

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1904.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
\$1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

A DESPERATE SEA FIGHT.

Port Arthur the Scene of a Plucky Attack Upon the Japanese Torpedo Boats and Destroyers.

THE RUSSIANS WERE WORSTED AND LOST ONE VESSEL WITH HER CREW.

The Japanese Declare they Sank a Second Vessel Also—Each Admiral Tells His Story.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—7.10 p.m.—The Russian torpedo boat flotilla left Port Arthur at broad daylight this morning and attacked the Japanese fleet.

One Japanese torpedo boat was sunk and one Russian torpedo boat destroyer, the 'Besposhtchadni,' was sunk. The fate of the latter's crew is not known. Admiral Makaroff inaugurated his assumption of the command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur by a complete change of tactics. So soon as he appeared he ordered the removal of the battle ship 'Retvizan,' which was stranded at the mouth of the harbor, and barred the channel at certain stages of the tide, making the egress of battleships impossible. This morning he directed a sortie of the torpedo boat flotilla, supported by part of the Russian squadron, against the Japanese. The details are not yet known, except that the encounter resulted in the loss of one Japanese torpedo boat and one Russian torpedo boat destroyer.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The Emperor has received a message from Admiral Alexeeff, which says: 'Admiral Makaroff, commanding the fleet, reports from Port Arthur, under date of March 11: Six torpedo boats which went out to sea the night of Wednesday, four of them being under the general command of Captain Mattheusevitch, encountered the enemy's torpedo boats, followed by cruisers. A hot action ensued, in which the torpedo boat destroyer 'Vlastin' discharged a Whitehead torpedo and sank one of the enemy's torpedo boats. On the way back the torpedo boat destroyer 'Stereguschichi,' commanded by Lieut. Sergueeff, sustained damage; her engine was disabled, and she began to founder. By eight o'clock in the morning five of our torpedo boat destroyers had returned. When the critical position of the 'Stereguschichi' became evident, I hoisted my flag on the cruiser 'Novik' and went with the 'Novik' and the cruiser 'Boyarin' to the rescue. But as five of the enemy's cruisers surrounded our destroyer, and as their battleship squadron was approaching, I did not succeed in saving the 'Stereguschichi,' which foundered. Part of the crew were made prisoners and part were drowned.

On the ships which participated in the night attack, one officer was seriously and three others were slightly wounded, and but two sailors were killed and eighteen were wounded.

A SECOND ACTION.

At nine o'clock on Thursday morning fourteen of the enemy's ships assembled before Port Arthur and a bombardment was begun with the heavy guns of their battleship squadron at long range.

This lasted until one o'clock in the afternoon. It is estimated they fired 154 twelve-inch shells. The damage to our vessels was insignificant, and they are again ready for battle. Our losses were one officer slightly wounded and one soldier killed and four soldiers wounded.

The illumination of the sea at night by the searchlights mounted at our batteries was most satisfactory, and several times isolated shots from our batteries forced the enemy's torpedo boats to retire.

With the commencement of the bombardment at dawn the guns of the fortress replied to the enemy's fire.

The crews of all the ships engaged gave proof of remarkable coolness in action. Below decks the work of the day followed its ordinary course, in spite of the shells falling between the vessels and covering them with fragments.

A bombardment at such a distance must be considered ineffective, but the Japanese cruiser 'Takasago' is reported to have been seen to suffer serious damage, the extent, however, it is impossible to ascertain at a distance of five miles. Many shells were fired at a range of seven and a half miles.

I have the honor to report the foregoing to Your Majesty.

(Signed) ALEXEIEFF.

Admiral Alexeeff has sent the following message to the Emperor:

In the fight between our torpedo boats and the Japanese cruisers on March 11 Captain Mattheusevitch, Ensign Alexandroff and Mechanical Engineer Blinoff received slight wounds, and Ensign Zaeff was severely wounded in the head, losing his right eye.

WEDNESDAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

The commandant at Port Arthur reports the following details of the bombardment of the fortress there on March 10:

As soon as the enemy opened fire our batteries replied. Six of the enemy's ships remained behind the Liao tshin promontory and opened fire on the fortress over that shelter. They ceased bombarding at 1.15 p.m. The enemy fired about two hundred projectiles. One shell from battery No. 13, on Electric Cliff, damaged a Japanese cruiser seriously.

The results of the bombardment were insignificant. Six soldiers were wounded. Three inhabitants of the town were killed and one was seriously wounded.

According to General Stoesse's re-

port, the officers and soldiers in the shore batteries displayed exemplary courage, and fired their guns in perfect order.

ABSURD RUMOR.

St. Petersburg, March 14, noon.—There is no truth in the rumors that the Russians have abandoned Port Arthur. Admiral Abaza, secretary of the Commission on Far Eastern Affairs, authorizes the Associated Press to deny the story. He says the situation at Port Arthur is unchanged and that nothing of importance has occurred there in the last twenty-four hours.

THREE DAY'S BOMBARDMENT

FOURTH ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR THE MOST EFFECTIVE SINCE THE OPENING OF THE WAR.

Tokio, March 13.—Official and private reports indicate that Vice-Admiral Togo's fourth attack on Port Arthur on March 10, was the most effective since the first assault of a month ago. One Russian torpedo boat destroyer was sunk and several Russian torpedo boat destroyers seriously damaged. The fortifications and city were subjected to a heavy bombardment lasting nearly four hours. The peculiar topographical conditions of Port Arthur make immunity from serious loss from bombardment almost impossible. Vice-Admiral Togo's torpedo flotilla opened the action by boldly steaming in under the batteries and successfully placing a number of mechanical mines at the mouth of the harbor. Following there was a desperate bow-to-bow encounter between the torpedo boat destroyers, in which the Japanese appear to have scored a clear victory.

Then came a long range duel between the cruisers ending in the retirement of the 'Novik' and 'Boyarin,' the only Russian cruisers engaged.

The closing action was the bombardment of the inner harbor by the Japanese battleships. The latter took a position south-west of Port Arthur, and used only the 12-inch guns. There were twenty-four twelve-inch guns in the squadron of six battleships, and each of the guns fired five rounds, making a total of 120 huge projectiles that were fired at the city. The bombardment was deliberate and carefully planned. In order to aid in perfecting the firing, Vice-Admiral Togo stationed the cruisers in a position due east of the entrance to the harbor, and at a right angle to the battleships.

The cruisers observed the range and effect of firing and signalled the results and suggestions by wireless telegraphy. These observations and reports greatly aided the gunners in their efforts to make every shot count.

Vice-Admiral Togo was unable to definitely learn the result of the bombardment, but later private reports indicate that much destruction was caused in the city, where a series of fires broke out. There also was damage to batteries.

THE HERO OF THE ATTACK.

Captain Shokiro Asai, commanding the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers which engaged the Russian destroyers, is the hero of the attack. He had only three destroyers, but attacked the six Russian destroyers, ordering his craft to close in with the enemy. He steamed so close to the enemy's destroyers that they almost touched and a most desperate conflict ensued from which the Russian retired badly disabled.

The engineer, Minagisawa, of the destroyer 'Kasumi,' received a small wound. Minagisawa participated in the first torpedo attack on Port Arthur. Also in the attempt to bottle up the harbor by sinking commercial steamers. He was commended both times for his gallantry.

The Japanese flotilla which sunk the mines at the mouth of the harbor, later engaged two Russian destroyers. This flotilla was commanded by Commander Tsuchiya.

Vice-Admiral Togo's object in sending cruisers to Talien was to compass the destruction of a signal station-mine depot at Samshantao. This object was achieved and the buildings were demolished.

Rear Admirals Dewa and Uriu participated in the operations under Vice-Admiral Togo, the details of whose operations became known in Japan only today. The news created intense enthusiasm. Vice-Admiral Togo's report came last night, but it was withheld until shown to the Emperor.

Vice-Admiral Togo is permanently numbered among the heroes of the Empire.

The latest reports place the Japanese loss at nine killed, five seriously wounded and seventeen slightly wounded. The Japanese fleet was not damaged in the fighting.

VICE-ADMIRAL TOGO'S REPORT.

Tokio, March 14.—Vice-Admiral Togo's report of the fourth attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet on March 10,

which reached Tokio late on Saturday, says:—

Our squadron, as pre-arranged, attacked the enemy at Port Arthur on March 10. Our two flotillas attacked the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur at one o'clock on the morning of March 10. Finding no enemy, waited until dawn; one flotilla engaged in sinking special mines in the harbor entrance. Notwithstanding the enemy's fire our flotilla succeeded in sinking the mines. The flotilla met the enemy's torpedo flotilla, consisting of six boats in Liao tshin channel, south of Port Arthur, at 4.30 o'clock. A hot engagement occurred at close range for thirty minutes. The enemy then took to flight. Our fire greatly damaged the Russian ships, one of which was badly crippled by a shot through the boilers, and another was observed to be on fire. So close were the two flotillas to each other that our destroyers, the 'Asashio,' 'Kasumi' and 'Akatsuki' nearly touched the enemy's ships, and our crews could even hear the cries of agony of the injured men on board them. We sustained some damage and loss. The 'Akatsuki' had a steam pipe broken, and four stokers were killed thereby. Our losses were seven killed and eight wounded. Among the latter is Chief Engineer Minamisawa, of the 'Kasumi.'

Our other flotilla, while leaving the harbor entrance, observed two Russian torpedo boats coming seaward and immediately engaged them, the battle lasting one hour. After causing them severe damage one of them effected its escape, but our destroyer, the 'Sasayami,' captured the other boat, which proved to be the 'Stereguschichi.' Notwithstanding the land batteries pouring a heavy fire on our flotilla, the towline soon parted and the 'Sasayami' found it necessary to take the crew from the Russian boat and abandoned the 'Stereguschichi,' which finally sank, at eight o'clock.

The enemy's cruisers, the 'Novik' and the 'Boyarin,' steamed out of the entrance of the harbor towards us, but observing the approach of our cruiser squadron, retired to the harbor. Our flotilla suffered some damage, but not heavy. The 'Sasayami' and the 'Akatsuki' had two sailors killed, and Sub-Lieutenant Shima, of the 'Akatsuki,' and three sailors were wounded.

Our main and cruiser squadrons arrived off Port Arthur at eight o'clock, and the cruisers immediately advanced towards the harbor entrance to protect the torpedo flotilla. The main squadron advanced near Liao tshin and opened an indirect cannonade against the inner harbor, from 10 o'clock to 1.40. According to the observations made by one of our cruisers, facing the entrance, the bombardment was remarkably effective. During our cannonade the enemy's land batteries fired, but none of our ships suffered any damage. Another cruiser squadron went to Talien wan and bombarded the enemy's fortress on Samshantao, damaging the buildings thereon.

The cruisers 'Takasago' and 'Shiaya' reconnoitered the west coast of the Port Arthur peninsula, but did not find the enemy. The Russian torpedo boat destroyer damaged in the third attack on Port Arthur was found to be the 'Wanhsinnyu,' which had been completely sunk, the mast only being visible above the water.

Our squadron stopped fighting at 2 o'clock and returned to the rendezvous.

TALES OF EYE WITNESSES.

London, March 14.—The Ying kow correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says that the wives of Russian officers who have arrived at Nin chwang from Port Arthur declare that much damage was done by Thursday's bombardment. They declare that 38 persons were killed and over a hundred wounded. A 12-inch shell which exploded in the lower land fort killed or wounded an officer and 42 men. The Russian fleet did not participate in the fighting. The battleship 'Retvizan' was hit by three shells. After the action, Captain Prince Leven took the torpedo boat squadron outside the harbor on a scouting expedition, and returned at midnight. When the ladies left Port Arthur on Thursday night, the Russian fleet had been ordered to put to sea on Friday. The 'Retvizan,' which was sunk in the first bombardment, was raised by means of sinking two of the Chinese Railway Company's steamers on either side of her. The steamers were then pumped out, and as they rose they brought the battleship with them. She was taken to the naval basin, the dock being unable to hold her. It will be impossible to repair her at Port Arthur.

Gen. Stoessel has been ordered to the Yalu river. Gen. Smirnov will replace him in command of the garrison, which consists of 20,000 men. Since the first naval fight a naval officer has been posted at each land fort to direct the firing, as the artillery has been unable for some time to distinguish their ships from the Japanese.

It is officially admitted that fighting is still going on round Port Arthur and Talien wan, and also that the new town at Port Arthur has been destroyed, it being impossible to live there. The ladies state that the feeling is bitter against the Americans and British. Even Russian subjects, Jews, who have been in America, are being ordered away. There is great discontent among the officers. There are serious disputes daily between the military and naval officers, the former reproaching the latter for cowardice and incompetence. Food and coal are plentiful, the supplies being sufficient for six months. The scarcity of big gun ammunition is beginning to be felt.

THE 'MANDJUR' DISARMED.

Shanghai, March 14.—The breech-blocks and other mechanism affecting the utility of the Russian gunboat 'Mandjur' have been removed to the Chinese arsenal.

THE MORMONS.

A STARTLING STATEMENT AS TO THEIR AIMS IN CANADA.

Toronto, March 14.—The aim of the Mormons is evidently to secure political power and eventually dominate the Canadian west, was the somewhat startling statement of the Rev. D. G. McQueen, of Edmonton, who preached in Westminster Church yesterday morning. There were some six thousand of them in Manitoba alone, and they were still coming, he said. They were already attempting to gain control of the public school system. Mormon teachers were not allowed in the public schools, but the sect had overcome the restriction that only graduates of Canadian universities might be appointed public school inspectors by putting through Manitoba University, where he graduated last year, a relative of Brigham Young. Their evident object was to get him in as an inspector, and this would be the entering wedge. The Presbyterian Church had three mission stations among the Mormons, but their work had been rather to prevent the influencing of Canadians by the alien sect.

With Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon Church again on the stand for the defence, the second week of the investigation of the Smoot case opened before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Senator Dubois put into the record the census figures for Utah taken in 1890, to show that instead of only three or four per cent in polygamy, as Mr. Smith had said, in reality there were about 23 1/4 per cent of the Mormon population of an age, enabling them to be polygamists who were living in that state in 1890. Senator Dubois gave it as his opinion that there had been no material reduction in the number of polygamists since 1890.

Mr. Worthington conducted an examination of Mr. Smith to ascertain the process undergone in cases of excommunication.

The witness said the apostles have nothing to do with the judicial affairs of the church. They preach the gospel and send missionaries to other fields.

A futile effort by Brigham Young, in 1875, to have Bishop Jacob W. Weyler removed from the leadership of a ward was related by Mr. Smith to show that the presidency does not exercise power over the wishes of the people, and that the members of the church, by the freedom of their vote in reality form the power of government.

Mr. Smith declared that even in the original revelation naming a successor to the first president it was in the power of the members to accept or reject.

Mr. Smith, in reply to an inquiry, said Reed Smoot became an apostle on April 9, 1900.

At the joint meeting of the first presidency and the apostles the question of polygamous cohabitation had not been discussed, said Mr. Smith. He declared that when Mr. Smoot became an apostle, the status of the polygamists had been fixed many years before. Senator Smoot, he said, had never advised for or against continuance of polygamous cohabitation.

In relation to convictions, Mr. Smith said there had been none since the manifesto of 1890; that all of the convictions under the Edmunds law were while Utah was a territory.

Since Utah was a state, it was shown the former territorial judges were chosen without exception, and that all of them had formerly sent Mormons to prison for polygamous cohabitation. The purpose was to deny the inference that the Mormon Church dominates the courts.

Senator Foraker asked Mr. Smith if he had any objection to Mr. Smoot becoming a candidate for senator, and Mr. Smith said: 'I gave my consent to his becoming a candidate.'

'Why did you think your consent necessary?' asked Chairman Burrows.

'Because it is a rule that anyone of the general authorities of the church desiring to engage in any business outside of his church duties must get the consent of the first presidency and the twelve apostles before he can do so,' said Mr. Smith.

Mr. Taylor returned to the testimony in regard to the number of children Mr. Smith had had since the manifesto of 1890, and he repeated that there had been eleven, to the best of his recollection.

'Are you sure of the number?' asked Mr. Taylor.

'I cannot say that I am absolutely sure.'

'Now, I don't want to be impertinent, but is it not a fact that there have been twenty?' asked Mr. Taylor.

'No, nothing like that,' was the answer.

Mr. Smith protested against giving a detailed statement of his children, particularly by his 'first wife, his legal wife,' he said.

'Do you include the number of children you have had by this woman since the manifesto of 1890, in the number of children you have had by all your wives since that time?' asked Senator Hoar.

'I do,' was the reply.

Mr. Taylor again asked for a detailed schedule of Mr. Smith's children born since 1890, and over the protest of Mr. Smith, Chairman Burrows directed that the question be answered.

Mr. Smith gave a list of children by the wives in the order in which he married them. The list is as follows: By Julia, Edith and Rachel; by Sarah, Asantha and Jennetta; by Edna, Martha and one child which died; by Alice Fielding, Jesse and Andrew; by Mary, Silas, Agnes, James and Calvin. He said he did not know the age of the last named.

Mr. Taylor questioned the witness as to the age of several of the children,

and Mr. Smith answered: 'I am not in the habit of carrying birth records about with me.'

Both the prosecution and the defence announced that they were through with Mr. Smith for the present, but before he was allowed to leave the stand Chairman Burrows inquired: 'How many children have you now, Mr. Smith?'

'Forty-two,' was the answer. 'Twenty-one boys and twenty-one girls, and I am proud of every one of them.'

DEATH SENTENCE

VERDICT IN THE CHICAGO CAR BARN BANDITS' CASE.

Chicago, March 14.—Hanging for all was the verdict of the jury in the first murder case against the so-called 'car barn bandits,' Harvey Van Dine, Peter Niedermeier and Gustav Marx. They attained notoriety by a desperate all-day battle that started in a 'dog-out' near Liverpool, Ind., where the trio had taken refuge after a series of remarkable crimes, including the murder of two employees of the Chicago Street Railway at one of the company's barns in this city, the motive in each instance being robbery.

Emil Koeski, who was with the bandits in the dog-out, and who participated in many of their crimes, is to be tried separately, not having been implicated directly in the particular murder for which his associates were first arraigned.

The verdict of the jury was delayed from Friday until Saturday, on account of a temporary division of opinion as to making the punishment alike for all the defendants.

A confession on the part of Marx led to the discovery of the hiding place of the other bandits. Marx entered a plea of guilty, and begged for mercy, while the other bandits attempted to maintain a plea of innocence. Epilepsy, the result of heredity, was also pleaded in the case of Van Dine.

The bandits heard their doom stolidly. The mother of Van Dine was in the court room. Niedermeier's mother was also present. Neither woman made any outcry. The mother of Marx did not appear. She was said to be at home in a state bordering on collapse.

MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER ACCEPTS THE HONORARY PRESIDENCY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has intimated his acceptance of the position of honorary president of the Montreal Industrial Exhibition Association in the following letter to the hon. secretary-treasurer:

Ottawa, March 10, 1904.
Henry Miles, Esq., hon. secretary-treasurer, Montreal Industrial Exhibition Association, Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge yours of March 9, written on behalf of the Montreal Industrial Exhibition Association.

It certainly has appeared to me for a long time that Montreal should be able to establish and manage a thoroughly good industrial and agricultural exhibition, and I am glad to see so many prominent men taking an interest in it. I appreciate the honor that they have paid in asking me to be honorary president, and have pleasure in informing you that I am willing to accept the position.

Wishing you all success in your venture, I am,

Yours, very truly,
(Signed), SYDNEY FISHER.

CANADIAN LIVE STOCK.

PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL RECORD ASSOCIATION FAVORABLY COMMENTED ON BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Ottawa March 14.—A deputation of representative Canadian live stock breeders called on the Minister of Agriculture on Saturday and presented the resolution adopted last week by the Canadian Live Stock Association favoring the formation of a National Live Stock Record Association, with headquarters in Ottawa, and under the control of the Dominion Government. The Hon. Mr. Fisher expressed his pleasure at the receipt of this suggestion. In his opinion it was decidedly to the interest of breeders that there should be one recognized record for Canadian horses, cattle and other live stock and that this should be beyond reproach, so that it may be respected at home and abroad.

Mr. Fisher felt that notwithstanding the need for Dominion control it would be desirable to leave the provincial associations a voice in these records.

The Minister of Agriculture was thanked for the part he had taken in helping along the success of last week's convention. He promised that there should be annual conventions of the Live Stock Association here in Ottawa and the government would provide financial assistance to enable them to report and publish the proceedings.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

HAS STARTED BACK HOME FROM EGYPT, AND IS IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

Cairo, March 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, who left London on Feb. 11 for a visit to Egypt, have started on their return to London. They are in excellent health.

