt. Simmer gently until quite tender, and then drain carefully on a napkin until all the moisture is absorbed. If the stalks are very long, cut in half. Lay them on a dish, and completely mask (cover) with Bechamel sauce. Then dip each piece in beaten egg and then into fine bread crumbs and fry quickly in hot fat. When a dainty brown, drain and pile high on a heated dish; cover with a fancy dolly and garnish the dish with fried parsley-sprigs and serve.

Spike Cake.--Before beginning to mix the cake pick over and wash with cold water a cupful of dried currants, and rub them on a clean towel; stone a cupful of raisins and slice two ounces of citron; butter a large cake pan, or line one with buttered paper. When all these preparations are made, beat to a cream one cupful of butter, and two cupfuls of brown sugar; beat three eggs to a froth and stir them into the butter and sugar; then add to these ingredients a cupful of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of powdered cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of powdered cloves and half a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Sift together three and a half cupfuls of flour, a level teaspoonful of salt, and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and stir the flour quickly into the above-mentioned ingredients. When the flour is nearly mixed with this, add the fruit, prepared as already directed, then put the cake at once into the buttered pan, set in a moderate oven, and bake it for about half an hour, or until a broom splint run into it can be withdrawn without being sticky with uncooked cake. When the cake is done, open the oven door, and let the cake cool gradually in the oven. When quite cool, take out of the pan.

KITCHEN HINTS.

To have the roast beef brown on the outside and juicy and rare within, it should be put in a very hot oven at first, then the heat reduced. The great heat at first hardens and also browns the surface, keeping in the juices. The meat should be basted frequently.

In roasting meat or frying a steak, turn with a spoon; a fork pierces the meat, letting out the juice.

Pouring the thickening in while the pan is over the fire is apt to make the gravy lumpy; the better way is to remove the pan until the thickening is well stirred in, then return to the fire and cook thoroughly.

Before putting food in new tins set them over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours.

The butter will blend more readily with the sugar if you first scald the bowl in which these ingredients are to be creamed for cake.

Try rinsing the cake and bread jar after washing, with boiling water in which a little common soda has been dissolved. Then give them a good sun bath. This will keep the receptacles sweet.

The next time you have raisins to stone, free them from stems, put them in a bowl, cover with boiling water, let stand for two minutes, then pour off the water. You can open the raisins and remove the seeds without the unpleasant stickiness.

To make cake icing that will not crack when cut, add one teaspoonful of sweet cream to each unbeaten egg. Stir together, adding sugar until the icing is as stiff as can be stirred.

FIRE NEEDED IN SPECIAL CASES.

Roasting--Clear, bright fire; never allowed to get low; fresh fuel to be put at the back.

Broiling, Toasting--Bright, steady heat; burning evenly all over.

Baking--Oven slow for milk puddings, stewing and meringues. Moderate for meat, fish, large cakes, cakes containing syrup or much sugar, or shortbread. Quick for the first ten minutes of baking a joint, small cakes, bread, pastry.

Boiling and steaming--Slow, steady fire. Stewing and Simmering--Very slow, but giving continuous heat.

Frying--Bright, clear fire; no smoke or flame.

For Reducing Stock Rapidly--Very quick.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OPINION WANTED.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

Dear Editor,--I have been wondering what has become of the numerous correspondents, who formerly made this department so interesting. I would like to hear from them again. Perhaps they want something to discuss. The opinions of some of the aforesaid contributors to this page would be interesting to me on the subject of Sunday as a day of rest. In the church I attend, service opens at 10 a.m., lasting till 12, possibly a quarter after. Sunday-school at half-past two, with frequently an hour's social service after it; then preaching service at seven, which generally extends into a prayer meeting lasting until nine. It means a rush home between services to get your meals and then off again. So many people say: 'Yes, Monday is my tired day, I am out so much on Sunday.' It seems for the working class there should be one day to rest, but where are they to get it, if they are on the go all day Sunday? If they are church members they may be accused of not serving God with 'all their mind, soul and strength,' if they are not present at all the services.

BLANCH.

GOOD CHEER.

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

CHILDREN'S SUNSHINE WORK.

The little sick boy out West is going to have some 'good cheer' from young friends in the East. It is delightful that he has not had long to wait, for some one to pass on to him what he would like so much. A little boy in Lancaster, Ont., writes to the secretary of the Westmount Branch:

Dear Madam,--I saw a letter in the Montreal 'Daily Witness,' about a little boy out in Assinibois, who has had rheumatism in its worst form, and who would like if some boys would send him stories. If they did he would write to them when his hands got well. Will you kindly furnish his address, so that I can send some stories for his mother to read to him. Yours truly,
C. B. P.

Another boy on Brunswick street has also got the address, to send him some books and papers. How pleased he will feel, and perhaps the stories will help him to forget his pain.

A nice letter was received from little Miss Hazel Sadler, Brysonville, accompanying two very pretty scrap-books she had made with a little assistance from her mother, and which she sent to be passed on to sick children in the hospital.

The Westmount Sunshine Branch held an interesting meeting on Tuesday afternoon, in Victoria Hall, the president, Mrs. (Dr.) Hutchinson, presiding. The motto 'Sunshine' in large gilt and white letters greeted members on entering. The president, in opening the meeting, thanked members and friends for the liberal manner in which they had contributed to the Sunshine table at the bazaar for the Dart Home. A helpful sum was realized.

The secretary's report included the reading of letters which showed that an interest is taken in the work of the society, in widely-separated parts of the country. A report was also given of the sewing-class

in which the society is interested. Several of the members undertook to send magazines regularly to individuals needing them. Other requests for 'sunshine' were also considered, to be met as circumstances will permit. A number of new members have joined since the last meeting. Two delegates were appointed to attend the Sunshine convention held in New York on May 23.

The hostesses were Mrs. Barker and Miss Golding, who served refreshments. Sales by Miss Griffin and piano selections by Miss Vera Jones added to the enjoyment of the meeting. The Sunshine song was sung by the members present.

Chatham, Ont., has a Sunshine branch. Commenting on its objects, the Dresden, Ont., 'Times' says: 'Here is a suggestion for us all. Could we not, each one, constitute ourselves a member of such a society, and make it our business to give to those around us all the sunshine we can gather. Let a word of cheer, and a kindly set drop on the pathway of our neighbor, and we will make his lot in life more pleasant. 'If you sit down at set of sun
And count the acts that you have done,
And counting, find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard,
One glance most kind
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then you may count that hour well spent.'

From Heron Bay, Lake Superior, a letter comes to the Westmount Branch saying that literature would be most gratefully received there, among section men on the railway, and others. Perhaps it will be possible to reach a box before long. Donations of magazines, etc., this week have been received from Mrs. Cameron, Summerstown, Ont.; Miss Ross, Mr. Walter Small, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Levine, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Marsan and Mr. Macfarlane, and from several giving no name. Last week, from Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ehlitz, Mr. R. C. Jaques, Mrs. Hood and Mrs. Laing, Ancaster, Ont.

Of the box sent to Ymir, B.C., the Rev. F. W. Hardy writes to the secretary of the Westmount branch 'I want to show you that the literature you send me is so kindly sent has been much appreciated. Nearly all the magazines have been distributed, some to those in sick rooms, and to prospectors living in lonely cabins. The best magazines were sent direct to the boys in the mining camps, where they had no other reading material. Home associations. Please express my thanks to the members of your society, and those who so kindly contributed.'

Mr. Hardy also gives addresses in the mining districts where women's and children's magazines, books, etc., might be sent direct: Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, and furnish the addresses to those wishing to send.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Christianity in India is increasing more than four times as fast as the population.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, during a two weeks' religious conference in St. Petersburg, wrote home: 'The Russian Christians are warm-hearted, and many of them give evidence of the depth and genuineness of their piety.'

The Roman Catholic bishops and priests in China are accepting the honors and titles conferred upon them by the Empress Dowager for their services in settling the indemnities; the Protestant missionaries are declining, preferring to be under no obligations.

Mr. John Kelman, who has been called Henry Drummond's successor, has been holding a series of religious meetings in Edinburgh, Scotland, in a theatre opposite the college buildings, and it is said that many of the Edinburgh students who cannot be tempted inside a church turn out to hear this God-fearing man.

Mt. Hermon School for young men has been experiencing a revival such as would have gladdened the heart of its founder, D. L. Moody, says the Boston 'Congregationalist.'

'How aggressive is the Mormon Church the whole country is beginning to know. Their missionaries,' says the New York 'Evangelist,' 'are everywhere. In Brooklyn there is a Mormon church, in Chicago another.'

THE CHURCH IN JAPAN FEELING THE EFFECTS OF POLITICAL PROSPERITY.

A man need not be a dreamer to imagine unprecedented results from this year's activity and zeal. There has been a marked change in the individual lives of the Christians, and in the attitude of the public towards the Christian religion.

Another cheering aspect of the national life may be called educational expansion. The church is feeling the effect of the liberal attitude of the Japanese educational department of the government towards the Christian school.

Advertisements.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills Must Bear Signature of



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.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

A PAINT SURPRISE..



year or two ago against these private institutions has been removed, and students in these schools, in common with those in public schools, are now exempted from military service and are admitted to the higher schools and universities on passing a competitive examination.

The announcement last February of an alliance between Japan and Great Britain was an event of highest importance. On the part of England it was an extraordinary decision, and it has been received in Japan with lively demonstrations of satisfaction.

COLPORTEUR WORK AMONG THE MORMONS.

Of colporteur work among the Mormons of Utah and Idaho, the Rev. Jas. D. Nutting writes as follows, in the New York 'Observer':— From last June up to Feb. 1, with an average of only five men employed, the mission reached about 12,000 families, containing fully 70,000 people.

The work thus far undertaken is along special colporteur lines, adapted as closely as possible to the special needs of the case. Its two essentials are helpful religious conversations and the supplying of religious literature prepared for this particular use, both of these being undertaken at each home.

A second and essential part of the work has not yet been begun, for lack of means. This is likewise a wagon effort, but is evangelistic in character, its workers being especially qualified for such service and holding meetings for some time in each village, with personal work at the homes.

In order to meet the Mormon objection to salaried religious workers all the Utah Gospel Mission workers serve thus far without salary, only the necessary expenses otherwise being provided; and the camp wagon methods reduce these to the minimum, while conserving the health, comfort and effectiveness of the workers.

The results accomplished this far cannot, of course, be measured accurately. They are chiefly in hidden thoughts, resolves and impulses of the hearts which have been reached, and thus must chiefly be known only to God.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

The oldest and best known paints in Canada to-day, made from best paint material to fight off hot sun and storm, to outlast all others and at just the right price for pure paints.

sand families, to most of whom this was the first chance ever had to compare Mormon and Christian teaching with the Word, or, indeed, to see either one clearly and connectedly set forth.

Several hopeful conversions have occurred. There is no doubt in the writer's mind that the beginning of this work marks a real epoch in the religious history of the whole Mormon region, not that it only requires the full prosecution of these methods to finally overcome this great error by the greater power of the truth.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 27. GENTILES RECEIVED INTO THE CHURCH. (Acts xi., 4-15.)

(By Rev. Joseph Newton Hallock, D.D.) Golden Text.—Whosoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins.—Acts x., 43.

PETER'S ARGUMENT. Peter gave them an account of the strange visions he had had and of the manifold leadership of God in all that had been done in Caesarea.

Offense was taken at Peter's course by the believing Jews. When Peter was himself come up to Jerusalem they that were of the circumcision, those Jewish converts that still retained a veneration for circumcision, contended with him.

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PETER'S WISDOM IN THE MATTER. Peter gave such full and fair account of the matter as was sufficient both to justify himself and to satisfy them.

PETER'S DEFENCE. He pleads that he was instructed by a vision no longer to keep up the distinctions which were made by the ceremonial law.

be led into the knowledge of divine things must fix their minds upon them, and consider them. He tells them what orders he had to eat of all sorts of meats, without distinction, asking no questions for conscience sake.

NO ROOM LEFT FOR DOUBT. That they might be sure he was not deceived in the matter, he tells them that it was done three times—the same command given 'to kill and eat; and the same reason, because that which God hath cleansed is not to be called common, repeated a second and third time.

THE VISION OF CORNELIUS. Cornelius had a vision, too, by which he was directed to send for Peter. He showed us, continued Peter, how he had seen an angel in his house, that bade him send to Joppa for one Simon, whose surname is Peter.

CONFIRMING PROOF. That which put the matter beyond all dispute was the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Gentile hearers. This completed the evidence, that it was the will of God that He should take the Gentiles into communion.

PETER'S CONVINCING PLEA. Comparing the promise that they should be baptized with the Holy Ghost, with this gift just conferred, when the question was started, whether these persons should be baptized or not, he concluded that the question was determined by Christ himself.

THE OBJECTORS CONVINCED. The account which Peter gave of the matter satisfied them, and all was well. Those brethren, though they were of the circumcision, and their bias went the other way, yet when they heard Peter's argument they ceased from their censures.

HOME READINGS. Monday, April 21.—Acts xi., 1-18. Tuesday, April 22.—Eph. ii., 11-22. Wednesday, April 23.—Rom. ix., 23-30. Thursday, April 24.—Rom. iii., 29-31. Friday, April 25.—Rom. xv., 7-19. Saturday, April 26.—John x., 7-16. Sunday, April 27.—Rev. vii., 9-17.

PLEASE TELL TEACHERS. Any day school teacher or principal not already taking 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. April 15, 1902.

A MAIL ORDER TEST

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS BY MAIL

Worth \$6.00. Special price to Mail Order Customers..... \$3.59

This Special Offer is made to all Mail Order Customers at this price to assist them in testing Our Mail Order Values.

These Elegant Silk Waists come in a choice assortment of selected colors, are made latest style with cluster of tucks, hemstitching and a fitted lining, same as cut.

This is without exception the best value the Company has ever offered in Ladies' Silk Waists. Regular value \$6.00. Special price to Mail Order Customers..... \$3.59

SEND TRIAL ORDER AND YOU'LL BE CONVINCED.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE FOR SPRING & SUMMER CATALOGUE JUST PUBLISHED.

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TOPIC

THE CALL OF SAMUEL. I. Sam. iii., 1-21.

MEETING WITH THE JUNIORS

This is one of the incidents that are given with exceptional fulness in the course of the Old Testament history. A few stories about Daniel, Elijah and others are also given in detail, but this is perhaps the most striking of all.

INDUCTION AT CORNWALL

Cornwall, April 9.—The Rev. Robert Harkness was last evening inducted into the pastorate of Knox Church, made vacant by the removal of the Rev. Jas. Hastie to Okotoks, Alberta.

THE REV. MR. HARKNESS.

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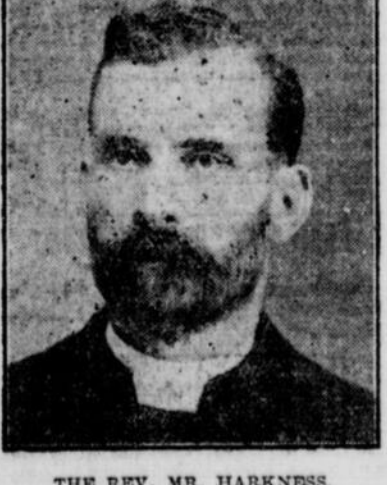
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3. Defeat under such circumstances would greatly embolden and increase the present desolating trade in strong drink. 4. By repudiating the referendum now, prohibitionists leave it in the hands of its designers; they would avoid taking any part in belittling prohibition majorities already obtained, and they would retain unimpaired their claim on the government to give temperance electors the rights accorded to others.

Therefore we recommend that prohibitionists refuse, in any way, to recognize the coming referendum; Moreover, the idea of compensating liquor dealers in case they be prevented from continuing to prey upon the drinker and his family is utterly repugnant to our sense of justice.

GEORGE J. COULTHART, Recording Steward. A. B. JOHNSTON, Pastor



THE REV. MR. HARKNESS. New pastor of Knox Church, Cornwall.

1878, and for a few years afterwards taught school in Huron county. He then spent two years and a half at the Collegiate Institute in St. Catharines, and from that institution passed the first year examination in Toronto University.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness \$3.00
Weekly Witness 1.00
World Wide 1.00
Northern Messenger 30c

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 2c per line per insertion. "Farms for Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers.

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, 5c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to \$5.00 for 5c; \$5 to \$10, 4c; \$10 to \$20, 5c.

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

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

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

Address all business communications, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

For Sale, including the "Daily Witness" one year, \$23.00, or including "Weekly Witness" one year, \$27.00.

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

Pos. Fountain Pen, self-filling, self-cleaning, given for three new subscriptions to the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00 each, or five renewal subscriptions at \$1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at \$3.00 each.

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

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

An old and two new subscribers to the "Weekly Witness" and \$2.00 will entitle the three to "World Wide" to Jan. 1, 1903.

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

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

The Presbyterian Book of Praise for six new subscriptions at \$1.00 each for "Weekly Witness." This book usually sells from \$1.50 to \$4.00.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

APRIL, 1902

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

A SCOTCH APPRECIATION.

Edinburgh, March 30, 1902. I am indebted to a mutual friend for making me acquainted with "World Wide" and its most interesting medley of articles. They form a pot pourri one does not tire of, and when one finishes a number one is inclined, like Oliver Twist, to ask "for more."

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1902.

The most popular preacher the United States ever produced—probably, with the exception of Spurgeon, the most popular of his century, is no more. Further than the fact that the sermons of both were printed on more square miles of paper than those of any other orator whether contemporary or not, there is no other comparison between the majestic virility of Spurgeon, who will be remembered with Milton and Bunyan and Jeremy Taylor as a master of English and a robust exponent of contemporary religious conviction and the rainbow-hued coruscations and flashlight photography of Talmage. Talmage was an optimist. He saw the world bathed in sunshine and radiant with brightness. His prophetic vision hastened exultantly along the path which shineth more and more unto the perfect day. His audiences were entranced. Shadows were put in, it is true, with lurid power, but only to intensify the brightness. What if occasionally he got through a whole sermon without saying really anything; he made the people happy and they liked it.

According to the final revision of the census, the population of the United States and its dependencies on June 1, 1900, was 84,232,069. The total area, including all insular and other possessions was 3,690,822 square miles, about one-fourteenth of the entire land surface of the globe. The Chinese, British and Russian empires, in the order named, exceed the United States in both population and area. These facts show how tremendous has been the expansion of the Republic within recent years. Concerning the relations of the United States to the three great empires named, it may be said that with China and Russia these relations are merely commercial, while with Great Britain they are social and to some extent political, on account of the two peoples having common ties and language and the extent of British power and territory in America. If the United States continues to expand in population, so will the British Empire, and the provinces of the Dominion may look forward to a time when they will rival the adjoining states in all that constitutes progressive industrial communities. It therefore appears that the race for the first place among the nations is between the two kindred peoples.

'Colonel' Arthur Lynch, M.P. for Galway, may be an Irish patriot, but he is also an Irish landlord who does not allow his patriotism to interfere with the collection of his rents. The tenants against whom he has taken proceedings belong to the poorest of the Irish poor, whose means of livelihood are notoriously the most precarious even in the land of precarious living. Kilmish, where Lynch is squeezing his fishermen tenantry, is the centre of one of the strongest home rule and anti-landlord districts in Ireland. If he has any further political aspirations he must be desperately hard up to challenge the most bitter and implacable of passions among his countrymen. He has been enjoying a fictitious popularity based on a spurious reputation as a warrior against the Saxon, his only active weapons having been his pen and his tongue. He himself is authority for the statement that he did not fight on the Boer side in South Africa—although this is in contradiction to his earlier claim of having met the British in many desperate encounters. It is little consolation to the Nationalists of Galway to know that they have practically disfranchised themselves by electing for parliament a man whose glory as an enemy of Britain is more than doubtful, and who has displayed the most characteristic of an Irish landlord. Evidently 'Colonel' Arthur Lynch is not 'the man for Galway.'

The representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce were so delighted on their visit to England with their reception at Windsor, where the King personally received them, that they are anxious for the King's son to grace the ceremonial attending the dedication of their new palatial building. Unfortunately the invitation cannot be accepted, at least in its present form. The interchange of international courtesies makes for peace and mutual understanding and appreciation, and we are sure that some of our neighbors would understand the genius of the British Empire better after the shortest acquaintance with our Prince of Wales. Modest, manly, dignified and gracious, clear and far-seeing, he expresses the ideal of Englishman to the most critical of his fellow-subjects and we would all very much like our cousins to the south to know him, too. If the Princess of Wales could accompany him, all hearts would be laid at their feet. But however much desired and however desired

able the visit may be, there are proprieties and possibilities that need to be considered. The invitation is complicated by the fact that invitations have been issued to the heirs-apparent of other European thrones, and if these were all accepted even a whole corps of masters of ceremonies could not prevent unfortunate contretemps. Much, therefore, as we should like the United States from one end to the other to become acquainted with the Prince of Wales, we are afraid our desire cannot be consummated until the nation or the President invites him.

It does not seem possible that this war in South Africa can fail to eventuate in some imperial reconstruction. The burdens of empire have been steadily increasing on the weary titan, and this war for colonial protection has greatly increased them. The population and wealth of Britain have not increased with her empire. Just as during the past decade the growth of Montreal has been chiefly in its uncontributing suburbs—a very unfair state of things—so the growth of Britain is now chiefly in Greater Britain. The growing burden must in time necessarily fall on the portion of the empire whose population and wealth is growing. The question for honorable patriotism in what are now, pitiful to say, the imperial dependencies, is how soon we are going to assume the manhood of self-support, to which, it is to be presumed, if there is any manhood in us, we aspire, or whether we are going to wait till it is forced upon us by shame or necessity; for a necessity it will certainly be some day, whatever future may lie before us. We give men to the war with enthusiasm, and it has been a great comfort to those who have made this sacrifice, whether willingly or unwillingly, to learn that the men we have sent have not only done manfully, to the admiration of all, even their enemies, but that their readiness of resource and possibly the very absence of machine training, had specially fitted them to do the common cause very essential service in the time of need. Those of them who fell have given us a new blood relationship to the Mother Country; but by leaving our kinsfolk over the sea to pay nine-tenths of the money cost of their achievements we have put a slight upon them as well as upon ourselves.

A great mistake will be made should the United States Congress establish the silver standard in the Philippines. Politically as well as commercially it would be best for the islands to make their monetary standard the same as in the United States. The example of India should impress the wisdom of such action. There the silver standard became a nuisance so great and caused so much actual loss that it has had to be abolished and the British gold standard substituted. Since the closing of the mints to silver coinage in India there has been no trouble there concerning the currency, and the effect throughout the east has been highly satisfactory. It may seem to serve the silver interest in the United States at present to perpetuate the bad old system, though it is hard to see how all the silver that could go into coinage for use in the Philippines could affect the price of silver even appreciably. But the inherent evils are sure to necessitate a change to the gold standard before many years. It is argued that existing conditions render the change extremely difficult, but the relations of the Philippines with gold standard countries are going to be far more important than with those that maintain the silver standard. The fact that the exports to silver countries are already less than one-fifth of the exports to gold standard countries may be taken to signify that the retention of the silver standard would be of no practical benefit to the islands, while the adoption of the gold standard would stimulate trade with their best customers.

With the advent of spring comes the usual crop of labor troubles. In Canada, in the United States and Europe strikes are more or less numerous, affecting the building trades, tanners, longshoremen, miners, engineers, diamond cutters, cotton mill operatives, and even the employees of the Boston breweries. The trouble is, of course, the same, a demand for fewer hours or increased wages on the part of the men and a refusal of the demand on the part of the employers. The economic waste is terrible. The strikers and their families suffer long after the strike is over, and a feeling of resentment usurps the place of that mutual good will that is so necessary for mutual prosperity. There are faults, it goes without saying, on both sides, but it does seem a pity that some means cannot be found to stop this ever-recurring waste. The difficulty is that it is not possible for the two parties to see with each other's eyes. The secrets of a business cannot be published. It is frequently the case that demands of this sort come upon concerns which are meeting their existing wages with extreme difficulty, perhaps thereby adding to losses rather than dividing profits. In New Zealand arbitration boards have

been appointed by the government, whose decisions must be accepted by both parties, but this is said to give the employees or the unions power arbitrarily to hold up a business at any time and for any whim, which in its too easy operation has not conduced either to kindlier or more just relations or to the success of the businesses in which all are alike interested. In Toronto there is some talk of the men in the painting trade starting a co-operative business. This is the logical and right reply to any complaint against injustice on the part of the organizers of labor who are not always rightly described as capitalists. It has, however, been tried a good deal without brilliant success, the reason given being that democratic organization does not place the most capable management in command. Nothing but an increase of loving-kindness and a more general application of the golden rule will put a period to the strike evil.

A special court is to be held at Taya-bas, in the Philippines, for the trial of five hundred natives charged with treason and sedition. How there can be either treason or sedition in an un subdued country fighting against invasion is a problem which we may leave to the sons of the American revolution to solve. Nothing like this has yet developed in South Africa, where, for that matter, only British-born subjects are accounted traitors. The Filipinos who are to be tried for treason and sedition must be regarded as just as patriotic and sincere as were the colonists who rebelled against George III. and certainly they have a stronger case, for those colonists were born subjects, in rebellion against their sovereign, whereas the Filipinos resist the attempt to impose on them the foreign yoke of an alien race from a distant part of the world. To them the United States is a tyrant nation that has taken possession of portions of their country by force of arms and would compel them to accept a form of government to which they are patriotically opposed. They are in the same position as William Tell and his fellow Swiss resisting the yoke of Austria. They are to be tried for treason to an authority they have never acknowledged, under which they were not born, and which can only claim their allegiance on the ground of purchase from another power, whose sovereignty they had repudiated before the purchase was made. Every sound argument morally, politically and in equity is on their side, and their trial on a charge of treason only shows how widely the United States has departed from the principles for which the founders of the republic contended and which they bequeathed as the most precious of legacies to their countrymen who should come after them.

Not a few of those who advocate what they call by the fine name of 'imperial reciprocity' have gone up and down Canada of recent years proclaiming with a flourish that even the Cobden Club itself is weakening on the question of free trade. The 'fetich of free trade' they denigrate it with a sneer, as if any idol could be so false as that of protection. It goes without saying that these declarations have not the slightest foundation, as the very name and purpose of the club prove them to be ridiculous. That the Cobden Club has not had its equanimity disturbed by the recent silly talk in some quarters is because the great majority of the English people, being level-headed, simply pay no attention to it. The protectionists have gone so far as to claim that the taxes imposed to meet the cost of the South African war were of a protectionist character, but this only shows how little they know of the science of political economy. The very essence of these taxes is revenue, whereas the essence of a protective tax is to keep out the goods and not to obtain revenue by letting them in. In the matter of introducing the sugar tax last year, Sir Michael Hicks Beach was careful to repudiate any protectionist intention, and great care was taken in arranging the tax to avoid giving any one set of producers an advantage. Even then, the Cobden Club strongly opposed the sugar tax and also the coal tax, on general grounds of national policy, and Canadian protectionists may be very sure that the Cobden Club will enter the arena against them with undiminished forces whenever they threaten seriously Great Britain's free trade, which is the very fountain-head of her prosperity.

President Roosevelt's visit to Charleston, South Carolina, demonstrated in a remarkable manner how completely the passions evoked by the civil war have passed away. In the city, which was once the chief seat of the slave-holding oligarchy, and where the first shot of secession was fired, the President was welcomed with open arms and throughout his stay there was not the slightest sign that the old spirit survived. There was nothing but rejoicing over a united and prosperous nation. The chief magistrate of a reunited people could truth-

fully congratulate the assembled South-erners on having risen superior to the misfortunes of the past, while paying a just tribute to the valor of those who had upheld the lost cause. Still more suggestive of the change that has taken place in the South was the fact that the references in the President's speech were principally concerned with commercial and industrial questions. It was not only a new South, but a new generation that Mr. Roosevelt addressed. Most of his hearers had grown to manhood since the days of red-hot disputes over the aggressions of an unholy institution culminated in the siege of Fort Sumter, and Charleston became familiar with the shriek of the Swamp Angel. It was a wonderful and a blessed transformation scene that he was called upon to witness, and offered the best possible proofs of the practical wisdom of the people who, by courage and industry recovered from the effects of a desolating war, accepted the new birth of freedom and created for themselves a higher and better social and industrial system.

It was a daring idea of the American beef trust to plan getting control of the British market and making John Bull pay a fancy price for his national dish. There are two things this irascible old gentleman will not tolerate—interference with his dinner and an attempt to rig the market. But when his cousin from 'Out West' tries to play both games at the same time at his expense, some pretty plain talk and pretty quick response in action may be expected. The British Government went a long way in the direction of protection when it excluded Canadian cattle on the plea of disease, and continued the embargo although it was proved time and again that pleuro-pneumonia did not exist. Protection is the cradle of combinations. This embargo is the only hope of the beef trust in the British market and as it applies only to live cattle it is likely to prove a broken reed. But if the trust was to have any success all the government would have to do would be to remove the restriction on Canadian cattle and the trust would be defeated. So long as the British market is open free to all, no trust or combination that can be formed can very well control it, for it is that condition which enables the British to accept the products of all countries and fix the prices the vendors shall receive by free competition. The tariff of twenty-seven and a half percent on cattle imported into the United States enables the beef trust to compel the people of the republic to pay its price, while the British people get their beef at the open market price. The trust sends upwards of thirty million dollars' worth of beef to the United Kingdom annually, which sells there at an average of nearly three cents a pound less than the same quality in the United States. This is another brilliant lesson in protection that the people of the United States should take into consideration now while they are casting about for means to bring the monopolists to reason.

The disturbances in Belgium which have just developed into open rioting and a personal attack upon King Leopold are the culmination of a determined demand on the part of the Socialist party for absolute manhood suffrage, instead of the present system which permits plural voting. The leaders of the party claim that the present state of affairs places a preponderance of power in the hands of the clerical section, which is inimical to genuine representative government. They profess to favor constitutional ways of reform, but in the event of these failing they make no secret of being prepared to resort to more revolutionary methods. Some concessions were obtained three years ago after a desperate struggle on the part of the Radicals and their success at that time encourages them to believe that further agitation will be attended by like results. The King is said to be unwilling to identify himself closely with any party. His natural instinct would probably lead him to sympathize with the Conservatives, but he is believed to fear that any undue display of royal favor towards their cause would bring about a general political upheaval, which would probably end in the proclamation of a republic. It is rumored that a peculiar course of action is meditated by the Premier. This is no less than the establishment of female suffrage. This is one of the items of the Socialist programme, but the ministry is said to expect that the influence of the women of Belgium would be almost entirely on the clerical side of politics and would re-establish its position for many years to come. Whatever the final result, the constitution of Belgium seems fated to suffer severe modifications before a settlement is arrived at, and it will require all the statesmanship of the Premier and all the well-known tact of the King to steer the country safely through this very difficult political and social crisis. Brussels is very much under the influence of Paris and even at normal times, there is a strong party in Belgium which

regards a republic as the ideal form of government and which would go far to overthrow the monarchy.

British friendship for the United States at the time of the Spanish war, and the fact that the Republic is engaged in a war of suppression on its own account, are cited as reasons why that government should not interfere with the British agents engaged in buying and shipping horses, mules and other supplies for the army in South Africa. But there are truer and also more practical reasons. One is that they cannot legally prevent it. International law does not deny neutrals the right to furnish belligerents with supplies. The fact that the Boers have no warships wherewith to attack the convoys on the sea does not alter their status. They are as free to purchase in the United States as the British are. In fact they have done so, and may be doing so still, only they smuggle their goods across the sea under false invoices whereas the British carry on the business openly and above board. The commercial aspect of the matter is also one that is likely forcibly to strike the numerous class of producers who are profiting extensively by British purchases. Sympathy with the Boers may be all very well, but fifty to seventy-five percent extra for the horse output is more profitable. The charge that the British have established a military post near New Orleans is a pure fiction. There are veterinary surgeons and assistants employed there in a civil capacity, as required by the nature of the business. Even if they were military experts, the fact would not alter their status as men employed in legitimate commerce. However, if the officer sent from Washington to investigate the matter should report otherwise, and the agency be suppressed as a result, the scene of operations would be shifted to Canada. The change would cause some inconvenience, no doubt, but the business would go on much the same, only Canadian ports would reap the benefits now enjoyed by New Orleans.

That the division on the budget would show a big majority for the government was a foregone conclusion. The amendment of the leader of the Opposition was unintelligent. He wanted, in the first place, high protection for everything Canadian, so high that practically all competition from other countries, including Great Britain, would be shut out, and at the same time he declared himself an apostle of mutual or reciprocal trade within the empire. Shakespeare has told us in a fine rhetorical passage that a lie can keep its throne for an extended period when it is supported by what our neighbors would call high-falutin, and the 'fetich' of Mr. Borden and those for whom he speaks is an extreme case in point. How any trading can be mutual or preferential when it is your declared policy to prevent the nation to whom you make nearly all your sales from selling anything to you in return must be left to the astrologers and soothsayers. We give it up. One thing we do understand very well, and that is that Great Britain is to be asked to tax the food she eats in return for a phrase—a high-sounding phrase, it is true, but just as unsubstantial as if it were less picturesque. Great Britain at present gives us a free market and protects our commerce on the seven seas for nothing. As a small earnest of our appreciation we have of very recent years given her, in the interest of our own consumers, a customs rebate of thirty-three and a third percent. Our manufacturers are so highly protected that she gains very little from this concession, except in one or two instances, and Mr. Borden and his fellow-protectionists are working night and day to deprive her of any small benefit. The puzzle to logical folk is to find out where the reciprocity principle is hiding itself. It is a truism of commerce that trade brings trade, and Mr. Borden et al. may be very certain of this, that if ever they succeed in shutting out British manufactured goods we shall require to find another market for our foodstuffs. A nation is powerless to buy if it is prevented from selling.

It is indicative of the change of feeling in France when the Chamber of Commerce of Havre adopts a resolution in favor of the negotiation of a permanent treaty of arbitration between France and Great Britain. Havre is the seaport of Paris, with which city it is closely associated in business affairs. It should, therefore, be a fair exponent of the foreign commerce of the country. As a northern seaport, its relations are, of course, principally with Great Britain, and its interests are that these should be friendly. When a section of the French press and public, a couple of years ago, displayed rabid animosity towards the British, and impounded the Queen and insulted Englishmen in the streets of Paris, trade with Great Britain fell off so largely that those who felt the pinch warned the government of the heavy penalty the country was paying for all this folly. The failure of

the Paris Exhibition, attributed to the same cause, brought the lesson home to all classes, and the business men of the capital sought, by enforcing a change of tone towards Britain in the press and in the chambers, to attract again the crowds of tourists and money-spenders their ill-considered conduct had driven elsewhere. It is well known that this same business consideration had much to do with the suppression of the Nationalist faction and in strengthening the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry in dealing with the disturbers of public peace and foreign good relations. With the return to a better state of feeling came a revival of trade so pleasing that the merchants of Havre have shown their gratification by adopting a resolution in favor of having the change confirmed by a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two nations. On their side the people of Britain would gladly reciprocate in a movement that would lessen the causes of friction with France, and open a way for the settlement of all future misunderstandings without resort to the barbarous and mutually destructive arbitrament of the sword. Such a treaty would go far towards establishing permanent peace throughout the world.

With the death of the Earl of Kimberley the only survivor of Mr. Gladstone who sat in all the Gladstone cabinets passes away. As Secretary for the Colonies from 1870 to 1874 and from 1880 to 1882 he had great administrative influence with the 'empire over seas,' and it was he who selected Lord Dufferin for Governor-General of Canada. He gained the good will of the Irish as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, although some repressive measures were necessary there in his time, and he shared with his chief the public disfavor which visited Mr. Gladstone's after-Majuba policy. That policy was conceived by a Christian statesman, and it set an example to the world of magnanimity and of strength not fearing to be called weakness, and there is no doubt at all, in spite of the Boer war, that its influence has been for the broad good of the world. Nevertheless, people who were in England at the time will remember what a storm of reproach it raised, and it is certain that the worst predictions have been realized of the critics of Mr. Gladstone and his government, which, besides Lord Kimberley, included Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington, the Liberal Unionist leaders in the present ministry. Lord Kimberley was one of those Englishmen who claim public service almost by right of descent. To certain families a public career fulfills every legitimate ambition, and whether as soldiers, sailors, diplomats or statesmen, no men as a rule work harder or follow a higher code of honor and patriotism. Lord Kimberley was one of the best specimens of his class. Sound, sensible, sincere, Mr. Gladstone regarded him as one of his most indispensable lieutenants, and he was intermittently in office from 1852, when he accepted the post of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Lord Aberdeen, until the overthrow of the last Gladstone administration. Lord Kimberley's lack of eloquence debarred him from a wide popularity, but his services to his country and his title to our regard were much greater than that of many of those who have been more lauded because they were glibber of speech.

IS IT PEACE?

If there was no desire to come to terms and no prospect of peace, the Boer leaders would not have gone from Klerksdorp to Pretoria. It may be presumed that, having come to an understanding among themselves as to the terms they were willing to accept, an adjournment to Pretoria, where they could negotiate directly with Lord Kitchener, would be a natural and advisable move. Indeed, there would be no reason whatever in their going to the capital of the Transvaal unless they had agreed at least on a basis of negotiations for peace. The terms stated by the Edinburgh 'Evening News' as those the Boers are prepared to accept have the appearance of probability. At any rate they show the points to which the dispute has been narrowed down in the view of those friendly to the Boers. The claim for independence having been abandoned, the remaining conditions are open to discussion. In the absence of that claim the suggestion that the 'friendly' offices of one or two 'friendly' powers be accepted to superintend the carrying out of the terms agreed upon becomes far more preposterous than the arbitration propositions hitherto so rife among people who insisted on regarding the Boer republics as independent powers, which they never were. The most burning question is the dual language. Of course, there is no question of suppression. While the Taal is spoken it will be made the vehicle for the publication of every sort of anti-British calumny and insult. There is no helping that in a free country. As there is no very essential religious difference between the two peoples, the peculiarities of the Dutch theology being such as education will tend to diminish, the differ-

ence of language is, and must remain, the principal obstruction to the nationalization of the people. The only question is, whether this source of division will be fostered by official recognition, or whether all public education, as well as all the functions of citizenship, will, as in the United States, be carried on in English, no matter who objects. Probably the voice of the United States people would be unanimous in commending the latter course. A very difficult question is that of amnesty to the Cape rebels. Possibly the Boers will have to take on that subject the general presumption that the British Government is prepared to act generously in all matters not vitally affecting the principles at stake. British and Boer interests are equally concerned in the adoption of a policy that will bring peace, contentment and prosperity to the country. Such can only be had by a full, frank acceptance of British sovereignty.

PARTY AND PRINCIPLE.

Loyalty to political parties should be conditioned on the loyalty of the parties to the principles for which they stand. If a 'Liberal' party seeks the establishment of a privileged class, it places itself at issue with the Liberals. If a 'Conservative' party, in place of defending existing conditions, hands the sceptre over to a usurping force, true Conservatives are in touch with it no more. The liquor interest has undertaken to rule Canada. There are a few vainglorious liquor men who do some talking, but for the most part the political operations of the liquor traffic are a still hunt. The member of parliament or the minister of the crown receives a letter 'private and confidential,' telling him what he must do and what money will be put up against him if he does not do it. He usually does it. He does not want to do it. He feels humiliated in doing it. But he puts the best face on it he can and falls to ridiculing or reviling those to whom, in good faith, he gave assurances of a more patriotic course. The liquor interest knows no politics and no patriotism. It knows only the liquor interest. It knows no morals. As in Manitoba, it is not interested to claim a moral victory. Any victory will do. What it wants is free course for the liquor business. Both parties succumb to it alike, and in succumbing lose their self-respect, and statesmen lose their moral discrimination. Is the voter to accept the same thralldom simply in the name of loyalty to a party, or because bulldozing party whips are prepared to hoot him and sneer at him if he shows any independence? The citizen of Ontario, whether Conservative or Liberal, is now called on to say yes or no to this question. If his answer is no, then his duty is plain, namely, to do his utmost to secure for the next legislature a candidate who will be outside of this thralldom, and who will be true to his country on the issue which now happens to be paramount. When such a man is in sight it will be his duty to do his utmost to see him elected, whatever his politics. The temperance voters of both parties should, moreover, be warned against a trick of the politicians which is certain to be brought into play at the last moment. Politicians of both parties will unite in forcing some other issue to the front, and in filling the air with mutual criminations and exacerbating personalities, all for the purpose of getting prohibition out of sight, and getting the party people into line.

THE POPE AND THE SOCIALISTS.

Should the papal prohibition against Roman Catholics taking part in the Italian elections be removed, as intimated in a despatch from Rome, new elements will be introduced into the politics of the kingdom. This prohibition was originally issued by Pope Pius IX, at the time King Victor Emmanuel took possession of the States of the Church, and has continued in force ever since. It was designed to show that the people were opposed to the seizure of the 'patrimony of the popes,' and that they would not acknowledge the usurped authority by voting or taking part in the election of members of the Italian Parliament. It showed just the opposite, namely, that the people in general approved of the unification of the kingdom, and did not propose to submit their political attitude to the Pope's dictation. Fortunately for Italy, in her formative period it withdrew from active politics those who were willing so to submit to ecclesiastical control, and so made the Holy See a comparatively negligible quantity. According to the statement we have referred to, the Pope now sees peril in following this inactive policy any longer. It is also possible that some who would once have heartily concurred in the disfranchisement of the clerical vote would now welcome its assistance. Socialism among the workmen of the cities has increased enormously, and has formed a party in the state so powerful that it has been deemed advisable to follow the example of France and admit a Socialist as a

member of the cabinet. The wisdom of this policy was demonstrated, as in France. The Socialists, when they had to face practical issues, deal with questions of administration, and shoulder the responsibilities of government, learn moderation. This had the effect of distinctly separating the constitutional Socialists from the Nihilists and Anarchists. Cut off from all relations with good men, these degenerates were, of course, few and without political weight.

The attitude of the Church in forbidding the faithful to take part in politics allowed the Socialist propaganda free scope, and as it was more implacably hostile to the Church than it was to the monarchy, the effect of its success was to weaken the authority of the Church more than that of the monarchy. The Church gave no sign of sympathy with the new popular aspirations, while the monarchy had shown at least a friendly consideration and an open mind by admitting a Socialist leader to its councils. The lower orders of the clergy, being in close touch with the working classes, appear to have understood the situation better than the dignitaries of the Vatican, and started the Christian Socialist movement. They met with considerable success among the very people who, in obedience to the Pope, had kept aloof from participation in politics, and who now insisted on being allowed to vote. Strong representations were made at the Vatican to obtain this concession, but without avail. Soon it was discovered that the peasantry were going over in large numbers to the radical Socialists, and the parish priests again implored the Pope to withdraw the prohibition against voting, or, better still, give his countenance to the Christian Socialist movement, as the only way by which the irreligious Socialist could be opposed with any hope of success. The statement attributed to the 'Voce della Verita,' that the prohibition will shortly be withdrawn, indicates that the parish clergy have gained their point. The result of the change would be the introduction into Italian politics of a conservative element, that would act as a sort of brake on the advancement of destructive socialism. The Pope finds himself somewhat in the position of the prohibitionists of Manitoba, except that his protest is not against a single act of government, but against the very government and constitution of the country. His theory has been that to take part in the new order of things is to acquiesce in it. That theory, however, has, if this story is true, to give way before the necessities of the situation. In the presence of the danger looming up before both the Church and the monarchy in the growing strength of Socialism, it is not impossible that the Pope and the King will come to a virtual understanding.

THE REFERENDUM.

In connection with Mr. Dawson's very hearty letter we have to repeat our remark upon a previous one, namely that the question whether the temperance people would accept the referendum or not has never been submitted to them. If it were, there is no authority among them who could accept or reject it on their behalf. It was no doubt the duty of the Ontario Alliance to say what it thought of this referendum, and that it did plainly enough. If the scathing terms in which the resolutions of that body denounced it, can be called accepting it there is no meaning in language. The Manitoba Alliance was active up till almost the day of voting to prevent temperance men from casting their votes, but the temperance voters voted or not according to their individual convictions. The Alliance succeeded only in making a worse showing for temperance than there would have been—possibly in preventing a victory. There is to be a vote in December upon the prohibition act, prepared by the Ontario Government. That vote will tell in the minds of the public and on the minds of politicians for or against prohibition very much in proportion to the temperance vote cast. The anti-prohibition vote cast in Manitoba had very little moral value in people's minds. It was generally supposed that it consisted largely of persons who could be controlled by barrooms, and that a great deal of it was not genuine. After the national plebiscite had been taken Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in defending his attitude, counted the vote on the prohibition side only, openly ignoring the vote on the other side altogether. The question how far the temperance vote is a negligible quantity will be determined, as far as the referendum is concerned, on how largely and how unitedly the prohibitionists turn out and vote. It would be unwarrantable to assume that by voting or urging others to vote people will make themselves in any way responsible for the recreancy of the government in this matter. What Mr. Dawson calls the self-respecting course is the one which was followed by those representing the moral side of the question, except that they went further than he advises, and condemned the government course in the first place in pr-

aising a referendum at all. They vigorously condemned what they regarded as the unfair time and terms of the referendum. It was clearly announced that if the government persisted in its course they would do their best to bring in a house at the coming election that would show more respect to the moral sense of the community than to the liquor interest. They have proceeded to carry out that programme, so far as nomination is concerned. Every day's news brings us information of prohibitionists being urged into the field.

OUR NATIONAL SOWING-TIME.

Judging from the way the immigration season has opened Canada will receive a larger influx of people from Europe this year than for many decades past. Most of the new comers are bound for the North-West, and it is pleasing to note that the majority come from Great Britain and the northern countries of Europe. Later on, however, we may expect to get a considerable share of the migration from Southern Europe where conditions are such as to make emigration the only hope for a large section of the population. This movement in our direction is likely to be increased when the bill now before Congress in Washington goes into operation. It has been recommended by the Committee on Immigration, and there seems to be no doubt of its passing. It is intended further to restrict immigration and is interesting as a comparison with the more liberal policy of Canada, which now takes the position long held by the United States as the country where the oppressed and over-crowded people of Europe may find a welcome and a home. The bill referred to increases the head tax from a dollar to a dollar and a half, to meet the expenses of the department. It also provides for not only rejecting undesirable aliens on their arrival, but for following up those who may have gained an entrance and become criminals or paupers within five years thereafter, and their deportation to the country they came from. The bill excludes from admission Anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of all governments or forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. Epileptics and persons who have been insane within five years before their arrival, and persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previous, are excluded absolutely. The restrictions on contract labor are made more stringent. To make the measure retroactively effective the bill provides that inspection shall be made from time to time of all reformatories, insane asylums and charitable institutions, and that all aliens found therein who become public charges shall be deported. The standard of medical inspection and medical officers is raised and all the provisions of the bill will apply to first-class as well as to all other passengers.

This measure is of a piece with much that has preceded it in the way of national legislation against immigration, some of which has its defence in selfishness, and is at issue with the primary social law: thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. As compared with Chinese exclusion, which had really no object but to exclude that people from competition with European labor, the present bill can boast of being rather a police than an economic measure. Its object is, not so much to protect labor from the competition of those who, by the Darwinian test of survival, are the more fit, as to protect the country from an admixture of degenerates and from being saddled with the support of the helpless. From the point of view of mutual right and wrong a new country may very well resent having the criminals and degenerates of other countries sloughed off upon it. It is held, and the theory will have the ready sympathy of the majority, that every country ought to be forced to care for its own helpless members. It may be replied that there is a limit to the application of such a rule. There are countries where poverty, ignorance and oppression are such that to drive unfortunates back to them is to condemn them to a fate worse than death. What, in so doing, becomes of the story of the good Samaritan and the Christian duty which it implies? Of the above cases take the man who has been the victim of nervous trouble. What he needs is new, bright and hopeful surroundings. His hope is in the new and growing country, where he may work in the open air and enter on fresh life. To forbid him to return him to despair. The right of asylum offered to political refugees has long been the boast of free countries, and up till recently was peculiarly that of the United States. If it is the duty of a country to constitute itself a sanctuary or city of refuge for those politically at issue with their home governments is it any less its duty to protect the unfortunates of those countries who seek a shelter from a fate not of their own seeking?

The attitude of the United States in this matter is one which cannot but

prove embarrassing to Canada as its natural operation will be to turn the expectations of the least promising classes of emigrants towards us. The result would be that accessions to the population, which might prove an insignificant burden, if not on the whole a positive profit to a nation of eighty million people, might easily prove too much for our small nation to deal with. We have unlimited faith in the recuperative quality for those who accept them frankly of the wholesome conditions which we offer. We have half a million acres of fresh air and sunshine—enough to revivify and renew millions of otherwise hopeless lives. Yet we cannot wish that the future people of Canada shall be the descendants of emigrants selected not at the upper but at the lower end of the scale of humanity. So far, let us be thankful to note that the classes that have come among us have been of peculiarly wholesome and robust and virtuous strains.

THE GREAT WHEAT PROBLEM.

Now that the North-West wheat crop is assuming large proportions the question is being discussed as to the best way to market it. Hitherto farmers have thrown all their wheat on the market at once, and while the crop was small, the world absorbed it with no appreciable disturbance of values. Now that the exportable crop has reached fifty million bushels the situation has changed, and newspapers devoted to the grain and milling interests of the United States claim that the Manitoba crop has been the strongest bear influence in depressing prices this season. It is true that a great deal of this wheat could not be got out of the country, because of the inability of the railways to handle it, but much of what was left was rushed into the elevators and so appeared in the visible supply and was a factor in all calculations. The 'Commercial' concludes that if the farmer would provide storage on the farm and market the grain in a smaller stream, spreading it over a longer period, the depressing influence of the big crops would not be as keenly felt. That there is something in this conclusion is shown by the fact that our wheat was sold for export at a price below corresponding Duluth and Minneapolis grades, because as much of the late crop as possible was rushed out of the country for what it would fetch. The 'American Miller' concludes that the United States wheat grower is no longer the controlling factor in Mark Lane, and that this conclusion would have been forced home sooner if the Canadian crop had not so greatly retarded the movement abroad of the Canadian crop. The 'Miller' says: 'No one is prepared to say when Canada will produce a hundred million bushels of wheat, but it will not be long hence. This hundred million bushels will then be dumped on the English or Continental markets within six months, the same as the fifty million bushels are now, for want of granaries on the farms or elevators in the towns to store it. It must be got rid of as quickly as it is threshed, and the effect on trade is obvious.'

The plan proposed by the United States trade to overcome this Canadian competition is the removal of the United States duty on the wheat. Thereby it is assumed that the Canadian grain would go into the United States, to be stored in their elevators and ground in their mills, and practically the whole crop would come under United States influence. The subject is an interesting, indeed, to many, a fascinating one, as so many other subjects of importance are connected with it. In the first place, it is certain that United States farmers would oppose the abolition of the duty, as they fear certain nearby competition more than any theoretical possibilities abroad. Should their opposition be overcome, however, and the exportable balance of the Canadian North-West wheat be marketed in the United States, what would become of that question so often debated of carrying Manitoba wheat to Europe by way of the St. Lawrence? It is true that some of it would eventually come this way, but it would be through United States sources, and be carried largely by the United States lake marine. This would eventually, it would seem, retard the growth of the Canadian lake marine, unless it led to some modification of the navigation laws affecting the lake shipping of the two countries. On the other hand, the purchase of a hundred million bushels of wheat would quite alter the figures showing the relative value of our mutual commerce. Last year we bought from the United States to the value of \$110,485,000, and sold to her goods valued at \$72,382,000. A hundred million bushels of wheat at only 70 cents a bushel amounts, however, to \$70,000,000, and in a few years the United States may be complaining that the balance of trade is very much against her. These are only speculations, however interesting. What seems certain is that the car famine in the North-West did have the effect of preventing something of a slump in the market, and the St. Lawrence route seems likely to benefit this season by having an additional amount of grain to carry.

THE MORMONS.

An appeal has been issued by the evangelical churches of the United States to the people calling upon them to resist the encroachments of Mormonism. The aggressive propaganda carried on by the Mormon missionaries, their astonishing success in New York and other cities, the perfection of their church organization and its rapid extension have given good grounds for apprehension. The steady increase in population and wealth of the Mormon settlement in Alberta makes this question of interest to Canadians, for if Mormonism is a political and social menace in the Republic, it is the same in the Dominion. To understand the question it should be borne in mind that there are two sects of Mormons, the Utah church, of which Joseph Fielding Smith, a nephew of the elder Joseph Smith, is the head, and the reorganized church under the leadership of Joseph Smith, jr., son of the elder Joseph Smith. The most prominent point of difference between the two sects is in relation to polygamy, the former adheres to that practice while the latter is strongly and sincerely opposed to it. The Utah Mormons are by far the more numerous, wealthy and aggressive. To them the missionaries who have lately invaded the Eastern States belong. The settlers in Alberta are also of the same sect. The reorganized Mormon Church numbers about fifty thousand adherents, and has recently come out emphatically in support of the evangelical churches in their denunciation of polygamy and the evils arising from it. Joseph Smith, jr., holds that those churches make a mistake in attacking Mormonism when they should bend their energies to the suppression of polygamy. It is true that the Utah Mormons have declared their abandonment of polygamy, but it has never been formally erased from their religion and is still practiced at Salt Lake in evasion if not in open defiance of the law. The appeal referred to contends that the Mormon hierarchy have not abandoned polygamous beliefs or practices, and that the whole machinery of Mormonism will be used in the end to legalize polygamy. Its growing strength points to that conclusion. By some it is thought that the only way by which it can be defeated is the adoption of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting polygamy. In Canada the existing laws are sufficient to suppress any attempt that may be made to introduce it on this side of the border. It is admitted that they are industrious and law-abiding and that polygamy is not known to be practiced by them in Alberta. So long as they observe these conditions they cannot be interfered with.

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

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

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

- Cecil Rhodes.—'The Times,' London.
- The Peace Delegates.—By 'One Who Knows Them,' in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
- The Government and the State of Ireland.—'The London Times.'
- The Princes and the New York Board of Trade.—Brooklyn 'Eagle,' and the New York 'Times.'
- A Reviving Opposition.—'The Nation,' New York.
- The Grimm Treachery.—'The Spectator,' London.
- Five Men in Railroad Control.—Springfield 'Republican.'
- In the Land of the Western Raj.—Manchester 'Guardian.'
- Mr. Justice Chandravarkar's Speech on the Re-Marrriage of Child-Widows.—'The Indian Ladies' Magazine.'
- In Defence of Mr. Justice Chandravarkar.—By Sri Krishna Sarma, in 'The Indian Ladies' Magazine.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Expert and Amateur Musical Criticism.—'The Spectator,' London.

PASSION PLAYS.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

- Passion Plays.
- Passion Plays.—By E. D. S., in 'The Pilot,' London.
- The Aggie.—Poem, by Theodore Roberts, in 'Youth's Companion.'
- Worldly Hope.—From the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayam.
- Our Queen Concert.—'Daily Chronicle,' London.
- Two Lives of Napoleon.—By George H. Warner, in the New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
- Autobiography of Sir Walter Besant.—'Daily News' and 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
- The Foundations of Belief.—'The Pilot,' London.
- Ruskin on Reading.—'Daily News,' London.
- The Jokers of the People.—By Max Beerholm, in 'Pall Mall Magazine.'
- Style and the Oar.—'Punch.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Physical Training in Schools.—'The Times,' London.

Thinking Recommended as a School Exercise.—By Mtic, in the Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

One Cellar a Year. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

BRONCHITIS.

A SERIOUS DISEASE

Becomes Chronic and Returns Year by Year or Develops into Bronchial Pneumonia, Croupous Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption.

The real dangers of bronchitis are sometimes overlooked. It is too serious a disease to trifle with, and for that reason everybody should be familiar with the symptoms.

Children are most liable to contract bronchitis, and, if neglected, it becomes chronic, and returns year after year, until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung disease.

The approach of bronchitis is marked by chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite, and feelings of fatigue and languor.

Bronchitis is also known by pain in the upper part of the chest, which is aggravated by deep breathing or coughing, until it seems to burn and tear the delicate linings of the bronchial tubes.

The cough is dry and harsh, and is accompanied by expectoration of a frothy nature, which gradually increases; it is very stringy and tenacious, and is frequently streaked with blood.

There is pain, not unlike rheumatism, in limbs, joints and body, constipation and extreme depression and weakness. In some people, the exhaustion amounts almost to nervous collapse, delirium follows, and in young children convulsions may follow.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy. This fact has been proven time and time again in many thousands of cases.

It is the most effective remedy for bronchitis, because it is far-reaching in its effects on the whole system, not merely relieving the cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease. It loosens the cough, fixes the chest of tightness and pain, aids expectoration, and permanently cures.

There are other preparations of turpentine and linseed put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the box you buy. 25 cents a bottle, family size, three times as much, 60 cents. All dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

(London 'Daily Mail')

By the death of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., which occurred at Heath Row, Hampstead, an eventful career has terminated. He had been in indifferent health for some time, but until quite recently callers were informed that there was no reason for any anxiety, and that Sir Richard, like many others, had merely been suffering from the effects of the severe weather. He was seventy-six years of age.

Sir Richard's career was divided into two principal sections, the most notable,



THE LATE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

of course, being that which comprised his thirty-two years of valuable service in various administrative capacities in India, and the other and later one when he sat for ten years in the House of Commons, and was, besides, one of the foremost members of the London School Board.

Born in Worcestershire, he went in due course to Rugby under Dr. Arnold's headmastership, and, as he said himself, lived exactly the life which is described in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays.' Accepting a writership in the East India Company's service, he proceeded to their college at Haileybury. His Indian service began in 1848, and in the course of years he was promoted through various posts till in 1868 he found himself Finance Minister of India. The net surplus on his five years' administration of the finances amounted to nearly £5,000,000. In 1874 he became lieutenant-governor of Bengal, and did splendid work during the Bengal famine. With the Government of Bombay his life in India ended.

Sir Richard had many thrilling adventures in India. One time he was riding an Australian mare over a Himalayan bridle road. Meeting an officer, he returned his salute, and at that moment his mare got her feet over the precipitous side of the path. The rider managed to free himself and dismount in time; the animal went over and was staked on the stump of a tree.

Another time he was laying the first stone of the terminal station at Nagpore of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and the stone itself was being hoisted to its place when the ropes snapped. The stone almost grazed his face in its fall,



'WARE WIRE!'—THE DRAWBACKS OF BARBED WIRE OBSTACLES.

COLONIAL TROOPERS COMING A 'CROPPER' OVER A FENCE IN THE DARKNESS.

Barbed wire has proved alike of great use and of great danger in South Africa. Hundreds of thousands of miles of this material, having formed the boundaries of farms, exist in a wrecked condition the whole country over. To come unexpectedly upon a mass of wire at night in open country causes many a spill to a column.—London 'Sphere.'

and his uniform was splashed with lime. The news of Sir Richard Temple's death was received with general regret at the House of Commons, where he is remembered for a certain old-fashioned urbanity and an unflinching good temper.