DOSE WAS FATAL.

Unfortunate Result of Taking a Stimulant.

An overdose of a stimulant caused the death of Raoul Moisan, agent, thirty-one years of age, of 227 Sherbrooke street, on Sunday afternoon, and also the serious illness of his brother, Sylvio Moisan, Sherbrooke street, and his friend, Alfred Berthe, Chemist, 348 St. Denis street.

While the three men were out walking shortly before noon on Sunday, Raoul Moisan complained of feeling ill and his brother suggested that they should all go to his drug store, at the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence streets, where Raoul could get a stimulant and also something that would give them an appetite for dinner.

At the drug store Berthe and Sylvio Moisan, who are both druggists, superintended the mixing of the drink, which contained a quantity of ergot. After partaking of the mixture the three men separated and went to their respective homes.

Raoul Moisan, after having eaten his dinner, complained of severe pains and told the members of his family that he would go to his friend, Berthe, and get something to relieve the pain. The pain increased as he walked along the street and when he reached Berthe's house he fell unconscious in the hallway. Berthe, who had been suffering from severe pains himself, knew at once that they had been poisoned.

Dr. Warren, of Dorchester street, was sent for and worked over Moisan for half an hour without being able to restore him to consciousness. The unfortunate man died an hour after he had entered the house.

Mr. Berthe also became unconscious, and it was thought for a time that he would not recover. At six o'clock, however, Mr. Berthe regained consciousness and was reported to be out of danger shortly afterwards.

Mr. Sylvio Moisan also suffered from the effects of the drug, but not so seriously as the others.

ROSS TEMPERANCE BILL.

Toronto, March 14.—The Ontario Alliance general committee has been called by the secretary, Ald. Spence, for Wednesday afternoon at the Confederation Life Building to consider the government's temperance proposals. Representatives of the different temperance and church bodies from all parts of the province are expected. Should the proposals be approved, steps will be taken to promote their adoption by the Legislature. Mr. G. F. Master will preside.

FORTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

MUCH REJOICING AT WINDSOR OVER THE CELEBRATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES' WEDDING DAY.

New York, March 14.—In a special cable from London, the New York 'Herald' has the following:—

The King and Queen celebrated the forty-first anniversary of their wedding day on Thursday of this week. The event occasioned the usual rejoicings at Windsor, where, in St. George's Chapel, their Majesties were married. The Queen was 19 then, and the King two years older.

A parliamentary return just issued, shows the King's civil list for keeping up the court was increased soon after Edward ascended the throne. The list, which had been £172,000 in the case of his mother, was raised to £193,000, while the total sum payable by the country to the Royal Family was increased to £470,000, as compared with £385,000 in the previous reign.

The only private inheritances falling to the King from his mother were the revenues from the Duchy of Lancaster, amounting to £50,000, in the later years of the Queen's life. These now have risen to £61,000 for the King's private use.

The Prince of Wales's income is also improving, for whereas the Duchy of Cornwall, which is his appanage, only yielded £60,000 in 1896, last year returned £72,392, with more than £12,000 carried forward to the next account.

GLENGARRY HIGHLANDERS.

MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA FAVORED THE IDEA OF ESTABLISHING A 'KILTIE' REGIMENT.

Alexandria, Ont., March 14.—A largely attended meeting was held here on Saturday afternoon, the object being the raising of a kilted regiment among the Highlanders of Glengarry. Among those present from a distance were Sir James Grant, K.C.M.G., of Ottawa; Capt. Gardner and Mr. Marler, manager of the Merchants Bank, Ottawa. Letters and telegrams were received from many who were unable to be present, from Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., of Montreal; Lieut.-Col. Archibald, Cameron MacDonnell, of Regina; Major D. M. Robertson, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Major Lydon, of the Highland Cadets, Montreal, and Ald. Farquhar Robertson, of Montreal. Mr. Jas. Macdonald, K.C., was made chairman of the meeting. Sir James Grant, who is a former native of Glengarry, made a most effective speech which was listened to with great attention and elicited much applause. The meeting proved that the idea of a kilted regiment was a most fortunate and popular one.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Farnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding's farm is a poor one, and he can scarcely eke out an existence. The Honorable Frank Winchester endeavors to induce George to go with him to Australia to act as his bailiff, or agricultural adviser and manager. George Fielding and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton their cousin. William recognizes his brother's prior claim, and buries his love in his breast. John Meadows, a cool-headed, iron-willed, wealthy corn-factor, who has earned the name of a 'lucky man' also covets Susanna Merton, and tries to bring about the ruin of the Fieldings. Robinson, an adventurer, who has been staying at the Grove Farm, is arrested for forgery, convicted and sentenced to twelve months in prison, and ten years transportation. The cruel, even barbarous treatment, to which the prisoners in the ——— Jail are subjected, is depicted by the author with rare fidelity. The Justices visit the jail, and are hoodwinked and humbugged by the governor. Even the chaplain cannot make them believe the cruelties that exist in here—abandon hope. The horrors of the dark cell. The 'jacket.' Mr. Eden teaches Robinson to pray. 'Forgive me my sins as I forgive Mr. Hawes his cruelty to me.' Mr. Eden will appeal to the Home Office. Evans advises Mr. Eden to leave the prison, but the latter spurns the thought.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"Sir!" cried Evans, in great excitement, "if there is such a thing you shall see it to-morrow morning."

"No! to-night! come, you have an hour before you. Do you want the sinews of war? Here, take this five pounds with you; you may have to buy a sight of it; but if you ask him whether I am right in telling you it is not the custom of jails to crucify prisoners in the present century, perhaps the barbarian will produce his record of abuses to prove to you that it is. Work low you please; but be wary—be intelligent and bring me Fry's ledger—or never look me in the face again."

He waved his hand, and Evans strode out of the room animated with a spirit not his own. He who had animated him lay back on the sofa prostrated. Half an hour elapsed, no Evans; a quarter of an hour more still no Evans; but just before the hour struck, in he burst out of breath but red with triumph.

"Your reverence is a witch—you can see in the dark—look here, sir!" and he flung a dirty ledger on the table. "Here's all the money, sir. He did not get a farthing of it. I flattered the creature's pride, and he dropped the cheese into my hand like the old carrion crow when they asked him for one of his charming songs. But he had no notion it was going out of the jail; so you'll bring it in and give it me back the first thing to-morrow, sir. I must run back, time's up!—Good night, your reverence. Am I on your side, or whose?"

"Good night, my fine fellow; you shan't be turned out of the jail now. Good night."

He wanted him gone. He went to a drawer and took out his own book, a copy of Hawes's public log-book, which he had made as soon as he came into the jail, with the simple view of guiding himself by the respectable precedents he innocently expected to find there. He lighted candles, placed his sheets by the side of Fry's well-shumbed ledger, and plunged into a comparison.

It was as he expected. On one side lay the bare, simple brutal truth in Fry's hand, on the other the same set of facts colored, moulded, and cooked in every imaginable way to bear inspection, with occasional suppressions where the deed and consequences were too frightful to bear coloring, moulding, extenuating, or cooking.

The book was a thick quarto, contain-

ing a strict record of the prison for four years; two years of Captain O'Connor, and two of Hawes, the worthy who had supplanted him.

Mr. Eden was a rapid penman; he set to, and by half-past eleven o'clock he had copied the first part; for under O'Connor there were comparatively few punishments. Then he attacked Hawes's reign. Sheet after sheet was filled and numbered. He threw them on another table, as each was filled. Three o'clock; still he wrote with all his might. Four o'clock; black spots danced before his eyes, and his fingers ached, and his brow burned, and his feet were ice. Still the light indefatigable pen galloped along the paper. Memento the writer's feelings were of the most mixed and extraordinary character. Often his eye flashed with triumph, as Fry exposed the dishonesty and utter mendacity of Hawes. Oftener still it dilated with horror at the frightful nature of the very revelations. At six o'clock Fry's record was all copied out.

Mr. Eden shared and took his bath, and ran into the town. He knocked up a solicitor, with whom he was acquainted.

"I want you to make my will, while your son attests this copy of this ledger."

"But my son is in bed."

"Well! he can read in bed. Which is his room?"

"That one."—Rap. (Come in.)

"Here, Mr. Edward, compare these two, and correct or attest this as a true copy. Twenty minutes' work. Two guineas; here they are;" and he checked the documents on the bed, opened the shutters, and drew the bed-curtains; and passing his arm under the father's, he drew him into his own office; opened the shutters, put paper before him, and dictated a will. Three bequests (one to Evans) and his mother residuary legatee. The will written, he ran upstairs, made father and son execute it, and then darted out, caught a fly that was going to the railway, engaged it; upstairs again. The work was done, copy attested.

"Half-a-crown if you are at the jail in five minutes."

Balloped off with his two documents—entered the jail—went to his own room—sent for Evans—gave him Fry's book, and ordered himself the same breakfast the prisoners had.

"I am bilious, and no wonder. I have been living too luxuriously; if I had been content with the diet my poor brothers live on, I should be in better health; it serves me just right."

Then he sat down and wrote a short memorial to the Secretary for the Home Department, claiming an enquiry into the jailer's conduct.

"I have evidence on the spot to show that for two years he has been guilty of illegal practices. That he has introduced into the prison an unlawful instrument of torture. That during his whole period of office he has fabricated partial, colored, and false reports of his actions in the prison, and also of his consequences; that he has suppressed all mention of no less than seven attempts at suicide, and has given a false copy, both with respect to the place of death, the manner of death, and the causes of death of some twenty prisoners besides. That his day-book, kept in the prison for the inspection and guide of the magistrates, is a tissue of frauds, equivocations, exaggerations, diminutions, and direct falsehoods; that his periodical reports to the Home Office are a tissue of the same frauds, suppressions, inventions, and direct falsehoods."

The truth therefore is inaccessible to you, except by a severe enquiry conducted on the spot. That enquiry I pray for on public grounds, and if need be, demand in my own person, as Her Majesty's servant driven to this strait—

"I am responsible to Her Majesty for the lives and well-being of the prisoners, and yet unable, without your intervention, to protect them against illegal violence covered by organized fraud."

Mr. Eden copied this, and sent the copy at once to Mr. Hawes with two lines to this effect, that the duplicate should not leave the town till seven in the evening, so Mr. Hawes had plenty of time to write to the Home Secretary by the same post, and parry or meet this blow if he thought it worth his while.

It now remained only to post the duplicate for the Home Office. Mr. Eden directed it and waxed it, but even as he leaned over it sealing it the room became suddenly dark to him, and his head seemed to weigh a ton. With an instinct of self-preservation he made for the sofa, which was close behind him, but before he could reach it his senses had left him, and he fell with his head and shoulders upon the couch, but his feet on the floor, the memorial tight in his hand. He paid the penalty of being a blood-horse—he ran till he dropped.

She poured some of her scent into a water-glass, and diluted it largely. She made her aunt take a hand-screen from the mantel-piece. She plunged her hand into the liquid and flung the drops sharply into Mr. Eden's face; and Mrs. Davies fanned him rapidly at the same time.

These remedies had a speedy effect: first the film cleared from the patient's bright eye, then a little color diffused itself gradually over his cheek, and last his lips lost their livid tint. As soon as she saw him coming to, Susan composed herself; and Mr. Eden, on his return to consciousness, looked up and saw a beautiful young woman looking down on him with a cheerful, encouraging smile and wet cheeks.

"Ah!" sighed he, and put out his hand faintly to welcome Susan, "but what—how do I come here?"

"You have been a little faint," said Susan, smiling, "but you are better now, you know!"

"Yes, thank you! how good of you to come! Who is this lady?"

"My aunt, sir—a very notable woman. See, she is setting your things to rights already. Aunt, I wonder at you!"

She then dipped the corner of her handkerchief in scent, and slightly coloring now that her patient was conscious, she made the spirit enter his nostrils.

He gave a sigh of languid pleasure—"That is so invigorating." Then he looked upward—"See how good God is to me in my sore need he has sent me help. Oh! how pleasant is the face of a friend. By the way, I took you for an angel at first, added he, naively.

"But you have come to your senses now, sir! ha! ha! ha!" cried busy, merry Mrs. Davies, hard at work. For as soon as the patient began visibly to return to life, she had turned her back on him and fallen on the furniture.

"I hope you are come to stay with me."

As Susan was about to answer in the negative, Mrs. Davies made signals for a private conference; and after some whispering, Susan replied, "that her aunt wanted to put the house in apple-pie order, and that she (Susan) felt too anxious about him to go until he should be quite recovered."

"In that case, ladies," said he, "I consecrate to you my entire second floor, three rooms; and he rang the bell and said to the servant: "Take your orders from these ladies and show them the second floor."

While his visitors were examining their apartments, Mr. Eden sought a little rest, and had no sooner dropped upon his bed than sleep came to his relief.

He slept for nearly four hours; at first soundly, then dozing and dreaming. While he slept a prisoner sent for him, but Susan would not have him awakened for that.

By-and-by Susan went into the town, leaving her aunt sole guardian.

"Now, aunt," said she, "don't let him be disturbed whoever comes for him. It is as much as his life is worth!"

"Well, then, I won't! there."

Susan had not been long gone when a turkey called, and was shown into the parlor where Mrs. Davies was very busy. He looked about him and told her he had called for a book Mr. Eden promised him.

"Mr. Eden is asleep."

"Asleep at this time of day?" said the man, incredulously.

"Yes, asleep," answered Mrs. Davies, sharply; "is he never to have any sleep?"

"Well, perhaps you will tell him Mr. Fry has come for the book as requested."

"Couldn't think of disturbing him for that, Mr. Fry," replied Mrs. Davies, not intermitting her work for a single moment.

"Very well, ma'am!" said Mr. Fry, in dudgeon. "I never was here before, and I shan't ever come again—that is all—and off he went."

Mrs. Davies showed her dismay at this threat by dusting on without once taking her eye or her mind off her job.

It was eight o'clock. Mr. Eden woke and found it almost dark.

He rose immediately. "Why, I have slept the day away," thought he in dismay; "and my memorial to the Home Office; it is past post time, and I have not sent it." He came hastily downstairs and entered the parlor; he found it in a frightful state. All the chairs were in the middle of the room, every part of which was choked up except a pathway three feet broad that ran by the side of the wall all round it. From this path all access into the interior was blocked by the furniture which now stood upon an area frightfully diminished by this loss of three feet taken from each wall. Mrs. Davies was a character—a notable woman. Mr. Eden's heart sank at the sight.

To find himself put to rights gives a bachelor an innocent pleasure, but the preliminary process of being put entirely to wrongs crushes his soul. "Another fanatic let loose on me," thought he, "and my room is like a road that is just mended as they call it." He peered about here and there through a grove of chairs whose legs were kicking in the air as they sat bosom downwards upon their brethren, but he could see no memorial. He rang the bell and enquired of the servant whether she had seen it. While he was describing it to her, Mrs. Davies broke in.

"I saw it—I picked it up off the floor—it was lying between the sofa and the table."

"And what did you do with it?"

"Why, dusted it to be sure."

"But where did you put it?"

"On the table, I suppose."

Another search and no memorial.

"Somebody has taken it."

"But who? has anybody been in this room since?"

"Plenty. You don't get much peace here, I should say; but Susan gave the order you were not to be disturbed."

"This won't do," thought Mr. Eden,

had untied and flung away Mr. Eden's white necktie, which, being high and stiff, was doing him a very ill turn, as the air forcing itself violently through the nostrils plainly showed.

"Take his legs, aunt; oh! oh! oh!"

"Don't be a fool, girl, it is only a faint."

Susan flew to the window and threw it open, then flew back and seized one end of the couch. Her aunt comprehended at a glance, and the two carried it with its burden to the window.

"Open the door, aunt," cried Susan, as she whipped out her scent-bottle, and with her finger wetted the inside of his nostrils with the spirits as the patient lay in the thorough draught. Susan sobbed with sorrow and fear, but her emotion was far from disabling her.

"Who has been here?" said he to the servant.

"Mr. Fry is the only one that came into this room."

"Mr. Fry!" said Mr. Eden, with some surprise.

"Ay! ay!" cried Mrs. Davies. "I remember now there was an ill-looking fellow of that name here talking to me pretending you had promised him a book."

"But I did promise him a book."

"Oh, you did; did you! well he looked like a thief, perhaps he has—goodness gracious me, I hope there was no money in it," and Mrs. Davies lost her ruddy color in a moment.

"No! no! it was only a letter, but of great importance."

Another violent search at the risk of shins and hands.

"That Fry has taken it. I never saw such a hang-dog looking fellow."

Mr. Eden was much vexed; but he had a trick of blaming himself, heaven only knows where he caught it. "My own forgetfulness; even if the paper had not been lost I had allowed post-time to go by—and Mr. Hawes will anticipate me with the Home Secretary." He sighed.

In so severe a struggle he was almost as reluctant to give an unfair advantage as to take one.

He ordered a fire in his little back parlor; and with a sigh sat down to re-write his memorial and to try and recover if he could the exact records, and save the next post that left in the morning.

As Mr. Eden sat trying to recover the words of his memorial, Hawes was seated in Mr. Williams's study at Ashtown Park, concerting with that worthy magistrate the best way of turning the new chaplain out of ——— jail. He found no difficulty. Mr. Williams had two very strong prejudices, one in favor of Hawes personally, the other in favor of the system pursued this two years in that jail. Egotism was here, too, and rendered these prejudices almost impregnable. Williams had turned out O'Connor and his milder system, and put in Hawes and his more rigorous one. Hawes was 'my man—his system mine.'

He told his story, and Williams burned to avenge his injured friend, whose patron and director he called himself, and whose tool he was.

"Nothing can be done until the 25th, when Palmer returns. We must be all there for an act of this importance. Do your duty as you always have, carry out the discipline, and send for me if he gives you any great annoyance in the meantime."

That zealous servant of Her Majesty, earnest Mr. Hawes, had never taken a day's holiday before. No man could accuse him of indolence, carelessness, or faint discharge of the task he had appointed himself. He perverted his justice too much to neglect them. He had been reluctant to leave the prison on a personal affair. The drive, however, was pleasant, and he returned freshened and animated by assurances of support from the magistrate.

As he strode across the prison yard to inspect everything before going to his house, he felt invulnerable and sneered at himself for the momentary uneasiness he had let a crack-brained parson give him. He went home; there was a nice fire, a clean-swept hearth, a glittering brass kettle on the hob for making toddy and three different kinds of spirits in huge cruets. For system reigned in the house as well as the jail, with this difference, that the house system was devoted to making self comfortable—the jail system to making others wretched.

He rang the bell. In came the servant with slippers and candles unlighted; for he was wont to sip his grog by firelight. He put on his slippers. Then he mixed his grog. Then he noticed a paper on the table, and putting it to the fire he found it was sealed. So he lighted the candles and placed them a little behind him. Then he stirred his grog and sipped it, and placing it close beside him leaned back with a grunt of satisfaction, opened the paper, read it first slowly, then all in a flutter, started up as if he was going to act upon some impulse, but the next moment sat down again and stared wildly a picture of stupid consternation.

Meantime, as Mr. Eden with a heavy heart was writing himself out—nauseous task—Susan stood before him with a color like a rose. She was in a brown cloak, from under which she took out a basket brimful of little packages, some in blue, some in white paper.

"These are gris," said she, "and these are arrowroot."

"I know—one of the phases of the potato."

"Oh for shame, Mr. Eden. Well, I never! And I posted your letter, sir."

"What letter? What letter?"

"The long one. I found it on the table."

"You don't mean you posted that letter?"

"Why, it was to go wasn't it?"

"Yes, it was to go, but it was wonderfully intelligent of you."

"Let Mr. Eden, don't talk so; you make me ashamed. Why there was 'immediate' written on it in your own hand."

"Was I to wake you up to ask you whether that meant it was to stay here immediately or go to London immediately?" Then she pondered a moment. "He thinks I am a fool," said she in quiet explanation without a shade of surprise or anger.

"Well! Susan, my dear friend, you don't know what a service you have done me!"

Susan glittered with pleasure.

"There!" cried he, "you have spared me this unpleasant task, and he flung his unfinished papers into a basket. Mr. Eden congratulated himself in his way, i. e., thanked heaven Susan had come there; the next thing was, he had a twinge of conscience. "I half suspected Fry of taking it in the interest of Hawes, his friend. Poor Fry, who is a brute, but as honest a man as myself every bit. He shall have his book at all events. I'll put his name on it that I mayn't forget it again. Mr. Eden took the book from its shelf, wrapped it in paper, and wrote on the cover, "For Mr. Fry from F. Eden." As the incidents of the day are ended I may as well relate what this book was, and how Fry came to ask for it.

The book was 'Uncle Tom,' a story which discusses the largest human topic that ever can arise; for the human race is bisected into black and white. Now

a-days a huge subject greatly treated receives justice from the public, and 'Uncle Tom' is written in many places with art, in all with red ink and with biceps muscle.

Great by theme, and great by skill, and greater by a writer's soul honestly flung into its pages, 'Uncle Tom,' to the surprise of many that twaddle traditional phrases in reviews and magazines about the art of fiction, and to the surprise of no man who knows anything about the art of fiction, was all the rage. Not to have read it was like not to have read 'The Times' for a week.

Once or twice during the crucifixion of a prisoner, Mr. Eden had said bitterly to Fry, 'Have you read "Uncle Tom"?'

"No!" would Fry grunt.

But one day that the question was put to him, he asked with some appearance of interest, 'Who is Uncle Tom?' Then Mr. Eden began to recite. 'Who knows? The cases are in a great measure parallel. Prisoners are a tabooed class in England, as are blacks in some few of the United States. The lady writes better than I can talk. If she once seizes his sympathies by the wonderful power of fiction, she will touch his conscience through his heart. This disciple of Legree is fortified against me; Mrs. Stowe may take him off his guard.' He said slyly to Fry, 'Not know Uncle Tom! Why it is a most interesting story—charming story. There are things in it, too, that meet your case.'

"Indeed, sir."

"It is a book you will like. Shall I lend it to you?"

"If you please, sir. Nights are drawing in now."

"I will then."

And he would; but that frightful malady jaundice, amongst its other feasts, impairs the patient's memory; and he forgot all about it. So Fry, whose curiosity was at last excited, came for the book. The rest we know.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Mr. Hawes went about the prison next day morose and melancholy. He spoke to no one, and snapped those who spoke to him. He punished no prisoner all day, but he looked at them as a wolf at fortified sheep. He did not know what to do to avert the blow he had drawn so perseveringly on his own head. At one time he thought of writing to the Home Office and aspersing his accuser; then he regretted his visit to Ashtown Park. "What an unlucky dog I am! To go to see a man that I was sure of before I went, and while I am gone the ——— parson steals a march on me. He will beat me! If I hadn't been a fool I should have seen what a dangerous devil he is. No putting him out of temper!—and no putting him out of heart! He will beat me. The zealous services of so many years won't save me with an ungrateful government. I shall lose my stipend!"

For a while even stout-hearted earnest Mr. Hawes was depressed with gloom and bitter forebodings; but he had a resource in troubling good Mr. Eden in similar case had not.

In the despondency of his soul he turned—to Grog.

Under the inspiration of that deity he prepared for a dogged defence. He would punish no more prisoners, let them do what they might, and then if an inquiry should take place he would be in case to show that by his past severities he had at least brought his patients to such perfection that weeks had elapsed without a single punishment. With this and the justices' good word he would weather the storm yet.

Thus passed three days without one of those assaults on prisoners he called punishment; but this enforced forbearance made him hate his victims. He swore at them, he threatened them all round, and with deep malice he gave open orders to punish which he secretly countermanded, so that in fact he did not punish, for blows suspended over the head fall upon the soul. Thus he made his prisoners share his gloom. He was unhappy; he was dull; robbed of an excitement which had become butler to his daily bread.

All prison life is dull. Chaplain, turnkeys, jailers, all who live in prisons are prisoners. Barren of mental resources, too stupid to see, far less read, the vast romance that lay all around him, every cell a volume; too mindless to comprehend his own grand situation on a salient of the state of human nature, and to discern the sacred and endless pleasures to be gathered there, this unhappy dull, flung into a lofty situation by shallow blockheads, who like himself saw in a jail nothing greater nor more than a 'place of punishment, must still like his prisoners and the rest of us have some excitement to keep him from going dead. What more natural than that such a nature should find its excitement in tormenting, and that by degrees this excitement should become first a habit, then a need? Growth is the nature of habit, not of one sort or another but of all—even of an unnatural habit. Gin grows on a man—charity grows on a man—tobacco grows on a man—blood grows on a man.

At a period of the reign of terror the Parisians got to find a day weary without the guillotine. If by some immense fortune there came a day when they were not sprinkled with innocent blood the poor souls' ennui was tantamount to death.

This was not so much thirst for any particular liquid as the habit of excitement. Some months before, dancing, theatres, boulevard, etc., would have made shift to amuse these same hearts, as they did some months after when the red habit was worn out. Torture had grown upon stupid earnest Hawes; it seasoned that white of egg a mindless existence.

Oh! how dull he felt these deplorable days barren of groans and white faces, and livid lips, and fellow-creatures shaming, and the bucket.

Mr. Hawes had given a sulky order that the infirmary should be prepared for the sick, and now on the afternoon of the third day the surgeon had met him there by appointment.

"Will they get well any quicker here?" asked Hawes ironically.

"Why, certainly," replied the other.

Hawes gave a dissatisfied grunt.

"I hate moving prisoners out of the cells; but I suppose I shall get you into trouble if I don't."

"Indeed!" said the other with an inquiring air, "how?"

Parsons threatens you very hard for letting the sick ones lie in their cells," said Hawes. "But never mind, old boy—I shall stand your friend and the justices mine. We shall beat him yet," said Hawes, assuming a firmness he did not feel, lest this man should fall away from him and perhaps bear witness against him.

"I think you have beat him already," replied the other, calmly.

"What do you mean?"

"I have just come from Mr. Eden. He sent for me."

"What, isn't he well?"

"No."

"I wish he'd die! But there is no chance of that."

"Well, there is always a chance of a man dying who has got a bilious fever."

"Why, you don't mean he is seriously ill?" cried Hawes in excitement.

"I don't say that, but he has got a sharp attack."

Mr. Hawes examined the speaker's face. It was as legible as a book from the outside. He went from the subject to one or two indifferent matters, but he could not keep long from what was uppermost.

"Sawyer," said he, "you and I have always been good friends."

"Yes, Mr. Hawes."

"I have never been hard upon you. You ought to be here every day, but the pay is small, and I have never insisted on it, because I said he can't afford to leave patients that pay."

"No, Mr. Hawes, and I am much obliged to you."

"Are you? Then tell me—between ourselves now—how ill is he?"

"He is a good bilious fever consequent upon jaundice."

Hawes lowered his voice. "Is he in danger?"

"In danger? Why no, not at present."

"Oh! then it is only an indisposition, after all."

"It is a great deal more than that—it is fever and bile."

"Can't you tell me in two words how ill he is?"

"Not till I see how the case turns."

"When will you be able to say, then?"

"When the disorder declares itself more fully."

Hawes exploded in an oath. "You humbugs of doctors couldn't speak plain to save yourselves from hanging."

"There was some truth in this ill-natured excuse. After fifteen years given to the science of obscurity Mr. Sawyer literally could not speak plain all in one moment."

The next morning there was no service in the chapel, the chaplain was in bed. This spoke for itself, and Hawes wore a grim satisfaction at the announcement.

But this was not all. In the afternoon came a letter from Mr. Williams with a large enclosure signed by Her Majesty's secretary's secretary, and written by her secretary's secretary's secretary.

Its precise contents will be related elsewhere. Its tendency may be gathered from this.

Hawes had no sooner read it, than exultation painted itself on his countenance.

"Close the infirmary, and bring me the key. And you, Fry, put these numbers on the cranks to-morrow. He scribbled with his pencil, and gave him a long list of the proscribed.



Advertisements.

CADBURY'S
Cocoa
"The Standard of Highest Purity."
—The Lowest

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TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.
Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.
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FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

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"I am deeply grateful for the benefit I have received from Hood's Sarsaparilla. It tones the system and gives renewed and permanent health." — MISS FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise

CHAPTER XVII.

Two ladies to see you," grunted the red-haired servant, throwing open the door without ceremony; and she actually bounced out again without seeing anything more than her master was lying on the sofa.

Susan Merton and her aunt came rapidly and cheerfully into the room.

"Here we are, Mr. Eden, a'mt Davies and I—oh! The table being between the sofa and the door, the poor gentleman's actual condition was not self-evident from the latter, but Susan was now in the middle of the room, and her gait gave way in a moment to terror.

"Why, the man has fainted!" cried Mrs. Davies, hurriedly. Susan clasped her hands together, and turned very pale; out for all that she was the first at Mr. Eden's head; "he is choking! he is choking! help me, aunt, help me!" but even while crying for help her nimble fingers

LITERARY REVIEW.

EXILED BY RUSSIA.

The railway through Siberia has brought that country into the light of a new publicity. Far from being the land of darkness it has always been thought, Siberia is the most progressive part of the Russian Empire, its Russian inhabitants being for the most part the families of those who were exiled for independence and intelligence, and of others who came to conquer the land by industry and thrift. Yet the Siberia of the old pathetic stories still exists. A writer who formerly defended the exile system of the Russian Government, M. Harry de Windt, has changed his mind since making some personal investigations in out-of-the-way places, a description of which occurs in his new book, 'From Paris to New York by Land.' At Sredni-Kolymak, where in March it was forty-seven below zero indoors, in some of the huts, a number of political and other exiles drag out a living death, suffering untold privations, to which are often added the miseries inflicted by brutal and irresponsible officials. Those exiled for political reasons, of whom there were about a dozen in this northernmost village, did not seem very dangerous. Most of them appeared to be quiet, intelligent men of moderate political views, who would probably have contributed to the welfare and prosperity of any country but their own. Only one or two openly professed what may be called anarchistic views, and these were young students, recent arrivals, who looked more like robbing an orchard than threatening a throne. So far as I could see, however, most of these so-called political offenders had been consigned to this living tomb merely for openly expressing opinions in favor of a Constitution and freedom of speech. The village itself was a picture of misery:—

To drive into this place was like entering a cemetery. Imagine a double row of squat log-huts, with windows of ice, some of which, detached by the warm, spring sunshine, have fallen to the ground. This is the main 'street,' at one extremity of which stands a wooden church in the last stage of decay, at the other the house of the Chief of Police, the only decent building in the place. . . . Picture perhaps a score of other huts as squalid as the rest scattered around an area of half a mile, and you have before you the last 'civilized' outpost in Northern Siberia. All around it is a desolate plain, fringed by grey-green Arctic vegetation, and bisected by the frozen river Kolyma; over all the stillness of the grave. Such is Sredni-Kolymak as it appeared to me even in that brilliant sunshine—the most gloomy, God-forsaken spot on the face of the earth. . . . We took up our residence in quarters colder and fithier than any we had occupied since leaving Verkhoyansk. And yet our lodgings were preferable to many of those occupied by the exiles. The most pitiable characteristic of Sredni-Kolymak is perhaps, the morbid influence of the place and its surrounding on the mental powers. Indeed, I can safely say that, with three exceptions, there was not a perfectly sane man or woman among all the exiles I saw here.

"A couple of years usually makes them shaky," said an official, "and the strongest minded generally become childish when they have been here for five or six."

Kidney Disease Results From Colds

Exposure of the Back to Drafts Not an Infrequent Cause of This Dreadfully Painful Ailment.

The kidneys are very susceptible to cold, so much so that a current of cold air on the back is sufficient to cause congestion of these organs. It is also a very common thing for heavy colds to settle on the kidneys and give rise to the most complicated diseases. While teamsters, railroad men and others whose work subjects them to more than ordinary exposure are especially liable to be overtaken by kidney disease, it is also frequent among indoor workers. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so wonderfully prompt in their action on the kidneys that they are especially valuable in cases of kidney disease which arise from colds. Backache, highly colored urine, pain or smarting when passing water, headache, cramps in the legs, constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels, feeble appetite, vomiting and general feelings of discomfort are among the most common symptoms. The record of cures effected by means of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has not been equalled in the history of medicine. In the majority of the homes of Canada these pills are always at hand as an indispensable family medicine. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Day after day, year after year, not a second. I have stood in that street at mid-day, and heard a watch tick in my pocket. Think of it, M. de Windt, I myself arrived here only a few months ago, but even I shall soon have to get away for a change, or— And he tapped his forehead significantly.

The insanity so prevalent among the exiles here is no doubt largely due to physical privation. When a man is banished for political reasons to Siberia, his property is confiscated to the uttermost farthing by the Russian government, which provides a fixed monthly allowance for his maintenance in exile. At Sredni-Kolymak it is nineteen roubles a month, or about \$9.50, an absurdly inadequate allowance in a place where all the necessities of life are always at famine prices. During our stay here four was selling at a rouble (50 cents) a pound, and an abominable kind of brick tea at two roubles a pound, while candies, sugar and salt cost exactly five times as much as at Yakutsk, where European prices are already trebled. The exiles were living throughout the winter upon fish caught the preceding summer, unseasoned, and therefore quite unfit for human consumption. . . . Some of the exiles were occupying almost roofless sheds that had been vacated by the Yakutes, while many were so poorly clad that in winter time they were unable to leave their miserable huts.

FROM THE MAGAZINES. In the 'Canadian Magazine' for March there is a number of things to attract interest. A. G. Bradley's history defends the character of General Braddock. W. L. Grant, writing on 'The study of history in Ontario,' condemns Clement's text-book of Canadian history rather sweepingly. 'Crime and its suppression' is the subject of a short but valuable paper by J. J. Kelso. 'A year in a Boer school,' by Florence Hamilton Randal, gives a fairly clear idea of the organization and working of the remarkable educational campaign which the British Government started even before the military one was closed.

The concentration camps, month by month, sent parents and children back to the veldt, and the educational authorities were left that autumn with a grave question to settle. The hold on the children gained during the war must be kept by some means. Before the Dutch could rally and re-establish their veldt schools, the English must slip in and gain the ascendancy.

So the 'Farm School' came into being. It was an expedient, and, therefore, should not be judged as a permanent scheme of things that must needs be. It has many failures to point to; but, on the whole, in my opinion, it has been successful in its object—that of keeping English what had been partly made so in the camps.

Yet the undertaking required much of the unfortunate teacher. From the almost college-like life among girls of her own age, on the breaking up of the camps she was sent out into the veldt to act as a pioneer. If she were lucky she was sent with a friend; it might have been her deadliest foe, as far as the Government was concerned, which sent them hopefully forth, in Noah's Ark fashion, to set and drink and live together in happiness or otherwise. The most ill-assorted couples resignedly got into Cape carts, and were taken by the mules from ten to thirty miles into the veldt. With them went their household and teaching equipment; three marquees, tin kitchen and a very good set of furniture and housekeeping gear. They received stores every month, and the South African Constabulary men (or 'S.A.C.') brought fresh meat and letters once a week. The tents were pitched near a ruined farmhouse, being rebuilt by its former occupants, then living in a tent alongside. A Kaffir boy was supposed to do the rough work. With salaries of twenty pounds a month, what more could these fortunate teachers want?

After nearly a year's trial of the scheme, I think the Government has decided that women, in most cases delicately brought up English girls, are not suited to a solitude 'a deux' in the veldt, and they are gradually bringing them in to such towns as are becoming rebuilt and settled, and sending men to the more remote districts. Of course, these have to be more highly paid. No doubt the best plan of all would be the employment of a man and wife; the woman undertaking kindergarten work, and the man teaching the senior classes, which often consist of youths of eighteen and twenty. In the Transvaal, at any rate, the women teachers in the farm schools have had a very dull and hard time of it, and few consider that the money makes up for the isolation (though there will always be many ready to try it). A certain headmaster expressed great surprise to me that Canadians should feel this in any way.

I thought it was what you were used to, you know—roughing it on the prairies. I may say here that the whole system of the new education in the Transvaal is modelled on Canadian lines, with Lower Province men in high places. The Canadian teachers happily seem to have justified the good opinion formed previously of their system of teaching and, being adaptable, they appear to be generally liked personally. I doubt if Canada will get many of her daughters back, for they are given great inducements to remain.

In some cases, where the girls were within a reasonable distance of a town, and could receive visitors, the months on the veldt were not unhappy; they were treated with much kindness, as a general thing, by the Boers who seemed to highly appreciate the chances offered by their coming. They got education and books free, and in some cases they even asked to have night-schools established, so eager were they to learn English.

'McClure's Magazine' for March has among its bright short stories a very humorous one showing something of the work of the public school teacher among the foreign population of New York city. But besides the school another elevating element comes to the aid of the street urchin depicted, an apparently hopeless case at six years old, for his father marries again and his new mother, a hearty young Irishwoman of definite ideals, wins his heart, washes his face and bestows other benefits upon him. She calls on the teacher, asking that her boy, formerly expelled, may come back to school.

'Larry—me husband, you know—often told me how good you were to the child.' 'Ah, but you see,' said Teacher, 'I was very fond of Isidore.' 'That's not his name at all, Miss,' said Mrs. Diamantstein. 'That's a haythen name, and so I'm going to have him christened. Tell your name to the lady, alannah.'

Thus encouraged, Isidore toyed with a diamond stud, not much larger than a butter-pate, which glittered in the new shirt-waist of his new mamma, and uttered a perfectly unintelligible string of sounds.

'See how well he knows it,' said the parent, proudly. 'He says his name is Ignatius Aloysius Diamantstein. Think of him knowing it already, and him not christened till next Sunday! We're to have a grand time at the party after the christening. Larry is goin' round now askin' his friends. And it's the queer owd friends he has, Miss, the queerest ever I seen, and with the queerest owd talk out of them. But sure the little man will enjoy himself more if he has some of his own at the party.'

'And do you mean to tell me that the man is asking his Jewish friends to a Catholic christening?' remonstrated Miss Dalley, who had seen something of the racial antagonism that was rending that district.

'Sure, not at all, Miss,' answered Mrs. Larry, reassuringly. 'Do you think I would tell him what the party is for?'

TO-MORROW AND NOW. Through Providence wise, To-morrow may come. Its treasures unfold to my eye; But I grasp what is here, ere the moment be gone. Or blest possibilities fly. Like a bird on the wing, like a cloud in the sky. Like promises never fulfilled, Like a dream of the night that with morning may die, To-morrow keeps shy and aside. Just a moment of time, without manifold pause, Enough for one action, or thought. Lays its stress on my life, and its manifold laws: 'Tis mine, treasure priceless, unbought.

The Now with sure step passes close by my door. Drops dewdrops of joy as she goes; And I gather them up, place them safe in my store. Let To-morrow's become To-day's foes. W. BOWMAN TUCKER. Cobden, Ont.

HOW THE JAPS KNEW ABOUT IT. A story is being told which sheds an interesting light on the marvellous foresight and precaution that characterized the preparations of the Japanese for the present war. Some years ago a Japanese agent came to Philadelphia with a letter of introduction to a prominent Philadelphian who had travelled in Japan.

The Philadelphian tells the story. The letter was written by a Japanese official who knew the Philadelphian, and it stated that if he would help the bearer in what he desired the favor would be greatly appreciated. The favor was for the Philadelphian to simply introduce the agent to a first-class firm of detectives. This was done and the agent described as a respectable person. He had plenty of money and a bargain was made with the firm, the latter to receive a large sum of money.

The detectives were required to dress in clothes of laborers and secure work in Cramp's Shipyard and then to gather full information about the Russian battleship 'Variag,' then in early course of construction. This they did and the Japanese Government was supplied with every detail in the construction and armament of the 'Variag.' The officials at Cramps do not yet know exactly how the Japs obtained it. — Philadelphia 'Press.'

WAR NEWS BY A STRANGE MESSENGER. The story of the discovery of human bones and bangles in the interior of a crocodile captured at Fort Johnson, Rhodesia, brings to mind another story which may appositely be recalled at the present juncture. Everybody has heard of 'Mrs. Macquarrie's chair,' as they call the eastern point of Farm Cove, in Sydney harbor. There it was that a poor emigrant, in pre-cable days, killed and brought ashore a shark, cut him up, and found a London newspaper in his intestines. In the paper was the announcement of the war between France and Germany. The shark had outdistanced

the steamer by which the mail was coming, and here the discoverer had the fact to himself. He gave his information to a wealthy wool dealer, who bought all the season's clip at ninepence per pound, and sold at three shillings, after the news of war had arrived by the ordinary channel. He cleared, it is said, four millions sterling by the deal. The man who killed the shark and extracted the news of peace—well, he received a battered silk hat and a five-shilling piece, and unrestrained liberty as to the disposal of the shark.—'St. James's Gazette.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER. EBENEZER'S DISCOVERY.

(May C. Ringwalt, in New York 'Commercial Advertiser'.) Ebenezer Sparrow had the blues. Not only had times, been hard and worms scarce that winter, but now his dear little wife, Juliet, was decidedly under the weather, and when the weather is zero, with a north wind blowing, it is a very uncomfortable thing for a small bird to be under.