Sir Richard represented South Worcestershire until age and infirmity warned him to retire. He came into parliamentary life as an expert authority upon India, but scarcely spoke upon his pet subject more than once a year, which was, of course, the Indian budget night. Ruggedly, even strangely, fashioned by nature, he struggled with a husky delivery, for the listener disappeared in the grace and eloquence of his language. He cultivated an eccentricity in his dress, and his mania for narrow ribbed neckties, now red, now green, and now blue and yellow, was the subject of much mirth. Sir Richard and General Goldsworthy found a passionate delight in voting in all divisions, until they sometimes voted in a session more frequently than the government whips themselves. This was a pet pursuit of Sir Richard's.

He divided his House time into two parts. The afternoon and evening he gave up to escorting ladies over the House of Parliament. The night he passed in sleeping on his bench. The Parliament has never known so gifted a sleeper. His head rolled, swayed, dipped, and bobbed with a vigor and a sharpness of curve that threatened dislocation of the neck. But Sir Richard smiled through it all.

One night Mr. T. P. O'Connor was declaiming upon the wrongs of Ireland, when a Tory laughed. 'Why this irreverence towards a serious subject?' asked the orator sternly. He looked about the House and his eye fell upon Sir Richard Temple asleep. 'Why,' shouted 'T. P.,' 'why, Mr. Speaker, the very Burmese idol smiles in derision of you.' 'What is that?' asked Sir Richard, waking up from the noise of the laughter. 'Who said Burmese idol? Who is a Burmese idol?'

His face was the liveliest of the satirists in the earlier days of his parliamentary life. A well-known artist in caricature once said: 'I have paid two years' rent out of Dicky Temple's moustache.' It was a sign of the brave old veteran's popularity that men always spoke of him as 'Dicky' or 'Dicky Temple.'

One story he frequently told against himself. Sir Richard went one day to see a lady, who presented her little daughter to him. The child looked shy, then cautiously approached, and holding up her finger, cried: 'Fie, fie! I saw you without your clothes at the Zoo on Sunday!'

When the British Association paid its first visit to Canada Sir Richard piloted the excursion to the Rockies. He took an enthusiastic interest in his position, and believed that the best arrangement might be improved. No sooner was a deviation thought of than the electric bell was rung, the car was stopped, its contents summoned to a grand council to hear Sir Richard's new proposal. Two o'clock in the morning was Sir Richard's favorite hour for changing his plans, and he met his pyjamaed comrades of science wearing a Turkish fez with a yellow tassel. Men were too tired or too sleepy to contest, so Sir Richard got his own way; and the journey was altered accordingly.

Sir Richard Temple was in at the capture of some of Nana Sahib's baggage. Rummaging among the fugitive's trunks he came upon one containing a large package of passionate letters bearing the signature of an English peeress. It was an interesting capture. What became of the missives Sir Richard would never explain, but nothing in 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' he said, ever approached those of Nana's peeress for eloquent and passionate abandon.

He leaves a widow, three sons, and one daughter, and he is succeeded in the baronetcy by Colonel Richard Temple, his eldest son, who is the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman Islands.

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

MILITARISM IN GERMANY

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS—GLOOMY RECORD EXPOSED IN THE REICHSTAG.

(From the London 'News' Berlin Telegraph.)

The debate in the Reichstag on the military estimates give the Social Democrats an opportunity of again bringing before the House the subject of the ill-treatment of soldiers. It must be admitted that the cases disclosed by Herren Bebel and Kunert, supposing that they can be authenticated, cast a glaring light upon the condition of things existing in this military state. Herr Bebel made the following statement: A non-commissioned officer at Breslau on a certain Sunday morning tore the buttons off a private's coat, and made him stand in bathing drawers while he beat him on the head with his trousers. He then cut the seams of his clothes till they were in pieces, and ordered him to sew them up again and to dress in full marching order. Later he again cut his clothes and made him sew them up a second time. This fellow was finally found guilty of sixty-three cases of ill-treatment. In 200 cases he had boxed men's ears or struck them with the flat of his sword. For all this he received only nine months' imprisonment and degradation. In another case an officer who had caused a soldier's death by ill-treatment received only one year and seven months' imprisonment with degradation. In yet another case, at Stettin, a non-commissioned officer was charged with ninety-seven cases of ill-treatment. He was degraded and sent to prison for eight months—a comparatively light punishment. At Oldenburg a non-commissioned officer was proved to have committed 100 cases of assault, etc. He ordered corporals to throw themselves down on the grass and to eat like cattle. It is almost incredible that the men obeyed, but had they not done so they would have been severely punished for insubordination. A private in a rifle battalion appeared unshaven. His non-commissioned officer shouted at him, 'You pig. I'll shave you.' He took his penknife out of his pocket and tore and pinched off the hair. While this was going on a sergeant came in and said, 'You must do as I did.' He proceeded to light a match, and then held it burning under the man's chin and cheeks. A captain received three months' detention in a fortress for sixty-three cases of ill-treatment, one of them being a grossly immoral offence. Such crimes in the army are exceedingly leniently treated, and when superior officers are concerned they are generally pardoned.

The Socialist member Kunert mentioned two cases in which two soldiers met their deaths in consequence of ill-treatment while bathing. One man was held under water for a long time, and was hurt in such a way that he took the first opportunity to commit suicide. A man in a fusilier regiment was killed by blows on the breast with the butt end of a rifle. It was undoubtedly a case of manslaughter. The case may be remembered of Capt. Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, who first insulted a sergeant with the basest of invectives, then boxed his ears, and finally stabbed him. The army doctors regularly report that ill-treatment has had nothing to do with such deaths. Discipline on the part of privates is punished very differently from that of the non-commissioned officer. If a soldier ill-treats a horse he is sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. A non-commissioned officer who gave a soldier two boxes on the ear got twelve days under arrest. A man who had scratched on his chair the words, 'Long live work, freedom, equality and fraternity!' received six months' imprisonment for manifesting Social Democratic tendencies. The serious excesses of officers are hardly punished at all. Prince Wrede, who on Christmas night, in a rollicking fit, went through the quiet streets of Bamberg preceded by the military band, was placed under arrest for one day. Three reservists, who, in a drunken fit,

thrashed a gendarme, got fifteen years' hard labor, this offence being more severely punished, as Herr Kunert pointed out, than is the impaling of a man in the German colonies. The speaker ended by drawing attention to the increasing number of suicides in the German army. Last year there were 235 such cases.

On behalf of the War Office, it was replied that cases in which superiors had been punished for the ill-treatment of subordinates numbered in 1899 only 587. This alone is significant.

Finally, Herr Kunert was called to order for lese-majesté. He spoke of a telegraphic order which the German Emperor during the Chinese expedition had sent to attack the Chinese collected on the Great Wall. Arrant dilletantism, declared the Deputy, made itself felt not only in art, science, and naval matters, but also in military strategy.

DIPLOMATIC SECRETS

RIGID MEASURES ADOPTED TO PREVENT THEM BECOMING PUBLIC.

It says much for the integrity of government officials that all knowledge of our recent important treaty with Japan was successfully withheld from foreign nations until the compact had been actually sealed, but the great care exercised in guarding a diplomatic secret renders a premature announcement very rare indeed.

No government secret when first born is ever committed to paper, except on the rare occasions when minutes of a cabinet meeting are taken and forwarded to the sovereign. As a rule, our ministers meet and transact business without any one being the wiser, for no official of any kind is allowed to be present. Once the government has decided upon an important piece of foreign policy, it has to be transmitted to our representative abroad, and for the first time the secret is put in writing in the form of an intelligible cipher, the key to which is already in the hands of our ambassador. The men who draw up these intricate cipher codes are reliable officials specially employed by the government, and they often obtain from five hundred to seven hundred pounds for a single code.

The dispatch having been prepared, it is given into the care of a King's messenger, who wears attached to his person a bag fitted with a secret lock. To this lock there are only two keys; one in the possession of the Foreign Office and the other retained by our ambassador, who must unlock the bag himself or instruct his secretary to do so upon the messenger's arrival.

The journey between this country and abroad is a risky one, because the messenger is beset with spies, and although he travels incognito and well armed, there is always the chance of his being set upon and robbed. To avoid this, when an important dispatch is being carried, he is shadowed by two detectives throughout the journey, so that they can instantly come to his assistance if necessary.

When travelling by rail he engages a special compartment, and if called upon to do so he will have to lose his life before sacrificing the dispatch. In return he receives a salary of four hundred pounds a year, in addition to one pound a day when travelling and all expenses found, but before being employed he has to be nominated by an official filing an important position under government, who will hold himself responsible for his being a reliable messenger and not a foreign agent. Sometimes, to avoid danger, the courier carries with him the special sanction of international law, whereby every country through which he passes becomes responsible for his safety.

On arrival the messenger goes to the

embassy and hands over the bag either to the ambassador personally or his secretary, who has had verbal orders from his chief to receive it, no written instructions being accepted as genuine, nor must the bag be given to any one holding an inferior post to that of confidential secretary. In every embassy there is a strong room wherein dispatches are stored in an enormous safe, the key of which is held only by the ambassador, and no one but himself is permitted to enter the chamber. Every night two watchmen remain outside the door with loaded revolvers, having orders to shoot down any marauder.

Obviously great care has to be taken that no information shall leak out from the officials themselves, and with the exception of Britain and Italy, no European nation will permit any member of an embassy to marry a woman of the country in which they are employed. Even the ambassadors themselves are bound by the same rule; and some years ago, when Germany's representative in London, Prince Henry of Prussia, wished to marry Miss Cornwallis West, he had to surrender his position before being able to do so.—'Tit-Bits.'

SCOTLAND'S CROWN PRINCE.

(London 'Chronicle')

As the 'Times' remarked recently: 'It may possibly cause to some people a mild surprise to learn that the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Andrew Graham Murray, K.C., M.P., the Lord Advocate, to be "Keeper of the Great Seal of his Principality of Scotland.'" But, at the same time, that journal does not venture on an explanation of the fact. The truth would seem to be that, ever since 1309, the eldest son of the Scottish sovereigns has always borne the title of Duke of Rothesay which is one of the titles of the Prince of Wales, who is declared to be Crown Prince or heir apparent to the throne of Scotland, as well as of England. At Scottish banquets they always drink to the health, not of the Prince of Wales, but of the Duke of Rothesay, just as throughout all Lancashire the late Queen was ever toasted as the 'Duke (not Duchess) of Lancaster'—a curious allusion, which recalls the 'moriatur pro rege nostra Maria Theresa.'

Advertisements.

A Permanent Cure of Cancer.

A New Treatment That Completely and Permanently Cures Cancers, Tumors, and Malignant Growths Without the Need of Knife or Plaster.

This is the Golden Era of the scientist, and before scientific research, old, ineffectual, and dangerous ways of treating cancer are giving place to enlightened scientific methods.

There is no necessity any longer for cancer sufferers to submit to the dangerous and painful knife of the surgeon, the dreadful drawing of the plaster or the awful eating of the caustic paste. All these means of old-fashioned treatment were cruel in the extreme, and, worst of all, not only did not make a permanent cure, but in many instances aggravated the trouble.

The new constitutional remedy, which is so effective for treating all cancerous growths, is a pleasant vegetable compound which kills the cancer germs in the blood and cures the disease so completely that it never again returns. There are plenty of proofs of the permanency of the cure our remedy makes, in our new illustrated book, 'Cancer, Its Cause and Cure,' sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Stott and Jury, Bowmanville.

Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

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

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

TREATMENT FREE.

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

FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

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

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

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

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

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

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

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KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

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

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Cheapest, Simplest, Best,
Price, \$8.00

Write for Circular.

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THE NEW HIGH-ARM No. 3

DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE

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

It makes the double-lock stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides. The Head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.), highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is set into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine, and facilitating the handling of work.

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned, with clear space underneath 5 1/2 by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

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

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

The Automatic Bobbin Winder is a great improvement, winds a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator, except to keep the treadle moving. The Tension Liberator is of a new design, and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle. The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles the work easily. The term "positive feed," is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed bar to its bearing. The feed-motion patented October 20th, 1891—is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed.

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

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

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

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

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH

of NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates, or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional.

or for Fourteen Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and eighteen dollars additional.

or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and twenty dollars additional.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, \$25; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' \$37.

Transportation to be paid by receiver.

THE RHODES MILLIONS.

Will of the Great Empire
Bulder Aroused Much Interest.

New York, April 7.—The London correspondent of the "Tribune," Mr. I. N. Ford, says: "Like a fly in amber, Mr. Cecil Rhodes's noble idea is enmeshed in Mr. Solicitor Hawksley's yellow wax verbiage. The Empire's bulder will, unlike Caesar's, with which the 'Times' draws a forced comparison, orders no largesse for the fickle and pleasure-loving, but, is the working scheme of one of the world's greatest schemers for popularizing by educational means his own comprehensive views of Anglo-Saxon destiny. Mr. Hawksley, with a lawyer's talent for roundabout phrasing, has clouded the directness and simplicity of Mr. Rhodes's intentions, but the will remains a curious personal and human document, so that men can, still, the great Imperialist being dead, still speak. Among the most characteristic passages are those describing the dry as dust authorities of Oriel as children in commercial matters, needing to consult the businesslike trustees and the homilies upon country house life and the disadvantages of having expectant heirs develop into loafers without an occupation. The large ideas which fascinated his imagination are ingeniously enforced, as in the elaborate arrangements for beautifying Bulawayo and dignifying Rhodesia, and even Groote Schuur, is set apart as a future residence of the Prime Minister of Federated South Africa.

WHAT IT MEANS.
Cecil Rhodes's loftiest light in idealism was in the direction of the collective action of the British Empire, the United States and Germany in securing the peace of the world and dividing the white man's burdens for the welfare of the human race. His university endowment, so different in motive from Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, is grounded upon the idea that educational relations form the strongest tie for linking together the progressive nations of the world. His comprehensive scheme for bringing to Oxford by generous scholarships Canadians, Australians, South Africans, Germans and Americans from every state and territory of the Union is proof that he was the most enlightened among Anglo-Saxons and that he considered the promotion of a good understanding between England, her colonies, the United States and Germany, the greatest responsibility of the world's citizenship.

The project is so large that the leader

writers find themselves gasping for breath, as though they had suddenly been lifted to the summits of the Himalayas or the Andes. If they suffer from mountain sickness, what will be the effect upon the dons of Oxford, the most conservative and reactionary centre of the educational world. A few more progressive men there like Professor Dacey have been seeking to attract American and colonial students by post-graduate courses, but have not met with a great measure of success. Suddenly they are called upon to enlarge their courses and convert Oxford into an Anglo-Saxon stronghold of imperialism and world's citizenship. Mr. Rhodes, with a genuine love of classical learning, has remembered his alma mater with loyal devotion, yet has taken practical measures for rendering her less grandmotherly and in close touch with the affairs of the world. Not satisfied with converting Groote Schuur into a colonial Downing street, and placing a Rhodesian Vahlalla among the Matoppo Hills, he had forecast the regeneration of the Anglo-Saxon race at the moss grown cradle of English learning.

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.
Regarding the will the Associated Press has ascertained some new facts. The total of Mr. Rhodes's fortune is likely to prove to be \$5,000,000, or slightly under that amount. The executors, to whom he bequeathed the residue of his estate, will divide about £1,000,000 or £1,500,000 between them. According to the terms of this legacy, the amount is to be divided during their lifetime; but, as each legatee dies his share goes to a common fund until the surviving legatee becomes its sole owner. Hence, one of the executors, the majority of whom are enormously wealthy, will one day inherit what will then have probably accumulated into nearly £2,000,000. The executors, the Associated Press learns, have unusually full powers, and can construe and add to the will, as seems fit. Hence the omission of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and other Canadian provinces from the list of scholarships is quite likely to be corrected and each province of Canada may be put on the same footing as the American states.

One of Mr. Rhodes's most intimate associates said to a representative of the Associated Press:—"He drew up his will in the same spirit in which he approached all great undertakings. In his most important tasks he merely sketched the outlines and left us to fill in the details. His trustees are given plenary powers. In the matter of the scholarships, Mr. Rhodes saw the scheme was so vast that any attempt to too rigidly lay down the lines might result in harm, and, beyond endeavoring to meet the legal requirements, he tried to leave the fulfillment of his plans to those with whom, during his lifetime he had frequently discussed them.

splendid bid for its friendship made by the dead."
PRESIDENT PATTON'S VIEWS.
Princeton, N.J., April 7.—President Patton said to-day of the gift of the late Cecil Rhodes to the University of Oxford: "This extraordinary gift is an occasion for general rejoicing. It will strengthen the tie between Great Britain and her world-wide colonies, and that is a part of imperialism which should have the heartiest approval of us all. It will foster good will between the two great English-speaking nations, and in this way serve the cause of Christian civilization. It will bring the influence of English ideals to bear upon our American system of application, and that will be a distinct advantage to us. It only remains that some one should give a similar opportunity for British youths to study in our leading American universities. Both countries have much to learn from each other."

TRIBUTE FROM THE GERMAN EMPEROR.
Berlin, April 7.—"This bequest shows the wide reach of Cecil Rhodes's mind and his vision of the future," said the Emperor William to Dr. von Lucanus, the chief of His Majesty's civil cabinet, who alluded to the will of Mr. Rhodes during an audience with the Emperor yesterday morning. It was then pointed out to His Majesty that Mr. Rhodes, while leaving precise directions as to the selection of the beneficiaries of the Rhodes scholarships in other countries, the selections of the beneficiaries of the fifteen scholarships set aside for Germany had been left to the discretion of the Emperor William.

"The bequests of Mr. Rhodes are regarded at court as constituting an enduring impulse to good feeling between Germany, Great Britain and the United States and the colonies of these countries, and as realizing in substance the vague hoping of Teutonic powers. The earth belongs to the vital, living people, and these should act as one when inefficient powers check advancement," is another utterance attributed to the German Emperor, when His Majesty was speaking of Prince Henry's trip and the need of a better understanding with the United States. The inclusion of Germany in Mr. Rhodes's aims, as set forth in his will, has brought out some considerable expressions concerning his imperial purpose from even the Anglo-phobic clique journals, although most of the commentators on his purposes holds him responsible for the Boer war. "Why have not I such a minister?" the Emperor William is said to have exclaimed after an interview with Cecil Rhodes in 1899. This remark is now widely reproduced, and it enables the opposition paragraphs to revile the present ministry.

Advertisements.

LUMBAGO CURED.

A Serious Case of this Painful Disease is Restored to Good Health.

Satisfactory Improvement Leads to a Continued Treatment which Results in a Complete Cure—An Interesting Story which will no doubt Profit Anyone Suffering with Lumbago.

Holyrood, Ont., April 11.—(Special).—Mr. Bat. Pinnell, of this place, has for the past two years been a great sufferer with that most painful and stubborn disease—Lumbago.

The pain he suffered was almost beyond description and many were the medicines and treatments he used to try and get some relief. However, nothing he could find seemed to help him in the least, and he became very downhearted.

At last someone suggested Dadd's Kidney Pills and Mr. Pinnell, although very skeptical, thought he would make one more trial for a cure and began to use them.

The first box did not do him very much good, but after he had used part of the second he began to feel a change for the better, so he kept on until he had used in all seven boxes, when he was delighted to find that every symptom of the Lumbago had entirely disappeared.

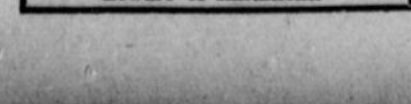
His general health is much improved and he feels better to-day than he has for years.

To say that Mr. Pinnell is pleased does not begin to express it. Only those who have suffered as he did with this very painful disease can understand the extreme satisfaction of one who has found a complete cure and restoration to health and strength.

Lumbago is a direct result of disordered kidneys and should always be treated as a Kidney Disease.

Efforts to cure or even relieve by outward applications are invariably successful. Rubbing may in itself for the time being produce a little relief, but in order to secure a complete cure it is absolutely necessary to go right to the root of the trouble.

The kidneys must be restored to their normal condition. This is just what Dadd's Kidney Pills do, and this done the Lumbago very soon leaves, for without diseased kidneys there can be no Lumbago.



Advertisements.

A DUAL AIM.

Regarding the African bequests, the same authority said: "In offering Americans and Germans inducements to go to Oxford, Mr. Rhodes had a dual aim. First, putting the youth of England in intimate touch with what he termed the two most progressive nations of the world, so that they might be broadened and spurred to more strenuous efforts. Secondly, bringing the best specimens of Americans and Germans on such terms with the English people and customs that they might become missionaries of a better international understanding."

When the trustees can meet and all the preliminary details are settled, a request will be made to several leading Americans to form a committee in the United States to act in conjunction with the English body and assume certain responsibilities for which the executors are palpably unfitted, both by absence from the United States and ignorance of its customs.

PRESS COMMENT.
The afternoon papers all devote lengthy editorials to the 'Caesar will,' as it is termed.

The "Globe," referring to Mr. Rhodes's hope of friendship between Great Britain, the United States and Germany, says: "We only hope that these noble aspirations may be realized in their entirety. England has done her part and there only remains the hope that future German editors may be among Mr. Rhodes's Oxford students, and so gain a knowledge of England, now so lacking."

The "St. James's Gazette," referring to the intimations that the best young Americans will be drawn to Oxford, says: "We heartily hope so, and from no other desire than that; if Oxford should equip them to be profitable servants of their Motherland we welcome them."

The "Westminster Gazette" says it believes the incursion of Americans, Germans and colonials ought to bring new life and new ideas to Oxford, adding: "We hope the university will welcome it, and prepare to meet it in a cordial spirit. Whether it will have a unifying effect on the Empire and promote the good relations with America and Germany, which Mr. Rhodes desired, will depend largely on the spirit in which the university rises to the occasion and its ability to meet the wants of these students."

The "Pall Mall Gazette," referring to the American bequests as the remarkable feature of the will, says: "A more remarkable provision for bringing the two great English-speaking powers of the world into closer touch was never before dreamed of. The great American nation cannot fail to be deeply touched by this

Advertisements.

GORILLA HUNTING.

WEST AFRICANS SAY GORILLA HAS THE SOUL OF MAN.

(Allen Sangree, in "Ainslee's.")

Gorilla hunting is a distinct sensation even for the veteran hunter. This animal, which has become confused somewhat with fable and fiction, is a reality, and a decidedly unpleasant one to engage. The West Africans are mortally afraid of it, believing that the brute contains the spirit of a man. They attribute to it all sorts of ferocities, like the carrying off of a human being, who is permitted to return after being deprived of toe and finger nails.

"Skilled hunters have never observed any of these doings, but they testify to the brute's strength and ferocity. According to a French sportsman a full-grown gorilla can bite through a tree six inches thick in order to secure the sap, and twist a gun barrel with the swollen bunches of muscle that serve for arms. His roar is terrifying and can be heard for a distance of three miles.

"I shall never forget how the first one impressed me," says the Frenchman, "for I had a bad attack of shakos. The woods had been filled some time with a barking roar, but I saw nothing until my guide clucked softly and pointed to a tree, alongside which stood an immense male gorilla. There he remained but twelve yards away, boldly facing us with his huge chest, muscular arms, fiercely glaring deep-grey eyes and a hellish expression, until I moved.

At that he dropped to all fours and came six yards nearer, sitting up to beat his breasts with his huge fists—a defiance—so that it sounded like an immense drum. His roar was most singular, beginning with a kind of bark and deepening into a base roar that literally resembled thunder. The short hair on his forehead was twitching, his powerful fangs showed unpleasantly, and, feeling he was about to attack, and incidentally being scared green, I shot him through the heart. With a groan something human and yet brutish, he fell on his face and died quickly, like a man. He measured five feet nine inches in length, his chest was sixty-two inches, and his arms spread nine feet. I was glad to have the specimen, but somehow after that never cared to kill a gorilla unless he actually menaced me."

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

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

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

Advertisement.

BEWARE SPRING CATARRH!
Tired Feelings, Aching Bones, Lassitude, Drowsiness, Fatigue, Nervousness, Sleeplessness.

[PE-RU-NA A SURE SPECIFIC.]



Mr. Luhr Eggert, City Clerk, writes from City Hall, Watervliet, N. Y.
"Probably anyone at my age has had one or more cases of severe sickness either personally or in his family. I have had my share of this affliction, but I no longer dread it as I did since I have learned the value of Peruna."
"After a severe attack of catarrh of the head, of which your medicine cured me in two weeks, I have found that it was good for most ills which beset us. I now take it for a few days when the wet and cold fall weather sets in, and I find that it keeps me in good condition all through the year."
"My experience with Peruna is, that it has stood the test and is well worthy my endorsement."
L. EGGERT.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AFTER.

(By E. F. Martin.)

The following adaptation from Bellamy's 'Equality,' with apologies to the shade of that author, is, I think, very pertinent just now.
Edward Grant, an anti-prohibitionist, who had fallen into a hypnotic sleep in the midst of the struggle for prohibition, and who had lain in that state, in perfect health, and without growing older, was suddenly awakened after one hundred years of prohibition. Of course the wonderful changes which had taken place during his long sleep were a continual surprise to him, and nothing more so than the absence of squalor and misery in the great cities, and the general appearance of thrift everywhere. This, it was explained to him, was owing to the complete annihilation of the liquor traffic, which had been the fruitful source of these evils. Of course there were innumerable questions to be answered by his host, Dr. Maclaren, as to when, and how, and why, this trade had been abolished, and these answers brought fresh surprises to one who knew nothing of what had taken place since the beginning of the twentieth century. There were so many things he could not understand and so he continued to question.

"There is one point," he said, "on which I would like to be a little more clearly informed. When the liquor traffic was finally overthrown there must, doubtless, have been some sort of balancing and settling of accounts between the people and those persons who had been engaged in that business. How was that managed? What was the basis of the final settlement?"
"The people waived a settlement," was the reply. The guillotine, the gallows, and the firing platoon, played no part in this revolution. During the time that this terrible evil held sway there had been many bitter thoughts, and even dire threats of vengeance among those who had suffered from the evil inflicted by it. And who had not so suffered? There was talk of the reckoning which would be demanded for the cruel past. But when the hour of triumph came, the enthusiasm of humanity which glorified it extinguished the fires of hate and took away all desire for barren vengeance. No, there was no settlement demanded. The people forgave the past."
"Doctor," said Grant, "you have sufficiently—in fact, overwhelmingly answered my question, and all the more so, as you did not catch my meaning. Remember that I represent the mental and moral attitude of a very large number of our citizens, in the beginning of the twentieth century. What I meant was to ask, what compensation was made by the doctors, to those they had deprived of a very profitable business. Evidently, however, from the point of view of the twenty-first century, if there were to be a settlement between the people and the liquor sellers it was the former who had the bill to present."
"I rather pride myself," said the Doctor, "in keeping track of your point of view and distinguishing it from ours, but I confess that that time I fairly missed the cue. You see, when we look back on the time when prohibition won, one of the most impressive features seems to be the vast magnanimity of the people at the moment of their great triumph in according a free quitance to those who had wrought them so much evil in the past. Do you not see that if liquor-selling was right, prohibition was wrong, but, on the other hand, if prohibition was right then liquor-selling was one of the greatest wrongs that ever existed, and in that case it was the liquor-sellers who owed reparation to the people they had robbed and ruined, rather than the people who owed compensation to those who had lived on the earnings of others, doing nothing in return except to sow the seeds of vice and misery. For the people to have consented on any terms to compensate

Advertisements.

RUPTURE

Learn how I do away with the cutting belts and pressing springs, and hold Rupture without press on hips, spine or bones.
Learn how you are simply ridding your health by using spring and leg-straps, which press on most vital parts not connected with the rupture at all.
Learn how I have, after 21 years practice, solved this much-misunderstood rupture problem by my patented invention.
Learn how the action of coughing, lifting, etc., only causes a fever hold by my Automatic Pad.
Learn what the cure of Rupture really is and how I treat successfully BY MAIL.
Write for my FREE BOOK, now and learn the whole truth about Rupture and its Cure.
CHAS. CLUTHE, 33 East 14th Street, New York City.



Tonic for Broken-Down System.
Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, 133 Goyean street, Windsor, Ont., President of Victoria Lodge, Queen's Daughters, writes:
"I heartily endorse Peruna as an excellent tonic for a weak and broken-down woman, for such I was before I began taking Peruna, and it really worked wonders with my system. My health is excellent now, and whenever I feel languid or nervous I take a few doses of Peruna and it goes right to the spot. A number of my friends have taken it, and are universal in its praise."
MRS. M. E. JENKINS.

For That Tired Feeling.
Miss Helen Whitman, 308 1/2 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:
"There is nothing like Peruna for that tired feeling, which gives you no ambition for work or play. After a prolonged illness about a year ago, I felt unable to regain my health, but four bottles of Peruna made a wonderful change and restored me to perfect health. As long as you keep your blood in good condition you are all right, and Peruna seems to fill the veins with pure, healthful blood. I thoroughly endorse it."
MISS HELEN WHITMAN.

Nervousness of Women.
Mrs. Mary E. Sampson, West Derry, Rockingham county, N.H., writes:
"I had terrible headache, and I was nervous all the time; also had trouble each month; was deaf in one ear for thirty years. I took six bottles of Pe-



run, and am happy to say that it is the best medicine that I ever used. I am not nervous, my appetite is good, everything I eat agrees with me, and I am feeling better in every way. I think Peruna is a God-send to women, and a blessing to suffering humanity."
MRS. MARY E. SAMPSON.
If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Advertisements.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly. Cleanse effectually and Give Comfort
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

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Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly. Cleanse effectually and Give Comfort
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

It is the 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.

CATTLE-FEEDING PROBLEM.

A subscriber in Nova Scotia desires information through the columns of the 'Witness' regarding economical cattle-feeding and asks the following questions:

- 1. What is the most economical food during the winter for milch cows, due to calve in spring, and what will give the best results for least money?
2. Give a specimen account of an average cow's cost of maintenance, production of butter, etc., so as to show net gain.
3. What is the reason that common or scrub cattle, though they require as much, or more, food than well-bred ones, do not grow as well?
4. Does it injure barnyard manure to leave it exposed to the sun, and what is the best method of applying it to the soil?
5. What kind of soil is most suitable for growing a crop of beans?