He looked at the droopy, humped-up puff, shivering beside him on the bare bough of the tree. 'My dear Ebbie, don't fret,' said Juliet, with a plaintive feeble chirp. 'Remember Grandma Sparrow's pet proverb: "Worry feathers no nest."'

Shamed by her brave spirit, Ebenezer attempted a gay hop to prove how far he was from despair, but he was so stiff from the cold that he almost fell over. He tried to pass it off as a joke. 'I declare,' he exclaimed, 'I'm getting so old as to have a bone in my leg! But not so old, Juliet,' he quickly added, 'as to sit idly on a perch, like a spoiled canary. Keep up your courage, little bird, until I come back.'

A few feet away stood the little house which Juliet and he always spoke of as 'our cottage,' because it was so near the tree in which the preceding spring, they had gone to nest-keeping. The tiny pool at the cistern where he was in the habit of drinking had become a sheet of ice, and the ground was frozen as hard as a rock. He had never failed to keep at a timid distance from the doors and windows of the house, for he knew that a little girl and boy lived inside. Grandma Sparrow had told him how his beautiful aunt Arabella had been caught by a little girl and imprisoned in a cage until she pined away from homesickness for the free-out-of-doors; and how this third cousin, twice removed, Frederick William Sparrow, had been crippled by a boy with a slingshot.

But now his great need made him bold, and he hopped up the path to the very steps of the front porch, his alert head lifted at the slightest sound, but his eyes, between these nervous starts, peering upon the ground in search of some bug, alive or dead, that he might carry home in his bill to poor Juliet. He was just about to give up when, in one of his quick glances across the porch to the front windows, he spied upon the pane a small white spot. Instantly Ebenezer was in a flutter of excitement, for, once upon a time, he had eaten a white bug exactly like it, and the memory of the juicy, delicious morsel made his mouth water. If only he could peck it off the window!

He hopped a few bird steps from the porch, and stood on one foot, pondering deeply. 'No flight ventured, no worm won,' Grandma Sparrow used to say. He peeped over his shoulder. The little white bug had not moved. He would take the terrible risk.

With utmost caution he flew from path to porch, and stealthily pattered toward the window. The little white bug was curled up, fast asleep. But it was far above the head of a small sparrow, even standing on the tips of its bird toes. Ebenezer did not hesitate. Spreading out his quivering wings, he rose in the air and made a heroic dash at the window pane. Like a terrible blow upon his heart, the cold hard glass struck his bill; the little white bug had not moved—it was only a tiny spot of white paint upon the pane!

Dizzy and bewildered, poor Ebenezer fell back upon the porch. For the instant his disappointment was so overwhelming that it made him forget everything else—even his fear of a slingshot and cage. And in that instant of heedlessness something happened. The window sash suddenly went up, and Ebbie's horrified eyes saw the drenched little girl and boy leaning over the sill. Terrified, he fluttered into a low dash just across the path, too frightened and too weak to fly into a tree.

'How provoking!' exclaimed the little boy. 'It has flown away. Come back, old fellow!'

'Poor little things,' said the girl tenderly, 'it must be almost frozen to death. I shouldn't be surprised if it's half starved. To think that we ate our own breakfast without once thinking of the hungry sparrows outside! I just believe it knocked on the window to ask us for something to eat. Let's get some bread and scatter crumbs on the porch now.'

The little girl and boy had not carried on their conversation in bird language, so Ebbie Sparrow had not the remotest idea of their kind intentions; and when the window went down with a bang, his feathers quite stood on end. He timidly peeped out through a lattice of twigs. To his delighted surprise the faces were no longer at the window. Should he venture home? He stood hesitating. Again he peeped. The children had returned, and were raising the sash! He dodged behind a bare branch of the bush. All was silent. For the third time he peeped. The sash was shut, and pressed against the pane were the children's faces, eagerly watching. But Ebenezer scarcely noticed them, so great was his astonishment at a wonderful thing that had occurred.

It had been snowing—snowing only in one spot on a covered porch. In his entire bird life he had not seen such a phenomenon. Curiosity gave courage even to a sparrow. Ebbie hopped to a branch where he could have a better view. Suddenly his heart leaped and a chirp of joy escaped him. Those beautiful white flakes were not snow—they were food.

In a whirl of glad wings he flew to the path. But the children were at the window! He hungrily looked at the white food on the porch and took three hops forward. He thought of his aunt Arabella and his cousin Frederick William, and hopped two hops back. What should he do? He had reached the point of desperation that makes a small bird reckless. Swift as a hawk sweeps down upon its prey he darted upon the porch, pounced upon the nearest flake, and whizzed it safely into the bush.

He was still a free bird. He nervously lifted first one leg, then the other—neither had been crippled. With one swallow the big piece of bread ran down the red lane of a sparrow's throat. He could not refrain from chirping that it was absolutely the best thing he had ever eaten. He must have more of it at once.

This time when he had snatched a piece of the white food he did not return to the bush, but heroically ate it—in a nervous flutter, it must be admitted—on the path. So rapidly did his courage grow that finally he hopped about on the porch itself, and ate and ate until he felt as happy as a small girl or boy stuffed with Christmas turkey and mince pie. Then, with a white flake in his bill, so big and heavy that he quite staggered under his load, he winged his flight to the home tree.

'Juliet,' he chirped as best he could with his bill full. 'Juliet!' Juliet lifted her forlorn head from under her wing and tried to chirp back. 'Close your eyes and open your mouth!' mumbled Ebbie.

It did not take long for her to obey, and by the time she had eaten the whole big flake she was like another bird, for the lack of food will starve a birdie as it will a child.

'Just think of it, Juliet!' chirped Ebenezer. 'There is a great deal more of the enchanting food where this came from. I know how weak you are, but we will make the journey by short, easy flights. And, my dear,' he twittered with excitement, 'you mustn't be afraid of anything you see, not even the little girl and boy at the window. Children are not the same as they were in Grandma Sparrow's day—they've grown too gentle and kind to hurt little birds.'

Very tenderly with many a chirp of encouragement, Ebbie led the way to the porch of plenty. And after her hungry little stomach had been filled with the wholesome white flakes, Juliet recovered so quickly that she was able to fly with Ebenezer to tell their relatives and friends of their marvellous discovery, and an hour later there was not a hungry bird in the neighborhood.

But this was not all. The feast was not followed by famine. Every morning for weeks the thoughtful, tender-hearted little girl and boy of the cottage remembered the hungry sparrows out in the cold, and never forgot, as soon as they finished their own breakfast, to give the dear little birds their daily bread.

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'Foreigner, hey? Why, you talk our language like a native!' 'Pardon me; I hope not.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

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AN EXERCISE IN PUNCTUATION. 'He entered on his head, his helmet on his feet, his sandals on his brow, a cloud in his right hand, his sword in his eye, an angry glare. He sat down.'



CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of Charles H. Pritchard. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of Charles H. Pritchard. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of Charles H. Pritchard. A man may be perfectly square and move in the best circles.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

The Boys' Page.

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40. Conrize, Harry, 15, Tumbel P.O., Manitoba.

3. Dunn, John W., 12, St. Remi, Que.

39. Evans, Addie M., 10, Margaree Forks, Inverness Co., Cape Breton.

26. Franklin, William A., 13, Aikenside, P.O., Manitoba.

38. Franklin, John, Aikenside, Manitoba.

4. Hatfield, Enos Lloyd, 16, Kemptville, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia.

5. Hughes, Allan R., 13, Roundwood, Ont.

6. Hunter, Edith J., 17, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que.

7. Hunter, Florence I., 15, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que.

8. Johnson, Myrton, 15, Claremont, Cumberland County, N.S.

9. Knight, Walter, 15, Brackensig, Ont.

11. Muir, Gordon, Box 104, Howick, Que.

12. McKell, J. Robert, 14.

12. McInnes, Russell, 17, McDonald's Corners, Ont.

14. McKendry, Ira, 14, South Gower, Ont.

16. McInnes, Archie D., Glenpayne, Ont.

17. Macfarlane, J. Calvin, Franktown, Ont.

18. McKenzie, William, 39 Seventh street, Lachine Locks.

20. Monk, Percy, 16, Egmondville, P.O., Ont.

22. Paradis, Hector, 12, 194 Canning street, Montreal.

23. Parnell, Leon H., 14, Glenbrook Farm, Ayer's Flat, Que.

26. Silvester, David, Huberdeau P.O., Que.

27. Sadler, Warren, 17, Harrietsville, Ont.

23. Sutherland, Hugh, 13, Bognor P.O., Ont.

29. Settee, Gordon, 12, High Bluff.

31. Swan, Thomas H., 15, Tweedside, York Co., N.B.

31. Tozer, Howard, 11, Bonaventure River, P.Q.

39. Vincent, Earle J., West New Annapolis, Colchester Co., N.S.

34. Wilson, Ashton, 14, Cambria, Que.

35. Work, Lorne C., 11, Upper Melbourne, Que.

SQUIGGLE.

Allen, Clarice B., 16, Brazil Lake, Yarmouth Co., N.S.
Atkinson, C., West Brook, Cumberland Co., N.B.
Brokenshire, Melvin, 10, The Manss, Port Dalhousie, Ont.
Chute, Dora V., 14, South Berwick, King's Co., N.S.

Hunter, Edith J., 16, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que.
Hunter, Florence I., 15, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que.
Jacobson, Walter H., 12, 473 Argyle avenue, Westmount, Que.
Johnstone, Gladys, 13, 7056 Parnell avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Leeman, Leonard T., 16, Salisbury, N.B.



2nd prize, Charles H. Weir, Cheltenham P.O., Ont.

Lewis, Howard D., 14, Yarmouth, N.S.
McCall, Jas. D., 9, 17 St. Mark street, Montreal.
McCallum, Donald, 15, Brewer's Mills, Ont.
McCaw, Isabel, 13, 152 Mancee street, Montreal.
McDougall, Myrtle, 11, St. Elmo P. O., Ont.
McKechmie, Stanley, 15, Billerica, Que.
McLeod, Dena, 15, Box 113, Lucknow, Ont.

Beatrice McDowell, 16, Eden, Ont.
Cameron Vanbuskirk, 15, Bridgetown, Anna Co., N.S.
Fred. Warren, 16, Tisdale street, Hamilton, Ont.
Maggie J. Reid, 12, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax Co., N.S.
Rosahnd Munro Ferguson, 11, Dalhousie, N.B.

First Prize.

Lewis G. McNab, 15, 25 Essex avenue, Montreal.

Bird Homes, the 'Nests, Eggs, and Breeding Habits of Birds, with hints on the rearing and photographing of young birds, by A. Radelyffe Dugmore. Illustrated by many photographs from nature, by the author, and full page illustrations in color.

Second Prize.

Charles H. Weir, 12, Cheltenham P.O., Ont.

A silver brooch or stick pin, or a book costing not more than \$1.00.

Honorable Mention.

Beatrice McDowell, 16, Eden, Ont.

Cameron Vanbuskirk, 15, Bridgetown, Anna Co., N.S.

Fred. Warren, 16, Tisdale street, Hamilton, Ont.

Maggie J. Reid, 12, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax Co., N.S.

Rosahnd Munro Ferguson, 11, Dalhousie, N.B.

III.

WHAT YOU LIKE BEST IN THE BOYS' PAGE.

For the best letter telling which of all the articles or stories in the Boys' Page has interested the writer most, and why it was interesting.

First Prize.

Cora T. Watt, 15, Barrie, Ontario.

A boy's watch, two inches in diameter, gun metal case, stem winding, open face, with gilt hands and markings, white enamel face, clear black numbers, and a second-hand. Good, strong movement. Or a girl's watch, one and three-eighths inches in diameter, gun metal case, stem winding, open face, gilt hands and markings.

Second Prize.

Frank T. Atkinson, West Brook, Cumberland Co., N.S.

Stanley Gibbon Stamp book, printed subdivisions with illustrations of stamps of different countries, and envelope of stamps, or silver brooch or scarf pin, or any book not costing over \$1.00.

Honorable Mention.

Cameron Vanbuskirk, 15, Bridgetown, Annapolis county, N.S.

John Kerry, 14, Metcalfe street, Montreal.

J. Calvin Macfarlane, 14, Franktown, Ont.

Isabel McCaw, 152 Mancee street, Montreal.

Gordon Beatson, 11, Granton Ont.



HONORABLE MENTION SQUIGGLES.

McPherson J. Ross, 13, Orangeville, Ont.

Marcus, Bessie, 12, Newbury, Ont.

Morrison, William, 12, Kinnear's Mills, Que.

Moyle, Willie D., 11, 84 Bedford road, Toronto, Ont.

Patterson, Norman, 13, Jenkins P. O., Queen's Co., N.B.

Ricker, Charlotte E., 14, Glenwood, Yarmouth Co., N.S.

Ritchie, George W., 14, 491 King William street, Hamilton, Ont.

Ross, James D., 12, Martintown, Ont.

Simpson, Lena, 13, 108 Park avenue, Brantford Ont.

Simpson, Earle, 10, 108 Park avenue, Brantford, Ont.

WHAT I LIKED BEST.

Bush, George W., 12, Stirling, Ont.

Edwards, Wesley, Fleurant, Bonaventure Co., P. Q.

Fraser, Minnie, 12, Glen Sandfield P. O., Ont.

Fessenden, Kenneth, 9, Fulford, Que.

Francis, James T., 11, Upper Steviacke, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia.

Grose, Florence, Goldstone P. O., Ontario.

Hart, Martin L., 13, Canoe, N.S.

Johnson, Florence Hill, 16, Lancaster, Ontario.

MacLeod, Mary S., Kirkhill, Ont.

MacNaughton, Gordon, Monck P. O., Ont.

Mellish, Essie A., Victoria Cross, P. E. I.

Morrison, Arnold, Maxville, Ont.

Paradis, Olive Irene, 11, 194 Canning street, Montreal.

Ritchie, George W., 14, 491 King William street, Hamilton, Ont.

Sherwood, Persis V., 13, Woodstock, N.B.

Wisner, Samuel, 11, Preston, Ontario.

WORK WE ARE PROUD OF.

PRIZES AWARDED BY MR. CARL JOHANSEN.

The forty chains sent in for the competition made a showing of which the editor was very proud. Mr. Carl Johansen, the director of the manual training classes of Montreal, kindly acted as judge and praised highly the ingenuity, patience and skill shown in the work.

There were some chains rough and uneven, but these were made by our younger readers, and those who had not even a jack-knife with a good edge or good wood to work with, and showed an amount of courage in attacking difficulties which promises well for the future work of their makers.

The prizes have been awarded to those who not only made good chains, with links exactly cut and carefully finished, but added swivels, cut out of the same piece of wood. Instead of describing the various chains we reproduce a photograph taken when they were arranged for exhibition in the 'Witness' office.

CLEVER AND FUNNY.

As many as possible of the clever and funny squiggle pictures are reproduced and you will all enjoy the two prize ones in which the squiggle has been used so well that to take it out would utterly destroy the picture.

WHAT YOU LIKED BEST.

The editor of the Boys' Page and the judge of the letters which were to tell what you liked best in the Boys' Page were a little puzzled at the results. With a few exceptions the choice was a story, and yet the hundreds who join in the



SOME OF THE MOST ORIGINAL OF THE REMAINING SQUIGGLES.

the birds, as the deep snow has covered everything. I have been putting out food for them, and have quite a family of bluejays and chickadees and a nut-hatch. They come to the window-sill and eat, and when I am out the chickadees come and light on my hand and eat a little of the food I have for them, and carry the rest away and hide it in the bark of large trees and in the spruce bushes around the house. The bluejays are ravenous, and the big ones get the food.

With best wishes, your friend,
CAMERON VANBUSKIRK.
Age 15.

MONKEY AND OWL.

The attention of the readers of the Boys' Page is again drawn to the monkey and owl announcement elsewhere in this issue. As a competition it offers unusual opportunities of making money—besides the valuable prizes offered.

Those in each county who do best at it will later on be selected to act as agents for a proposition even more lucrative. It, however, will not come on till after this competition is over.

Two Stairs Up.

(By David Lyall.)

'We did. I'm not asking you to believe it. It's nothing to brag about, anyway. Anybody could do it, unless he was a baby. And when we got to the brae face, who did we see but Spooney sitting on the seat below with his girl! It was a grand place for taking observations—the whins are thick, and you can hide behind them, and hang on to them quite near, and hear everything without anybody seeing.'

'It isn't a very nice kind of fun that,' I said, meekly. 'It's mean, I think. And why shouldn't Spooney have a girl if he wants to?'

'We're not trying to stop him,' said Willie, tranquilly. 'She doesn't look had a bad sort—far too good for Spooney. Ugh! how could she look at him?'

'Well, is that all?'

'That's all. Let's go to the Park next Saturday some of us and make sure. If it's fine they'll be there about three o'clock.'

So it was agreed, and though I was not very keen on it, I was one of the chosen four to spy and report on poor Butterwick. It was a glorious May morning when we started out, armed with a plentiful supply of sandwiches, to spend a long day in the Queen's Park, roaming about the lochs, trying one after another for the fish which never gave us a bite, and enjoying ourselves mightily, as boys do, and ought.

About half-past two Willie said it was time to make tracks for Duddingstone. We were at the far side of the hill then, sitting among queer stones which we had decided were a Druid circle. Before us there was a prospect whose marrow I have never seen in all my wanderings to and fro upon the earth. The city of beauty and of dreams lay at our feet, not in one flat and even panorama as other cities, but rising sharply a spire here, a mystic tower there, and a castle hung in mid-air, with the mist between while beyond all the sea, blue shimmering soul-satisfying, stretched to the yellow sands and the green fringes of Yife.

Inland there was a fertile stretch of pasture and farm lands, and then the solemn green billows of the Pentland Hills, to which our eyes were often turned yearningly. As yet, however, permission to explore them had been withheld, until we could do so under proper supervision.

We began to climb by-and-by, and as we neared the edge of the cliff which descended sheer upon the Duddingstone side, we crawled very cautiously for reasons of personal safety, and also because we did not wish to be seen. When we reached the extreme edge Willie peered cautiously over.

'The very bit, but they haven't come yet. The seat's just below. We'll have splendid time to get ourselves settled among the whins as near down as we dare, then we can tell stories till they come.'

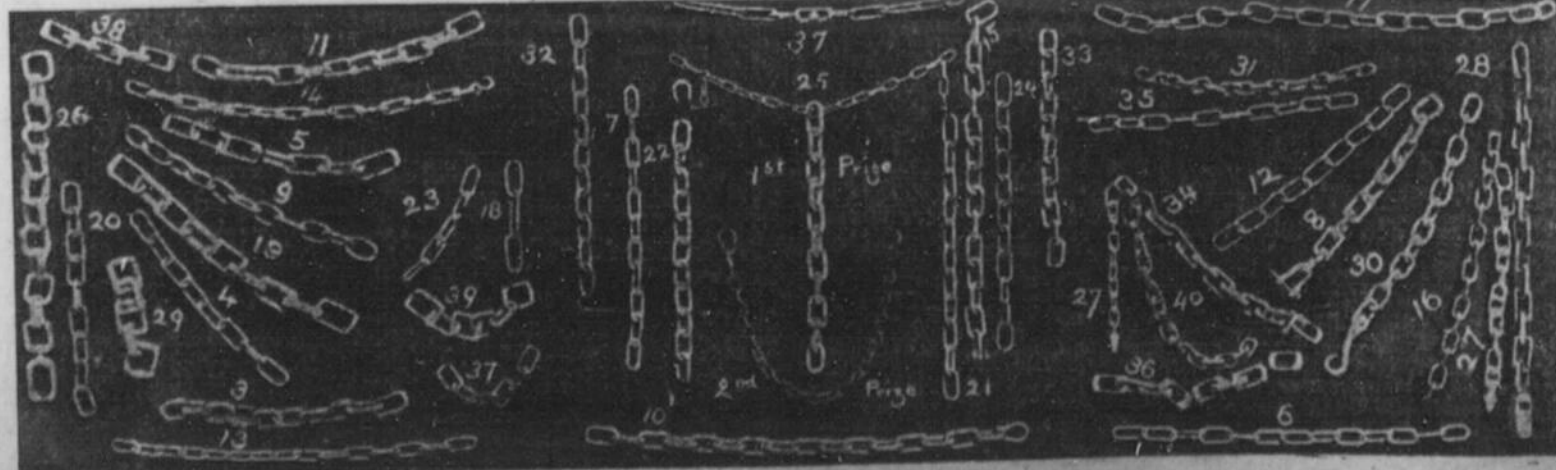
'And if Spooney changes his mind and goes somewhere else,' I suggested drily, 'do we stop and tell stories just the same?'

Willie pinched my leg, and began the descent. Now it would be impossible to get down the sheer face of that rock, a subsidence having taken away all the whins and rough grass that used to grow there, making splendid covert for such as we. But that day there was no difficulty, and we got all snugly ensconced behind the seat, maybe ten feet up, and nobody could have discovered us without much seeking. It was the choice bit of all that beautiful road, and the seat stood firmly back against the breast of the rock, and was sheltered from every wind that blew; and the view from it was worth a king's ransom.

We did not have very long to wait, Willie was in the middle of an exciting yarn when wee Douglas, the professor's son, gave a low warning whistle.

'Here's Spooney; but, say, what's all this he's got with him?'

(To be continued.)



BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

The Bishop of Winchester is slowly and satisfactorily recovering from his recent attack of appendicitis, but was confined to his room at Farnham Castle.

In the sale of the contents of Sir Redvers Buller's London residence, the lease of which has expired, a Chippendale cupboard realized 140 guineas, and a small Chippendale table 110 guineas.

The King has promised a contribution of one hundred guineas to the fund being raised by the University of London for the establishment of a Central Institute of Medical Sciences, should the scheme be carried out.

H.M.S. 'Victory' was taken back to her moorings in Portsmouth harbor on Feb. 26. She has been absent from there for three months, undergoing repairs necessitated by her collision with the old battleship 'Neptune.' The 'Victory' is to remain the flagship.

The Princess of Wales was somewhat shocked when she learned that her carriage had knocked down and run over a Clerkenwell youth in the Mall on Feb. 24, and insisted that she be informed of his condition from day to day. He gradually improved, having sustained no very serious hurt.

The Manchester City Licensing Justices, on Feb. 23, concluded their investigation of the objections by the police to the renewal of license in the city. The number of licenses was reduced by forty-five, two licensed victuallers and forty-three sellers of beer or beer and wine failing to secure renewals.

The death took place at Dover lately, of Mr. Thomas Longley, the heaviest man in the United Kingdom. Deceased, who was proprietor of the 'Star,' Dover had attained enormous proportions, his height being 6 feet and three quarter inches; chest measurement, 70 inches; girth, 85 inches, and calf, 26 inches; his weight being 46 stones.

A fox's tail was found on the railway in the Quora country, near Leicester, on Sunday, Feb. 28. It is supposed that the fox was crossing the line on the Saturday evening, when an express train bore down upon him. The capture of a fox without a tail will be looked forward to with keen interest by hunting people, although there will be no brush for the first in at the death.

What is supposed to be the oldest vessel of her kind sailing under the British flag is the schooner 'Dart,' which was built at Carnarvon seventy-eight years ago, and has ever since been in constant employment. The crew includes captain, 70 years of age; mate, 72; cook, 71; and a seaman, 61, who were all boys together.

Presented to William Lund by his shopmates and friends, in recognition of the heroic double rescue from the River Ouse, York, England, on Feb. 2, 1904. This was inscribed on a gold watch presented by his friends on Feb. 25 to Mr. William Lund, whose splendid bravery in rescuing a desperate mother and her child from the River Ouse, was recorded recently. The mother had jumped in, and Lund's act was at the peril of his life. He is coming out to be a Canadian, having been given a situation in Vancouver, B.C.

Eliza B. Barton, of Tower street, was summoned by Francis Hall, assistant overseer, before the York justices on Feb. 25, for non-payment of poor rates. She was the wife of a cab driver, and when the whole case was exposed it must have done every honest heart good to hear the Lord Mayor tell the assistant overseer that the Bench thought it was a most heartless, unjust, and high-handed proceeding on the part of the assistant overseer. A monster, in his position of rate collector, had taken advantage of that position, and put this poor woman to a great deal of trouble and expense. It was scandalous. It was the most disgraceful case that had come before the justices.

Sheep worrying is a subject of much complaint which has from time to time been brought to the notice of several of the local authorities in Anglessey and Carnarvonshire. Farmers have suffered severe losses which they are under the necessity of having to bear because of the difficulty experienced in suggesting any effective means of putting a stop to this evil. With the view of trying to do something to protect the farming community the chief constable of Montgomeryshire has issued an order in which he advises the police to use their persuasive powers to induce farmers and others to keep their dogs tied up at home between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

The Hon. Henry James Anson, second in command of the 2nd Highland Light Infantry stationed in Jersey, was found dead on Feb. 26 at his residence, Joenville, St. Helier's. There was a bullet wound, apparently from a revolver, in his head. Major Anson, who was about forty-five years of age, had been medically attended of late. He was a brother of the Earl of Lichfield. In 1892 he married Lady Adeline Audrey Ryder, daughter of the Earl of Harrowby. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, joined the Highland Light Infantry as second lieutenant in 1878, and in 1902 was appointed second in command of his regiment. Major Anson served in South Africa, where he was wounded, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He served as aide-de-camp to Lord Lansdowne when the present Foreign Minister was Governor-General of Canada.

A terrible domestic tragedy was discovered at Maidstone on the morning of Feb. 24, when the wife and two daughters of Mr. Charles Tootell, a partner in the firm of Tootell & Sons, auctioneers, were found murdered in their beds. Mr. Tootell is in partnership with his brother as a land surveyor and auctioneer, and also held the appointment of surveyor to the Maidstone Trustees of the Poor, for which body he had just made out a fresh valuation list, on which he had been engaged nearly two years. He was long connected with the Maidstone Volunteer Companies of the Royal West Kent Regiment, and little more than twelve months ago retired from the corps with the honorary rank of major. Mr. Tootell was engaged at his office in King street on Tuesday. The police found two blood-stained razors in one of the pockets of Mr. Tootell's dressing gown. The two murdered girls were the oldest and youngest of the family, and were respectively twenty and thirteen years of age. They had fought for their lives. The man drowned himself afterwards.

The Rev. Provost Campbell, of St. Ninian's, Perth, was on Feb. 24 consecrated Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, in St. Mary's Church, Glasgow. He succeeds the Rev. Rd. Harrison, who has accepted an English living.

Invernesshire farmers have declared in favor of the fiscal proposals of Mr. Chamberlain.

Kilmuir estate, Skye, 45,000 acres in extent, has been bought by the Congested Districts Board for £80,000.

There was a considerable excitement in Peterborough market two weeks ago, over the sale of a specimen of the famous El Dorado potato. It weighed a little under half a pound, and was disposed of at the record price of £80.

A recruiting party from the Scottish Horse visited Tiree recently and met with an encouraging reception. The Marquis of Tullibardine wishes to raise a troop of twenty-five men in Tiree, and up to the present seventeen men have intimated their willingness to join.

The Queen's visit to the Duchess of Fife at Brighton for her birthday was kept so secret beforehand that the town knew nothing about it till after Her Majesty's arrival. There was, however, a big crowd to see the Queen leave.

Two octogenarians took part in the debate on the Metric Weights and Measures Bill in the House of Lords on Feb. 23. One was Lord Kelvin, the distinguished scientist, who is in his eightieth year, and the other the Duke of Rutland, the Lord John Manners of former days, who is eighty-six.

The perch which was caught in the Clyde near the Broomielaw on Feb. 27 is to be preserved at the sewage department at Dalmarnock, as the only surviving specimen caught in this part of the river since the purification scheme was started. The fish was put into the bath of the Marine Police Office, and is a curiosity.

The Glasgow magistrates have decided, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the new Licensing Act, to close public-houses in Glasgow nightly at ten o'clock. The announcement will be publicly made at the licensing court in April. The early closing will come into effect after the court.

The Macleod of Macleod hopes that his island estate of St. Kilda will be remembered in the next bill passed for the protection of the nests of wild birds against the plunderings of the collector. Thirty shillings is, he says, a common price offered to the islanders for a nest of Kilda wrens, and a shilling an egg is the usual figure for the output of the stormy petrel.

Negotiations have been concluded between the solicitor of His Majesty's Woods and Forests and the Town Clerk of Banff for the statutory procedure being followed to permit of the Admiralty acquiring sites on land forming part of the common good of the burgh for the erection of a Royal Naval Reserve Battery and residence for gunnery instructors.

Notwithstanding unsettled and at times very boisterous weather, the white fishing was fairly successful last month, and good prices prevailed for all kinds. The winter herring fishing on the north and west coast, and especially at Stornoway, was very successful, a large body of fish being in the Minch and another to the west of the Butt. No large were the catches that the prices fell very low.

The epidemic of scarlet fever which broke out in Inverness a few weeks ago caused considerable anxiety in the town, but the local authority had taken steps to ensure the isolation of the cases and to trace the source of the epidemic, which is said to be several dairy farms. There were altogether over sixty cases in the town, and the special accommodation at the infirmary had been severely taxed. The fever was understood to be of a mild type.

There are now only three survivors of the pre-Disruption ministry of the Free Church in Scotland—the Rev. James Yull, of Peterhead, and the two veteran missionaries, the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Smith. There are in addition, however, three ministers from the United Presbyterian Church who were ordained prior to the Disruption, and one of them, the Rev. Dr. Frew, of St. Ninian's, as is well known, is the 'father' of the United Free Church.

The death of the Galloway laird, Captain Robert Cutlar Fergusson, will recall to Glaswegians that his grandaunt was wife of the former doubly-learned sheriff-principal, Sir Archibald Alison, the historian of Europe. Those who worshipped in St. Mary's Episcopal Church in the eighties-fifties will remember the notable figure of the handsome sheriff and his wife, who at service came of old accompanied by the deceased Gallovidian proprietor, whose ancestors for many centuries back leave honorable Scottish records.

Several classes of workmen employed at the various Dundee shipbuilding yards are to have their wages reduced, and notices to this effect were posted up on Feb. 23. Those affected are platers, anglemiths, riveters, caulkers, and holders-on. The notice states that on and after Saturday, March 25, the wages of these classes of workmen engaged on piecework will be reduced by five per cent. The reduction is to remain in operation for six months, and a month's notice requires to be given on either side if any alteration is to be made. In Dundee a considerable number will be affected by the reduction.

While a bull was being taken from the train, recently, near Dalmeny Park, at Ratho Station, it broke loose and vanished. Nothing more was heard of it for a few days, when alarming stories began to be circulated about a strange animal appearing wildly in the woods. On Feb. 26 all the children went to school in a van. At last the owner managed to

Advertisements.

MEN, DON'T LOSE YOUR GRIP!



Don't Allow all the Strength to go out of Your Life.

If you are losing the strength of youth and can see evidence, from day to day, that your physical system is going to decay, you should, in common justice to your future happiness, take steps to check this. Don't make the mistake of thinking that this can't be done; it can and has been done in thousands of cases. Don't deceive yourself into believing that it is natural for any person to thus exhaust his power. Nature is appealing to you every moment to save yourself. The slight pains that you feel; the momentary spells of weakness; the periodical loss of memory, dullness of brain, drowsiness,—all point to the necessity of curing yourself now. I have a positive cure for you in my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

This is the treatment that has restored over 50,000 people to the highest standard of manhood and womanhood. It is adapted especially to this trouble, and never fails in its grand work.

READ THIS EVIDENCE:

Dear Sir,—One year ago I purchased one of your best Belts, and have never regretted it. For over five years I have suffered with rheumatism. When I wrote to you I had very little faith of ever getting cured. I had just worn the Belt two weeks when I got relief, and thank you for the complete cure it has given me. I can highly recommend your Belt, also your system of doing business. I got my money's worth. Yours very truly, P. B. MOFFET, Palmerston, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I received your Belt in good shape, and can feel the good effects of its use, and thank you for the instructions you gave me. I would not be without a Belt for double the price of yours. I had one from your neighbor, but it did me no good. When I got yours I could feel the change. I am able to walk now, which I could not do before. I will always praise your Belt for the good it has done for me. You may mention my name, as I am well acquainted all round this part of the country. Yours very truly, J. R. FITZSIMMONS, Burnstown, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to inform you that I am now enjoying first class health, better than I have for many years. Your electric Belt proved a complete success in my case. I would not part with it for double what it cost. It has been a pleasure to me to recommend your Belts to many inquirers, both by letter and those calling upon me personally. I have told them all what you have done for me. Yours truly, JAS. CAIRNS, Chesley, Ont.

NOT A CENT UNTIL CURED.

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Write To-day for My Free Illustrated Book and Full Information. Dr. McLaughlin's Book is published for free distribution to those interested in the development of vigorous health in men and women. It is profusely illustrated, and describes my method of treatment and appliances. Sent sealed free on request. Send for it to-day.

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Advertisements.

CATARRH FREE BOOK ON ITS CURE

The best book ever written on Catarrh and its cure is being given away to the public absolutely free of charge, by its author, a famous Catarrh Specialist, who has devoted a lifetime to the study of this insidious disease and its cure, and who is better fitted to write on the subject than any other member of the medical world. This exceedingly helpful book, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from Catarrh, contains the results of his recent scientific investigations, and tells how Catarrh can be permanently cured. The book, which is issued in handy form for household use, shows just how Catarrh starts, how it works its way into the hidden nose and ear passages, producing the loss of smell, taste and hearing, and how the dangerous germs pass down into the lungs, bringing on that terrible and fatal disease, Consumption. Careful drawings and pictures, showing how Catarrh affects the various organs, illustrate the reading matter in the most interesting manner, and make perfectly plain the awful dangers of unchecked Catarrh. If you have Catarrh do not miss this golden opportunity of learning how to get completely rid of it. The book is in enormous demand, so send for it now before the edition is exhausted. Remember it is FREE. Address CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 7-13 Doane Street, Boston.

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The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.



This machine is without peer anywhere. It rubs and scrubs similar to hand work. Will wash more clothes in less time than ANY OTHER MACHINE and do it better. It does not injure the finest fabrics. One who recently bought one writes us as follows: 'The girls are simply delighted with it, as they can do the washing and be presentable for callers, and the washing is done so quickly. We think it rightly named THE PERFECT.' Made by The Washman & Ward Mfg. Co., Limited, No. 1306 York St., London, Ont. Always give the street number when writing.

find the missing animals on the Dalmeny estate, and Lord Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's heir, who had been out rabbit shooting, immediately took up the trail. After wounding the animal His Lordship chased it down a lane, and with a good shot put an end to it.

By her will, dated March 10, 1901, Caroline, Dowager Marchioness of Queensbury, who resided at Glen Stuart, Anbury, appoints the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas to be her sole executor, and directs him, after paying funeral and other expenses, a legacy of £100 to Lord Archibald Douglas, and the yearly allowance she had been in the habit of making to him, at the rate of £300 per annum for one half-year from the time it was last paid previous to her death, to make over the residue and remainder of her means and estate equally between Lord Archibald Douglas and his sister, Lady Florence Douglas, now Dixie, and the survivors of them.

Plaids, real Highland tartans, says a London paper, are to add to the gaiety of both masculine and feminine dress this spring. Hitherto—except in Scotland—women only have worn the tartans, but now men have succeeded to the tyranny of fashion, and they are to appear in all the glory of tartan waistcoats. Some of the new fancy waistcoats are of quiet tartan colors—the blue and green and black peacock colors having appealed to the masculine heart. Tartans are also to be very much used in ties, and for such a purpose they are, strikingly effective. Thus encouraged, the day may not be far distant when the Campbells, the Douglasses, the Farquhasons and the Macgregors may boldly don their kilts and wear them in Piccadilly itself. By women plaid silks have been worn for a year or two, but the tartans are not at their best in silks, and during the coming months plaid woollen materials are likely to be very popular.

IRISH. The First Battalion Gordon Highlanders left Glasgow on March 3 for Ireland, to take over quarters at Cork Barracks, in relief of the Third Battalion King's Royal Rifles, which will go to Bermuda.

The somewhat indifferent health in which Lady Dudley has been of late is undoubtedly the foundation of a rumor that Lord Dudley intends to vacate the Irish Viceroyalty after the forthcoming visit of the King to his Irish subjects.

Conformable to a regulation made by the Bishops of the country that Lenten missions be held once every five years in the parish churches in the cities of Ireland, a four weeks' mission was opened in the five parishes of Cork on the first Sunday in Lent. The missions were conducted by the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, the Fathers of the House of Missions, the Jesuits, the Dominicans and the Redemptorists.

The fifth flax show in Ballymoney, under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, was held on Feb. 25, and proved one of the most successful since their inauguration. Much interest was evinced by the leading farmers and millowners of the district in the lots exhibited. A great improvement on the previous show was to be noted, not only in the numbers of exhibitors, but in the quality of the various lots. Prizes value £63 4s were offered by the department, this sum being divided amongst growers, millowners, scutchers and other employees.

The death of the Rev. Canon Ambrose T. Wellesley Leet, D.D., on Feb. 25, at the parsonage, 33 Baggot street, was learned with much regret by many friends. Canon Leet had attained his seventieth year, had been ordained in 1856, and for a period of more than forty years had been a faithful and hard-working minister of the Church of Ireland. He obtained a scholarship in 1831, was appointed to his last charge, the incumbency of Baggot street, in 1855, and there he ministered to a large congregation until failing health compelled him to retire.

At a recent meeting of the Ulster Medical Society resolutions were adopted agreeing with the claims submitted to His Majesty's Government by the council and corporate body of Belfast Queen's College, regarding the alleged necessity for the provision of increased facilities for higher scientific teaching in the college. The Ulster Medical Society state that the Faculty of Medicine has always formed one of the most important departments in the college, and it is obvious that the training of medical students in the subjects of zoology, botany, chemistry and physics is certain to suffer unless more adequate facilities for teaching those subjects are now provided.

The Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, at its meeting recently held, announced the following awards in cases of Irish bravery: Silver medals to Sergeant Patrick Ronrke and Constable M. Fahey, R. I. C., Courtmacsherry, County Cork, for their plucky action there on April 23 last. Shortly after midnight it was noticed that a small vessel in the harbor was on fire, the mate being asleep in his berth at the time. The captain, with some of the crew, tried to reach him, but were driven back by the dense smoke. Sergeant Ronrke and Constable Fahey were called, and made their way down the narrow ladder, through blinding smoke, but were driven back by the intense heat. They finally got the mate out, but he died of suffocation.

The annual meeting of the Belfast Linen Merchants' Association was held on Feb. 26. Mr. W. J. Jackson, J.P., president, occupied the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman reviewed the trade of 1903. With the exception of 1895, the total exports for 1903 were the largest for fifteen

years. There had been, and there always would be, a certain definite demand for linen fabrics, no matter what the price. The falling off in the cultivation of flax in Ireland must be deplored just as much by the linen merchant as by the spinner. What we needed was a larger sewing, coupled with some control over the selling price. The home trade during the past twelve months had been good.

Lord Lansdowne, who has declined to entertain the proposals of his Irish tenants for the purchase of his extensive estates, is one of the largest landlords in Ireland, owning over a hundred and twenty thousand acres in six or seven counties. Most of his property lies in Kerry, which gives him his second and older title; but it is curious that he does not own an acre of the immense possessions held by his Irish ancestors. His Irish estates came to him through the marriage of the first Earl of Kerry with the heiress of Sir William Petty, the famous Surveyor-General of Ireland; and he owns his English property also through his kinship to the Petty family. Lord Lansdowne, by the way, is the only territorial magnate who possesses landed property in all three parts of the United Kingdom; and he, the Duke of Abercorn, and Lord Verulam are the only persons who hold at once English, Scotch and Irish peerages.

At the meeting of the Fermanagh County Council on Feb. 26, Mr. J. Jordan, M.P., chairman, presiding, the resolution from the Gaelic League, Dublin, protesting against the holding of an International Exhibition, was marked read. Mr. H. R. Lindsay, J.P., remarking that it would be a very absurd thing to crush out an International Exhibition. Referring to the same matter before the Cork Council, the Lord Mayor said they had made very successful efforts with regard to the industrial movement of the South of Ireland. He knew what good had accrued to the city in consequence of the year's working of the Industrial Development Association, and he was afraid that an International Exhibition in Dublin, to which products of the different countries of the earth would be brought, would not serve their local efforts to maintain and support industries. However, they would place this resolution on the agenda for the next meeting of the Council, and this would enable local public opinion to be expressed in regard to it.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles (hemorrhoids) in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can see it and get your money back if not cured. See a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Home Department.

An Open Secret.

(Rose Hartwick Thorpe, in 'No 17th-Western Christian Advocate'.)

Laugh, my young daughters, and keep your hearts gay—
The secret of happiness lies
In holding the sunshine and driving away
The shadows that sometimes arise.
Remember 'this truth in your childhood years—
That laughter is better than tears.

This to you, maidens—'tis sunshine that wins.
The light of a true, loving heart—
Shining out through eyes that doubt never dims—
Is the secret of beauty's art.
'Tis also the secret of love, my dears,
For smiles are more potent than tears.