This question of economical feeding of milch cows has exercised dairymen during the past winter much more than it has done for many years past owing to the high prices of grain, bran, gluten meal and other foodstuffs, and I have noticed that the milkmen's strippers brought to the East End abattoir for sale to the butchers are not nearly as fat as they used to be in former years.

Advertisements.

EWING'S SELECTED SEEDS

Please send us your address and we will mail you by return our ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE. In which is enumerated all the best varieties of Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden and Lawn Tools, Spraying Apparatus, Artificial Manures, &c.

No house in the trade has a higher reputation, nor can serve you better, in regard to quality of seeds, extensive assortment, or price. We solicit your orders. WILLIAM EWING & CO., Seed Merchants, MONTREAL.

FENCE BUILT ON THE GROUND WITH A LONDON

Writes for catalogue and prices. Gives Best Satisfaction; Costs Least Money; is Easiest Built; Looks Best; Lasts Longest of any Fence in the world. It's fun to weave a Fence with a LONDON FENCE MACHINE.

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

SIMMERS' SEEDS GROW

Our Complete Illustrated Catalogue MAILED FREE TO PLANTERS.

It tells about all the BEST SEEDS that can be grown, and should be consulted by every gardener before deciding upon what vegetables and flowers to plant either for pleasure or profit.

J. A. SIMMERS Toronto, Ontario.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER



Suitable for all the provinces. Some late improvements are ROLLER BEARINGS, CLOSED HEADS in the Drums, made of Pressed Steel; DOUBLE TRUSS RODS under the frame; DRAW BRACKET for low down hitch. This Roller is a perfect beauty. Ask your neighboring agent to order one for you, or write for full description and prices.

T. E. BISSELL, Erie, Ont.

when cattle feed was much lower in price than it is now.

Our correspondent will readily perceive that his questions require to be answered very differently, according to circumstances and the actual cost of the different kinds of feed. In sections where Indian corn grows satisfactorily, ensilage, or cornstalks properly saved, are decidedly the most economical food to sustain through the winter a dry cow that is to calve in the spring, but there would be more money in the butter product next summer if in addition to the corn fodder the cow got two or three pounds of bran or ground oats daily, even when bran and oats are as high-priced as they have been since last autumn; then how much more profit there would be in it when the prices of grain were from one-third to one half less than they are now.

I have been told that not a few dairymen who supply milk to Montreal citizens have fed their own home-grown oats to their cows and bought no bran, although they could have bought bran during the autumn at from eighteen to twenty dollars per ton, while at the same time they could have sold their oats on Montreal market at nearly thirty dollars per ton. Had these dairymen been properly instructed in food values they would not have been guilty of such waste. In sections of the country where Indian corn does not thrive well-saved oat straw and turnips or mangels are the most economical food for dry cows that are to calve in the spring, but if the price of hay at the barn is less than eight dollars per ton, then feed twice as much hay as straw.

Second. The cost of maintaining an average milch cow one year varies from \$20 to \$60, according to cost of feed and the mode of feeding. The proprietors of 'Hoard's Dairyman' have kept a man employed during the past five or six months travelling over the different states where dairying is done to a considerable extent, visiting the patrons of the creameries at their homes and learning from them all the facts possible regarding the cost of producing the milk and the actual returns of the cash received for it at the creamery. He also examined the records kept by the managers of the creameries, in order to verify so far as possible the statements made by the various patrons. Several hundreds of these reports were published in the 'Dairyman' during the winter, and they reveal a rather surprising inequality of profits, even among dairymen supplying milk to the same creamery. Here are a couple of these reports taken from a late number of 'Hoard's Dairyman':

'Patron No. 7.—Has a herd of thirteen grade Durham cows; cost of keeping, per cow, \$38.60; returns from creamery, \$23.86; number of pounds of milk, per cow, 2,260; price of milk for the year, \$1.02. Values skim milk at ten cents per hundred. Stable is warm and cows are comfortable. Ration, 27 pounds of hay. Quality of hay, excellent, an exception to many others. Grain ration, only two pounds of oats and corn for a short time.

'Patron No. 8.—Has a herd of eight native and mixed cows; cost of keeping, per cow, \$42; returns from creamery, per cow, \$70.33; pounds of milk, per cow, ...

Advertisements.

FITTING HORSES FOR SPRING WORK

The horse who has spent a long winter in the stable, or at heavy work, if he has been on the ordinary winter food of Hay and Oats, cannot be exactly fit for the rush of spring work on the farm, and if he is out of condition it is impossible for him to do his work with comfort to himself and with profit and satisfaction to his owner.

Practical tests have shown that Herbage will quickly and permanently overcome this difficulty, and at the same time effect such a saving of feed as to more than make up the cost of the Herbage. Then, as it does not contain antimony, arsenic, copperas, sulphate, resin, or anything that acts directly on the system, Herbage may be fed regularly without fear of any after ill effects or reaction.

Mr. William Grice, of Palermo, Ont., in speaking of this matter says: 'During feeding our horses got very poor. We started feeding them Herbage in half their usual quantity of oats, and they picked right up.' Mr. A. D. Arthur, of Sherbrooke, Que., reports as follows: 'Besides keeping my horses in condition I find that the saving in hay and oats is a great deal more than the cost of Herbage.' Mr. S. Carveth, of Souris, Man., writes: 'We have been using Herbage regularly with seven horses, and find it perfectly satisfactory. We feed it regularly twice a day, and they are doing more steady work than ever before, and we never had them in such good working order.'

In spite of all this we do not think it advisable to reduce the grain ration of the working horse to less than 4 quarts. If any reduction is made we would prefer to reduce the quantity of the coarser feeds, and as at \$5.00 per ton, two hundred weight of hay represents the price of a 4 lb. package of Herbage, which is the quantity required for a horse for six weeks, it is only necessary to reduce the hay ration by 2 1/2 lbs. per day in order to save the cost of the Herbage.

The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., Canada, are the Sole Manufacturers of Herbage, and if it is not for sale in your town, it would be well to write the manufacturers for further particulars.



THE POULTRY VARIETIES.—10. THE BLUE ANDALUSIAN.

For farm purposes the Blue Andalusians rank with the Leghorns and Minorcas, the preference being only in the color of their plumage. For fancy purposes they are an ideal bird on account of their beauty. Their general characteristics are those of the Leghorn. The hackle and saddle feathers are dark blue, approaching black; breast a lighter shade of blue, each feather having a well-defined lacing of a darker shade; body and fluff, similar in color to breast, but somewhat darker; primaries, light blue; secondaries and wing coverts,

dark blue; wing bows, darker blue, approaching black; tail and sickle feathers, dark blue, approaching black; shanks and toes, slaty blue. No standard weight is given for Andalusians; their average size is that of the Leghorn. The hens are non-sitters and splendid layers of large white eggs, equaling in size those of the Minorcas. Specimens of their eggs have been seen in competition and have won the award of merit for size and weight. The chicks are hardy, mature early, and the pullets begin laying when five or six months old.

6,393. Has a silo. Ration, 44 pounds hay and corn silage. Price of milk per 100, \$1.10; values skim milk at 15 cents per hundred. Cows are stabled in warm stable and have good care and all came fresh in the fall. The silo and a liberal feeding of protein foods make this the best result I have met. Hominy and gluten were the grains fed. Could not get a better and safer combination be made? 'Yes, gluten and wheat bran with a half pound a day of oil meal is better.'—Ed. 'Dairyman.'

These are extreme cases. The maintenance of one patron's cows per annum cost \$38.60, and he received for their milk delivered at the creamery an average of \$23.86, or \$14.74 less than the cow's feed cost him. The other man fed his cows with more costly grain food, or an average of \$62 per cow, but they give enough of milk to average \$70.33 cash received from the creamery, or a profit of \$28.33 per cow. In this neighborhood hay was valued at \$15 per ton, summer pasturage five dollars per cow, bran and gluten feed at from \$22 to \$26 per ton. No further arguments are needed to prove the economy of feeding ensilage with bran and gluten feed to milch cows.

It is customary in the United States to estimate the cost of attending and milking a cow throughout the year at about twelve dollars, which is about balanced by the value of the skim milk, judiciously fed to calves and pigs, together with the value of the manure. Consequently the man who receives less cash from the creamery than would pay for the maintenance of his cows, is just so much out of pocket, and the loss is still greater when the skim milk is not judiciously used, or the manure is not properly cared for.

Third. Long generations of judicious breeding with a view to producing more and better meat from the same amount of food has accomplished its purpose in such breeds as the Herefords, Polled Angus, Shorthorns and Galloways; but even among common scrub cattle there is a great difference in their adaptability to produce beef cheaply.

Fourth. Barnyard manure if left exposed to the sun and rain for three or four months in summer, loses more than half its fertilizing value. Probably the best method of applying manure to the soil is to spread it over newly-ploughed land and then harrow it in, as the crop gets the earliest benefit from the fertilizer and makes such a good start, which benefits it greatly throughout the season.

Fifth. Beans do best on dry, loamy soil. RUSTICUS.

SCIENTIFIC PLOUGHING. Most persons are unable to give more than one reason for ploughing, namely, to turn over the land. If this is even imperfectly done they are satisfied; if the land is perfectly inverted, as seen in Great Britain, they are more than satisfied, even proud of their work. If the soil is inspected critically it is noticed that it is composed of both large and fine particles. Clay soils are composed of too few large and too many small particles; gravelly soils are the reverse. Keeping this in mind, let us observe what effect the rain has, especially when it comes in great sheets accompanied with wind. The finer particles of soil are washed down and into the pores or small openings until the clay soil is effectually sealed. In gravelly soils the fine particles are also washed down and the surface soil is left too open. In the first case ploughing and subsequent tillage unseals the soil. The plough usually leaves clay soil in too large masses, lumps. The chief object of surface tillage is to unseal the lumps. If the lumps be fully pulverized, that is, made so fine as to become half dust, the first heavy rain will seal up the soil and the last conditions may be worse than the first. If this land is ploughed when it is too moist the pressure of the plough pushes the particles still closer together and the great strips of soil, furrows, and the great strips of soil, furrows, are packed and the soil becomes more solid than it was before it was ploughed. Extended experiments indicate that from 30 to 35 percent of the draught of the heaviest class of ploughs is spent in overcoming the friction due to the weight of the plough. This indicates that as light a plough as is consistent with the work in hand should be used. The friction of the landside and the severing of the furrow requires about 55 percent of the total power expended. But 10 to 12 percent of the total power is used by reason of the action of the mold-board. The great part of pulverization is accomplished by the twisted mold-board at the least possible expenditure of power. From a study of the form and draught of the plough, the following conclusions are reached—the front end of the plough should be a sharp, long wedge; the rear end of the mold-board bold and overhanging. The plough should be as light as consistent with the work required. The coulter should not be set far away from the standard that the action of the mold-board on the furrow may relieve the friction of the coulter. Wherever it is practicable (which it is not on very stony land) the jointed or skim plough should always be used. We have seen how necessary it is to unseal the land by disintegration. If the jointer is used, the tenacity of the furrow is largely destroyed, in which case the mold-board may be quite bold or abrupt without kinking the furrow. All this means that far more is accomplished in tilling the soil than when a coulter is used and the mold-board of easy, long curves. True, the mold-board with long, easy lines may save one or two percent in draught and may result in a handsemer ploughed surface, but the crests of the furrows will not be left in the best possible condition for economically tilling the surface, neither will the under side of the



AN IDEAL PLOUGH WITH OVERHANGING MOLDBOARD.

Advertisements. RENNIE'S SEEDS 10 PACKETS 25c. TAKE YOUR CHOICE, By Mail Postpaid. VEGETABLES.—Order by Number. 1. Beans, Golden Wax. 2. Beet, Swiss, round. 3. Beet, Egyptian, flat round. 4. Beet, Long Smooth Blood. 5. Cabbage, Winningstadt. 6. Cabbage, Fottler's Brunswick. 7. Carrot, Half-long Danver's Scarlet. 8. Carrot, Gem or Oxheart. 9. Cauliflower, Early Paris. 10. Celery, Golden Self-Blanching. 11. Corn, Early Minnesota. 12. Corn, Stowell's Evergreen. 13. Cucumber, Chicago Pickling. 14. Cucumber, Long Green. 15. Cucumber, White Spine. 16. Herbs, Sage. 17. Herbs, Savory. 18. Herbs, Marjoram. 19. Lettuce, Nonpareil. 20. Lettuce, Denver Market. 21. Musk Melon, Early Hackensack. 22. Water Melon, Early. 23. Onion, Large Red Wethers-head. 24. Onion, Yellow Danvers. 25. Onion, Silver Skin. 26. Parsley, Moss Curled. 27. Parsnip, Hollow Crown. 28. Peas, First and Best. 29. Peas, Molson's Little Gem. 30. Pepper, Ruby King. 31. Pumpkin, Large Cheese. 32. Radish, Rosy Gem. 33. Radish, French Breakfast. 34. Radish, Long Scarlet. 35. Salad, Sandwich Island. 36. Squash, Vegetable Marrow. 37. Squash, Hubbard. 38. Turnip, Red Top Globe. 39. Tomato, Dwarf Champion. 40. Tomato, Ex-Early Atlantic. FREE with every order package New Midget Phlox. Address all Orders: W.M. RENNIE, and Jarvis St. TORONTO.

furrow slice be as fully broken up as it would be by a mold-board bolder at the rear end. Too much stress can hardly be laid on securing all possible pulverization of the soil by the action of the plough. In England one sees straight, beautiful, flat furrows, the pride of the ploughman, but the plough has done little more than invert the land. The after fitting of the soil may require twice as much surface tillage fitting as it would had the jointer attachment been used and the furrows been left at as steep inclination as practicable and turned by the bold mold-board.

FARM GLEANINGS.

It is very poor economy to burn wet or green wood at any season of the year, as it takes nearly double the amount of this kind of fuel for an ordinary farmer's use, that it does of wood that is properly seasoned and kept under cover. A good plan is to split up fine, while green, what is needed for the kitchen stove, and allow it to season in single piles as cut in the woods. It can be split much quicker and easier if split in this way, and there is no danger of any of it becoming dozy, as is often the case if left to season in the slab. In July or August, when the wood is seasonal and thoroughly dry, it should be drawn and piled in the woodshed. It will take only a short time to do this work. The wood pile will last much longer.

In an urgent plea for the country home a writer in an exchange says:—'The small farm, fully equipped, thoroughly stocked, highly fertilized, with its permanent pasture lots and orchards with improved appliances for the dairy and modern conveniences for poultry raising, with a bountiful garden, and, last, but not least, with its attractive, commodious, convenient and comfortable cottage—makes the ideal home of which poets may sing and lovers dream. If the master of such a home is a practical farmer himself, fully informed, as he should be, in the minutiae of crop raising, in horticulture, in the care of live stock, he can with unskilled help conduct his business with success and pleasure. If he works with intelligence, thrift and frugality, he will always have something to sell, be thoroughly independent; and, if in close proximity to a steam or electric road, his family can have many of the advantages of city life, while at the same time they enjoy the freedom, independence and healthfulness of their country home.'

HORSE-BREEDING.

'Every business seems to have its times of prosperity, and its times of adversity. For a number of years, Canadian horses met with a ready sale at good prices, and then all at once came a period during which even the best were scarcely saleable, and inferior stock could hardly be given away. This state of things was due largely to over-production, the indiscriminate breeding of unsuitable animals, and the substitution of electric for horse-power on street cars. The result was that the majority of farmers have given up the breeding of horses, and many of those who continued in the business, became careless in regard to the sort of sires they used. The importation of high-class stallions almost ceased, and the trade became generally demoralized. During the past two or three years, business has been gradually reviving. The scarcity of good horses, due to the cessation in breeding, caused a rise in prices, and the requirements of the army in South Africa increased the demand. While this increased demand has affected all classes of horses to a certain extent, there are some classes that are much more profitable than others for breeders to raise. The first question for the breeder to decide is what sort of horse will bring him in the best returns. Success in the breeding of live stock must be measured by the actual value of the products, and the profits that may be derived therefrom.

The draught horse is undoubtedly the most profitable sort that the farmer can breed. Good heavy horses, weighing from fifteen hundred pounds upwards, and of good quality, are likely to meet with ready sale for some time, to come. By breeding a good mare to a heavy

Clydesdale or Shire stallion, a farmer is reasonably sure of securing a colt, that at five years old, will bring him not less than \$125. Besides this, there is less risk of a heavy colt getting blemished. A blemished colt of the lighter breeds cannot be sold except at a sacrifice, whereas on a horse employed at slow work, such as teaming, a blemish is not such a disadvantage. Moreover, if the blemish is pronounced, the farmer will still have a good useful animal for his own farm work, and in the case of a mare, he can profitably use her for breeding, if the defect is not hereditary. The active, upstanding, Clydesdale type, such as is found in the Lowlands of Scotland, is, in my opinion, the most suitable horse for the general farmer to raise. These horses are tractable, and easily broken, and while awaiting sale can be readily used for any sort of farm work, thus paying for their keep, which the fancy horses rarely do.

Carriage and saddle horses of the best type will always sell for good prices, both in the United States and Great Britain. We often hear of the high prices paid for a fine carriage team or a hunter, but of course the farmer does not get prices like these. They are only got after weeks and perhaps months of training and fitting in the hands of dealers. The farmer seldom has the time and the necessary knowledge of training and 'fixing up,' to produce the finished article. Still, the dealer, as a rule, pays the breeder a fair price, and so long as he does it, it will pay to raise such horses. The best carriage horses are sired by thoroughbred, Hackney, and occasionally by coach and standard-bred stallions. The thoroughbred produces the best style of carriage horses, when the mare's have sufficient size, and good quality.

Military horses have lately been very much in demand, but there is some doubt as to the permanency of this market, at prices which will prove profitable to the producers. Formerly, there were only two classes of horses purchased by Great Britain for military purposes, viz., those for cavalry and those for artillery. Now, however, there is a third class of horses, the animals ranging in height from 14.1 hands to 15.1 hands. Cavalry horses must measure from 15.1 1/2 hands to 15.3 1/2 hands, and artillery horses from 15.2 to 16 hands. Major Dent, who has purchased most of the Canadian horses for South Africa, gives the following description of the necessary qualifications: 'The stamp of horse required for artillery purposes is a blocky sort of horse, with as much breeding and bone as possible. The cavalry horse is of a lighter type, with good shoulders, loin and neck. The mounted infantry cobs are miniature horses. The best stamp I have come across is the French-Canadian, the only fault in their case being often a shortness of rein (neck). The type of horse for whatever branch of the service required, should be that of the English hunter, with short legs, short cannon bone, good shoulders, back and loins, and the more breeding combined with strength the better. What I think are most needed to produce this type, are good thoroughbred sires, not over sixteen hands, compact horses with plenty of bone and action.'

It is highly desirable that none but the best class of registered stallions be used. There are far too many inferior horses in the country now, and if our farmers breed to grade, or cheap pure bred stallions, no improvement will be possible. The big, sound, active Clydesdale will probably give the best results on heavy mares, and the thoroughbred on good strong tarses of the lighter sort. Mares with considerable warm blood are most desirable for breeding to a hackney or coach stallion. Finally, it is of the greatest importance that the foal shall be well fed, as the best of breeding will avail little, if the young animal is allowed to suffer for lack of proper feed and care. Good breeding and good feeding must go hand-in-hand, if a success is to be made of the business of horse-breeding. F. W. HODSON, Live Stock Commissioner. Ottawa.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—In a recent issue of the 'Witness' there is a letter from the Rev. G. Osborne Troop under the above heading. In that letter appears his expression of regret that at the late students' convention in Toronto no time was found to observe what is involved in our Saviour's words, 'Do this in remembrance of me.'

Mr. Troop seems to see in the lack of unity regarding the Lord's Supper the fundamental error which is hindering this world's conversion. There is no doubt that baptism and the Lord's Supper are two of the questions around which much controversy in past ages has waged, and if he is correct in his reading of the situation, absolute agreement [was it not complete mutual tolerance? —Ed.] concerning these is essential to world-wide Christianity.

Advertisements.

Your Faith

will be as strong as ours if you try

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and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents, and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles.

S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can.

Karl's Clover Root Tea cures indigestion

the plates and cups from which their 'brethren' are forced to eat in their own homes.

There is little if any doubt that in the early Church the Lord's Supper was meant to show what Jesus stood for and what he died for—the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Some little time ago, 'The Sunbeam,' a small paper issued by 'The Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-school Board,' of Philadelphia, contained a beautiful lesson under the heading of 'The Lord's Supper,' which was the lesson for April 28, 1895. It reads like this:—

'Do you know the story of the Holy Grail? Long ago a knight left home to find the cup from which Jesus drank at his last supper. People said that wicked men had it. The knight had a beautiful home, with room for many people; but he shut the castle and sent every one away. As he rode from the gates his horse plunged. A beggar sat by the road. The knight was cross because his horse was frightened at the beggar; but he threw some money down. The beggar would not touch it—threw it like a bone to a dog. The knight rode away. Many years and in many countries he sought the holy cup. Though his golden hair grew gray and his ruddy face wrinkled, he seemed no nearer than ever to what he sought. All the time, however, Christ was making his heart tender by showing him how many people were sick and poor. At last the knight thought there was no more use in searching and he went home. He left his horse in the village to walk along the road as he did when he was a boy. Outside the castle gate, strange to say, there was a sick beggar, like the one he left. Now the knight was sorry. He fed the man with bread from his bag, then stooped to fill his cup from the stream. Turning, instead of a beggar, he saw the Lord Christ. Said he, "Dear knight, you have sought the holy cup over the world. It was not the cup that was holy, but my love. The Holy Supper is kept whenever love shares even bread and water for my sake." The knight went to his castle, leaving the gates wide open. Afterwards every poor man in the countryside found home and friends at the castle.'

(Truly the above story is not a common reading of the Lord's Supper. But as Jesus says, we are his friends if we do what he commands us, and his one great command is that we 'love one another,' may it not be that the great, weary world is waiting only for such a reading of his love. 'Love not in word only, but in deed and in truth,' is the apostolic injunction. If we are to win the world for Christ will it not be by doing rather than by preaching? 'By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye have love one to another.' So said the Christ. How is it manifested to-day?

T. A. FORMAN.

Woodstock, Ont.

ONTARIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It was not my intention that my letter which appeared in the columns of the 'Witness' of March 29 should have been given to the public at all. Now that I am in print, however, I would like to set forth my views a little more fully. And, first of all, I am convinced still that the wisest course for the prohibitionists of Ontario would have been that of refusing (not fragmentarily here and there, but as one great body of self-respecting men) to touch the referendum at all, excepting on such fair conditions as I set forth in that letter. There is a 'long run' in connection with every great reform, and one of the most important things in connection with that long run is that reformers should convince politicians that they cannot consent to be either played with or imposed upon. And here there had arisen a case in which both the necessity and opportunity for doing this were very apparent. Government and Opposition had joined hands to 'euchre' the prohibitionists, each acting upon the assumption that as a negligible quantity in practical politics, they could be overreached with impunity. The provincial elections are coming on, and the prohibitionists could easily have said: 'Give us the referendum on such fair terms as these, or we shall proceed to nominate and elect men who will.' That would have been the self-respecting course, and the way to a victory which would have been victory indeed. But instead of this they are accepting the terms which, as you truthfully suggest, were devised by Ontario liquorism and the government together, to ensure their defeat, and one of the most prominent and influential men among them, in a letter to me, says: 'Most of us feel that we have been "euchred" in this prohibition matter.'

He goes on to say further, however, that they are going into the contest in spite of the handicap, trusting in the God of battles, and that, with the help of my prayers, they will win, even if the chances against them are a hundred to one. Evidently they have a good deal more faith in my prayers than I have. There is such a thing as going about to defeat the most effectual prayers that can be offered, and not doing it wilfully either. But my prayers, such as they are, were pledged to them weeks ago, and if I were in Ontario they would have more than my prayers. For I am with you most heartily in insisting that the pig-headed prohibitionist who will do nothing but lie down and grunt angrily, or push about in a squealing fury, when his best wisdom is rejected for that of some one else, becomes one of the chief enemies of his own cause. If it were clearly a sin to work for prohibition in connection with this referendum, the matter would be different; but as it is I would feel myself bound by every Christian tie, save one, to throw every power of body, mind and heart into the struggle.

If the prohibitionists of Ontario win in spite of all the odds that are against them, their victory will be a moral miracle; and let us at least confess that, after all, we are living in the day for just such a miracle as that.

J. L. DAWSON.

St. John's, Nfld., April 4, 1902.

THE HON. G. W. ROSS'S SPEECH AT NEWMARKET.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I desire to make some comments on the speech of Mr. Ross at Newmarket. I notice that the only act placed upon the statute books by the Liberal Governments of Ontario of which he speaks apologetically is the so-called referendum. His apology is not directed to the liquor party; they are satisfied. In the long list of matters for which he takes credit, over which he is inclined to boast, the referendum is significantly omitted. Mr. Ross takes credit for the ballot. He says that the Conservatives opposed it, but, 'Now it is universally considered the proper way of voting.' But when moving the second reading of his pet referendum bill, he could reproach moral reformers, who pointed out to him that his bill practically meant open voting, with these words, 'Who's afraid of being a marked man? I do not believe in any such cowardice. In the full light of twentieth century liberty do we want somebody to hold umbrellas over us when we go to the polls? Great moral battles were not won in that way.' When it is petty political questions that are to be voted on Mr. Ross magnifies the ballot, but when it is the question of prohibition, if prohibitionists ask that the question be so put that the secrecy of the ballot will be insured he can in effect answer, 'You moral cowards! do you want some one to hold umbrellas over you while you are voting?'

Your readers will notice that Mr. Ross does not take any of his heroics to himself. What a pity he did not say, 'Here is a chance for a moral government to appeal to a moral people submitting for their approval a great moral act, and by their judgment I am ready to stand or fall.' That would have been the way for Mr. Ross to have shown that 'He was not afraid of being a marked man,' that he was anxious to win a 'great moral battle,' that he 'was strong enough and bold enough to permit himself to be a marked man, so as to show that he had convictions and meant to stand by them.' But what does he do? Why, he crawls under the referendum umbrella!

It is a sad state of affairs when a prohibition Premier has to say, substantially, to his fellow prohibitionists, 'I desire your votes, not because I have kept my pledge to you, not because I have given prohibition the first place, not because I have dealt fairly with prohibitionists, but because—I want to remain in power.' Will he get their votes? C. R. MORROW.

Bartonville, April 9, 1902.

MR. MURRAY'S ERRORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been told that Mr. Norman Murray has replied to my last letter, but I have not seen it, as the paper has been delayed. I would like, however, to say more about his letter called the 'Bible message,' in the 'Weekly Witness' of March 4. For the sake of brevity I did not do the subject justice. After stating that our missionaries go among the heathen and denounce polygamy, he says: 'The heathen, on reading the Bible, find that the very state of things that the missionaries denounce is the ideal state of society described in the Bible.' Now, I deny that polygamy is the ideal state of society described in the Bible. The cases of bigamy and polygamy mentioned in the Bible are not ideal. They are never said to be happy homes. Enough is told us of the domestic troubles of Abraham, Jacob, David and Solomon to teach any man to avoid a plurality of wives. On the other hand, the highest ideal, Adam in Eden; the persons worthy to be saved from the flood, Noah and his sons; the man under God's special care, Joseph; the world's greatest law-giver, who, without army or navy or loss of men or money, emancipated three million slaves, Moses, all these had only one wife each. Job, 'perfect and upright,' who 'feared God and eschewed evil,' had only one, and not a good one. There is nothing in the Bible from beginning to end to encourage polygamy. The Jews, whose guide is the Old Testament, are as free from it as any one else.

Again, when Mr. Murray says 'churches or the Bible did not help the growth of modern civilization,' I deny that. By 'modern civilization' I suppose he means what exists in Great Britain, Canada and the United States. There are samples of modern civilization in Turkey, where they massacre Armenians and subject women and children to outrage and torture not fit to be told. In India, where, with all their pious sages, sacred books, dirty devotees and holy beggars, with the 'Light of Asia' blazing around them, not one woman in fifteen hundred can read, and in 1881 official statistics showed that there were fifteen thousand sacred prostitutes connected with the temples of the Madras Presidency alone. In China, where they have had Confucius nearly three thousand years, and on the banks of a wealthy Chinaman's fishing-pond you could lately read in large letters: 'Please don't drown girls here,' and the murder of a girl by her own father was only punished by sixty strokes of a bamboo in 1889. This civilization is as modern as any, but it is not exactly as high a grade as ours because the Bible did not help it.

Mr. Murray finishes with a quotation from Renan commendatory of Jesus, which he quotes with approval. But Jesus quoted the Old Testament with approval, and said: 'Search the Scriptures; they testify of me.' How true, that 'as the name of Jesus' every tongue shall confess.' 'The devils that he cast out knew and acknowledged him. Judas said, 'I have betrayed innocent blood.' Pilate said, 'I find no fault in him.' Ingersoll said, 'If on earth he and I would be good friends, and last, if not least, Mr. Norman Murry expresses himself in the words of Renan: 'No one has been born who is greater than Jesus.' The Old Testament was his Bible. If they admire him, why speak so disrespectfully of it? Voltaire demolished the Bible a century ago. 'In less than a hundred years,' he said, 'Christianity will have been swept from existence and will have passed into history.' Voltaire has 'passed into history,' and not very respectable history either, but his old printing-press, it is said, has since been used to print the Bible, and the very house where he lived is packed with Bibles, a depot for



HEALTH

It is important that you should be healthy in the spring. The hot summer is coming on and you need strength, vigor and vitality to meet it. The feeling of weakness, depression and feebleness which you suffer from in spring is debilitating and dangerous. You have been indoors a good deal through the winter, haven't taken the usual amount of exercise perhaps, your blood is sluggish and impure and you need a renovation of the entire system. In other words, you need a thorough course of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People.