Lydia Burns's Experiment.

(By MILLIE L. HOPE.)

'Seems to me you're lookin' sort o' blue this mornin', Liddy. What's the matter?' Lydia Burns lifted her gloomy eyes to the face of the questioner, a plump, roly-poly little woman. 'Matter enough, I should think,' she burst forth vehemently. 'Ain't the sight o' them trees enough to make any one look blue?' pointing a bony finger toward the rows of straight young peach and cherry trees that skirted the small yard. Tufts of brown and withered blossoms and blackened, shriveled foliage clung to their branches, sole remnants of the masses of beautiful pink and snow-white blossoms that clothed them less than four days before.

Mrs. Atwood glanced through the muslin curtains, open window, at the gaily swaying boughs. 'Oh, you mean the frost. Yes, 'tis a pity,' she murmured placidly. 'But then, what can't be cured, must be endured, you know, an' I ain't the least mite o' doubt but that the trees'll bear all the better for restin' up one season,' she added, with characteristic optimism.

But the cheering prophecy quite failed to comfort Lydia. 'I don't see why such things are allowed to happen,' she protested fretfully.

'Well, I dunno as I do,' her companion answered thoughtfully, 'though sometimes I think it's done to make folks appreciate the blessings they do enjoy more. Here we go on havin' fruit year after year, an' no one says a word or thinks a thing about it. Then mebbe once in five or six years the crop fails, and what a growlin' and gramin' there is. Not but what it's a pity, o' course, 'as added in a conciliatory tone, as she suddenly remembered that her listener was one of the grumblers.

Lydia heaved a dismal sigh. 'I don't see what folks is goin' to do,' she declared gloomily. 'Do!' Mrs. Atwood repeated sharply. 'Why, they'll have to do the best they kin. What does folks do that lives where there ain't a mite o' fruit? There my sister Esther, that lives in Arizona. Why, I'll presume to say there ain't a fruit tree in a hundred miles o' her place, an' yet when I was down there two years ago she had more stuff done up than I did, an' I livin' right in a fruit country, too. She had every can and jar filled.'

'For the land's sake! What did she put in 'em?' Lydia exclaimed, her curiosity getting the better of her despondency.

'Vegetables,' Mrs. Atwood answered with a smile. 'An' mighty good they was, too. Why, Et's terramater and melon rind preserves was just as nice as they could be. I brought home a couple o' cans o' 'em, an' our folks thought they never eat anything so good. Why, Mis' Bayers,' turning to a fluffy-haired young matron who was seated near, 'you tasted them preserves; didn't you call 'em purty good? Why, when the fruit crop failed five years ago, there was Mis' Dean, with her big family, never put up a can; and there's Mis' Prince, takin' boarders an' all, in February, had jest two cans, an' one of them was elderberries. I guess either one of them women would have been glad enough of some of Et's nice canned and preserved veg'ables. Why, Liddy! she suddenly exclaimed, as though struck by a new thought, 'you've got a good bit o' ground, why don't you try raisin' veg'ables for market? I do believe you could make it pay.'

Soon the callers took their departure, leaving Lydia to meditate in solitude. Never had there been a brighter, balmy, or more promising spring until the frost had swept over the land, blighting the delicate blossoms and tender verdure. Lydia, staring dazedly at the denuded trees, wondered what she should do. Her small yard and garden are dotted with thrifty, young trees, that each season yielded a goodly harvest of choicest fruit. The proceeds of the little fruit crop had hitherto eked out a very slender and uncertain income. That there would be no fruit this season, however, was a foregone certainty, and Lydia heaved a despairing sigh as she conjured up a dismal picture of a lean purse, and a preserve closet minus its customary store of rich, toothsome sweets.

Presently she remembered Mrs. Atwood's suggestion that she try raising vegetables for profit. There surely was no reason why she should not. Her garden plot was very large. Then there was the pasture lot adjoining—a corner section, intersected by a clear, running stream. The soil was good, and would answer admirably for gardening purposes. 'Better than settin' here and frettin' myself to death, as I shall if I don't do somethin',' Lydia muttered grimly. Then, with a sharp click of the jaws, 'I'll do it!'

With Lydia, to resolve was to act. The grass never grew under her feet. Moreover, the season was advancing, and it was expedient to make all possible haste. Within four days the ground was thoroughly prepared for the planting, and consignments of seeds and plants had arrived from several reputable dealers. She had also secured in the person of one Uncle Gale Hamlin, a valuable and efficient assistant. Having no garden of his own, Uncle Gale had gladly assented to Lydia's proposition, that he assist her with the gardening for a share of the vegetables raised.

Sunshine, showers and balmy breezes quickly succeeded the frost and biting winds. Fine weather could come, now everything was ruined, growed the malcontents. But Lydia's voice was not heard in the dolorous clamor. Her work was all-absorbing, and left no time for idle repining. It was decidedly a 'growing time.' The quickening influence of sun and showers caused the tender young plants to fairly jump. Of course, the weeds jumped, too, but Lydia really enjoyed pulling the saucy usurpers from the soft, damp soil. After an hour's weeding in the pure morning air, she would bring to her breakfast the keenest of appetites, and food from which she had previously turned with indifference or positive disgust, was now partaken of with zest and relish. Indeed, as time passed, she found to her surprise that 'delving' in Mother Earth was doing what doctors and drugs had hitherto failed to do, curing her of a liver complaint of long standing. Lydia regarded the improved state of her health as little less than a miracle, but Uncle Gale assured her that her case was by no means exceptional.

The most vexatious thing with which they had to deal was the host of insect pests that infested the melon, cucumber, squash and pumpkin vines. Constant and vigorous warfare, however, soon depleted the ranks of the invaders, and resulted ultimately in their total extinction. Thereupon Uncle Gale proudly boasted of the numbers he had slain. Scarcely had they put these enemies to rout, when another appeared, the cabbage worm. Uncle Gale heard Lydia grumbling one morning, as she bustled herself among the plants. 'I jest can't see how 'tis,' she muttered. 'I'll git those torments all killed off one mornin', an' the very next they'll be thicker 'n ever. There, that plant's all cleared of 'em, but I warrant it'll be kivered by tomorrow.'

Uncle Gale chuckled softly as he carefully threaded his way among the cabbage rows, and, stooping beside the plant that Lydia had triumphantly declared as cleared, turned back one of the large outer leaves. It was dotted over with tiny green larvae and minute creamy white specks. 'Look here, Liddy,' he called, pointing toward the leaf, upon which she gazed in astonishment.

'For the land's sake!' she exclaimed, 'I never once thought o' lookin' underneath them big, outside leaves.'

'No,' returned Uncle Gale, 'most folks don't. And there's where they git left. See them white specks? Them's eggs; ye want ter quash every one or they'll be worms. After ye once git 'em all cleared, 'tain't sich hard work to keep rid of the varmints. Why, I kep' 300 plants hand-picked once. Course 'twas hard work, but didn't I enjoy eatin' of 'em, though, I knowed they'd never be's dosed with paris green, dirty soda, read dust an' the like.'

Lydia was adding day by day various helpful items to her store of gardening lore, and under Uncle Gale's efficient tutelage, was fast becoming an expert gardener. She also received many valuable suggestions from a file of old horticultural journals which she had unearthed in the attic. In one of the journals she read an article that extolled the virtues of liquid manure. Therefore, when the cucumber, melon, squash and pumpkin vines yellowed and grew spindling, during a rather protracted drought, she promptly filled an old leach barrel with well-rotted manure, afterward adding to water and running it off, in precisely the same manner as does the housewife, when leaching her ashes. A quantity of the liquid fertilizer, thus secured, was judiciously applied to the sickly plants, which immediately put forth a luxuriant growth of dark green foliage, dotted over with fruitful yellow blossoms. A receptacle was conveniently placed for receiving soap suds, which Lydia had learned was also a good fertilizing agent.

'You must put up a good lot of green terramater mince, Liddy,' Mrs. Atwood remarked one day. 'Apples is goin' to be terrible scarce—it'll be hard gitin' enough for mince meat. Green terramater sauce makes a proper good pie—some say they can't tell it from the real mince.'

Lydia gave an incredulous sniff. 'Green

terramater mince' indeed! She had never heard of such a thing. She shouldn't like it, she knew. But when she tasted the piece her good-natured hostess chanced to have handy, her opinion changed. The first mouthful convinced her that it was a very good pie, and before the last toothsome, flaky morsel disappeared she had mentally decided that at least 12 cans of the delectable mince should grace the shelves of her store closet.

Lydia's garden boasted several unique specimens of the vegetable kingdom—named respectively the ground cherry, vegetable peach and garden lemon. Delicious sauces, pickles and preserves can be made from each of these and they are, therefore, a valuable acquisition to any garden when fruit is scarce. They also make excellent pies.

Rows of Rock Red cabbage and creamy-hearted cauliflower spanned the length of the larger of Lydia's gardens. These were eagerly snapped up by pickle-loving housewives, and though Lydia had a large supply of each, she found that she could have profitably disposed of many more. Other green vegetables such as corn, beans, cucumbers and the crinkly cress that lined the banks of the intersecting stream, found quick sales and good prices at a nearby summer resort.

Withal a neat little sum was realized and the lean pocketbook was becoming decidedly pléthoric. However, it was not until the summer waned, and the vegetable crop, matured and ripened by the glorious autumn sunshine, had been turned into golden coin, that Lydia realized the full measure of her success—a success that far exceeded her most extravagant dreams. Lydia wondered, indeed, that more women did not turn to gardening as a means of securing that great desideratum of the feminine heart, pin money, and incidentally, good health as well. Besides, both Uncle Gale's table and her own had been provided with the choicest and freshest vegetables, throughout the summer and their cellars were well filled for the winter. Then her preserve closet! Lydia's eyes glistened with true housewifely pride as she gazed upon its crowded shelves—not an inch of empty space. There were canned corn, peas, asparagus and rhubarb, tomato and melon-rind preserves. Lydia used the smaller varieties of tomatoes, both red and yellow, which are specially adapted for preserving, pickling and also drying in sugar. There were canned squash and pumpkin, delicious pumpkin butter and pumpkin chips, rhubarb and tomato jelly, pink, ruby tinted and gold. Jars, a round dozen, held green tomato mince. Pickles galore, cucumbers, mustard and mixed pickles, green, red and yellow peppers, stuffed and pickled, mangoes, pickled beets, beans, carrots, red cabbage and the tiny Bartlett onion, helped to fill the shelves. Besides there were sacks of dried pumpkin and lima beans and kegs of sauer kraut.

Mrs. Atwood had been ill when tomatoes ripened and had failed to secure a supply of her favorite preserves. Lydia therefore presented to the good woman several jars from her own store. Mrs. Atwood was delighted with the gift, but demurred at the generosity of the donor. But Lydia cut her short. 'You deserve 'em an' more, too,' she observed curtly. 'If it hadn't been for the hint you give me 'bout raisin' veg'ables, I'd most likely set right down an' let disappointment eat my heart out.'

It was in February of the following winter that a whole sleighload of uncles, aunts and cousins came to pay Lydia an all-day visit. When, during the afternoon, the women began bewailing their lack of canned stuff, pickles, etc., Lydia triumphantly revealed to them the treasures of her store closet. Then she told the story of her 'successful' venture.—'New England Homestead.'

Art of Entertaining.

'Do you know,' said a man to a young matron, who was discussing the art of entertaining from a philosophical point of view, 'that light has a great influence on sentiment? I have visited in many houses, and I always notice that there are more flirtations and matrimonial alliances at those places where the hostess has a feeling for effect, and arranges her rooms with a view to aesthetics in the way of subdued and becoming lights in retired corners and small withdrawing rooms. Red light is especially subtle in its effects, rose light comes next; yellow promotes gaiety, but not sentiment; green predisposes to romantic sensations, while pure white favors conventionality. There are other influences,' he continued, 'that a woman who is ambitious to make entertaining a fine art should consider. Chairs, for example, play a very important part in social diplomacy. In the first place, their size, shape and general comfortableness are to be carefully considered, and after that their juxtaposition and relations to each other appropriate to the various rooms in which they are placed. A clever woman that has the instinct of a true hostess knows by a sort of intuition where to place the chairs of her room so that they will promote agreeable intercourse.'

'The other afternoon I called at a house on a reception day. There were a number of people in the room that I knew, but the prevailing stiffness was uncomfortable, and I made so short a visit as I conventionally could. At another house in the same street, where the surroundings were substantially the same, the conditions were entirely different. Here was an ease and gaiety about everything that was delightful. On thinking it over afterward, I tried to analyze the reason of the difference, and came to the conclusion that one of the chief causes was the chairs and sofas and their grouping.—'Tribune.'

An Ever-Present Peril.

A peril which alike menaces the homes of great wealth, and the homes of squalid poverty, is fire. Evidently, fire is no respecter of dignities. Not long ago, no less a personage than Queen Alexandra was in imminent danger of being burned to death, in her home palace at Sandringham. Her Majesty was aroused from a profound sleep at five o'clock in the morning, by her secretary, Miss Charlotte Knollys, who slept in the room below, and who was herself awakened by clouds of smoke in her room. An electric wire had set fire to a beam in the ceiling, and not five minutes after the Queen's escape, the floor of the room in which she had slept, fell in with a crash.

Considering how many little household fires are lighted in a great city, how many factory furnaces are at full blast, what a network of pipes is concealed beneath the pavements, how very careless many people in both city and country are in the handling and carrying of lighted lamps, the only wonder is that fire so seldom does its deadly work. Surely each night that we retire, and each morning that we awaken, we should ask innocently from this peril, and resign ourselves to the care of the Father who never sleeps, and whose tender mercies are over us, all the time.

No sweeter verses are in the Bible than those in the Psalms, which remind us of God's constant watchfulness. 'I laid me down and slept; I awaked; for the Lord sustained me.' 'The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.' 'Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night.' 'Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.'

We are too apt to forget our continual dependence upon the watchful love and care of God. Secure in our feeling that we have made all provision, and taken ordinary precautions, we get through the duties of the day, go home at night, lie down to rest. Occasionally we are reminded by some strange providence, that, after all, our strength is weakness, and we hang continually upon the everlasting arm.

No class of heroes in a community deserves more from us of love, admiration and gratitude, than the body of brave men who fight fire. For them there are no prizes in gold or fame, they simply do their duty and make no fuss, but they should be held in high esteem by every citizen. We cannot say this too often, for we forget all about our brave defenders when we have no need for their services.—'Christian World.'

The Mother of St. Augustine.

The mother was intensely anxious that her son should be converted. When he told her one day that he was going to Italy, she went into her room and with tears begged and entreated of God not to let him go to Italy. Nevertheless he went. One Sunday, while at Milan, he thought of his mother's prayers, and went to hear a great preacher, under whose preaching he was converted to God. Said he, in telling the incident, 'My mother prayed that I should not go to Italy. God gave what she had always been asking, though He denied her her particular request at that moment.'

'Don't Tell My Mother.'

Kate Fenton stood up in the middle of the faculty room at Dodge Academy, and faced, without an apparent tremor, the nine men and women before her. She had just heard a sentence of expulsion from the lips of the principal. She had been a wild girl for a year, and the limit of indulgence had been reached by her latest prank—a midnight frolic, involving an audacious ingenuity of which even she had not been thought capable. So she must go. She smiled her quiet, daring smile as she met the grave regard of her teachers. It seemed as if the moment were far more tragic for them than for her.

Then the principal said, 'Miss Fenton, is your mother at home?'

'No, sir; she isn't,' the girl answered, before she saw the bearing of the question.

'You will tell me her address, then, if you please. I must telegraph her at once, asking when and where she will meet you.'

'That isn't necessary, Professor Matthews. I can get home perfectly well myself.'

'You must understand that wouldn't be permitted, Kate. I shall send a teacher with you to see you enter your mother's charge, and to tell her exactly what events have led up to this sad ending of your connection with the school. I must have your mother's address. Of course I can obtain it by telegraphing her lawyer, but you will hardly compel me to do that.'

Kate's face flushed and paled. Suddenly a convulsion swept over it, and in another instant the hard, reckless girl was in a passion of tears.

'Oh, don't tell my mother!' she exclaimed.

The men looked more wretched than before, and the women more helpless. The youngest teacher, Miss Carew, made a quick gesture of pity, and rising went to the girl, who stood with her head pressed hard against the window, her shoulders shaken by sobs.

'Kate, I want to talk with you. Come into the office a moment.'

Exactly what passed in that hurried interview nobody knows, but in five minutes Miss Carew came back.

'If I make myself personally responsible for Miss Fenton's good behavior, will you try her another month?' she asked. 'I think it would be worth while. There must be some good in a girl who has so strong a feeling for her mother.'

Everybody was glad enough to acquiesce in Miss Carew's suggestion, and relieve the strain of the situation. Then began one of those fights, as old as humanity, with two human souls on one side, and the world, the flesh, and the devil on the other. The victory was not won in a week or a month, but it was won at last, and Kate Fenton is to-day a strong and self-controlled woman, caught away from disgrace that might have ruined her whole life, because one woman believed in the saving power of love, and was willing to take a deal of trouble to prove her faith well-grounded.—'Youth's Companion.'

Home Work Room.

CLEANING CHIFFON.
It is a delicate matter to wash chiffons. Many dollars' worth of flimsy fabric is thrown away, because, in this age of smoke, it is impossible to wear it very long without cleaning, and many do not know how easily this cleaning may be given, provided care is taken.

Take a lather of a good white soap and soft warm water, adding a little borax if the water is hard, and let the lather stand until it is nearly cool. Put the chiffon into the water, small pieces at a time. Let it soak for a while, then shake it gently around in the water, but never rub it. After the dirt is loosened so that the water is discolored and the material seems to be cleaner, shake the chiffon out into a bath of cool clean water, still shaking it around. Continue the placing in clean baths until there is no trace of cloudiness in the water. Into a cup half full of water drop a morsel of gum arabic, let it dissolve, add a few drops of white vinegar and in this mixture dip the chiffon.

Never squeeze or ring the chiffon. Place it between soft white muslin and pat it gently until the water is lightly pressed out of it; then with a moderately hot iron press the fabric on the wrong side with a thin paper between the iron and the chiffon.—'Ex.'

DUCK COVERED HATS.

The woman who prefers a tint to the all-white costume might select a pale blue linen. The blouse can be laid in tucks and embroidered, in the front, with wash silk in Persian or cross-stitch design. With a sailor hat and parasol, also of blue linen, and a pair of neatly-fitting white canvas shoes, she cannot fail to satisfy the most exacting critic.

The cotton-covered sailor hat is to figure largely in next summer's millinery. Linen, batiste and broderie anglaise will all be used as coverings for it. This new trimming—broderie anglaise—is also found to some extent on linen suits and shirtwaists. On the thin gowns, such as muslin, dimities and so on, the soft laces are used in profusion.—'Chicago Journal.'

Selected Recipes.

Eating fish in Lent, or the occasional fish dinner, so desirable for a change, would be better appreciated if the average cook knew more about sauces. An irreverent Frenchman once remarked that with a good mayonnaise a man might eat his grandmother. Allowing for a gourmand's imagination, it is true that with a good and appropriate sauce, almost any fish is palatable, and when accompanied by the proper vegetables a perfectly balanced meal is possible, even when the fish chosen has light food value. Salmon, every one knows, is rich in nutrition, as are mackerel, bluefish, shad, and others in lesser degree. Baked fish is seldom an inviting or a satisfying dish, although boiled halibut with drawn butter sauce is a good fish course.

A dinner fish dish should be broiled or baked. Planked shad is quite possible at home. Dry and seasoned cherry wood planks are to be had at housefurnishing shops, and the broiler on most gas stoves is well adapted to this kind of cooking. See that the plank is beveled on the under side with two cross pieces of wood. Split a shad up the back, remove the backbone, cut off the head and tail, and season with salt on both sides. Fasten the shad to the plank with small, thin nails, butter it well, and broil under a pretty good flame. In about thirty minutes remove, and serve on the plank, spread with plain butter, or, better still, with maitre d'hotel.

Make the sauce by putting in a bowl two or three tablespoonsful of butter and the juice of half a lemon. Cream these together, season with salt, red pepper, and nutmeg—just a sprinkling of the nutmeg—and lightly stir in thoroughly a heaping tablespoonful of minced parsley.