If you try them you will be surprised to note how vigorous you begin to feel, how the dull lassitude disappears, your step becomes elastic, the eye brightens and a feeling of new strength takes the place of all previous feelings.

These pills are also the very best thing in the world for rheumatism, sciatica, nervous troubles, heart troubles, neuralgia, indigestion and anæmia.

Miss Cassie Way, Picton, Ont., says:—"A few years ago I was cured of a very severe and prolonged attack of dyspepsia through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after all other remedies that I tried had failed. Since that time I have used the pills in the spring as a tonic and blood builder and find them the best medicine I know for this purpose. People who feel run down at this time of the year will make no mistake in using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only tonic pills. They do not weaken like purgative medicines, but on the contrary strengthen from first dose to last. The genuine are sold only in boxes bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



the Geneva Bible Society. Thomas Paine demolished the Bible—finished it off finally—but after he had crawled despairingly into a drunkard's grave in 1809, the book has made conquests among races of which he never heard, and twenty times as many Bibles have been scattered through the world as ever were made before since the creation of man.

Thanking you for space in your pages, and, with the Westminster divines, believing that 'the word of God which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him,' I hope to now close my share in this discussion. G. ELDER.

Passakeag, N.B.

[For the 'Witness.')

STRIKE FOR PROHIBITION.

Who will be faithful, and who will be true? Who will be fearless their duty to do? Who will be willing to lead in the van (That others may follow and do what they can?) Who will come forward and say, 'Here am I,' Ready to labor, to dare or to die; Bravely to face every foe that appears; Headless of ridicule, taunting or jeers? Who'll join the ranks of the loyal to-day? Doing their utmost to clear from the way Every impediment hindering the cause, Until prohibition is one of our laws. Shutting the bar-room, the shop and saloon,

Ne'er to reopen while stars, sun and moon Shine in the heavens or send us a ray, So that the gospel may speed on its way. Saw ye the host, from the enemy's camp, Marching by hundreds to parliament tramp? Who with their frail arguments tried to dissuade Others from keeping the 'promises' made. Anxious, indeed? For the revenue loss! Souls are no value, redeemed on the cross! To Mammon our boys, as to Moloch of old, Must 'pass through the fire' to the demon of gold.

Look at the crowd! and at once you may trace Signs of the traffic in manner and face; Poor deceived mortals, ye pity them all; That which they deal with encompasses their fall. No one will doubt the true statement there made, That the great numbers who live by the trade 'Could, if they came, wreck the place' where they met. Was it intended by them as a threat? Surely their power to 'wreck' is well known! Millions of homesteads and lives could be shown; Wrecks are strewn everywhere, on every hand, Wasted, to build up gin palaces grand. Oh, they will get 'compensation' at last;

God will reward them for deeds of the past; For they have robbed, through their lust to get gold, Heaven of millions! shut out of the fold!

Broken the hearts of the mothers and wives, Scattered the orphans to lead sinful lives; Filling our land with the saddest of wails, Through the despair which the traffic entails.

'Let us alone,' just the words that were said, By the 'possessed of the devil' who led Poor human beings in tombs to abide, Crazy, until Jesus drew near to their side.

Fitting the words, well befitting their case When we contemplate the demons' swine chase; So may the rum trade find rest in the sea, There, in oblivion, forever to be.

Now, at this crisis be true to your trust, Drive the drink traffic to mildew and rust! 'Tis not for gold but for souls that you toil, God will be with you your foes to destroy.

P. L. GRANT. Richmond Hill.

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

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Bishop of Huron has consecrated the new St. Paul's Church at Woodstock. Mr. David Dreneman was killed while driving across the G. T. R. track near Stratford. Edgar Wilbourne, a nineteen-year-old London boy, was found dead in his bed in his home in Dufferin avenue. The first boat of the season has reached Midland, bringing 80,000 bushels of corn from Milwaukee. Stratford City Council has accepted Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$15,000 for a public library, and chosen the site. Mr. James Wilson, of Whitby, a telegraph operator, fell from a train west of Port Arthur on Monday, and was killed. The Federal Government has not yet decided whether Coronation Day shall be proclaimed a public holiday throughout the Dominion. While walking home at about ten o'clock on Monday, Miss Susan Perry, of Whitby, suddenly fell dead on the pavement from heart failure. There is a desire in Owen Sound to annex Brooke with a view to incorporation as a city, and the council of Sarawak is seemingly in favor of it. Mr. and Mrs. James Nechin and a seven-year-old child were asphyxiated at Hamilton by gas from the furnace, and their recovery is doubtful. While working at a house raising, Everett Wagar, Napanee, was caught between the settling building and the foundations and instantly killed. Ernest Nevins, a Bell telephone lineman, fell fifty feet to the ground at Brockville, and received injuries from which he died a couple of hours later. In London the grand jury has returned a true bill in the case of Dr. Alexander Graham and Agnes Kilbowy, who are charged with the murder of the latter's child. Dr. J. T. McKillop, of Wardville, died on Monday in St. Joseph's Hospital, London, at the age of 40 years. He was a Liberal, and was Mr. Ross's right hand man in West Middlesex. An attempt was discovered on Monday morning to poison Mr. Alexander Cole, farmer, in the township of Arthur, his family, and all his live stock, by putting Paris green in the well and among the fodder. Archibald Smith, of the Marchmont Home, Belleville, arrested on his way to Brockville with a stolen horse, the property of Mr. William Snerridan, a farmer for whom he worked, has been committed for trial. Rev. R. W. Williams, for many years one of the most effective and eloquent divines of the Ontario Methodist Church, died at London last week. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter. John Wright, of Wolfe's Island, second engineer on the steamer 'Glenary', started across the ice to Kingston three weeks ago, and nothing has since been heard of him. It is feared that he has been drowned. The Rev. P. G. Mode, of Yarmouth, N.S., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Woodstock, succeeding the Rev. R. R. Mackay, who goes to Brandon, and will preach his first sermon in Woodstock on May 18. Isaac Kersey, of Oil Springs, was found guilty of robbing the mails, and sentenced to seven years in Kingston. In February, 1898, the safe of the post-office of Kersey Bros.' store was blown open, and it was reported that letters containing \$1,400 were stolen. Evidence showed that Isaac Kersey, postmaster, was guilty. QUEBEC. Farmers in the neighborhood of Quebec have commenced to sow potatoes. Jos. Lauzon's large saw mill at St. Ubalde, Portneuf, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Mr. H. J. Allen, formerly proprietor of the West Bolton Creamery, has purchased the Cowansville Creamery. Ernest St. Pierre, a young man, charged with cheque forging, was sentenced by the Quebec police magistrate to two years' penitentiary. Several houses, mostly summer cottages, were burned on Tuesday in the village of Valois, on Lake St. Louis, with a total loss of probably \$25,000. Mrs. St. Arnaud and six children were buried in a landslide on Riviere Aveille, Quebec, which carried away twenty acres of land, with house, barn and stables, but were dug out in time. Mrs. de Bellefeuille, widow of Mr. J. L. de Bellefeuille, seigneur of Mille Isles and Cournoyer, died last week at the Manor House, St. Eustache, aged 83 years. A Board of Trade has been organized at Richmond, with Mr. W. L. Ball as president; Mr. J. D. Smith, vice-president and Mr. E. F. Cleveland, as secretary. The board has named several committees to divide up the work. The ratepayers of the Township of Granby voted on a resolution of the council authorizing the imposition of a money tax for road work instead of statute labor. The proposal was defeated by over three to one. Granby ratepayers will thus go on working out their road tax in the old way. Mr. Jonathan L. Kent, one of Granby's leading citizens, died Sunday evening, March 30, from blood poisoning, following vaccination, aggravated by a severe cold. His death was unexpected and a shock to the community. Till three days before he was able to attend to his business as usual. The deceased was 58 years old and had spent his whole life in Granby. He was an honorable and highly respected man and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of everybody who knew him. Mr. Felix Lussier, J.P. seigneur of Yvernes, was shot on Saturday by his young son, who is believed to be insane. During the night the young man behaved strangely and afterwards grew so violent that he turned his mother and sister out of the house. Mr. Lussier, sr., tried to pacify his son, who went to his room, apparently to retire for the night, but in a few minutes he returned with a revolver, and, before he could be disarmed, he had fired two shots into the body of his father. Mr.

Lussier is in a critical condition. The son is under arrest. THE WESTERN PROVINCES. Winnipeg has finally decided to install its own fire alarm system. Francois Carriere, ex-treasurer of St. Boniface, arrested for alleged fraud, has been acquitted. The Venerable Archdeacon Joseph Lothhouse, of Fort York, was elected Bishop of the new See of Keewatin on Wednesday morning. The Premier of Manitoba has promised an extension of the Canadian Northern through the districts of Russell and Rosthern. Another pastoral letter dealing with the Manitoba school question has been issued by Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface. Mr. M. Lovegrove, a farmer, of Alexander, Man., was snapping a whip, when the lash, curling back, struck the pupil of his eye, destroying the sight. Mr. Joseph Genelle, owner of the steamers 'Genora' and 'Mona', has been arrested in Dawson, charged with procuring the burning of his boats for the insurance. It is said that Hon. R. F. Roblin, Prime Minister of Manitoba, cleared \$28,000 by unloading his Dominion steel stock on Friday, and the Hon. Robert Rogers' profit on his sales was \$10,000. The contract for the three-million-bushel elevator to be built at Winnipeg by the Canadian Pacific Railway in time for this year's crop has been awarded to C. H. Hagin, of Minneapolis. It will be of cement. Walter Gordon, found guilty at Brandon, of the murder of Charles and James Daw, will be hanged June 28. The prisoner broke down when removed to his cell and cried bitterly. Gordon admitted that the statements of the witnesses regarding the murder were practically correct. Premier Hankin, of the North-West Territories, introduced an autonomy resolution to the legislature, deploring the fact that the Federal Government had decided not to introduce legislation at the present session of parliament with a view to granting provincial institution in the Territories. Much damage has been caused by the Assiniboine River floods, south of Portage Plains. A young lad, Sidney Moffatt, of Bethel, was drowned, and a dozen families took refuge in the Ridge road school-house, near Bethel, their homes being flooded and in some cases carried away. The \$5,000 bridge at Souris floated down the river. DOWN BY THE SEA. The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued on Thursday last. Another shipment of eight hundred and fifty horses has left St. John, N.B., for South Africa by the horse transport 'Mouchette' of the imperial service. Mr. Joseph A. Gordon died suddenly at Pictou on Thursday last. He was sixty years of age and for many years carried on an extensive hardware business. Mr. Christopher Grimm, a native of Germany, a pioneer settler in Springfield and postmaster for thirty-five years at that place, died suddenly on Sunday, aged eighty-seven years. News has been received from Jeddore by John Baker, of Dartmouth, to the effect that on Thursday last, while engaged in lobster fishing, his two nephews and another young man, lost their lives by drowning. In the Prince Edward Island Legislature Mr. J. F. Wheat presented a petition, signed by eight hundred Charlottetownians, asking the immediate repeal of the Plebiscite Prohibition Act. Mr. Wheat moved a resolution that the prayer of the petition be granted, but it failed to get a second. The petition sets forth that the city had declared against prohibition when the Scott Act was repealed, that before its enactment the citizens' wishes should have been ascertained, that the law has been a distinct blow to the prosperity, moral and social welfare of the city, resulting in a visible increase of crime and drunkenness, perjury, blackmail and general contempt of all law, impairing business and keeping away many paying visitors. The death occurred at Weymouth last week of the Rev. J. E. Jackson, of Salem, Yarmouth. The deceased had passed the three score and ten by a few years, and was in active service when called from labor to reward, having left Yarmouth to undertake missionary work among his people in the western counties. His death was rather unexpected, as the reverend gentleman was only ill for about twenty-four hours, although since the demise of his wife last February, he has not been in his usual robust health. Several grown-up sons in the United States survive him. The Rev. Mr. Jackson was for some years a resident of Halifax, and pastor of the Cornwallis Street Baptist Church. The St. John Pilot Commission finished the enquiry into the grounding of the steamer 'Lake Superior' in the harbor on March 30, and decided that Pilot Bart Rogers had made an error of judgment while anchoring. The board suspended the pilot for six months, at the expiry of which time he is to be given a six months' license to pilot vessels up to 500 tons. At the end of this second term he must apply to the Commission before reinstatement. Conductor Craigie, of Sydney, has been arrested at McIntyre's Lake station, by Sheriff Power, of Richmond county, on a charge of manslaughter in having caused the death of Captain Angus Stewart, of St. Peter's, C. B., by putting him off the train near McIntyre's Lake station two weeks ago. Capt. Stewart was put off the train for not paying his fare. The unfortunate man was shortly after run over by a special train and killed. The longshoremen's strike at Halifax is over, an agreement having been reached through the efforts of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy Minister of Labor. The agreement which was signed by the steamship agents and by the officers of the longshoremen's union does not directly recognize the union, but prevents union men being discriminated against. The wage scale is 20 cents for day and 25 cents for night work, with double time on Sundays and stated holidays. It also puts in writing a definite understanding between the men and their employers as to hours, recognized holidays and work on stranded vessels, etc. Those who are engaged in the strike are also protected against discrimination for having been involved in it, and a satisfactory agreement with the firms employing the fish-handlers, coopers and coal heavers was also signed. NOTES OF THE NEWS. The priests have been urged not to interfere in the coming national elections in France. Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, is seriously ill in Rome. Prince Ching's son with his suites has left Peking for London as China's envoy to the coronation. Paris is to have an exhibition and contest of artistic signs taken from all lines of business. A great expedition of automobiles is being organized to make the trip from Paris to Nice. For eulogizing McKinley's assassin, two anarchists in Rome have been sentenced to five months' imprisonment. The Sultan of Turkey has notified the powers of his right to stop free coast trade upon giving ninety days' notice. The Bonapartist party in France has been compelled to advertise for candidates in the southern electoral division. The hardware interests of the United States have been consolidated, with a huge trust, capitalized at \$120,000,000. Dr. Talmage's daughter and Clarence F. Wyckoff, of Ithaca, N.Y., were married at Washington on Wednesday. The \$750 reward for the capture of the condemned murderer Walter Gordon, was given on Wednesday to J. F. Sears, of Fort Meade, U.S.A. The Southern New England Telephone Company will install in Bridgeport, Conn., a system of public pay telephones on the street poles. Mrs. O'Grady, of Butte, Montana, is under arrest on the charge of enticing a wealthy woman out for a drive and then drugging her and stealing her diamonds. The Pan-German faction in the Austrian Parliament on Wednesday, in the absence of the Ministers, stormed the platform and coarsely abused the President. Ignace Paderewski, the famous pianist, asked the Governor of New York State on Monday for the pardon of Anton Werner, who is serving a life sentence in Sing Sing prison. The House at Washington on Monday passed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, which includes all Chinamen, even of mixed blood, and extends to the Philippines and other possessions. Surrounded by his children and grandchildren, King Christian of Denmark, who was born April 8, 1818, celebrated his 84th birthday. The octogenarian monarch, who is well preserved in mind and body, entered keenly into all the festivities. Sixty members of royal families were present at the palace for the occasion and took part in the gaieties, which included a reception at noon by the King, a family dinner, and in the evening an entertainment, with a concert by the singers of the Royal Theatre. MONTREAL HAPPENINGS. The report of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company for the fiscal year just closed shows a loss of \$312,000. A teamster, Joseph Pepin, was thrown from his vehicle and killed on Thursday last. George Fortin, a laborer, employed on the new Board of Trade building, was killed on Thursday. A quantity of iron piping fell on him. For stealing a registered letter, Arthur St. Onge, a letter-carrier, was on Thursday last sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. Father Seaman, of St. Ann's parish, who was very active in temperance work, died yesterday morning at the Hotel Dieu. Dr. W. H. Drummond, author of 'The Habitant' will receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from Toronto University at the coming convocation. Andrew McAdoe, sixty-eight years old, a retired railway man, committed suicide on Tuesday last, by shooting himself through the head. He was despondent through ill-health. Albert Volkert, aged 15 years, was killed on Saturday, at the Hudson Iron Tube Company's foundry. He was caught between two huge cog-wheels and fearfully mangled. Fourteen Chinamen were arrested in a Chinese store on Lagache's street on Sunday and appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning charged with gambling. They pleaded not guilty and were remanded. St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary has been closed to visitors on account of smallpox breaking out in the family of one of the guards. The governor of the Montreal jail has seven prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary, but the officials refuse to receive them until the embargo has been raised. The building of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, on Place d'Armes, is being demolished, for the fine new building that the same company will erect. The Guardian Assurance Company, recently burned out, will at once proceed with the erection of a nine story building on St. James street. Hamilton Quinn, the boy who was struck by a stray bullet at the quarries on Good Friday, has been operated on successfully. The bullet struck the bridge of the nose, and penetrated the skull. When he was taken to the hospital, the bullet was shown by the X-rays, behind one of his eyes, but his condition was not such as to warrant an operation until this week. He is recovering rapidly, but it is feared that he will lose the sight of one eye. Thomas C. Bulmer shot himself at his residence, Victoria avenue, Westmount. Mr. Bulmer was for many years a member of the extensive stationery firm of Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, now Morton, Phillips & Co. Retiring some years ago he went into building extensively in the suburb of Westmount, where he owned a large amount of property. For eighteen years Bulmer was councillor of Westmount, resigning a few days ago. He had been in failing health for some time. He was sixty-five years of age.

DR. TALMAGE DEAD. NOTED PREACHER PASSED AWAY ON SATURDAY NIGHT. Washington, April 14.—The Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, the noted Presbyterian divine, died at nine o'clock on Saturday night at his residence, in this city. It had been evident for some days that there was no hope of his recovery and the attending physicians so informed the family. The patient gradually grew weaker until life passed away so quietly that even the members of the family, all of whom were watching at the bedside, hardly knew that all was over. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the brain. Dr. Talmage was in poor health when he started away from Washington for Mexico for a vacation and rest six weeks ago. He was then suffering from influenza and serious catarrhal conditions. Since his return to Washington, some time ago, he had been quite ill. Until Thursday, however, fears for his death were not entertained. The last rational words uttered by him were on the day preceding the marriage of his daughter, when he said: 'Of course, I know you, Maud.' Since then, he has been unconscious. At Dr. Talmage's bedside, besides his wife, there were those members of his family:—(The Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage, Chicago; Mrs. Warren G. Smith, Brooklyn; Mrs. Daniel Mangum, Brooklyn; Mrs. Allen E. Donnan, Richmond; Mrs. Clarence Wyckoff, and Miss Talmage, Washington. The funeral will take place at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon from the Church of the Covenant, and the services will be very simple. There will be no funeral sermon, but short addresses concerning the life and works of Dr. Talmage will be made by men who have been intimately associated with him. Silent tribute to the memory of Dr. Talmage was paid yesterday by thousands of people who walked past the residence on Massachusetts avenue, where the visit of death was marked by a cluster of violets tied with a streamer of black hanging at the right of the entrance. Many intimate friends, including the pastors of most of the Presbyterian churches of the city, were among those who called at the house. Messages of sympathy from nearly every state in the Union and from England, Russia and other European countries, came to the family during the day. Thomas De Witt Talmage, D.D., was born in Boundbrook, N.J., on Jan. 7, 1832. He graduated at the New York University in 1853, and at the New Brunswick (N. J.) Theological Seminary in 1856, and was ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Belleville, N.J. He was pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Syracuse, N.Y., from 1859 to 1862, when he was called to the Second Reformed Church in Philadelphia, and in 1869 he became pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N.Y., in which office he remained till 1894. In 1870 his congregation erected a new church, known as the 'Brooklyn Tabernacle', semicircular, of wood and iron, and capable of seating 3,400 persons. This building being burnt, it was replaced in 1874 by a new 'Tabernacle', built in Gothic style, of brick, but retaining the semicircular arrangement and seating 5,000 persons. The church, at Mr. Talmage's instance, was free, without payments, being maintained wholly by voluntary offerings. In 1872 he organized in the building formerly occupied by the church a law college for religious training. It was to be open to persons of all denominations, and gave instruction in philosophy, logic and general literature, and in natural and systematic theology, sacred history, the evidences of Christianity, the interpretation of Scripture, and sacred rhetoric. Mr. Talmage was also at this time a popular lecturer. His sermons he delivered extempore. They have, however, been reported, and are published. In 1874 he began to edit a religious newspaper, 'The Christian at Work', and was at the time of his death editor of 'The Christian Herald'. Among his published sermons and devotional works are 'The Almond Tree in Blossom', 'Abominations of Modern Society', 'Around the Tea Table', 'Sports that Kill', 'Every-day Religion', etc. THE TALMAGE ROMANCE. Dr. Talmage, upon earnest pressure, once related the incident which changed the whole course of the history of his family, and which made them a family of ministers. Dr. Talmage was himself the fourth brother to enter the sacred calling and the seventh among near relatives. The event occurred in the first half of the century in New Jersey. His grandparents were living on a farm near Somerville. A great revival meeting, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Finlay, was in progress at Basking Ridge, ten miles distant. The grandfather and grandmother decided to go over and attend this religious awakening. They went, remained two days and were filled with zeal, and returned home anxious for the conversion of their sons and daughters. That same evening there was a party at a neighboring farm house to which the children were going. Before they left the mother said: 'Now, you are going to this party. I hope you will have a good time. But, remember that I am praying for your salvation. I expect to continue in prayer until I hear you come in at the front door.' The children went to the party, but did not have one moment of enjoyment. They knew their mother was on her knees in her room, praying for their salvation. Next day, as the mother was passing through the hallway, she heard her daughter, Phoebe, in her room weeping. She found her under great religious anxiety concerning her soul's welfare. They prayed together. The light came like a flood. Phoebe became a very consecrated woman, known far and wide for piety. Meanwhile, on that memorable day, Phoebe said to her father: 'The boys are out by the barn in a dreadful state about their soul's salvation.' He went out and found David in great agony of mind. David afterward became Dr. Talmage's father. After some prayer David found peace and urged his father to look for the other brothers, Samuel and Josiah. Samuel was found near by undergoing a religious awakening. He afterward became the leading minister of the South, and the president of Oglethorpe University. Josiah was found, too, on that day in the same state of mind as his brother. He later became an earnest preacher of the gospel. 'As the hours of that wonderful day sped by,' said Dr. Talmage, 'David's soul became so intensely wrought upon, that he could not keep his glorious secret to himself. He ran down the lane to the farm of our neighbor, Mr. Van Nest. 'Perhaps not by chance,' said Dr. Talmage with a smile, 'he met Miss Katherine Van Nest on the road near her home. He poured into her sympathetic ears the entire story. She was of that high-strung emotional and noble nature that she instantly and immediately entered the Christian life. 'The story of those conversions so roused the whole neighborhood, that at the next communion service more than two hundred persons joined the church—among them my future father and mother. 'David and Katherine married. Children gathered around their hearthstone. My mother, remembering the way the Lord had answered prayer in the previous generation, started to have the same blessing in her own household. Every Saturday afternoon, for years, she went over to the house of a neighbor. No one knew why she went. It was kept a secret till after her death. Then it was discovered that that meeting was a conspiracy of five mothers to pray for their children. All the children of all the households were converted, and of the eleven children of my household, I was the last.'

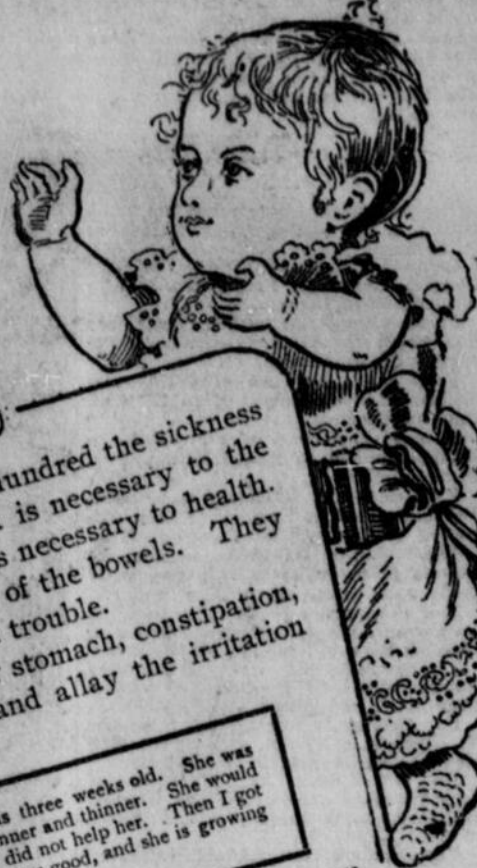
though it hated Rhodes and his methods, waxed enthusiastic. It says: By the time the Rhodes scholarships have existed for thirty years, the Empire will be dotted all over with men able to understand clearly the British point of view. Americans who come to Oxford may not become Anglo-maniacs, but they will realize that Englishmen really do not go about the world trying to fall down and worship lords and ladies. Indeed, Mr. Rhodes has begun the work of creating a union of the hearts of the Anglo-Saxon world.' Other journals express misgivings as to the effect of the scholarships upon Oxford culture, especially as a well of English undefiled. The spokesmen of Cambridge, of course, are annoyed at the exclusion of their university. The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons together have sanctioned a scheme for the systematic investigation of cancer. It is proposed to raise \$500,000 for a special laboratory to work under the direction of the most distinguished medical scientists. It is feared that the scheme is too laboratorial, inasmuch as one vital discovery, namely, how to prevent or stay the course of cancer, is more probably to be found by a minute and patient study of the living organism and its environment than in the investigations in a laboratory. That study must include investigation of the action of infinitesimal quantities and various elements and their cumulative effects. P. A. H. BELGIAN RIOTS. Over Thirty Persons Injured by a Conflict With the Police. GENERAL STRIKE GOES INTO EFFECT IN MANY DISTRICTS. Brussels, April 11.—Serious conflicts between the rioters and the police, in which over thirty persons were wounded, including women and children, occurred here late last night, in the vicinity of the Maison du Peuple. At a Socialist meeting held in front of the Maison du Peuple, the Socialist deputies Definet and Delbastee advised the workmen present to be prepared for a general strike next Tuesday. After the meeting the Socialists paraded the streets of the city, smashing the windows of churches and cafes, firing revolvers and singing revolutionary songs. There were several collisions with the police and civic guards, who were forced to use their bayonets and the butts of their rifles on the rioters. Rioting has also occurred at Ghent and Liege, where meetings in favor of a general strike have been held. The burgomasters of Brussels and suburban municipalities have proclaimed that meetings of more than ten persons are prohibited, and that any one found carrying a revolver shall be liable to six months' imprisonment. At centres of agitation are bristling today with bayonets. Squads of cavalry are continually patrolling the streets and guarding the shops, which were threatened with plundering by the rioters. A manifesto signed by the general council of the labor party has been widely posted. It demands a revision of the constitution and universal suffrage. Telegrams from the country districts indicate the widespread character of the movement, which threatens to culminate in a grand coup next week during the reform debate in parliament. A thousand demonstrators caused great disturbances at St. Nicholas last night until routed by repeated charges of the gendarmes. At La Louviere 6,000 men ceased work, forcing the workers in the large industrial establishments of La Groye and Haine St. Pierre to join them. The strikers threaten to burn all factories where the workers refuse to quit. Strong detachments of cavalry are now patrolling the district in order to protect the factories. A telegram from Mons says work still continues in the Borinage districts, but a strike and disorders are threatening. Troops have been sent to the district to cope with possible rioting. Brussels, April 14.—A despatch from La Louviere announces that in accordance with the decision of the labor leaders a general strike has commenced in the coal mines, glass works and factories of the central districts, including Mariemont and Bascoy. Advertis from Liege say that a general strike has been started in the coal mines of the Seming district, and at the Kettin foundries at Sclessin. The quarrymen of the Ambieve Valley have also struck. There has been rioting at Peuseur, where the convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor has been stoned. SATURDAY'S RIOTS. Brussels, April 14.—A bloody repression of the disorders of Saturday evening has created a painful impression among all classes here. On Saturday, for the first time, the police fired their rifles, loaded with ball cartridges. Previously they had used their swords and their revolvers, the latter usually loaded with blank cartridges. The rioters were the dregs of the population, with a sprinkling of what is called the Young Socialist Guard, made up of mere boys. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of the victims of Saturday's rioting. The director of the Hospital of St. Pierre, however, says that three rioters have died in the hospital, and another was believed to be mortally injured. Thirty people who are badly hurt were received at the hospital on Saturday night. PLEASING CONGRATULATION. Mount Allison Academy, Sackville, N.B., Apr. 2, 1902. John Dougal & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. Gentlemen,—I have read the 'Weekly Witness' with interest for some time, and you are to be congratulated on the high tone of your paper, which in this respect is perhaps the only paper, with but one exception on this side of 'the water', that approaches the high standard of some of the periodicals of the mother country. Yours truly, RAYMOND FORSEY.