A Winter Salad.—In early spring the lover of salad finds a difficulty in procuring materials for the salad bowl. Lettuces grown under cover are tasteless and watery. Celery is nearly over, and mustard and cress (grown in boxes) is scarce, but beetroot is always available; so are onions and potatoes, and these in combination make a delicious salad. Buy the beet cooked if you can, otherwise, boil it at home until tender, being careful not to break the skin, or the color of the tuber will be spoiled. Cut the beet when cold into dice. Slice two medium-sized cold boiled potatoes that are a trifle underdone. A few thin slices of spanish onion will improve, unless the flavor be objected to. Make a dressing of the yoke of an egg well beaten, a salt-spoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful each of pepper and mustard; add slowly three tablespoonfuls of salad oil and one of vinegar, beating all thoroughly together. Beat the white of the egg last. It should be a stiff froth, then add to the dressing. Stir in the salad carefully. Leave for an hour before serving. Beets and onions in slices mixed with any good salad dressing are very tasty.

Haricot beans are delicious dressed in this way. Wash the beans and boil them in salted water with a bunch of parsley and an onion. When thoroughly cooked rub them through a tannoy or a fine sieve; add a lump of butter and a little cream, or the yolk of an egg beaten in a little milk. Send to table as hot as possible.

Advertisements.

HELP YOUR CHILD.

When your child—whether it is a big child or a little baby—suffers from any of the minor ailments which come to children, or is nervous or fidgety and doesn't sleep well, give it Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is the quickest and surest cure, and the safest, because it is absolutely harmless. It will help the feeble new born babe as surely as the well grown child. Mrs. F. D. Kirk, The Barony, N.B., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets with most satisfactory results, and do not feel safe without them in the house. I find that one dose is usually sufficient to cure the small ailments of the stomach or bowels.' If you do not find the Tablets at your medicine dealers write direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box.



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.

DON'T WAIT TILL TOO LATE.
It is an odd thing, says a writer in 'Harper's Weekly,' that no sooner has death claimed our friends for his own than we begin to say and do a multitude of things of little use at all then in comparison with what might have been had they come in advance of death. How profuse we are with our good words after the ears are stopped. We do not hesitate to say all that is true, or even more than is true, in praise of the departed. There is nothing too good to say about this person now that the place once filled is vacant. But if we had said a tenth of it all when it might have been heard by the living person, of how much more worth it had been! What joy and satisfaction it might have given! But it was not spoken, and life went on without it, and now we regret it, and do the same thing over with the next friend.

GIVING AN 'AT HOME.'
The Montreal Branch of the I.S.S. have issued cards for an 'At Home' on Wednesday afternoon, March 16, from four to six o'clock, at the Y.W.C.A., 496 Dorchester street.

A special meeting will be held on Monday evening, March 14, at the home of Mrs. George Robinson, 39 St. Luke street. Pictures for scrap-books are acknowledged from a Sunshine friend in Little Metis; also magazines from Mrs. Kerr, St. Matthew street. Further contributions of magazines and other literature would be acceptable to the society, and may be sent to Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd, 11 St. Mark street.

THE WESTMOUNT BRANCH.
The attendance at the regular monthly meeting in Victoria Hall on Tuesday afternoon was somewhat interfered with by the weather, but a pleasant hour was spent by those present. Mrs. Hutchinson presided, and Mrs. J. L. Allan performed the duties of recording secretary.

To benefit the working fund of the society an entertainment is to be held in Victoria Hall on Tuesday evening, April 6, for which a good programme of music, elocution, etc., is being prepared, and homemade candy will be for sale. Plans to ensure the success of the entertainment were talked over, after which a number of letters were read, containing appeals for 'sunshine' in different forms. The best way of meeting these appeals was considered. Tea was served at the close of the meeting, the hostesses being Mrs. Long, Mrs. Westgate, Mrs. Allan and Mrs. Raddon.

If thou art blessed,
Then let the sunshine of thy gladness rest
On the dark edges of each cloud that lies
Black in thy brother's skies,—
If thou art sad,
Shine be thou in thy brother's gladness, glad.

BOYS' SUNSHINE CONCERT.
'A Delighted Guest' writes in praise of the concert given under the auspices of the Boys' Sunshine Club on Tuesday evening in Victoria Hall, which the writer says, was a very enjoyable affair, the programme being an excellent one, and the arrangements admirably carried out. The concert was well attended. The two lady soloists were presented with bouquets of jonquils and white flowers. The club is grateful to those who assisted at the concert.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. A contribution of books from Miss Swan, Victoria avenue, is acknowledged.

FOR THE INDIANS.
A Sunshine worker in Minnesota, who is interested in the welfare of a number of Indians living near the railway station at which he is agent, has procured a magic lantern and some slides with Bible scenes and other views, with which he hopes to both entertain and instruct the Indians.

APPEALS ANSWERED.
Mrs. P. Macfarlane, Chateaugay; Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mansfield street, and Miss O. Thomas, Point St. Charles, have written for the address of the invalid who wanted pictures suitable for framing. In addition to those mentioned before, Miss Kate Fraser, Desboro, Ont.; S. M. Patterson, Jersey, Ont., and 'A Busy Mother,' have obtained the address of the little girl who wanted pictures for her scrap-book. The Sunbeam Circle, Little Metis, have, through their secretary, responded to the request for literature for men at Corrie, Que. Mrs. Starr sends pieces for fancy-work.

DICTIONARY WANTED.
The Westmount Sunshine Branch would like to get a good dictionary, with definitions, derivations, synonyms, etc., for a crippled invalid who wants to improve his education. If any one has such a book to 'pass on,' it will be very acceptable, and may be sent to the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Westgate, 390 Victoria avenue.

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

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Empress Dowager of Russia is leading a movement in support of the Red Cross work.

There are just over 2,000 known adult deaf and dumb people in London, and nearly half of these were present, in two parties, at Holborn Town Hall recently.

The Rev. C. Enzor Walters, Hugh Price Hughes's successor, amused the London ministers' meeting by stating that he overheard a lady say in relation to himself: 'It is rather remarkable that a commonplace man can do so well after so striking a personality as Mr. Price Hughes.'

One of the buildings of the Anglo-Chinese school, Singapore Straits settlements, is named for Dr. W. F. Oldham, who founded the school in 1886.

At a meeting of the East London Brewery Company a big decline in the business was attributed to the fact that the aliens, who have supplanted British workmen in that quarter, are teetotalers and do not patronize public houses.

The death has occurred at Northampton of the Rev. Joseph John Cooper, until the end of last year pastor of the historic Doddridge Congregational Church at Northampton.

At the suggestion of an influential body of temperance workers a special tour in Russia, Sweden and Norway is being organized to investigate the working of the state regulations of the drink traffic in those countries.

College Y. M. C. A.'s gave last year \$33,928 for foreign missions and \$18,722 for home missions. Over fifty institutions contributed \$300 or over.

Forty men's Bible classes in Rochester, N.Y., the largest of which has had over 1,000 names on its roll, use the International Sunday-school lessons as a basis for study.

A few years ago a New York business man, learning that Corea was open to the Gospel, drew his cheque for six thousand dollars to enable the Presbyterian Board to start its work in the 'Hermit Nation.'

The Y. M. C. A. of North America have deep interests in Japan, where there are fifty-seven associations comprising 2,500 members.

of the Japanese Government from the College Association leaders of North America. Five buildings have been erected with the help of Americans at Tokio, Kyoto, Osaka and Kumamoto, worth \$38,000.

A very significant fact indicating the drift of thought in Japan is mentioned in a recent number of 'Public Opinion.' It seems that lately an editor of a daily paper in Tokio offered eight considerable prizes for original poems. No restrictions as to subject were imposed. But when the six hundred manuscripts which were submitted in the competition were examined, it was discovered that every one of them voiced Christian sentiment.

Much regret is felt in the West London Mission that Sister Eva, daughter of the late Judge Waddy, is leaving the Sisterhood. Miss Waddy has accepted an appointment as private secretary to Mr. Hall Caine, the novelist, and enters upon her new position very shortly.

A doctor with a large practice in the suburbs of London, England, told a newspaper representative that grocers' licenses are among the greatest curses of the age. 'I have traced,' he said, 'many cases of alcoholism among women to this source. The evil begins with the grocers' license and in a short time the public house is patronized. Another evil is the medicated wine, the trade in which has vastly increased during the past few years. Scores of people who would not touch ordinary wine or spirits ask if they may take a little of somebody's medicated wine. It is nothing but ordinary wine to which a drug has been added. It is my firm conviction that the use of such wines cultivates, and in some cases awakens, a craving for alcohol in stronger form.'

By the death of the Rev. W. J. Craig, three days after a serious operation, the Congregationalists of South Devon, England, have experienced a great loss. He will be remembered for a most successful ministry at Sandown, and later at Junction-road, Holloway. He retired to Devon on account of his health, but was invited to accept the pastorate of Ivybridge Church, where he has labored with great acceptance and success for seven years. He preached almost to the end, and on one of the last Sundays of his life, received thirteen new members into the church. He was interred at Sandown on Feb. 10. At the same time a memorial service was conducted at Ivybridge by the secretary of the Devon Union, the Rev. J. T. H. Paynter, and the Rev. F. W. Beaumont, Wesleyan.

Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, where Queen Victoria died, and which was given by the King to the nation, to form a convalescent home for army and navy officers, is now almost ready for occupation. There will be accommodation for fifty patients. The place has undergone a transformation within, and sick and wounded officers will be able to recruit at one of the most delightful spots in the Kingdom. Part of the estate and some of the ceremonial rooms will be open to the public; the rest of the house, excluding the late Queen's private apartments (which will be left unaltered) will form the convalescent home. The estate comprises about 2,000 acres, and occupies both sides of a gently sloping hill, falling on the north to the Solent, and on the south to the river Medina. There will be a naval college in the immediate vicinity to accommodate 400 cadets.

A YOUNG THEOLOGUE'S IMPRESSIONS OF BEECHER.

(Rev. Hugh Pedley, Montreal, in the Boston 'Congregationalist'.)

My first memory of the name of Beecher goes back to my boyhood in Newfoundland, when we caught echoes of the war of the secession and heard men speak in the same breath of Lincoln, Grant and Beecher. My first sight of the great preacher was 1873, when he gave an address in old Zion Church, Montreal, on the occasion of the opening of the session of the Congregational College. Our little band of students was there in the front pews and he spoke to us, unconsciously of the rest of the audience. We felt the power of the man's personality and the magnificence of his sorrow, for it was the time when his good name was under menace, as he said:

'Young men, I have seen much of life, I have known men who have achieved success as bankers, statesmen, warriors, actors, but I am here to tell you that had I my life to live over again, I would choose no other path than the one along which I have come, that of a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ.'

My next contact was during the Christmas vacation of 1876. Sunday morning found me one of the great and expectant throng of worshippers in Plymouth Church. As the service in Trinity Church, Boston, under the leadership of Phillips Brooks, was the acme of that solemnity, reverence and splendor of which a liturgical worship is capable, so this service in Plymouth Church conducted by Mr. Beecher was the highest ex-

pression of the dignified freedom, joyousness and direct touch of the human upon the Divine which may be found in a worship that dispenses with formal ritual. The prayers were the speech of a child to his father, the plea of a friend for his friends, the supplication of a patriot for his country.

The sermon lasted hardly more than an hour. It was an argument to prove that in human life the joyous elements predominate, but the argument which in the hands of some men would have been bare and hard as a train track in a Pennsylvania colliery was, under his treatment, a pathway bordered with flowers, glistening with dew, and opening up glimpses of the vastness of the ocean and the sublimity of mountain crests. It was my somewhat unique experience to hear Mr. Beecher make use of a quotation, and this too as an introduction to his sermon. This was the quotation:

Lord! what a wretched land is this That yields us no supply No cheering fruits, no wholesome trees; Nor streams of living joy!

And then the comment: 'The man that wrote that didn't deserve to have any.' A gentle ripple of smiles passed over the faces of the people and by the time that had vanished the preacher was fully under way in the great optimistic argument which formed the backbone of his sermon. A day or so before I left Montreal, the pastor of Zion Church had suddenly lost his young wife. As I sat in Plymouth Church that Sunday morning and shared in the warmth and uplift of the service, the wish suddenly arose in my heart that the stricken man might be within these walls. And whom should I see the next Sunday morning at the close of the service but the bereaved young pastor in one of the side seats and Mr. Beecher with his arm affectionately thrown around him and speaking such words of sympathy as only he could speak.

It was my privilege one Sunday morning to have a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Beecher. I was a theological student full of doubts. What I said I do not remember but my listener at once took in the situation. 'You may have your doubts,' he said, 'about inspiration, the atonement, and future punishment, but there is one thing you cannot doubt, and it is this, that men need building up in spiritual manhood, and the New Testament is in all books the one best fitted for that work.' When I said that I envied him his faith, his vivid consciousness of the Unseen, he answered me very quietly and gravely, 'That,' he said, 'is a thing that grows.'

IN TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. A NEW FORWARD MOVEMENT IN LONDON.

(The Christian.)

The historic edifice in Tottenham Court road, fragrant with the memory of Whitefield's labors, was the scene of remarkable gatherings when it was lately reopened as the headquarters of the Central Mission of the London Congregational Union. On Sunday the building was twice crowded, when the Rev. C. Silvester Horne entered upon his new sphere as superintendent of the undertaking, and preached morning and evening.

Long before three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the chapel was crowded for the service, at which the Rev. J. H. Jowett preached. The sermon was a memorable and inspiring discourse on Matt. x. 39. 'He that loveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it.' A contrast was drawn between the policy of the world and the policy of Christ. The policy of the world is a policy of finding; the policy of Christ is a policy of losing. The world says, 'keep your lips closed,' 'go with the stream,' and 'look after yourself.' Against this threefold policy of the world Christ opposes the threefold policy of expression, endurance and self-sacrifice. Mr. Jowett showed that the world's policy of silence in the realm of emotion ends in a man having no emotions to express. Feelings require outlet, or they dry up. Even love unexpressed shrivels up. The price of retention is expression. Truth never proclaimed is never really known. Truth reserves her rarest beauties for the moment when she is being given away.

Contrasting the world's policy of drifting with Christ's policy of resistance, Mr. Jowett insisted that drifting might be the secret of easy living, but it never gains entrance into any spacious life. You cannot drift into anything worth having. You cannot drift into rest, into joy, into strength. Life is energized by resistance. It is the man who takes up hard tasks hopefully, who finds his life full of the unpeakable riches of Christ. The world's policy of 'looking after Number One' was then contrasted with Christ's policy of self-sacrifice. Life, declared the preacher, never becomes influential until it becomes self-sacrificial. Whenever the Church becomes casual she loses her power to redeem; when she becomes self-sacrificial she becomes grandly influential. 'It's the bleeding folk who tell. Nero, dead! his martyred prisoner, Paul, never more alive! Have you ever heard of Sir John Kellenge—the brutal justice who sent John Bunyan to Bedford Jail? You haven't. No. It's the bleeding folk who tell. Sir John Kellenge—his very name a riddle; John Bunyan, never more alive, a living inspiration.' Mr. Jowett closed his sermon with a prayer for the fruitfulness of Whitefield's Mission, and a tribute to Mr. Horne's spirit of self-sacrifice.

The evening gathering drew together an even larger assembly than the afternoon, and an overflow meeting was held at Toplady Hall.

Speaking as a Churchman, Earl Carlington joined in the congratulations to Mr. Horne on his new departure. After some reference to the fiscal question and the Education Act, he spoke of the overcrowding in the district around Whitefield's. 'People,' he said, 'with souls like you and me, have to live like pigs under conditions in which no man can be honest, no woman can be pure, and no child can be innocent.'

The next speaker was the superintendent of the West London Mission, the Rev. C. Enzor Walters, who mentioned

Advertisements. THE KIND THAT GROW THE greatest seed house in Canada has staked its reputation for years on the quality and value of its Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Steele, Briggs Seeds are the kind that grow. People are shrewd enough to insist on something they know to be good, and the very enthusiasm of trade has prompted us to do better than ever before. THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED "CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE." TORONTO, Ont.

that he had spent seven years of hard work in Cleveland street. 'I envy Mr. Horne the glorious opportunity of planting the standard of Jesus Christ in this place. There is no more needy district for mission work than that in which we are gathered to-night. As an instance of the prevailing overcrowding, Mr. Walters said that a few days ago he went into an underground room within a stone's throw of Whitefield's, where a man, woman and eight children lived and worked. They paid 7s. 6d. a week for rent, and the woman said that seven rats had been killed in the cellar that week. Just behind Tottenham Court road, with its splendor and its luxury, there were 1,000 underground dwellings. We need Mr. Horne to join us in calling for better housing for the people.'

In his reply, the Rev. C. Silvester Horne referred to the demonstration of sympathy which had been shown to him, and which led him to say: 'If this is the spirit, the victory is half won.' He acknowledged the Christian greetings from his Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist friends on the platform, and declared, 'We can at a pinch do at Whitefield's without distinguished men or moneyed men, but we cannot do at this centre without men and women who, for the sake of Christ and the Kingdom of God, will go headlong for righteousness. That is my programme—to go, without regard for consequences, heading for righteousness. We are here to make friends in the name of Christ with all the young people and the working-classes in this district. We are here to make friends with all classes, and to forget that there are "classes."'

THE DEEP SEA MISSION.

(By the Editor of 'Toilers of the Deep'.)

As we wrote some time ago, one is frequently met, when bringing the needs of the mission before friends, with the remark, 'Oh, yours is such a wealthy society.' This mistaken idea arises probably from the fact that the work is aided by so many influential and distinguished people. As a matter of fact, of course, the mission is in no sense 'wealthy,' as it has no funded property whatever as a reserve for hard times, but is absolutely dependent on the free-will offerings of the public. We do not complain of this; it is often a good thing for societies thus to be kept face to face with their supporters. It tends to prevent slackness and waste and objectionable growths of undue prosperity. It is only right, however, that the circumstances should be understood and fully realized by our many generous supporters.

As we sought to make clear last month the daily income of the society for the past few weeks has barely sufficed for current needs, and the accumulated arrears must now be resolutely faced if the work of the mission is not to be seriously crippled in the very near future. While the area of the society's beneficent operations has, as we then explained, necessarily extended in response to the urgent calls reaching us from all round the coast, as well as from Labrador and Newfoundland, the regular income for Newfoundland, the regular income for the growing demands, though most generous aid has been given for special objects, such as the securing of institute premises, the building of the new hospital steamers, and the multiplying and enlargement of the shore hospitals abroad. All these latter, of course, added to the assets of the mission, but we fear lest the fact should be overlooked, that they now require sustaining in efficient service, and this involves not a stationary, but an increasing annual income. Will not our friends strive to help us to reach this desideratum? For one thing, many new subscribers and donors are absolutely requisite, if only to fill the place of those constantly being removed by death. Who will help us to secure these, and to open up public interests in new districts?

Berlin has a larger number of matriculated students than ever before this winter—7,503, about 500 more than last year. Besides these, there are 1,109 persons (including 563 women) who are allowed to attend lectures.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 27, 1904.

LESSON XIII.

REVIEW.

Golden Text.—'And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness.'—Matthew iv., 23. (Review Notes from Peloubet.)

This review can be made most interesting and most profitable by making the life of Christ stand out as a vivid reality. We first study the land in which he lived, his environment, the circumstances in which he did his work. Then on a map we mark the places where he lived and worked, with their historic associations, and the deeds and words of Jesus which have made them forever memorable.

On this background we see the Son of God, born, growing up as a child, entering upon his ministry, doing mighty works, teaching the truths about the kingdom of heaven. The main features of his life, the pivotal points, the stages in the movement of his history, should be learned by heart.

The Holy Land.—The map will give the general contour and the situation in reference to other countries. In Christ's time it was a province of the Roman Empire which held sway over 120,000,000 people, nearly the whole known world; but half of these were slaves. Milan gives the population of Rome in A. D. 48 as 5,984,000. At present it is under the dominion of Turkey. Its area is about 8,300 square miles, about the size of Massachusetts or New Jersey. It now has a population estimated at 600,000, but in Christ's time the population, according to our consul at Jerusalem, the Hon. Selah Merrill, was 6,000,000. Jerusalem was then a city of great magnificence.

Galilee.—The scene of the larger part of Christ's ministry described in the lessons. Note that some of Napoleon's battles occurred here; and that it was the scene of many events in the crusades.

1. Galilee was very populous, containing, according to Josephus at least three millions of people, including two hundred and four towns of over fifteen thousand inhabitants.

2. It was a very fertile country, well watered from the mountains of Lebanon on the north. It was full of trees, orchards, gardens, grainfields, vineyards. The Talmud says, 'It is easier to raise a legion of slaves in Galilee than to bring up a child in Palestine.'

3. It was a business country, full of varied activities, manufactures, fisheries, exports of oil and fruits. 'This garden of the Lord is crossed by many of the world's most famous highways. It had contact with the outer Roman and heathen world.'