THE LATE DR. TALMAGE. words uttered by him were on the day preceding the marriage of his daughter, when he said: 'Of course, I know you, Maud.' Since then, he has been unconscious. At Dr. Talmage's bedside, besides his wife, there were those members of his family:—(The Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage, Chicago; Mrs. Warren G. Smith, Brooklyn; Mrs. Daniel Mangum, Brooklyn; Mrs. Allen E. Donnan, Richmond; Mrs. Clarence Wyckoff, and Miss Talmage, Washington. The funeral will take place at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon from the Church of the Covenant, and the services will be very simple. There will be no funeral sermon, but short addresses concerning the life and works of Dr. Talmage will be made by men who have been intimately associated with him. Silent tribute to the memory of Dr. Talmage was paid yesterday by thousands of people who walked past the residence on Massachusetts avenue, where the visit of death was marked by a cluster of violets tied with a streamer of black hanging at the right of the entrance. Many intimate friends, including the pastors of most of the Presbyterian churches of the city, were among those who called at the house. Messages of sympathy from nearly every state in the Union and from England, Russia and other European countries, came to the family during the day. Thomas De Witt Talmage, D.D., was born in Boundbrook, N.J., on Jan. 7, 1832. He graduated at the New York University in 1853, and at the New Brunswick (N. J.) Theological Seminary in 1856, and was ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Belleville, N.J. He was pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Syracuse, N.Y., from 1859 to 1862, when he was called to the Second Reformed Church in Philadelphia, and in 1869 he became pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N.Y., in which office he remained till 1894. In 1870 his congregation erected a new church, known as the 'Brooklyn Tabernacle', semicircular, of wood and iron, and capable of seating 3,400 persons. This building being burnt, it was replaced in 1874 by a new 'Tabernacle', built in Gothic style, of brick, but retaining the semicircular arrangement and seating 5,000 persons. The church, at Mr. Talmage's instance, was free, without payments, being maintained wholly by voluntary offerings. In 1872 he organized in the building formerly occupied by the church a law college for religious training. It was to be open to persons of all denominations, and gave instruction in philosophy, logic and general literature, and in natural and systematic theology, sacred history, the evidences of Christianity, the interpretation of Scripture, and sacred rhetoric. Mr. Talmage was also at this time a popular lecturer. His sermons he delivered extempore. They have, however, been reported, and are published. In 1874 he began to edit a religious newspaper, 'The Christian at Work', and was at the time of his death editor of 'The Christian Herald'. Among his published sermons and devotional works are 'The Almond Tree in Blossom', 'Abominations of Modern Society', 'Around the Tea Table', 'Sports that Kill', 'Every-day Religion', etc. THE TALMAGE ROMANCE. Dr. Talmage, upon earnest pressure, once related the incident which changed the whole course of the history of his family, and which made them a family of ministers. Dr. Talmage was himself the fourth brother to enter the sacred calling and the seventh among near relatives. The event occurred in the first half of the century in New Jersey. His grandparents were living on a farm near Somerville. A great revival meeting, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Finlay, was in progress at Basking Ridge, ten miles distant. The grandfather and grandmother decided to go over and attend this religious awakening. They went, remained two days and were filled with zeal, and returned home anxious for the conversion of their sons and daughters. That same evening there was a party at a neighboring farm house to which the children were going. Before they left the mother said: 'Now, you are going to this party. I hope you will have a good time. But, remember that I am praying for your salvation. I expect to continue in prayer

until I hear you come in at the front door.' The children went to the party, but did not have one moment of enjoyment. They knew their mother was on her knees in her room, praying for their salvation. Next day, as the mother was passing through the hallway, she heard her daughter, Phoebe, in her room weeping. She found her under great religious anxiety concerning her soul's welfare. They prayed together. The light came like a flood. Phoebe became a very consecrated woman, known far and wide for piety. Meanwhile, on that memorable day, Phoebe said to her father: 'The boys are out by the barn in a dreadful state about their soul's salvation.' He went out and found David in great agony of mind. David afterward became Dr. Talmage's father. After some prayer David found peace and urged his father to look for the other brothers, Samuel and Josiah. Samuel was found near by undergoing a religious awakening. He afterward became the leading minister of the South, and the president of Oglethorpe University. Josiah was found, too, on that day in the same state of mind as his brother. He later became an earnest preacher of the gospel. 'As the hours of that wonderful day sped by,' said Dr. Talmage, 'David's soul became so intensely wrought upon, that he could not keep his glorious secret to himself. He ran down the lane to the farm of our neighbor, Mr. Van Nest. 'Perhaps not by chance,' said Dr. Talmage with a smile, 'he met Miss Katherine Van Nest on the road near her home. He poured into her sympathetic ears the entire story. She was of that high-strung emotional and noble nature that she instantly and immediately entered the Christian life. 'The story of those conversions so roused the whole neighborhood, that at the next communion service more than two hundred persons joined the church—among them my future father and mother. 'David and Katherine married. Children gathered around their hearthstone. My mother, remembering the way the Lord had answered prayer in the previous generation, started to have the same blessing in her own household. Every Saturday afternoon, for years, she went over to the house of a neighbor. No one knew why she went. It was kept a secret till after her death. Then it was discovered that that meeting was a conspiracy of five mothers to pray for their children. All the children of all the households were converted, and of the eleven children of my household, I was the last.'

Advertisements.

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Babies cry because they are sick or in pain; and ninety-nine times out of a hundred the sickness or pain comes from some disorder of the stomach or bowels. Digestion of the food is necessary to the maintenance of life. Evacuation of the used up products and refuse of digestion is necessary to health. Baby's Own Tablets regulate the digestion and promote the proper action of the bowels. They thus cure the sickness and pain of all ages, and will promptly cure colic, sour stomach, constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea and simple fever. They break up colds, prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth.

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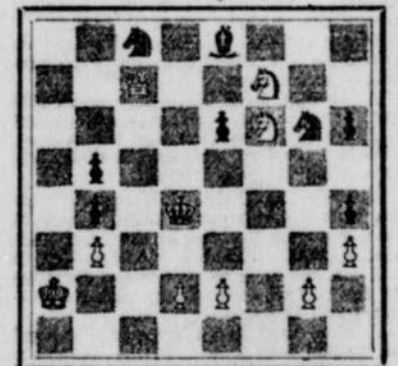
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Tablets

CHESS

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

April 15, 1902.
PROBLEM NO. 565.
(By J. Berger.)
Black—9 pieces.



White—9 pieces.
White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 566.
(By Sir J. O. S. Thursby.)
Black—8 pieces.



White—10 pieces.
White to play and mate in TWO moves.

Solutions published on May 3 must reach editor by April 28.

SPECIAL SET

We repeat the special set of problems published last week, in the Forsyth rotation. Put the board in front of you and read the rows of squares like the lines in a book. Thus in No. 553, put a White Knight on the first square, White's Q R 8 nine three squares and then put on a White R, nine ten squares and then put on a black Q at Black's K R 3 and so on. Capitals mean white pieces, small letters mean black pieces.

No. 554—3 b k 1 K 3 P 5 P 7 P 6 K 2 3 Three moves.
No. 555—11 R 7 Kt 4 q p 4 B K P 1 Kt 4 p 1 k 1 P 3 P 4 p 6 k t 4. Two moves.
No. 556—17 p 2 q 6 p p 5 k b k 6 R 5 K 1 Kt 12. Two moves.
No. 557—12 p 1 B 4 p r Kt b K 2 Kt 3 2 p 1 p 2 q p 3 P k r 4 P p 3 k t 3 q 2 b 1. Two moves.
No. 558—3 k 2 Kt 4 p 2 K Q 1 b p Kt 6 P 7 B 10 P 9 P 3. Three moves.
No. 559—Kt 3 q 11 Kt 2 1 k 4 P 1 p 11 p 2 q 1 K 7 B 3. Two moves.
No. 560—15 Kt 5 p 7 Q 1 P 4 p 1 p x 4 K 8 P 10. Three moves.
No. 561—9 B R 7 Kt 15 p 7 k 15 K 5. Three moves.
No. 562—3 Q 2 6 k Kt 7 p 5 R 13 K 5. Three moves.
No. 563—4 B 2 b 1 k 10 k 6 Kt 1 Kt 1 R 1 p 7 P 3 Q 3 P 1 Kt 11. Two moves.
No. 564—11 Kt 3 K 2 b 4 p k B R 2 p 3 p 1 Q 2 3 2. Two moves.
Solvers are reminded that keys only for two moves are asked for, but that in three moves each of White's different second moves must be given.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.
No. 544. Babson. Two moves. Key: Q—K Kt 6. To save time we add there is no other solution. Correct from W. M. Thompson, Pawn, 'Saisie Babson,' J.S.C.
No. 545. Ansley. Two moves. Key: Kt—No. 545. Correct from W. M. Thompson, Louis C. Wurtele, Pawn, G. Patterson, J.S.C.
No. 546. Collins. Three moves. Key: K—Q 6. Correct from Pawn, E. W. Allen, G. Patterson.
No. 547. Erlin. Three moves. Key: P—No. 547. Correct from W. M. Thompson, Louis C. Wurtele, Pawn, E. W. Allen, G. Patterson.
SOLVERS' NAMES TO DATE.

Louis C. Wurtele	19	10
W. M. Thompson	23	8
H. W. Barry	23	8
Fawn	23	8
E. W. Allen	23	8
G. Patterson	25	15
C. Miles	3	3
J. S. C.	26	11

Correct solutions to 546, 547, from F. Warwick.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
E. W. Allen.—Solutions to hand. Have noted date. First in field so far. 'World Wide' is advertised elsewhere in to-day's issue. It comes out every Friday, and contains articles of exceptional interest, on nearly every topic, from the best periodicals and journals all the world over. It does not contain a chess column. A copy is forwarded to you to-day.
Kolo, Binscarth.—Many thanks for game. The best book on both the Evans' and the King's Gambits is probably Fraeborough's Chess Openings, Ancient and Modern, published by Kegan Paul, French, Trubner & Co., Paternoster House, London, England; price about £2. Ask for the third edition. This book contains a very thorough analysis of both these openings carried to a large number of moves. We give below three games which will interest you. One is the most famous Evans ever played; the second, a brilliant game from the Nuremberg Tournament, a fine example of the King's Gambit declined, and the third is known as the immortal game.

GAMES NO. 492.
Evans' Gambit.

White.	Black.
Anderssen.	Dufresne.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 B—Kt 4	4 B—P 4
5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4

GAMES NO. 493.
Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

White.	Black.
Charousek.	Pillsbury.
1 P—K 4	1 P—E 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4
3 K—P x P	3 P—K 5
4 P—Q 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 P—X P	5 Kt—K X P
6 Q—K 2	6 Q—X P
7 Kt—Q 2	7 P—K B 4
8 P—R Kt 4	8 B—K 2
9 B—Kt 2	9 Q—R 4
10 P—X P	10 Kt—K B 3

GAMES NO. 494.
King's Bishop's Gambit.

White.	Black.
Anderssen.	Kieseritzky.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P—X P
3 B—Q B 4 (a)	3 Q—R 5 ch
4 K—B	4 P—Q Kt 4
5 B—X P	5 Kt—K B 3
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Q—R 3
7 P—Q 3	7 Kt—R 4
8 Kt—R 4	8 Q—P B 3
9 B—K 5	9 Q—Kt 4
10 P—K Kt 4	10 Kt—B 3
11 R—K Kt	11 P—X B
12 P—K R 4	12 Q—Kt 3
13 P—R 5	13 Q—Kt 3
14 Q—B 3	14 Kt—Kt
15 B—X P	15 Q—B 3
16 Kt—B 3	16 B—B 4
17 Kt—Q 5	17 Q—X P
18 B—Q 6	18 Q—R ch
19 K—K 2	19 B—X R
20 P—K 5 (b)	20 Kt—Q R 3
21 Kt—X P ch	21 Kt—Q R 3
22 Q—B 6 ch	22 Kt—X Q
23 B—K 7 mate.	

(a) Losker, at the close of one of his lectures on this opening, says: "We must, therefore, come to the conclusion that the

6 P—Q 4
7 Castles.
8 Q—Kt 3
9 P—K 5
10 B—R 3
11 R—K
12 B—X P
13 Q—R 4
14 Q—Kt—Q 2
15 Kt—K 4
16 B—X P
17 Kt—B 6 ch
18 P—X P
19 Q—R(b)
20 R—X Kt ch
21 Q—X P ch
22 B—B 5 dbl. ch.
23 B—Q 7 mate.

(a) This defence is now obsolete.
(b) No one has found any means of saving black's game after this move, which Losker calls 'one of the most subtle and profound on record.'

(c) I: instead K—Q, 21 R—Q 7 ch, K—B; 22 R—Q 8 ch, Kt—X R; 23 Q—Q 7 ch, and mates in two.

GAME NO. 493.
Helms.
United States.
Black.
1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3
3 P—Q B 4
4 Kt—Q B 3
5 P—Q R 3
6 Kt—K B 3
7 P—Q Kt 3
8 B—Q 3
9 Castles.
10 P—R 3
11 Kt—K 2
12 B—Kt 2
13 Kt—B 4
14 R—B
15 P—X P B
16 Kt—Q 2
17 Q—K
18 Kt—K 2
19 P—X P
20 P—K B 3
21 Q—X Kt
22 P—Q Kt 4
23 Q—R—K
24 Q—Q 2
25 Q—Kt 3
26 R—B 2
27 R—Q B
28 B—K 4
29 P—X B
30 P—B 5 ch
31 P—X P
32 P—Kt 3
33 R—K B 3
34 K—B 2
35 K—K sq
36 Resigns.

GAME NO. 494.
Falkbeer Counter Gambit.
Black.
Pillsbury.
1 P—E 4
2 P—Q 4
3 P—K 5
4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—K X P
6 Q—X P
7 P—K B 4
8 B—K 2
9 Q—R 4
10 Kt—K B 3

11 K Kt—B 3
12 Castles
13 K—R
14 Kt—Kt 3
15 Q—Kt—Q 4
16 Kt—X Kt
17 Kt—K 6
18 Q—X B ch
19 B—K 3
20 Q—Kt 3
21 Q—R—Q (a)
22 B—Q 2
23 Q—Kt 3
24 B—B 3
25 Q—R 4
26 B—X Kt
27 Q—R 5
28 Q—X P
29 R—Q 4
30 R—Q B 4
31 R—K
32 R—B 5
33 R—X (b)
34 R—X Kt P (c)
35 R—Kt die ch
36 B—X B ch
37 R—X R
38 P—K 3
39 P—K R 3
40 R (Q3)—K Kt 3
41 R (Kt)—Kt 2
42 K—R 2
43 P—K R 4
44 K—Kt
45 P—B 3
46 R—Kt 5
47 K—R 2
48 R (Kt 2)—Kt 3 48 Q—K 7 ch
49 K—R 3
50 K—R 4

11 Castles
12 Q—B 4 ch
13 Kt—B 3
14 Q—K B P
15 Kt—X Kt
16 Q—B 4
17 B—X Kt
18 K—R
19 Q—Q 3
20 P—B 3
21 Q—B 2
22 Q—R—K
23 B—Q 3
24 R—K 2
25 Kt—Q 4
26 P—X B
27 B—X Kt
28 R—K Kt 4
29 B—K 4
30 Q—Kt
31 R—Q
32 B—Q 3
33 B—X Q
34 R—Q 8 ch
35 B—Q 5
36 R—X B
37 Q—K B (d)
38 Q—K 2
39 P—K R 4
40 Q—K 5 ch
41 Q—K 8 ch
42 Q—K 4
43 Q—B 5
44 Q—X P
45 Q—K B 5
46 Q—K 6 ch
47 Q—B 6
48 Q—K 7 ch
49 Q—K 3 ch
50 Q—K 5 ch

And draws by perpetual check.
(a) If 21 Q—X P black replies Kt—Q 4.
(b) Far superior to Q—Kt 5. The position is one of great difficulty and beauty.
(c) If R—X B, Q—B 5.
(d) The position was analyzed by nearly all the masters present, and this was declared to be 'the only move to save the game.'

GAME NO. 495.
King's Bishop's Gambit.
Black.
Kieseritzky.
1 P—K 4
2 P—X P
3 Q—R 5 ch
4 P—Q Kt 4
5 Kt—K B 3
6 Q—R 3
7 Kt—R 4
8 Q—P B 3
9 Q—Kt 4
10 Kt—B 3
11 P—X B
12 Q—Kt 3
13 Q—Kt 3
14 Kt—Kt
15 Q—B 3
16 B—B 4
17 Q—X P
18 Q—R ch
19 B—X R
20 Kt—Q R 3
21 Kt—Q R 3
22 Kt—X Q

(a) Losker, at the close of one of his lectures on this opening, says: "We must, therefore, come to the conclusion that the

K B gambit is unsound. . . . By what right should white, in an absolutely even position, after 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, sacrifice a pawn, whose recapture is quite uncertain, and open up his K side to attack? And then follow up this policy by leaving the check of the black Q open? None whatever. The idea of the gambit, if it has any justification, can only be to allure black into the too violent and hasty pursuit of his attack. If, therefore, we can obtain by sound and consistent play, the superiority of position, common sense triumphs over trickery, and rightly so.

(b) Blocking the line from Q R—Kt 2; The game cannot be saved by black.

GAME NO. 496.
Two Knights' Defence.
White.
Mr. J. Briscoe.
1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4
4 Kt—Kt 5
5 P—X P
6 Kt—X P (a)
7 Q—B 3 ch
8 Kt—B 3
9 Q—K 4
10 P—Q 4
11 P—Q R 3
12 Castles
13 P—B 4
14 Q—K 2
15 K B P X P
16 B—Q 3
17 P—X Kt
18 B—B 5 ch
Black.
Amateur.
1 P—K 4
2 Kt—B 3
3 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 4
5 Kt—X P (a)
6 K—Kt
7 K—K 3
8 Kt—Kt 5 (c)
9 P—Q B 3 (d)
10 Q—B 3
11 Kt—R 3
12 Kt—B 2
13 Q—B 4
14 P—Q Kt 4
15 Q—Kt 3
16 Kt—X Kt
17 Q—K
18 K—Q 4 (e)
White mates in three.

(a) Rarely played now. Stronger is 5, Kt—Q R 4; 6 B—Kt 5 ch, P—B 3; 7 P—X P; 8 B—K 2 (beet), P—K R 3; 9 K—Kt 2 (Steinitz tried Kt—R 3), P—K 5; 10 Kt—K 5, Q—Q 6; 11 P—K B 4 (or Kt—Kt 4, B—X Kt; Bx ch), P—K 6; B—B 3, P—X B P ch; K—R, castles Q R, etc.; B—Q B 4; 12, B—B, and black may castle or play the Q to Q sq or Q 3.

(b) The Fenatello attack of the early Italians. Partly analyzed by Polorio and Gianuzzi.

(c) Or Kt—K 2; P—Q 4, P—B 3; B—Kt 5, P—K R 3; B—X Q Kt, B—X B; castles Q R, etc.

(d) . . . P—Q Kt 4 at once is stronger.

(e) To save the Queen.

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

Sitting in the garden on a dry terrace, with one's winter clothing on, and a board under the feet, to protect from any dampness, does not seem much like spring. But the air is so fresh even to commune with readers of Garden Talks I cannot enjoy the closeness of the house, and the company of the desk that has been a faithful companion all winter. The purple and white crocus, the grape hyacinth, the blue eyed Glory of the Snow, and the Scilla, dot the ground here and there, the lilac buds are swelling, and the plants show now the result of their battle with winter and winter's enemies.

The field mice have been very discriminating, and, of course, chose the daintiest plants, and made a good many meals from the best and choicest tulips. Snow and ice have proved destructive to some shrubs that cannot easily be replaced, and of which we have no duplicates, and some of the tender roses were not sufficiently protected. But there is a great deal left for which to be grateful, and it only increases one's desire to study and cultivate the hardy plants that will survive our winters with ordinary care.

And after all, the greatest enemy to a garden in spring-time is a relay of persistent hens, whether your neighbor's or your own, that will pursue their scratching when the choicest plants are trying to get settled, and in search, no doubt, of a worm, they throw out your treasure root upward to be exposed to the sun, and destroyed.

I believe in hens-in winter—when the price of eggs reaches prohibition, but after Easter, when the garden is mellow, and seeds are sown, they do more mischief than the grubs they eat can recompense.

No plant is safe from their indiscriminate picking and scratching; no seed too choice to enter their crop, and with persistence worthy of a better cause, they return to the same place for their mischief.

Young chickens are delightful, so round and fluffy, and full of cunning ways, but withal greedy little things. But let them leave their plumpness, and once put on ridiculous little wings and tail feathers, their fascinating days are over. But it is the old and experienced hen that induces one to make unkind remarks, and prove ungrateful for the eggs that we have almost forgotten were such a precious treasure in December.

PREPARATION.
It is time to take up plants that have been kept in the cellar, and it is well to limit the supply of water, and start into growth. Fuchsias need cutting back; chrysanthemums dividing, and canna and dahlias starting in sand, ready to be transplanted, when settled warm weather sets in.

When potting young plants avoid the great mistake of putting into too large pots, for they will not thrive under those conditions. Put the glorioxias and tuberos rooted begonias in a mixture of leaf mould and sand, and keep the sand rather dry till the plants begin to grow. Give them good light, but keep them from strong sunshine.

If dahlias are kept too wet and warm at first, they will force a weak, rapid growth. Early starting means early flowering, and this is necessary during our short summer. Choose the strongest shoots of chrysanthemums; cut them away from the old roots, and put them into small pots. Get them well established, as early as possible in order to make good plants for autumn blooming.

CONCERNING PALMS.
A. W. S.—If your palms are in seven inch pots, I should say they were too large, for no plant makes very vigorous leaves while it is trying to fill the pot with roots. Try taking it out, and wash the roots and re-plant in good soil, made from rotted sod and stable manure, with one-third good, sharp sand. All palms need a season of rest, and make their growth during the summer. Some varieties require an abundance of water, as their native home is on the banks of rivers or swamps. A partial shade is needed through the summer, and foliage grown under glass is more tender than when grown outdoors. Re-potting should be done during the spring, for the roots have comparatively little action from November to March. Give only a change into a pot a size larger (one inch), if you are just changing. Worms do not really do harm unless one has too many of them. In the case take a mass of lime, and pour over it some water; the solution will not be too strong, if when it settles you pour it directly upon the earth; it will kill the worms, and not hurt the plant. Some palms are slower to grow than others; the Abacates seeds, for instance, having been known to remain in the ground for good, three years before starting. Palms, like people, thrive better if the temperature of

the room is even 60 degrees Fahr, for night, and an advance of from 25 to 20 degrees Fahr., during the day, will not hurt them, and during the growing season, will help growth.

STARTING A GARDEN.
J. C.—Unless the land is in a proper state of cultivation it is not an encouraging outlook for the first year of gardening. But it will be suitable for corn and potatoes. Of shelled corn in hills it takes two quarts to the acre. Potatoes that can be bought from farmers near by take ten bushels of cut tubers in drills, for the same extent of land. Onions take six pounds in drills and you can estimate for a small plot of ground. Beans in drills, a bushel and a half to the acre, and peas in drills the same quantity. To grow citron you must start in heat like melons and then transplant. In that way they will succeed. Two pounds of turnips in drills are required for the acre; and in purchasing seed you can judge yourself what yellow corn you like best. Of sweet corn we prefer Earl of Minnesota; of onions, Wethersfield Red; of peas, there are many early sorts all reliable, and for late crop I still prefer the old Champion of England. But in many of these varieties one must be guided by their own individual taste. You can disturb the ground, if it is grown successfully in different places near you.

AFTER CARE OF BULBS.
M. O. S.—What a beautiful description you give of your window gardening. It makes me encouraged to read of those strong and healthy plants and blossoms, so many have to tell of failures and disappointments that it is delightful to read of such success. I cannot very well tell the name of your cactus by description for there are so many that are so alike and I might guess the wrong one unless I saw the leaf. You are quite correct about the bulbs: Our plan is to put them out in the garden in spring, and leave them there. Next spring you will be surprised and pleased to see your old friends giving you a few flowers. The hyacinth will deteriorate after a year or two, but the Scillas and grape hyacinths will grow and give you their pretty blue blossoms for years. But it is seldom they are satisfactory to bloom indoors a second season, the forcing expends too much of their energy. As for the Cyclamens there does not seem any reason why they did not bloom, the bulbs were quite large indeed, they succeed in very small pots. Over watering or under watering will cause the loss of leaves. You had better examine the bulb to see if it is diseased. If perfectly sound dry them off for the summer and start in September, unless you want summer glory. The bulb is sensitive when buds are just forming, as they dry off unless water is given in proper quantity.

Yes, the snowdrops here are withering already and the grape hyacinths are the brightest spots of color in the garden. I have not found the allium hardy, and if you treat them to a corner in a dry cupboard till autumn, it may be the safest place. You have good soil for your plants to have such fine foliage.

WHIP GRAFTING.
Cote des Neiges.—Whip grafting is chiefly for small stock. It is found advisable to graft on small limbs. The stock and scion should be of approximately equal size. Each is cut off in a slanting direction and a split or tongue is made near the middle. The object of this is to hold the parts securely together. They are bound together by waxed cord if the graft is above ground the wounds should be thoroughly waxed over the string; if below, it is all the more necessary, the moist earth will prevent evaporation.

The chief use of whip grafting is for apple trees that are to be root grafted.

CALIA.
A. R. E.—No doubt the worms have been the enemies that destroyed the plants. You should report at once both those you mention from insects.

Some people use the soap-suds of wash day on their pot plants, and it is often the cause of injury, for while good out of doors where it can pass away freely, there is danger in using it on potted plants. In the matter of cuttings good, bright sand never allowed to get dry will generally cause them to strike. The method has been often described here.

YOUNG ROSES.
Mrs. J. B. has ordered some young roses and does not know what to do with them when they arrive. They are for out-door culture, and information is asked as to protection and culture. Ans.—In the first place do not anticipate the first year's season from young plants of varieties to be grown-out of doors, whether hybrid perpetuals, or of that class we call summer roses. If you wish for flowers this summer you should purchase tea roses that are sure to bloom with good soil and care. But your young plants, and I judge they are the little maling specimens, should be planted out in spring, before the heavy rains come, so as to have time to recover themselves and form new roots before hot weather comes. Late set plants are often stunted by the dryness and heat of both the air and the ground. The land together with be deeply dug and well pulverized, shading for a few days till new rootlets are made. Sprinkle every evening if the weather is dry, and all through the summer keep the surface well stirred and free from weeds, as this helps growth. Roses should be planted in sunshine, but not near a fence or in any place that keeps away the free circulation of air and may prove too hot for them. Winter protection is of great importance in our cold climate, especially for these small roses that are not strong enough to provide themselves with vigorous roots to parry them from the winter. If the plants are hilled up with earth, up the stem, it will keep enough of it alive to make good growth the next season. Let it be done as late in the season as possible for if too early it finds the stems weak and unripe.

Burn early manure should not come in contact with the plants for this purpose, for it retains too much moisture and encourages mildew. If there are only a few roses and they are very tall they are sometimes successfully wintered by lying close to the ground and covering with a board. The only objection in mind will provide them with a good winter home.

HEUCHERA.
H. E. D.—The Heucheras are desirable perennials and well worth cultivating. I never heard of the plant being called 'coral drops' as they are not bright enough in that for that color, but they somewhat resemble the McTells, commonly called Bishop's Cap. The flowers are small and red. There is also a white one and well established plants continue to flower all season. They look well in borders, rockeries, or beds, and are easily propagated either by division or seed, and are quite an addition to our list of perennials.

NEWSDEALERS.
Most newsdealers sell 'World Wide.' If your dealer does not handle it, it is probable that he has not got his address. A post-card giving his name and address would be much appreciated by the publishers, John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

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

THE LATE MR. RHODES.

LONG JOURNEY TO THE MATOPPO HILLS ENDED.

Bulawayo, April 10.—After an impressive service at the Drill Hall yesterday, conducted by the Bishop of Mashonaland, the coffin containing the body of Cecil Rhodes was taken on the last stage of its journey, namely, to the Matoppo Hills.

At yesterday's service a remarkable demonstration of sorrow occurred, in which the whole surrounding country participated. Hundreds of persons were turned away from the Drill Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and thousands of voices in and around the building joined in the funeral anthem.

The streets through which the funeral procession passed were lined with troops, and everybody fell in behind the coffin as soon as the cortege had left the town limits. The entire population of Bulawayo took part in the procession, leaving the town as deserted as though it had been swept by fire or the plague.

Last night the body rested in a hut on the summit of the Matoppo Hills, in which Mr. Rhodes once lived.

Berlin, April 10.—Dr. Mommsen, the great historian of the Roman Empire, in an interview, draws a parallel between Cecil Rhodes and Warren Hastings, holding the former to be an inferior copy of the latter. Both were Imperialists, both extended immoderately their empire, caring little by what means provided their end was maintained. Rhodes was less patriotic than Hastings, for though Hastings wrung vast sums from the peoples he subjugated he died poor. Rhodes also served a company, but one of his own creation, and chiefly for his own ends and he died a sextuple millionaire. Speaking of world policy Dr. Mommsen said he was in favor of an alliance of Germany, Great Britain and the United States. It was to be hoped for, and if attained it should be a guarantee of the world's peace and progress.

PRINCIPAL GRANT PESSIMISTIC.

Kingston, Ont., April 10.—Principal Grant is not an admirer of the late Cecil Rhodes and when asked for an expression of his opinion on the imperial aspect of deceased's will he remarked with some degree of vigor:

"In my opinion a great deal of nonsense, or, rather, inflated language, has been used with reference to it, especially in the London press. I believe the effects will be, by no means, as great as the papers seem to imagine. But it is, perhaps, better not to discuss a will until its full text is before us. However, so far as reported, not a few of its notions seem to me to be impractical and characteristic of the egotism of the man. My opinion of Mr. Rhodes has not been changed in the slightest by his will, but it may be better to say nothing now about a man who is dead and not buried. I do not believe that imperialism is the true sense of the word is likely to be permanently benefited by the legacies of Mr. Rhodes any more than the people of Rome were benefited by the few drachmae which Caesar left to each citizen in his will."

LAST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT PAID TO THE REMAINS OF THE LATE CECIL RHODES.

Bulawayo, Matabeleland, April 11.—Yesterday, amid an immense throng of soldiers, civilians and natives, the body of Cecil Rhodes was committed to its rock tomb in the Matoppo Hills. The coffin was shrouded in a Union Jack, and the wreath sent by Queen Alexandra was laid upon it as it was lowered into the grave.

The funeral party started from Fuller's Hotel early yesterday morning. The procession was five miles long as it wound through the hills and gorges. Every sort of conveyance was made use of, some were on foot, others were on horseback, or on bicycles, while still others were in waggons and carriages. When the procession was a mile from the grave everybody dismounted and concluded the journey on foot. Twelve oxen hauled the coffin to the almost inaccessible summit of the kopje, where the chiefs Shombili, Faku and Umgula, and two thousand natives, had assembled to witness the Christian burial rites, which they afterwards supplemented in their own fashion by the sacrifice of fifteen oxen to the shade of the great dead chief.

The difficult ascent to the place of burial was accomplished by nine o'clock in the morning, and the obsequies were concluded at half-past twelve. After the Bishop of Mashonaland had read the poem written for the occasion by Rudyard Kipling, Sokombo, the great induna and orator of the Matabeles, made a speech, in which he said: "Both Cecil Rhodes and Umsiligazi, the founder of the Matabele nation, are buried on the Matoppo Hills, and the Matabeles now consider that the spirit of Umsiligazi is with that of Cecil Rhodes."

The scene around Cecil Rhodes's farm the night preceding his interment was most extraordinary. The whole population of Bulawayo seemed to be moving there to camp, and as the darkness closed down the camp fires sparkled in all directions. The people, in every sort of vehicle and on foot, arrived at the camp throughout the entire night. Some natives tramped a hundred miles in order to be present at the interment. The men wore big slouch hats and shirts with short sleeves. Morning revealed an immense camp in a lovely valley bright with sunlight.

DREAM OF HIS LIFE WAS TO BRING ABOUT UNIFICATION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS.

New York, April 10.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says: Mr. Cecil Rhodes's political will and testament as published by Mr. Stead in the 'Review of Reviews,' is a startling confession of political faith. Although it dates from 1890 Mr. Stead explains that Mr. Rhodes's views remained unaltered down to the time of his death. His great dream was to found a society composed of men of strong convictions and great wealth which would do for the unity of the English-speaking race what the Society of Jesus did for the Roman Catholic Church immediately after the Reformation. The English-speaking race stood to Mr. Rhodes for all that the Catholic Church stood to Ignatius Loyola. Mr. Rhodes saw in the

English-speaking race the greatest instrument yet evolved for the progress and elevation of mankind scattered by internal dissensions and rebuffed in twin by the declaration of American independence just as the unity of the Church was destroyed by the Reformation. Mr. Rhodes was devoted to the British flag, but in his ideas he was American and in later years he expressed to Mr. Stead his unhesitating readiness to accept a reunion of the race under the Stars and Stripes if it could not be obtained in any other way. Although he had no objection to monarchy, he preferred the American to the British constitution. His one favorite expedient for inducing the United States to recognize the need for unity was the declaration of a tariff war. This he believed would bring the United States to its senses and lead to an Anglo-American union and eventually to universal peace. One of the first intentions of Mr. Rhodes's executors is, it is reported, to invite a limited number of gentlemen, probably about a dozen, to cooperate with them in drawing up a scheme for the settlement of the primary conditions which shall govern the distribution of the Oxford scholarships in pursuance of the wishes of the testator. The executors will leave no stone unturned in obtaining the best advice, both from home and colonial sources, which shall guide them in administering the great fund set apart for the scholarship scheme. The ministers of education in the British colonies which are to benefit under the will, will be consulted in the matter.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE.

London, April 10.—An impressive memorial service for Cecil Rhodes was held in St. Paul's Cathedral this afternoon, coincident with the hour of burial of his remains in the Matoppo Hills. The Cathedral was packed and large, quiet crowds of people who were unable to secure admittance gathered outside the railings.

POEM BY RUDYARD KIPLING. READ AT THE BURIAL.

London, April 9.—The 'Times' this morning prints a poem by Rudyard Kipling, composed to be read at the burial of Mr. Rhodes. It apostrophizes Mr. Rhodes as

Dreamer devout by vision led Beyond our guess or reach, The travail of his spirit bred Cities in place of speech.

So hugs the all-mastering thought that dwells, So brief the term allowed, Nations, not words, he linked to prove His faith before the crowd.

Referring to the place of sepulture in the Matoppo Hills, Mr. Kipling writes:

There till the visions he foresaw Splendid and whole arise, And unimagined empires draw To council 'neath the skies. The immense and brooding spirit still Shall quicken and control Living, he was the land, and dead His soul shall be her soul.

TO CONSULT EXECUTORS.

London, April 9.—It is said here that Lord James and Col. Frank Rhodes will start from South Africa for London immediately after the funeral of Mr. Rhodes in order to consult with Lord Rosebery and Mr. Huxley concerning the scholarships bequeathed. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Huxley are executors of Mr. Rhodes's will.

THE KING'S CORONATION

Rome, April 8.—In spite of the opposition of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, the Pope has decided to send important special missions both to the coronation of King Edward and to the festivities in Spain attendant upon the coronation of King Alfonso. The cardinal's opposition to the sending of the mission to England was based on the fact that the British Parliament did not change the anti-Catholic formula of the accession oath, and Mr. Merry Del Val, whom the Pontiff designed to go while the present wording of the oath is maintained. Nevertheless, the mission will be sent and will probably arrive in London a few hours after the religious ceremony. This will be a repetition of the diplomatic manoeuvre carried out at the coronation of Czar Nicholas II. at Moscow.

The question of the advisability of the papal mission to Spain was due to the compromise effected by the Queen-Regent in nominating the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican as her representative at the Pope's jubilee. Under ordinary circumstances a royal prince would have been appointed, but he would have been obliged also to go to the Quirinal, thus creating a situation full of unpleasant possibilities. His Holiness was much displeased at this step and decided to be represented at King Alfonso's majority festivities by the Papal Nuncio at Madrid. The matter was smoothed over, however, and it is now understood that Spain will send a grandee, with an important retinue, to invite the Pope to send a representative to the coronation, who probably will be Cardinal Veuillot or Cardinal Cretoni, both former nuncios at Madrid.

CANADIANS TO SAIL FROM QUEBEC ON JUNE 7.

Ottawa, April 8.—Of the 580 officers and men who will comprise the coronation contingent 300 will be mounted men and the balance will be taken from the infantry. The men will be chosen from the various branches of militia all over Canada, and besides the men who have already seen service in South Africa, others will go who were willing to go, but owing to limitations could not be accepted. It is determined to show what the Canadian militia is capable of doing. The contingent will sail from Quebec by the steamship 'Parisian' on June 7, and return by the 'Tunisian,' sailing from Liverpool on July 3.

READING ROOMS.

Literature and reading rooms not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on application for a six weeks' trial free of charge. Subscribers will kindly make this known and oblige the publishers.



THE LATE EARL KIMBERLEY

LORD KIMBERLEY DEAD.

PASSED AWAY ON TUESDAY LAST—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

London, April 8.—Lord Kimberley, the Liberal statesman, who had been ill for some time past, died this afternoon.

New York, April 9.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says: The passing of the man who made Kimberley famous has been quickly followed by the demise of the man to whom the diamond city owed its name. The deceased earl was Colonial Secretary when Kimberley was added to Cape Colony thirty years ago. It was, previous to annexation, known as 'New Rush.' The Earl of Kimberley was also Secretary for the Colonies during the last Boer war, and was largely responsible for the restoration of independence to the Boers. By his death the country loses one of its oldest and most trusted servants, the Liberal party one of its most steadfast supporters, and the House of Lords one of its most familiar figures.

The Right Hon. John Wodehouse, K.G., first Earl of Kimberley, will be remembered in Canada as Colonial Secretary in the cabinet of Mr. Gladstone from 1870 to 1874, during which period the Pacific scandal storm shook the Dominion. He was an early friend and political colleague of the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, whom he selected for the office of Governor-General. He belonged to the old school of Gladstonian Liberals, having first become a colleague of that eminent statesman in 1852 as Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs. As Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland at a critical period, from 1864 to 1866, he displayed great ability and firmness, without forfeiting the good will of the Irish people, and when he relinquished the post he was promoted to an earldom. He succeeded his father as Baron Wodehouse in 1846. He belonged to that class of British statesmen who are 'heirs to the service of their native land,' and was more remarkable as an administrator for solid, businesslike qualities and conscientious industry than for brilliancy. It was his fortune, or misfortune, to be identified with Mr. Gladstone's South African policy, for which however, he has not been held responsible. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Henry Lord Wodehouse, and was born on Jan. 7, 1826. An ancestor of his distinguished himself at the capture of Cadix in 1611, and as a reward was created a baronet. A descendant of this baronet was honored by being created Baron Wodehouse, in 1797, which title the subject of this sketch inherited from the grandfather in 1846. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated with the degree of B.A., in 1847, taking first class honors in classics. In December, 1852, he accepted the post of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held, under Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, until 1856, when he was appointed envoy at St. Petersburg. He returned to England from Russia in 1858, and resumed his post as Foreign Under Secretary in Lord Palmerston's second administration, on June 10, 1859, retiring on Aug. 14, 1861. Two years later he was sent on a special mission to the North of Europe, with the view of obtaining some settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. In 1864 he became Under Secretary for India and in the latter part of the same year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. On June 1, 1866, he was created Earl of Kimberley and on the fall of Lord John Russell's second administration he resigned his post at Dublin. He held the office of Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration from December, 1868, to July, 1870, and that of Colonial Secretary from the latter date until Mr. Gladstone's retirement in February, 1874. In February, 1875, he was nominated chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts. On Mr. Gladstone's return to power, in May, 1880, he was appointed Colonial Secretary, and on Dec. 16, 1882, he received from the Queen the seals of the Secretary of State for India, which he held until 1890, and then again from 1892 to 1894, being also Lord President of the Council during the latter term. In 1894-5 he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1885, and was president of University College, London, which position he resigned in 1887. Kimberley, in West Gristland, over which the British flag was hoisted in 1871, while the Earl of Kimberley was Colonial Secretary, was named after

him. His principal seat was Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk.

The Earl of Kimberley's eldest son, Lord Wodehouse, succeeds to the title. He is fifty three years of age, and married, in 1875, Isabel Geraldine, daughter of Sir Henry Stracey, Bart.

LORD KIMBERLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

London, April 9.—The death of Lord Kimberley will give the Liberal leadership in the House of Lords to Earl Spencer, and the many hopes expressed that Lord Rosebery would take this leadership are certain to be disappointed.

CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO

MR. ROSS VISITS NEW ONTARIO—THE OPPOSITION LEADER AT LINDSAY.

Sault Ste. Marie, April 11.—The Hon. Messrs. G. W. Ross, Davis, Gibson and Harcourt, who are making a tour of New Ontario, arrived here yesterday, followed by the Hon. Messrs. Latchford, Dryden and Eventuri, Speaker of the Legislature. In the afternoon they were the guests of Mr. Clergue, who conducted them about the numerous industries here. In the evening a big public meeting was held in the interests of Mr. C. N. Smith, the candidate for the Sault division. All the members of the Cabinet spoke, with the exception of Mr. Dryden.

MR. WHITNEY.

Lindsay, Ont., April 11.—Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Ontario Opposition, and Mr. J. J. Foy, his first lieutenant, addressed a large meeting here last night. Mr. S. J. Fox, the local candidate; Mr. J. H. Carnegie, the party's candidate in East Victoria, and Col. Sam. Hughes, also spoke briefly. The audience filled the Academy of Music and evinced a hearty enthusiasm while Mr. Whitney and his associates criticised the policy pursued by the government with regard to the natural resources of the province, the finances and the liquor question. On this last Mr. Whitney declared Mr. Ross has shown himself a coward, and run away. He defended his position as an advocate of a properly enforced license law rather than the Manitoba Act. Mr. Whitney said he would remove direct taxation not only from corporations, but everybody else, because if the resources of the province were properly husbanded such taxation would be unnecessary. His advocacy of a consultative council to advise the Minister of Education, he regarded as the crowning act of his career.

ONTARIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

Toronto, April 9.—The prohibitionists of Ontario are rapidly taking the advice of the 'Witness' to make activity in the provincial elections the foundation of the referendum fight. In both East and West Peterborough the Conservative party has been so influenced by the prohibition activity as to put strong prohibition candidates in the field as their standard-bearers. In the Wellington prohibition candidates will be put in the field. A prohibition county convention has been called at Toronto Junction on Friday, April 18, for West York. This is in the Toronto district, and J. W. St. John, Conservative candidate, is a life-long total abstainer and prohibitionist. A hundred and seven delegates have already been appointed to the West York convention.

PROHIBITIONIST ACTIVITY.

Dundas, Ont., April 11.—The prohibitionists of North Wentworth met here yesterday in convention. Permanent organization was effected as follows: President, the Rev. A. H. McDonald; Dundas; secretary-treasurer, Mr. E. A. L. Clarke, and an Executive Committee, representing each municipality in the riding. The action of the general executive of the Dominion Alliance was presented by Mr. John A. Nicholls, and endorsed by the convention. The executive was instructed to ascertain the views of the candidates for the Legislature, and report to the prohibitionists of the riding. Steps were taken to perfect organization at once. A public meeting in the evening was addressed by Mr. John A. Nicholls, the Rev. A. T. Moore, and the Rev. T. J. Wilkins.

Drayton, Ont., April 11.—A very largely attended convention of prohibitionists in East and West Wellington, was held here yesterday afternoon. The Rev. J.

B. Mullan, of Fergus, presided. A prolonged discussion on the political situation occurred, and it was unanimously agreed to make preparations for the referendum campaign, by perfecting the organization in every possible way, and holding meetings and canvassing the electors in the interests of prohibition. The resolution concluded: "We cannot too strongly urge upon friends the necessity of united action. Whatever views they may have held as to the expediency of the referendum or as to the conditions attached to it now that the vote must be taken we have no other option but to unite our forces and roll up the largest possible majority."

WATERLOO COUNTY PROHIBITIONISTS.

Galt, Ont., April 10.—Waterloo county temperance people have decided to vote at and work for the referendum. This was the outcome of Tuesday's convention. There was some diversity of opinion in the debate, but after crossing the rubicon the convention pledged itself to a united effort in behalf of the referendum and prohibition. At the mass meeting in the evening the Rev. Dr. Williamson was the chief speaker. He waived any personal opinions he might have had as to the referendum and its conditions, and exhorted temperance people to work for and carry the referendum. And they could do it. He had been told that in Ontario one man in every three was a Methodist, and if Methodists were true to their creed they would vote for prohibition at the referendum. And the other denominations would do likewise if they had the cause at heart. If the temperance people were true to their cause, if they would pray and labor between now and the day of voting, the votes would be polled and the referendum passed.

ONTARIO W. C. T. U.

Toronto, April 11.—The Ontario W. C. T. U. Executive held a special meeting at the headquarters here yesterday afternoon, are in session again to-day and will meet to-morrow. The meetings are to formulate and put into operation plans for an aggressive fight for the prohibition issue in the impending provincial elections. It was decided to issue a weekly paper, under the direction of the W. C. T. U. and the Royal Templars.

A prohibition conference for the Toronto divisions will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Ontario Alliance offices. It has been called by Dr. E. J. T. Fisher, Messrs. Master, North Toronto, and Mr. Crawford, West Toronto, will be endorsed, they being two of the four members of the Legislature who voted for the amendments asked by the prohibition convention.

Mr. John A. Nicholls, of the Ontario Alliance, returned from an organizing tour to-day. He reports a general organization of the temperance electorate in the counties which he has visited.

A prohibition meeting, which is likely to be largely attended by delegates from all parts of West York, will be held at Toronto Junction on Friday afternoon, April 18, in the Royal Templars' Hall.

DAIRY COURSES

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

During the winter term of the Dairy School at the college, a hundred and three students have registered for the dairy courses and ninety-six for the course in domestic science in connection with the school, making a total of a hundred and ninety-nine registered, besides a large number who were present for a short time, or took some of the domestic science lectures, but did not register.

The term closed on March 27, with an 'at home' in the dairy building, given by the instructors to the students and their friends. The evening was most enjoyable. The class separated with a feeling that it was one of the most pleasant and profitable three months which they had ever spent. Quite a number have signified their intention of coming back for a second term. Students who have a limited education find the work, which is crowded into three months, rather heavy, and it is a question whether it would not be advisable to extend the course to two terms instead of one, as at present. This would allow more time for advanced work. It is proposed next year to divide the class in cheese-making into experienced and inexperienced men, at the beginning of the term. Those who are able to take up the advanced work in cheese-making, dairy chemistry, and dairy bacteriology, will find provision for such work, instead of having to take up elementary work along with inexperienced men. If this arrangement proves satisfactory in the cheese-room, the principle will be extended to other branches of the school; and if necessary, the term will be extended. A dairy school should meet the needs of a rapidly growing dairy industry, and be able to furnish the strong meat of advanced work to those who have passed the milk experience stage.

The following are the results of the examinations: Passed in all subjects and ranked according to standing in general proficiency: FACTORY CLASS. 1. J. F. Singleton, Newboro, Leeds, Ont.; 2. H. W. Parry, Compton, Quebec; 3. V. Hooper, Tyrone, Durham, Ont.; 4. W. Macdougall, Truro, Nova Scotia; 5. J. H. Brown, Unionville, York, Ont.; 6. J. D. Malcolm, Sheffield, Wentworth, Ont.; 7. J. R. Henderson, Chatham, Peel, Ont.; 8. H. E. Allen, New Durham, Brant, Ont.; 9. D. Bustamante, Jujuy, Argentine Republic; 10. R. N. Mitchell, Lennoxville, Quebec; 11. Miss G. Carter, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 12. G. S. Dobble, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 13. J. H. Thompson, River View, Grey, Ont.; 14. Miss E. M. Hewson, Mayfield, Peel, Ont.; 15. J. E. Campbell, Linden Valley, Victoria, Ont.; 16. P. Rivara, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; 17. S. Echeagaray, Santiago, Del Estero, Argentine Republic; 18. J. W. Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont.; 19. F. W. Culbertson, Benson, Vermont, U. S. A.; 20. Miss M. Hunte, Rockton, Wentworth, Ont.; 21. L. Winder, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 22. D. J. Dwyer, Norwich, Oxford, Ont.; 23. C. A. Metcalf, Red Wing, Grey, Ont.; 24. C. Ball, Gageboro, Norfolk, Ont.; 25. D. Strachan, Jamestown, Huron, Ont.;

26. W. B. Dinwoodie, Lyons, Middlesex, Ont.; 27. G. A. Miller, Castleton, Northumberland, Ont.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY LIST IN SPECIAL COURSES.

Butter Making. 1. C. Van Blaricom, Belleville, Hastings, Ont.; 2. J. F. Cowell, Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 3. G. Witter, Listowel, Perth, Ont.

Farm Dairy.

1. Miss G. McGill, Eramosa, Wellington, Ont.; 2. Miss J. Evans, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 3. H. M. Johnston, Leighton, York, Ont.; 4. Miss M. S. Mortimer, of Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 5. Miss J. Cleland, Manly, Ontario, Ont.; 6. A. C. Calder, Lancaster, George, Ont.; 7. Miss R. McCreery, Rosemont, Simcoe, Ont.; 8. Miss K. Wolfe, Hepler, Waterloo, Ont.; 9. Miss F. Hudson, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.

HONOR LIST—FACTORY CLASS.

Cheese-Making. (1) Practical Work.—Class I.—1. Allen; 2. Singleton; 3. Henderson; 4. Ball; 5. Dinwoodie; 6. Thompson; 7. Hooper; 8. Dwyer. Class II.—1. Malcolm; 2. Brown; 3. Campbell; 4. Macdougall; 5. Parry; 6. Mitchell; 7. Bustamante; 8. Miss Hunter; 9. Rivara; 10. Dobble; 11. Miss Hewson; 12. Echeagaray; 13. Culbertson; 14. Miss Carter.

(2) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Singleton; 2. Hooper; 3. Ball; 4. Parry; 5. Brown; 6. Henderson; 7. Malcolm; 8. Dinwoodie; 9. Rivara; 10. Echeagaray; 11. Miss Hewson; 12. Dobble; 13. Mitchell; 14. Allen; 15. Bustamante; 16. Macdougall; 17. Dwyer; 18. Thompson and Winder.

Butter-Making.

(1) Practical Work.—Class I.—1. Parry; 2. Singleton; 3. Allen; 4. Hooper; 5. Miss Hunter; 6. Brown. Class II.—1. Malcolm; 2. Macdougall; 3. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 4. Brown; 5. Guelph; 6. Campbell; 7. Van Blaricom; 8. Culbertson; 9. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(2) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(3) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(4) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(5) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(6) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(7) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(8) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(9) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(10) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(11) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(12) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

(13) Written Examination.—Class I.—1. Hooper and Singleton; 2. Parry; 3. Henderson; 4. Malcolm; 5. Mitchell; 6. Carter; 7. Rivara. Class II.—1. Mitchell; 2. Miss Hunter; 3. Van Blaricom; 4. Culbertson; 5. Miss Carter and Miss Hewson; 6. Campbell and Motten; 7. Witter; 10. Thompson; 11. Dobble; 12. Cowell; 13. Weir.

LORD DUNDONALD

Toronto, April 10.—An 'Evening Telegram' special London cable says: "The appointment of Major-General Lord Dundonald as general officer commanding the Canadian militia in succession to Major-General O'Grady-Haly, whose term will soon expire, has been officially announced."

KINDLY TELL THE PREACHER.

Any clergyman not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to your minister you will oblige the publishers.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Division on the Budget Reached Early on Wednesday Morning.

MR. BORDEN'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED ON A VOTE OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN TO SIXTY-ONE.

Ottawa, April 9.—The government's majority in its budget, this morning, was fifty-six. A division was reached at three o'clock. In the vote on Mr. Borden's resolution the government had the support of every independent member in the House as well as of their own party following. Mr. Cairn, of Kingston, Independent Conservative, also voted against the Opposition resolution and sixty-one for the Borden resolution and one hundred and seventeen against.

The Borden resolution, on which a vote was first taken, was as follows:— "That this House, regarding the operation of the present tariff as unsatisfactory, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries, as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians. And, while always firmly maintaining the necessity of such protection to Canadian interests, this House affirms its belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire."

It was a long weary wait that the members, House officials and newspaper men had till the verdict was reached. There was absolutely no interest taken in the concluding speeches, so the members and others engaged the hours away as best they could with song and story. The Minister of Customs had the floor for the first half of yesterday's sitting, and made one of the most effective speeches heard from the government side in this debate. It was chiefly a defence of the present government's expenditure. Service for service, and having regard to the wonderful activity in every sphere of trade, he felt that this government's record in expenditure of the public moneys would compare very favorably with that of its predecessors in office. The minister set about proving that all the progress of the decade between 1891 and 1901 had been achieved in the period from 1890 on. This was shown in a variety of ways. The minister gave figures to prove that while the aggregate foreign trade of the Dominion had grown by nine percent between 1891 and 1901, that it had expanded by sixty-one percent in the succeeding five years. Dealing with the two periods, the showing respectively had been as follows: Total imports, minus two percent in the former and sixty percent in the latter; total exports, twenty-three percent in the former and sixty-two percent in the latter; Canadian farm produce exports, twenty-eight percent and fifty-eight percent; Canadian manufactures exported, forty-nine percent and seventy-one percent; circulation of Dominion and bank notes, eight percent and thirty-three percent; discounts in Canadian banks, eleven percent and forty-two percent; deposits in Canadian banks and savings banks, twenty-seven percent and fifty-nine percent; railway freights, twelve percent and fifty-two percent; railway gross earnings, five percent and forty-four percent; immigration, minus thirty-two percent and plus 175 percent; imports of settlers' effects, twenty-three percent and seventy percent; letters posted, eighteen percent and sixty-five percent; homestead entries, thirty-seven percent and three hundred and forty percent; Dominion lands patented, nine percent and a hundred and forty-two percent. All these respectively showed the prosperity of the two periods, and justified the contention made from the government side of the chamber.

The controllable expenditure of the Dominion under Conservative rule in 1895 had been \$46,860,367. That under the Liberals last year was \$38,132,065, an increase of eight millions and something over. This looked large to many. The Opposition considered it excessive. But he asked that body by what item of the account would they vote nay? Department by department Mr. Paterson went over the list showing where the increases had taken place. The Yukon accounted for five millions, against which there was a cross entry of over six millions. There were the exhibitions, in which Canadian industries had taken part with such advantage to themselves. There was the increased item for the sinking fund, a mere matter of bookkeeping. Under the Conservative régime 27 percent of the revenues had gone in cost of collection. Under this government the cost of collection was only 24 percent. Was not here evidence of economy?

Mr. Paterson took up the capital account and subjected the charges there to a similar scrutiny. Did the Opposition object to the extension of the C. P. R. to Montreal, to the outlay on our canal, to the opening up of the Yukon, to the cost of sending our contingents to South Africa, to the improvement of the St. Lawrence ship channel, or to the railway subsidies? If they did why was it that their views were not placed on record as the individual items passed? Which one would they challenge to-day. The Liberal party, it was true, had added an average of \$1,996,000 to the public debt of Canada since their accession to office. But what was the record of the Conservative party on that score? An annual addition of \$4,137,000. The average rate on dutiable goods under the Foster tariff was 18.28, and the average under the present tariff 16.06, a reduction of twelve percent. The preferential tariff had reduced the prices of British goods to Canadian consumers, and had forced the Americans, moreover, to lower their prices to meet the competition.

Mr. Clancy, from the Opposition benches, roundly denounced the 'preference,' as of no benefit whatever to Canada. He pitched into the Minister of Agriculture for his investigation into the alleged census frauds and claimed that by so doing the census commissioners had, with the connivance of the departmental head, broken the sacred oath of office to which they had subscribed. It was nothing short of perjury to divulge to outsiders these census schedules. The debate was continued up till the

hour of adjournment, by Messrs. Henderson, Lemieux, Pope, Monk and Ganong.

CANADIAN NORTHERN BILL PASSES THE COMMITTEE STAGE.

Ottawa, April 10.—The Railway Committee, of the House of Commons today reported the Canadian Northern Railway bill, which gives power to construct the remaining links in Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann's new transcontinental system, from Quebec to the Pacific coast. The C. P. R. got five years more to extend the Manitoba and North-Western Railway on from Yorkton to Prince Albert, undertaking to construct thirty-three miles next year.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Ottawa, April 10.—The Minister of Railways proposed yesterday the first reading of his Railway Commission Bill to which he has been giving attention for a long time. The summary of his speech which follows represents pretty fully the points in the bill which he brought out before the House. Mr. Blair has evidently gone into the subject fully, but does not see as sanguine as to the success of the move as some of the members who have urged it upon parliament in recent years. The government bill clothes the proposed commission with much fuller powers than belong to railway commissions in either the United States or England. It is evident from the tone of the Opposition members' remarks that the bill will not be unopposed. But as your correspondent said yesterday, there is on the whole not much prospect of its being more than laid before the House and country on the present occasion to stand over for further consideration next year.

Before entering into an outline of the bill Mr. Blair referred to the conditions existing in regard to transportation in Canada and told the House and country not to expect an ideal solution of all the complaints. In many parts the Dominion was sparsely settled and railway companies had to try to get as much as possible out of their through traffic on account of their local business being so small. It did not follow because complaints were made by the public that all of them were susceptible of an adjustment by the commission. The fact that railways had in some instances to depend very largely on one way traffic entitled them to reasonable consideration at the hands of whoever administered this law. It was necessary to leave it very largely to the proposed commission to determine what remedy should be applied. But although it was impossible to please everybody he was yet certain that from the course he advised very beneficial results would flow. In Canada we are so situated that our great railways are looking for traffic from the United States through this country and across again into United States territory. Therefore they had to compete with lines that operated altogether on United States soil and were obliged to fix such rates as would bring them as much of the business as possible. There were Canadian shippers who required goods to be carried a shorter distance than some of this through freight yet were called upon to pay a larger proportionate rate and from these there proceeded a loud complaint that some defect existed in the system or else that this injustice would not occur. Those looked to the establishment of a railway commission to give them their rights. Now the minister would not have it supposed that there were not likely to be any beneficial results from the establishment of the commission even with regard to this main grievance that was put forward. He felt the enactment would afford considerable relief but far from the hopes of those who called for the appointment of this new tribunal.

With the enactment of the present law the Railway Committee of the Privy Council would pass away. The present powers of the Railway Committee would by the present bill be transferred to the railway commission. Moreover, new powers would be vested in the new body.

Mr. Blair said his bill provided ample means for the people's complaints being heard. Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, complimented the Minister upon his bill. There was a crying need in the west for some such body to give the farmers their rights. The bill then passed the first reading.

THE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, brought in a bill to amend section 42 of the Bills of Exchange Act to make it clear that the drawer of a bill may date its acceptance of it on the day of its presentation or within two days thereafter. This measure is brought in at the request of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Mr. Bennett (Simcoe) introduced a resolution declaring that the Coronation contingent should be composed altogether of officers and men who have been active service in South Africa. He argued that the men who gave their services to the Empire in the hour of their need ought to get first consideration in a matter of this kind. The people would be surprised if 'carpet knights' were chosen to take part in this glorious pageant.

The Minister of Militia replied, 'Why not include the men who served in the repulsion of the North-West Rebellion? He did not propose to ignore the men who went to South Africa, but Mr. Bennett would ask him to ignore entirely the many who wanted to go to South Africa but got no chance. He could merely say this, that the government proposed sending 800 men, representative of every part of the Dominion and of every branch of the militia service, that selection would be made with regard to the number enrolled in each corps and each military district, and that the government would endeavor to get together such a force as would give the people at home a good idea of our militia.'

Colonel Sam Hughes wanted to know how long the men would be away, and who was to pay them. The Minister replied that they would leave on June 7, and sail homeward the first week in July. The Imperial authorities offered free barracks and rations during the stay. The Canadian Government would pay the men and defray their cost of transport. He insisted that discretion should be left to him as to who should go.

DR. RODDICK'S MEDICAL BILL. At the evening sitting, after disposing of private bills the House went into committee on Dr. Roddick's bill to provide for the establishment of a Dominion Medical Council. Several of the clauses were passed, but the committee finally acceded to a suggestion of the Prime Minister that it should stand over for the present for a little further consideration. It would serve a good purpose, Sir Wilfrid thought, if the objections to which attention had previously been drawn were met, that is to say, if the measure constituted no infringement of provincial rights.

panies would have authority to fix their tolls. The commodity class was one well known in railway matters. When a railway company fixed its charge the law would compel it to make this public to the fullest extent. Railways could not be held to any fixed rate when faced to face with keen competition, therefore on competitive freight no hard and fast rates would be laid down. The commission would have it in its power to say what charges should be levied for competitive freight. But as competition was hard to meet often from steamship as well as railway companies, the railways would be allowed to fix their own rates, and then submit these to the board for approval in order that traffic be not blocked by the companies being forced to wait on the announcement of the commission's ruling in regard to new tolls. The commission was to be notified of changes in competitive rates whenever these were made, and in the event of their approval they would hold good till conditions called for alteration. The government had no desire to hamper the railways in the handling of their business. The public must be kept informed of railway rates, and where this is not done the commission has power to exact penalties. At present railway companies submitted their proposed rates to the Governor-in-Council. Under the new act the power of sanction is transferred from the Governor-in-Council to the Railway Commission.

MR. HAGGART'S VIEWS.

Mr. John Haggart said the present bill had been framed on Mr. Blair by the western members, and that it would not meet the case. To scope the minister gave it would make it dangerous, and interfere with private contracts between firms and the railway companies. The power of absolutely fixing rates by this commission would certainly interfere with existing contracts. The commission, moreover, would be independent of parliament, not of this parliament alone, but of parliaments to come, a proposition which Mr. Haggart could not concur in. There was no body in the world clothed with the powers centred in this tribunal, the right of three men to hold up railways without control by the people's representatives, by the courts or by public opinion.

Mr. Kemp, of Toronto, told the minister that if other companies were to be bound by its rulings the I. C. R. should be placed on the same footing. The greatest complaint the public had against the present Railway Committee was that they could not be heard. What better provision was there for the people's complaints being aired before this new tribunal? He could not give his support to the bill as it stood.

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MINISTER OF MILITIA ANXIOUS TO TREBLE THE PRESENT FORCES.

Ottawa, April 11.—In committee of supply on the militia estimates yesterday in the House of Commons Col. Tisdale took occasion to bring to the attention of the House many of the recommendations framed by the general officer commanding in his last report and said they deserved the government's favorable consideration. The minister replied by an outline of what the government proposed doing in regard to the Canadian militia and its organization as an efficient defence force. He did not think that the civilians who made up the active militia of this country could spare the time for three or four weeks' drill yearly. However, he thought that at least once in every three years the 35,000 militiamen of Canada could afford a longer period than

they now give for camp. He agreed that the matter of a militia reserve was most important to the Dominion and on this point quite concurred in what the general and what Col. Tisdale had said. He believed that with little expense the available force could be raised to a hundred thousand men. All these could be interested in militia work by getting them to join the rifle associations now springing up all over the country. At a very small extra outlay there could be a force of a hundred thousand men annually trained to the use of the rifle and prepared to take the field on any occasion that might present itself. In former years a lump sum had been asked for annual drill. On this occasion he proposed, however, dividing the sum into three classes—musketry, clothing and drill. He intended taking advantage of a new invention in the cartridge line which would allow of a very large number being used for range practice at small cost. Before accepting any man for the militia he would have him tested on the range to ascertain whether he were fit to handle a rifle intelligently. In this way a desirable class could be got in and the undesirable class kept out of the militia.

THE NEW ARSENAL.

The government proposed to build another arsenal in Canada. The day had now come when one more centrally situated was a necessity. The arsenal at Quebec was to be enlarged to increase its output fourfold. It would then have a capacity of six or seven million rounds a day on an eight-hour day basis and by working night and day this would give an output of twenty million rounds, a very respectable supply. Three or four more magazines were also needed for the storage of ammunition at convenient points. He did not deem it advisable to inform the world where the present stores were housed. Some members thought another was needed in the North-West, but personally he rather thought it was more needed in British Columbia. The Canadian forces were not armed as they should be and the House would be glad to learn that the government had decided to remedy that defect. Before long the government would have in operation a factory capable of turning out from twelve to fifteen thousand stand of arms annually, and by working double time more than twice that quantity. It would probably be situated somewhere near the arsenal at Quebec.

POST-OFFICE ACT.

The Postmaster-General introduced the bill which he recently gave notice to amend the Post-office Act. The chief feature is a clause giving the government power to appoint an officer who shall be known as superintendent of city post-offices, whose duty it shall be to keep the staffs of the various city and other offices abreast of the times. The first appointee to this post would be Mr. Geo. Ross, the present deputy postmaster at Toronto, whom Mr. Mulock considers one of the most efficient men in the Canadian postal service. He will retain his present office in addition to the performance of the inspector's functions, but will draw only the one salary. Messengers, packers, letter carriers, and porters are to be removed from the necessity of passing the civil service examination, but will instead have to satisfy a departmental examination. Instead of an annual salary their mode of payment will be per diem allowance, and instead of taking nine years to attain the maximum of their class these officers will reach that point in half the time.

Mr. Haggart asked if the post-office employees were to be so treated why the government would not so provide in like manner for all the departments. The Postmaster-General replied there might be something in this. However, he did not know that a deal level of uniformity was necessary between all branches of the public service.

Mr. Ingram asked whether the Minister of Militia was prepared to follow Major-General O'Grady-Haly's recommendation for the reopening of canteens in the permanent barracks. Colonel Borden could give no such promise. Certain worthy ladies of Canada, anxious to promote sobriety, had succeeded in having these canteens closed, and he was too gallant to run counter to their wishes in the matter.

Before the House adjourned all the votes for the Militia Department had passed.

THE BELL TELEPHONE BILL.

Ottawa, April 11.—The Bell Telephone Company's bill to permit the increase of its capital stock from five to ten million dollars came before the Senate committee this morning. Mr. Sise, president of the company, explained that the present capital had been all spent two years ago, since which it was driven to borrow money. Its expenditures had all been honestly made. The company was asked to extend its lines in various directions, but had not the money to carry these through.

Senator Miller—Are you ready to remove the ambiguity of your present act by the application of the amendments made by the Senate to your bill last session? Mr. Sise would not accept any amendments till he had heard them read. The company awaited the government bill to be submitted next session with regard to the control of rates. He submitted that the company had made no increases for existing services but if the subscribers wanted a Pullman car service they should be ready to pay for it.

Senator Drummond thought the company ought to have the free right to increase its capital without any question of rates being introduced. Senator McMillen replied that when the Canadian Pacific Railway came forward for an increase of stock this winter the government had demanded certain concessions for the public.

In reply to a question by Senator Poirer, Mr. Sise stated that the company had borrowed a million dollars since its capital ran out.

Senator Miller said the company had by a quibble dodged the obligations laid upon it under the act of 1892. It had broken faith with its subscribers and with the country. The old act said it should not further increase its rate, but the company interpreted that as applying only to old subscribers. His amendments were the same as those of last session calling for compulsory telephone services along the company's lines where

in the price is tendered in advance, demanding that no higher rates be imposed than those in force in 1892 and that the rates, local or long-distance, may be either raised or lowered by the Governor-General-in-Council.

Senator Miller would like to see the bill stand over till the government's general telephone bill comes down next session. Mayor Howland, of Toronto, head of the Canadian Municipal League, claimed that there was every reason why this bill should not become law before the government act to control rates passes, otherwise the amendments proposed by Senator Miller should prevail.

Mayor Lighthall, of Westmount, secretary of the Municipal Association supported Mayor Howland's position. Mayor Cook, of Ottawa, said that last year the company withdrew its bill rather than accept these same amendments. These latter met the views of the Canadian municipalities.

Senator McMillen proposed that the bill stand over till next year. The committee decided. Eventually, by the casting vote of the chairman, Sir Alphonse Pelletier, the proposition was declared lost.

In order that his amendment might be read and understood by the committee Senator Miller then moved an adjournment, which was carried by 21 to 12.

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES.

Ottawa, April 12.—The House of Commons spent its sitting of yesterday in committee of supply on the agricultural estimates. The Minister of Agriculture went into a lengthy explanation of an increase of twenty-one thousand dollars in the appropriation for cold storage, making altogether \$210,000 for this service this year. The results of the Canadian cheese trade last season had proven a great disappointment. Our farmers had lost at least two million dollars by the inferiority of the product they supplied. The softer and moister cheese now called for could not be made by the old process and this quality needed to be stored at sixty-five degrees to be properly cured. The government proposed establishing curing stations to which factories could send their cheese as manufactured. One would be in western and one in eastern Ontario, one in the French and one in the English portion of Quebec. They would cost each from eight to ten thousand dollars.

The Opposition criticised Mr. Fisher for appointing Mr. McKinnon to the chief inspectorship of fruit, charging that he was not qualified for the duties. At the evening sitting the member for Selkirk brought up an interesting point in connection with the Canadian Northern Railway bill now before parliament. That measure provides for the issue of new bonds on the extensions contemplated eastward and westward from the present system. Under an arrangement with the Manitoba Government the province guarantees interest on the bonds for the existing Canadian Northern system.

TARIFF REVISION.

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEADERS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE HOUSE.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 9.—The day was not so long since when it was said by our leading public men that the tariff had ceased to be an issue in Canadian politics. This was in 1898, 1899 and 1900, after the adoption of the preferential tariff. There is to be no revision of the schedule this session, at any rate, and it is impossible to say what may occur within the next twelve months to influence the trend of public events, but Liberals cannot close their eyes to this fact that the prospects of another general cut in duties is on the whole not very bright in spite of the understanding five years ago that the changes of that day were to constitute but an instalment of the government's policy of reform. Now that the three weeks' debate on the budget is over, a brief review of the more important points may not be valueless. The Opposition resolution was in the following terms:—

"That all the words after 'that' in the proposed motion be left out and the following substituted therefor:— "This House regarding the operation of the present tariff as unsatisfactory, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries, as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians. And, while always firmly maintaining the necessity of such protection to Canadian interests, this House affirms its belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire."

There never has been a budget debate on record where all members even of the same party thought exactly alike. But the deliverance of thought on the present occasion is abnormal. The Finance Minister was most guarded in his intimation of what the public was to expect from the present government in the way of tariff revision. Toward the close of his speech he said: "When the moment for revision arrives the public of Canada may rest assured that the government will undertake the work in the spirit of moderation and caution that has prevailed in their past actions in tariff affairs avoiding the extremes which almost always find advocates and having regard to that which is best, not for particular industries or particular sections of the country, but for the interests of the people of the whole Dominion."

The leader of the Opposition made a spirited reply in which he announced in the following words the policy of the party he leads: "We want a declared policy of protection to our labor, agricultural, manufacturing and other industries. We want a policy which will give to our people the advantage in their own markets—a policy of Canada for the Canadians; and Canada for the Canadians means not the less Canada for the Empire as well. Because, in seeking to promote the development, prosperity and advancement of Canada we are but doing our duty to that portion of the Empire which has been specially committed to our charge. And lastly we believe in a policy of mutual or reciprocal trade under which, while protecting Canadian interests, we shall give to

any received from the other portions of the Empire preference over foreign goods."

Then came Sir Richard Cartwright, the apostle of the low tariff principle, who said in the course of his splendid speech: "In any alterations that may be made in the tariff, whatever line they may be pleased to take, I for one shall never advise that injustice be done to the manufacturers or to anybody. But I have to say to them that they have had most uncommon good fortune and most uncommon good times. It they have used these well they ought to be most admirably prepared to-day to meet any reverses which may happen to overtake them, as reverses may overtake any class of the community. But I do not believe that the way to really advance their interests is to impose higher taxes for their benefit on the rest of the community. The farmers of Canada are not disposed if this protective question is to come to the front again, any more to be content with the sort of sham protection that was awarded to them before."

Mr. John Charlton, the once sound free trader, now gone over to the camp of the protectionists, was another prominent figure in this debate. He had aired his views pretty fully on the sort of preliminary budget debate brought on by his motion for reciprocity of tariffs earlier in the session. In the present debate, however, he said:—"Theories are all right, but theories may not be applicable to the conditions. . . . I think it would have been a commendable act if some change had been made in the tariff this session to meet that condition which has been created by the unusually reduced production to the woolen industries. . . . The condition of trade between these two countries at the present time warrants us in saying to the United States: 'Give us reciprocity in natural products. Not that we will promise you any mitigation of our tariff system. We will not agree to put a single article more upon the free list. . . . My resolution proposes to give to the United States the same status in our markets that England enjoys, if they give us the same treatment that England does, that is the free admission of our natural products.' It proposes the disability of forty or fifty percent more taxation than Great Britain would pay, if they do not give us the same treatment."

Mr. Blair, Conservative member for Peel, who supported the Opposition amendment for the double policy of protection to Canadian industries and of a preference to Britain and our fellow colonies, went so far as a protectionist as to say: "I hold that the tariff should be so arranged that every institution in this country which is manufacturing goods to be consumed by the Canadian people should have sufficient protection to keep out the same class of goods made in any foreign country; and I have no hesitation in saying that if that country should be England the policy of Canada should be framed in the interest of the Canadian taxpayer as against people who are producing the same class of goods even in the Old Country under the same flag."

Mr. Heyd, Liberal member for Brant, would go a little further in the direction of protection than most of his fellow party supporters. He said: "We had the National Policy for some fifteen or sixteen years before the present government attained power."

Mr. Taylor, Conservative whip—'We have got it yet!'

Mr. Heyd—'If we have got it yet the very first statement in the resolution is incorrect, which says that the tariff is unsatisfactory. . . . I am quite willing to admit that I would like to have seen the government make some slight changes in the tariff, changes that in my opinion would have been a benefit to some of the manufacturing interests of this country, changes that under the circumstances they were entitled to. But I realize what these figures mean when the Hon. Minister of Finance sees the question staring him in the face and wonders to himself how a change in the tariff will be viewed by the various portions of this Canada of ours, which are not equally interested in this aspect of the question. . . . I am a protectionist for all those industries that are indigenous, and all in relation to which there is even a remote possibility that they will develop into such a national growth as will enable them ultimately to become self-sustaining.'

Mr. Edwards, of Russell, is one of those gentlemen whom the Finance Minister would probably class as an extremist. Speaking from the government side of the chamber, that gentleman declared: "I, as a free trader, will not be able to support any government which raises the tariff any higher than it is to-day. . . . Protection simply means robbery of the laboring man, robbery of the farmers and of every man in Canada who is producing of its natural resources. Protection, in my estimation, is nothing more nor less than legalized robbery. We are told that the manufacturers in the United States sell cheaper to Canadians than they sell to their own people. Well, sir, does that hurt the Canadian farmer, does that hurt any one in Canada except a few protected manufacturers? It is a great benefit to the Canadian people, and we should be very foolish indeed if we did not allow them to sell us goods cheaper than they sell to their own people."

The representative of organized labor in Canada was heard from, too, in this debate. This was Mr. Ralph Smith, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, who tenders this government an independent support. He favored protection to the extent that it prevents the coming into this country of manufactured articles produced under conditions of labor which are servile and impoverishing, and which come into competition with the products of the laborers of this country. . . . But on the question of protection as it is represented by the industrial interests of this country it is very clear that there is great diversity of opinion."

Finally, the House had Mr. Paterson's declaration in regard to the Opposition policy, in which he said that the "adequate protection" proposed by the Opposition meant the absolute shutting out of foreign goods from our markets, to which interpretation several Conservative members signified their approval by nodding their heads and calling out 'Hear, hear.' Rather a mixed assortment of views in some respects the foregoing will be found to represent. Not all of them can be adopted at one and the same time. Which of them is to meet the interests and the wishes of the Canadian electors? G. H. B.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c. Prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices. Extra: other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word & t.s., except poetry, which is 50 per line extra-prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

ARMATAGE.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on April 1, 1902, to Dr. and Mrs. Armatage, a daughter.

BELL.—At Cecil, Saskatchewan, N.W.T., on March 21, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

BOUDREAU.—On April 4, 1902, at the manse, Grenville, Ont., a son to the Rev. and Mrs. Boudreau.

HELM.—On April 11, 1902, the wife of H. P. Helm, 1253 Dorchester street, of a son.

PHILLIPS.—On April 10, 1902, at 4473 Westmoreland avenue, Westmount, Mrs. George Phillips, of a daughter.

ROWLAND.—At 112 De Montigny street, Montreal, on April 1, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rowland, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ASKWITH — CHAMBERLIN. — On April 10, 1902, at the Congregational Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Wm. McLaughlin, William R. Askwith to Mary Chamberlin, daughter of James S. Chamberlin, of Ottawa.

BLISS — HARTNEY. — On April 9, 1902, at St. Mark's Church, Pakenham, by the Rev. Rural Dean Bliss, father of the groom, Lawrence Edmund Bliss, to Mary Constance Hartney, daughter of Jas. H. Hartney, both of Pakenham, Ont.

BRENNEN — STOUT. — At Toronto, on April 2, 1902, by the Rev. James Thompson, B.A., of Ingersoll, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 75 Lowther ave., Herbert Scott Brennan, B.A., of Hamilton, to Lucy Eunice Stout, of Toronto, daughter of Walter Scott Stout, general manager and vice-president Dominion Express Company.

BRISSON — BREMER. — At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. G. L. Bremer, Glen Almond, Que., by the Rev. J. D. Byrnes, B.D., Mr. Toussaint Brisson to Miss Fencie Bremer.

BROWN — WALKER. — At the home of the bride's father, Caledonia, Ont., on April 3, 1902, by the Rev. James Black, of Hamilton, Edith Isabel, daughter of Robert E. Walker, to W. Wingard Brown, of Caledonia.

BUSH — ALGUIRE. — At the parsonage, Osabruk Centre, Ont., by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, on Saturday, April 5, 1902, Mr. Herby Bush, to Miss Georgina Alguire, both of Township of Osabruk, County Stormont, Ont.

COFFEY — HUGHES. — On April 8, 1902, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto, by the Rev. Father Cruise, Thos. Patrick Coffey, manager of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, to Madeline, daughter of the late B. B. Hughes, Esq.

DAY — HUTCHESON. — On April 3, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, Orillia, Ont., by the Rev. R. N. Grant, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. Gray, D.D., Day, B.A., Inspector of Public Schools, to Agnes M. B. Hutcheson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. S. Hutcheson.

FRANCIS — GELLATLY. — At Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., on April 2, 1902, Guy Williams Francis, Ph.D., only son of the late Williams Francis, of Baltimore, Md., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late David Gellatly, of Toronto.

JONES — COSTELLO. — At the Church of St. James the Apostle, on April 9, 1902, by the Rev. Canon Elkwood, St. Cottesloe, Jones to Anne L. Costello (née Haegen) of all Westmount.

KEELING — MACLEAN. — On April 7, 1902, at the Old St. Michael's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, George G. Maclean, of Toronto, to Chas. Vickers Keeling, of Montreal.

KERSLAKE — ELLIOTT. — On April 2, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Hampton, Ont., by the Rev. F. J. Anderson, Miss Mary J., daughter of H. Elliott, jun., to Charles J. Kerslake.

LEEDS — MCCARTHY. — On April 8, 1902, at Trinity Church, Barrie, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Reiner, Joseph Edward Montagu Leeds, of New Oxley, Alberta, second son of the late Captain W. Montagu Leeds (Queen's foreign service messenger), to Kathleen Leitch Mannings, eldest daughter of J. L. G. McCarthy, M.D., Barrie.

MACKAY — COTTRELL. — At St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont., on April 9, 1902, by the Rev. Canon Dann, Donald Morrison Mackay, assistant auditor L.E. & D.R.R., Walkerville, Ont., to Marion Evelyn, eldest daughter of Mrs. A. M. Cottrell, Vancouver, B.C., and formerly of Breslau, Ont.

MACQUEEN — STEANE. — At St. Alban's Cathedral, Pretoria, South Africa, on March 3, 1902, Captain James Macquoen, in His Majesty's foreign service messenger, fifth son of the late Mr. Donald Macquoen of Skye, Scotland, and brother of the Rev. E. Macquoen, Guelph, Que., to Miss Edith Steane, of Hastings, England.

MARLER — ALLAN. — At Christ Church Cathedral, on April 9, 1902, by the Rev. F. J. Steen, Herbert Meredith, eldest son of W. DeM. Marler, Esq., N.P., to Beatrice Isabel, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. S. Allan, of Montreal.

MARTIN — HALLS. — At North Parkdale Methodist Church, on April 9, 1902, by the Rev. J. D. Fitzpatrick, B.A., William Gill Martin, son of Mr. S. S. Martin, to Annie Louisa Halls, eldest daughter of Mr. Philip Halls, all of Toronto.

McDONALD — MINNES. — In Kingston, Ont., on April 8, 1902, by the Rev. John A. McDonald, B.A., the Rev. William McDonald, B.A., B.D., of Halville, Ont., to Jean C. Minnes, of Kingston.

M'KAY — DREW. — At Westminster Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on April 4, 1902, by the Rev. John Neil, B.A., Alice Adelia (Dell) Drew, daughter of the late Mr. Lewis H. Drew, of Oshawa, to T. W. G. McKay, M.D., Oshawa.

OPZOOMER — NIVEN. — On Monday, April 7, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. E. P. Niven, 187 Laval ave., by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, William Opzoomer, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., to Mary Margaret Louise (Dolly) Niven, both of this city.

PHILIPS — VIPOND. — On April 2, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, Westmount Heights, by the Rev. C. E. Bland, Margaret, third daughter of I. Vipond Esq., to William Phillips, both of Westmount, Montreal.

ROWSOM.—SANFORD. — At the residence of Geo. Sanford, father of the bride, near Addison, by the Rev. James Lawson, on April 9, 1902, Joshua Rowsom, of Franktown, to Mildred Sanford, of Addison.

SCOTT — McINTOSH. — On April 2, 1902, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. T. Crosier, West Hill, Robert Scott, son of G. W. Scott, Scarborough, to Jane McIntosh, daughter of John McIntosh, Pickering, Ont.

SINCLAIR.—MORGAN. — On March 19, 1902, at St. Andrew's, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, by the Rev. Dacre Graves, M.A., Duncan Sydney Sinclair, youngest son of the late John Robert Sinclair, of 'Cathness,' Brixton, to Lily Lawrence Morgan, elder daughter of the late Robt. Augustus Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, of Hove, Sussex.

SLEEMAN.—COLWELL. — On April 10, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, 557 Gilmour street, Ottawa, Miss Ruby Olivia Colwell, daughter of Mr. C. F. Colwell, of the House of Commons, to Mr. George A. Sleeman, of Guelph, by the Rev. Dr. Ramsay.

STEWART — CRACK. — At the Methodist Church, Danville, by the Rev. A. A. Radley, on April 8, 1902, Robert A. Stewart, of Lachute, to Jessie Margaret Crack, daughter of Mr. John Crack, of Danville.

TAIT.—McGREGOR.—At Georgetown, Que., on April 9, 1902, by the Rev. G. Williams, Charles G. Tait, of Montreal, to Rhoda, daughter of John McGregor, Howick, Scotland.

THOROLD — WATSON. — On April 10, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, Toronto, by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, LL.B., assisted by the Rev. W. R. Parker, D.D., and Rev. C. O. Johnston, Frederick Walter Thorold, B.A. Sc., to Augusta Alberta Elsie, eldest daughter of J. H. Watson, M.D., Toronto.

WATERS.—PEALING. — At the manse, Campbellford, Ont., on April 2, 1902, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., James Waters, of Seymour, Ont., to Mrs. Jane Pealing, Campbellford.

WATERS.—BIBBY. — On April 9, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, 332 Sackville street, Toronto, by the Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D. Mabel Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late James Belby, merchant, Toronto, to Walter Charles Waters, of Fort Wrangel, Alaska, formerly of Toronto.

WILLIAMS — THOMPSON. — At Nelson, B.C., on April 9, 1902, by the Rev. W. Munroe, the Rev. J. Manville Williams, to Miss Hattie Thompson, of Westmount.

DIED.

ALLAN. — At 82 Homewood avenue, Toronto, on April 10, 1902, Robert John Sharp Allan, of the White-Allan Co. 12

ALLISON.—At Parma, South Fredericksburgh, Ont., on March 31, 1902, John Rederick Allison, only son of Cyrus Allison, J.P., aged about forty-five years.

ALLISON.—At Toronto, on April 7, 1902, Elizabeth Allison, widow of the late Wm. Allison, of Ryckman's Corners, aged 78 years.

ATKINSON.—At New York, on April 2, 1902, William P. Atkinson, son of the late Richard Atkinson, St. Catharines, Ont., and brother of Mortimer Atkinson, manager of the Bank of Toronto, Sarnia, Ont.

BERNATCHEZ.—At Quebec, on April 5, 1902, Marie Elise Bernatchez, eldest daughter of N. Bernatchez, Governor of the Quebec Jail, aged 41 years.

BETHUNE.—In this city, on April 8, 1902, John Bethune, aged 69 years, of Lancaster, Ont., a native of Glenelg, Scotland. Ontario and American papers please copy.

BIRKS.—In this city, on the morning of April 14, 1902, Richard Birks, chemist, in the 97th year of his age.

BOLAND.—At Quebec, on April 7, 1902, Thomas Bernard Boland, only and beloved son of Edward Boland, of Quebec, and Lake St. John Railway.

BOUSTEAD.—At his late residence, 644 Jarvis street, Toronto, on April 11, 1902, James Bellingham Boustead, aged 67 years.

BROWN.—On April 11, 1902, at his residence 29 Gloucester street, Toronto, George Brown, in his 81st year.

COGHLIN.—At 151 University street, on April 13, 1902, Lucy Aislie Palin, daughter of the late Richard Palin, of Chester, England, and beloved wife of B. J. Coghlin, aged 64 years.

COPLAN.—At Glasgow, Scotland, on April 12, 1902, Rev. J. M. Coplan, in his 62nd year, brother of E. H. Coplan, of this city.

CORNISH.—On April 7, 1902, at 138 Augusta ave., Toronto, Mary Frances, widow of the late Thomas Cornish of Oshawa.

COTTON.—In Boston, on April 11, 1902, Charlotte L. Flint, wife of Henry H. Cotton.

CRAGGS.—On April 10, 1902, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. F. Dodd, Norway, Ont., Mrs. Mary Craggs, relict of George Craggs, late of Liverpool, England, and mother of Mrs. D. L. McLean, of Gilmour street, aged 82 years.

DODD.—On April 11, 1902, at her daughter's residence, 300 St. Patrick street, Ottawa, Catherine Smithson, relict of the late James Dodd, in her 73rd year.

DORAN.—At his mother's residence, 539 St. John street, Quebec, William Walter Doran, son of the late Wm. Doran, at the age of 26 years.

FELTUS.—At Quebec, on April 8, 1902, Benjamin Feltus, son of the late John Feltus.

FOLGER.—At 13 Sydenham street, Kingston, Ont., on April 5, 1902, Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Frederick A. Folger, Esq.

FOWLER.—In this city, Robert Wadsworth Fowler, aged 61 years.

FRASER.—At 655 Queen street east, Toronto, on April 10, 1902, Frances, wife of John B. Fraser, M.D., aged 36 years. She was a true wife and loving mother.

GRANT.—At Three Rivers, Que., on April 6, 1902, Catherine Elizabeth Hickey, widow of the late Abram Grant, aged 77 years.

GRIFFIN.—In this city, on April 10, 1902, Margaret McGuire, beloved wife of Jas. Griffin, foreman of the western division of the Road Department. Nova Scotia papers please copy.

GUAY.—At Quebec, on April 5, 1902, Leoncette Martel, wife of Francois Guay, and mother of Michel Cote, aged 72 years.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal—Superior Court No. 1516. Dame Marie Louise Trouillet, of the Village of Chambly Canton, in the District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Racicot, debtor, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said Napoleon Racicot, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, this day, by the Plaintiff against said Defendant. Montreal, January 27th, 1902. RAINVILLE, ARCHAMBEAULT, GERVAIS & RAINVILLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Books, &c. MARIA MONK'S AWFUL DISCLOSURES of Convent Life, illustrated with upwards of forty engravings, nicely bound with title in gilt letters in front and back; price, 50c postpaid. For 10c extra I will send postpaid four other books on Jesuitism, Romanism and Priestcraft, worth 50c. This is a bankrupt stock offered for almost price of postage. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

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In all correspondence with advertisers in these columns, kindly mention the 'Weekly Witness.' This will oblige the publishers of this paper as well as the advertiser. WHITNEY.—In Pittsburg, Ont., on April 3, 1902, Elizabeth Thompson, relict of the late Benjamin Whitney, aged eighty-four years. WHITE.—On April 9, 1902, at 21 Queen's street, Andrew Thom, youngest and dearly beloved son of Henry and Ellen White, aged 4 years, 7 months and 15 days. WRIGHT, Mary A.—At Gorton, Manchester, England, on the 11th inst., after a long and painful illness, beloved mother of Mr. Thomas A. Pownall, residing in Point St. Charles.

IN MEMORIAM. HALL.—John Smythe Hall entered into rest, April 9, 1902. 'The memory of the just is blessed.'

Live Stock. FOR SALE — FIRST CLASS COACH Stallion, 2 years old, stands 16 1/2 hands, weight 1600. He is a rich bay color, with black points, bred of imported stock on both sides, and a good horse every way. Apply to JOS. ZINGER, Eden Mills, Ont. FOR SALE, YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED Sows and Boars at following prices: Two months, \$8.00; four months, \$12.00; five months, \$15.00 each; also Sows sale in pig, \$25.00. F. L. GREEN, Greenwood, Ont.

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