4. The lake of Galilee was the very centre of population and industry. There were nine cities, of over fifteen thousand inhabitants each, upon its shores. 'The lake was surrounded by an almost unbroken line of buildings—city walls, houses, synagogues, wharves, and factories'; 'Greek architecture, castles, theatres, hippodrome, amphitheatre, Greek villas, and, higher up the slope, a Roman camp.' It was like the Thames, above London. The waters were covered with a numerous fleet of four thousand vessels, from ships of war down to fishing-boats.

5. The character of the people can be judged by these surroundings. They were more worldly, but less bound under the rigid system of the scribes, and hence more accessible to new teachings than were the people of Judea. They were trained in the synagogue schools, instructed by Jewish rabbis with Messianic hopes, and had a religious history behind them.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, March 21.—Luke ii., 40-52. Tuesday, March 22.—Matt. iii., 13; iv., 1-11. Wednesday, March 23.—Luke v., 1-11. Thursday, March 24.—Mark ii., 1-12. Friday, March 25.—Matt. xi., 1-13. Saturday, March 26.—Mark iv., 35-41. Sunday, March 27.—Matt. xiv., 13-23.

Note the Knot-It Cannot Slip STRONG, DURABLE Ideal Fencing THE LIFE of any wire fence is the life of its smallest wire. The IDEAL is large. (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire throughout, making it the most durable and the strongest. THE "IDEAL" improves permanently the property it protects. Write for illustrated catalogue Free of our Fencing and Gates The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Walkerville (LIMITED) Ontario

BIBLE TRUTHS.

I AND GOD.

Though I lived among a thousand million of men, there is but one Being with whom I have a primary relation. That Being is God. Whom have I in heaven but Thee, and there is none upon earth that I desire beside Thee (Ps. lxxiii., 25). There must be supreme love to God before I shall be able to love all men as I love myself (Luke x., 27). There cannot be a walk with God apart from union and communion (Amos iii., 3). I and God implies relationship and acquaintance with Him. My dependence upon, and responsibility to, Him. It means His grace and love and power flowing through me. I alone am nothing, I and God are irresistible. I can do all things through Christ, who empowers me. Strengthened with all might through His Spirit, dwelling in me. There is nothing which can separate me from the love of God. I live, no longer I, but Christ liveth in me. Who does not long to know this indwelling, inworking power of Christ? It will subdue self, sin, the world and Satan, and make us invincible (Gal. ii., 20; Rom. vi., 11-14; John xv., 19; xvi., 33; Rom. viii., 16-20; viii., 37). More than conquerors, means unconquerable. Who, or what, can harm if we be followers of that which is good? I and God. The wisdom, love, strength, power, the Spirit and the Christ of God, all are mine, if I am Christ's, for Christ is God's.

DEDICATION.

(To M.B.H., with some manuscript poems.) Go now and kneel ye at your Sovereign's feet And give your tribute of fond sighs, my verse And kiss for me her slender hand, rehearse There in her ear my passion and repent The story of Love's birth and childhood sweet; O could ye borrow Orpheus' lyre and pierce With praise of her the listening universe, Each tender grace and loveliness complete; Then would all Nature to the strain give ear. Rocks tumble down and streams run back to hear. And tigers crouch obedient to the spell; For such thy praises sung by lyre divine, Anew would Pluto grin and Proserpine Weep on the throne of melancholy hell. GILBERT WILLIAMSON.

Advertisements.

Boils were so painful could not sleep at night.

APPEARED ON NECK, LEGS AND ARMS.

Burdock Blood Bitters CURED THEM.

It is well-known to all that bad blood is the direct cause of all skin diseases and it is necessary for the blood to be cleansed before the eruptions will disappear.

Mr. Willard Thompson, McNeill's Mills, P.E.I., writes us as follows: 'I wish to state to you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Some time ago my blood got out of order and many boils appeared on my neck, legs and arms. They were so painful that I could not sleep at night. After having tried many different remedies without any success, I finally decided, on the advice of a friend, to use Burdock Blood Bitters. Before I had quite used two bottles the boils had completely disappeared, and I wish to emphasize the fact that I think Burdock Blood Bitters the best blood purifier on the market to-day.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ALL IN ADVANCE.

Table with subscription rates: Daily Witness \$3.00, Weekly Witness \$1.00, World Wide \$1.00, Northern Messenger \$0.50.

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barotsche, Basutaland, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above Daily Witness, \$6.50; Weekly Witness, \$2.00; World Wide, \$1.00; Northern Messenger \$0.50. Also City of Montreal and suburbs.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 25¢ per line per insertion. 'Farms for Rent,' 'Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 10¢ a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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

Births and Deaths, 25¢ per insertion; Marriages (30¢). These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50¢ a line, space measure. Money to accompany notice.

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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 Order can be obtained at the following rates: \$2.50 or under, 3¢; \$2.50 to \$5.00, 4¢; \$5.00 to \$10.00, 5¢.

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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 can not 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.

CLUB OFFERS.

'Weekly Witness' \$1.00, 'World Wide' \$1.00, Both for \$1.50.

'Daily Witness' \$2.00, 'World Wide' \$1.00, Both for \$2.50.

'Weekly Witness' \$1.00, 'World Wide' \$1.00, 'Northern Messenger' \$0.50, The three papers, \$1.75.

'Daily Witness' \$2.00, 'World Wide' \$1.00, 'Northern Messenger' \$0.50, The three papers, \$2.50.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00.

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80¢ each.

Weekly Club: Excesses are: Three copies, separately addressed, \$1.40; four, \$2.00; ten, \$7.00.

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

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

None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

MARCH, 1904

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.

RENEW.

Now is the time to renew, if you have thus far neglected to do so. Each subscriber is reminded that by having a friend who does not now take the 'Witness' join with him the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' will be supplied one year to each address for only \$1.50.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar. Subscribers desiring to send any of the 'Witness' publications to the foregoing places can do so at the same rate as to any part of the Dominion, which cost previously \$1.00 extra for postage per annum.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1904.

The Russians seem to have got them a great financier at last for their finance minister. He starts out by showing the Russians that the expenses of the war will in many ways be nil inasmuch as the money will be spent in Russia and not all over the earth, as in the case of Great Britain's Boer war. M. Kokovzev does not seem to see that a dead horse is a lost horse, no matter where it was caught. If war profits are going it is of course to the advantage of Russia that those profits should be made by Russians. But so far as the real value of the horse is concerned it is positively no difference to Russia where he was born so long as Russia loses him. It is not likely that there will be war profits or any profits to the raisers of the horses if these are bought in Russia. There are more likely to be losses as Russia can make her own terms with her subjects. All the same, if the horses are used up, Russia loses them. And so for all the other items of cost which this wonder-working finance minister proposes to nullify with the protectionist fallacy that money kept in the country is saved.

A Russian newspaper, having expressed surprise that the sympathies of the people in the United States should be all on the side of Japan, the press of the republic has given many reasons in response. It seems unaccountable to the Russian mind that a nation which excludes the pagan yellow men of Asia by harsh immigration laws should popularly take sides with them in a war with a white Christian power. Evidently the Russian journalist does not see Russia as she appears to Anglo-Saxon eyes. In a country where everybody reads newspapers, and where the writings of Tolstoy, George Kennan, Prince Kourapatkin and others concerning Russia circulate largely in cheap editions, it is only natural that popular feeling should abhor a system of government which, in its objects and methods, is in direct opposition to all that a free people holds essential to the happiness, progress and civilization of mankind. The people of the United States see in Japan a government which is in all things on the side of liberty, light and progress, and in Russia the most reactionary despotism in the world which, on the mere suspicion of liberalism, exiles to Siberia men who in any other country would be held in the highest respect. This monster anachronism, though it plumes itself on being Christian and white, and all that sort, is a survival from the ice age, and has no rightful place at all in the modern world. Yet it is rolling its smothering bulk over country after country and threatens liberty everywhere. Russia and the Russians are not hated. Those who have come to this country are greatly liked, but the more we love these the more we must hate the doomed despotism by which they are oppressed.

Although wheat is very high this year, compared with what it has been of recent years, the supplies in immediate prospect are ample, according to the 'Statist,' and the commencement of hostilities in the Far East need not cause excitement in this trade. The trade, however, realizes the gravity of the political situation, which it is expected will be more grave if Japan proves the victor. Recent values in Chicago have been above those of Mark Lane, owing to the operations of the Chicago 'bull' syndicate, but Russia, Argentina and Australia have made good the deficiency in the American supplies, which amounted to no less than 4,600,000 quarters between August 1 and February 5. During that period England received only 9,850,000 quarters from the United States and Canada, compared with 13,445,000 quarters from Russia and Roumania; 1,380,000 quarters from Argentina; 3,080,000 quarters from India, and 650,000 quarters from Australasia.

The Speech from the Throne at Ottawa was 'short and sweet.' Thanks were given to providence for the abundant harvest of the past year and the general prosperity of the country; a militia bill was promised for the present session containing several important amendments; authority of parliament is to be asked to increase the force of the North-West Mounted Police because of the widely-extended settlements now forming in the Territories; a copy of the Alaska award and other papers connected with the controversy is to be laid before the House, and that is all—excepting the matter of the transcontinental railway, which overshadows everything else, and the promise that the balance of public revenue over expenditure will be applied in reduction of the public debt. That is welcome news. The Houses were informed that facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion that long before the trans-

continental is finished its urgent necessity will have become apparent, and the government evidently expect to be able to rush its bill through in short order, as Lord Minto told the Senate especially, 'It is not probable that your duties will involve your being detained for any lengthened period.' There was no reference to the tariff of any sort.

The Montreal Industrial Exhibition Association has been formed on lines which promise the successful carrying out of the objects in view. The officers and members of the several committees are thoroughly representative men in all branches of industry and enterprise, and their names will be accepted as a guarantee that the Montreal Industrial Exhibition, when it is held, will be worthy of the Dominion and of its metropolitan city. Owing to its position and enormous commercial and financial interests, Montreal is the natural centre of the industrial life of British North America, and it is not creditable to its citizens that it should have so long allowed cities of less importance to take the lead in holding industrial exhibitions. Here an undertaking of this kind will be more national, more cosmopolitan it may be said, than such could be in any other Canadian city, and the directors may be assured they will have the hearty, active support of all classes in their efforts to make the exhibition a grand success.

A disturbing factor in European politics is the almost defiant attitude lately assumed by the Sultan of Turkey towards the powers, in rejecting their memorandum and refusing to concede the demands of the Gendarmerie Commission, established by their intervention. This bold assertion of independence of outside dictation would not have been made did not the Sultan believe that the war in the Far East, and resultant complications in Europe, gave him the opportunity of repairing his somewhat damaged prestige with his own subjects, and of strengthening his military position towards Bulgaria and the Macedonian insurgents. It may also be that the Sultan has been encouraged in this course by some one of the powers, for there is no fathoming the intrigues of which Stamboul is the centre and hotbed. The openly expressed distrust of Russia, common throughout the Balkan states, and most strongly accentuated among the people whose one grand object is the expulsion of the Turks from Macedonia, shows the new turn the revolutionary movement has taken. The Christians appear to be as well pleased as the Sultan over the fact that the war with Japan has lessened the power of Russia to meddle in Balkan affairs. The refusal of the Sultan to ratify the Natchovitch agreement, leaves him free to carry out his threat of invading Bulgaria, should the projected uprising of Macedonians in the spring be aided and encouraged by Bulgarians. A move in that direction might induce Austria to take the field, with an army of occupation in Macedonia.

In the December and January numbers of the 'United Service Magazine' there is an interesting discussion on the naval policy of the colonies. The editor holds that the fundamental principle in naval science is not the defence of the coasts of the British Islands or of the colonies, but to seek out and overcome the enemy on the high seas, or wherever his ships may be. Mastery of the ocean, naval supremacy, is the grand object to be attained and maintained. From this it follows that in case of war the colonies would have to defend their own coasts, which would be difficult, and perhaps impossible unless the Royal Navy kept control of the seas. The colonies are thus as vitally concerned in the preservation of the sea power of the empire as the Mother Country is, and should be prepared to bear their share of the expense. On the other hand, it is held that, owing to their limited financial resources, the most that can be expected from the colonies is for them to provide for their land defences. Canada, he says, does not even do this much, for the home government has to maintain garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux to protect its naval bases at these points. It may be true enough that Canada's land force is not of itself adequate for her defence, but the fact that Great Britain keeps an imperial force at imperial naval stations can hardly be urged in proof of it. It is plain, however, that the colonies must soon seriously consider the question of naval defence. They will have either to contribute directly to the support of the Royal Navy or create auxiliary navies of their own to act in conjunction with it.

It is expected that during the coming summer there will be an extensive emigration movement from the Scandinavian countries to North America. The announced war of rates between the Cunard steamship line and the Ship Trust will stimulate this movement, as it is stated that the cost of the passage will be about half what it has been. This

refers particularly to the voyage from Scandinavian ports to New York, and should induce the Dominion Government and the Canadian steamship lines to make efforts to secure a part at least of this immigration. There are no better, more intelligent, industrious and law abiding people than the Scandinavians. They make admirable settlers, and easily fall in with Canadian customs, laws and institutions. They are exactly the sort of people we need to take up land in our western territories, where many of them have already successfully established themselves. The scarcity which has prevailed in Sweden and Norway for the last few years, amounting in some localities to actual famine, has made the outflow of population a necessity and, as Canada offers greater inducements to emigrants than any other country in the world, we should do all in our power to make the facts known, so as to attract as many as possible to our great, free, fertile land of the west. The fact that many thousands of farmers from the United States are settling in Canada should be enough in itself to prove that this is the country for Scandinavians to come to.

Popocatepetl, which, if not the highest, is certainly the next to the highest, mountain in North America, has recently been bought by a syndicate of wealthy Americans for the purpose of developing its supposed inexhaustible stores of sulphur. At the time of the Spanish invasion of Mexico, Popocatepetl was an active volcano, and continued for nearly two hundred years to make occasional violent demonstrations, but for nearly two hundred years it has slumbered peacefully, with nothing to mar the beautiful whiteness of its snow-clad summit, which rises nearly eighteen thousand feet above sea level, within plain view of the Mexican capital. During this protracted period of repose the accumulated deposits of sulphur in the capacious crater has become hardened on the surface, but from trial borings it has been found that the sulphur is still liquid at a depth of some sixty feet below its hardened surface. For nearly one hundred years considerable quantities of sulphur have been laboriously carried by ponies up out of the crater and down its snow-clad sides, and, after undergoing a process of refining, is sold at about forty dollars per ton. But the supply is utterly inadequate to meet home consumption, and thousands of tons of sulphur are being annually imported into the republic. The American engineers now propose to run a tunnel to tap the deposit of melted sulphur some six hundred feet below the mouth of the crater. This tunnel will slant slightly upwards from its mouth, and will be lined with a fire-resisting wall, so that when completed a stream of molten sulphur will flow out of it into large basins dug out of the side of the mountain. Refining works will be here established, and a cog-wheel railway will be built to connect the refinery with the city of Mexico. There is also an extensive summer hotel to be built on the side of the mountain, above the abode of the rapacious mosquitoes, which cause so much discomfort to visitors, who will now come in large numbers to enjoy the invigorating atmosphere in the midst of one of the most extensive and beautiful panoramas in the world.

An interesting statistical comparison has been made of the condition of the British working classes during the period before the repeal of the corn laws, 1846-45, and the present time, based on the purchasing power of earnings in both periods. The first step was to obtain a comparison of money or 'nominal' wages, and the result of careful calculations was to show that wages have risen between 1840 and 1903 in the ratio of 55 to 100, which means to say that they have nearly doubled. The wages of agricultural labor are not included, however, in this calculation. To quote actual results it is found that while in 1840 the average weekly wages of skilled trades in London amounted to 23s 1d, in 1903 they had risen to 42s 0d. In other towns than London the rise for skilled labor was from 19s 10d to 35s 0d, while for 'trades in general' the rise in weekly wages was from 13s 0d to 25s 0d. After finding out with a very satisfactory degree of accuracy that wages have nearly doubled in the periods under review, the next step was to get a comparison of food prices for the same periods, but detailed statistics for all commodities were unfortunately not available. However, from the 'Fiscal Inquiry Blue Book,' and the 'Report of the Board of Trade on Wholesale and Retail Prices,' it was possible to arrive pretty closely at the prices paid for bread and meat in 1840 and those paid in 1903. Without confusing the present article with the scaffolding of the calculations, which would involve a number of decimals, it is approximately the case that where a working man in London at the present time earning twenty-five shillings a week spends 2s 24d on a certain amount of bread and meat, in 1840-45 a working man in the

same position would for the same amount of bread and meat have had to pay 16s 7d for it—or 2s 10d more than his then total weekly earnings. Therefore, the working man of 1840-45 was compelled to buy less than a third of what the working man buys now; he had to spend a greater proportion on food, because the staple articles of his diet were nearly twice as dear as they are now—which left him less to spend for clothing, rent and comforts. He therefore lived necessarily upon an inferior diet. Broadly, the conclusion is that the material condition of the British working classes has improved more than threefold during the years since free trade was adopted, and it is little wonder that they as a class repudiate protection and all its ways.

THE WAR.

Considerable events have marked the week that has passed. Admiral Makaroff, Russia's boldest seaman, having come into naval command at Port Arthur, amid the greatest possible expectations, on the part of his countrymen, lost no time in getting to work. He raised the great stranded warship 'Retvizan' by sinking a ship on each side of her, and then pumping these out. It was stated that the removal of the 'Retvizan' would leave the harbor mouth free, but no vessels of first-class size have yet attempted to pass through. They towed her into the inner harbor, but she is too big for the dock and cannot be repaired. For Wednesday night he planned a torpedo craft sally from the harbor, sending out after dark a flotilla of six torpedo boats and destroyers. Singularly enough Admiral Togo had a scheme on for the same night. He sent out two torpedo craft flotillas, one of which was to go to the mouth of the harbor and plant mines there, which it is declared to have done undisturbed from one o'clock till half-past four. How it was unseen or unattacked while Admiral Makaroff's boasted searchlights were in unceasing play does not appear. The Russians must have thought it was their own flotilla. It does not appear that the mines said to have been placed did any damage to the vessels which freely passed in and out afterwards. The other Japanese flotilla encountered that of Russia. According to one account it consisted of only three vessels, which boldly attacked double their number, their commander earning great admiration thereby. The Japanese claim to have shot one of the enemy's craft through the boilers and to have set another on fire, neither of which casualties was reported by Makaroff. He may not have had reports of this part of the battle when he sent his account. The Japanese lost nine killed, five seriously wounded and seventeen slightly. Among those put hors de combat was the chief engineer of the 'Katsumi,' who had been already mentioned with distinction for heroic conduct at the assault on Feb. 9, and also in the attempt upon the 24th to close the mouth of the harbor by sinking ships in it. The first flotilla on returning from its work of sinking mines met two Russian destroyers, one of which it captured and would have made a prize of had the tow line not parted, whereupon the captors took the crew on board and sank it. Then the bold Makaroff himself appeared upon the scene with two cruisers, but so did the Japanese cruiser fleet, and so, after exchanging some shots at long range, Admiral Makaroff sailed in again. We read how Makaroff is being worshipped in St. Petersburg for having thus sailed out. Such an act bodes to his admirers a turn in the fortunes of war. The Japanese do not own to the loss of a torpedo boat in this action, as reported by Makaroff.

By nine o'clock on Thursday the Japanese fleet appeared upon the scene, taking its stand in the Liao ti shan channel some miles south-west of Port Arthur. A number of cruisers were placed where they could look right into the harbor in a direction across the line of fire, and with wireless telegraphy kept the firing vessels informed as to where their shots fell, greatly aiding them in getting their range. Twenty-four twelve-inch guns fired five shots each, making a hundred and twenty shots. It is presumable that the Russians knew a great deal better what damage was done by these than the Japanese. It is also presumable that Admiral Makaroff minimized this, while it is evident that the Japanese over-estimated the mischief they wrought. According to a Russian authority the Russians had twenty-five killed on the battleship 'Sevastopol,' twenty on the 'Retvizan,' and twenty in the town. Various reasons are given for the absence of response to this bombardment from the Russian forts. The admiral left the impression that the Japanese fleet was out of range. Another account implies that it was ensconced behind the Liao ti shan promontory, where it could not be seen. A refugee says that there was a lack of the largest size of ammunition and that the

shots fired by the Japanese were those they took from a captured Russian transport. This is hardly probable, but scarcity of ammunition in the fortress would account for extreme economy in firing. The Japanese have also destroyed a signal station at Talién wan, and have reconnoitred the western coast of the peninsula.

The Japanese main army in Corea is encamped on the plain in front of Ping yang, having been steadily massed by a ceaseless stream of soldiers coming from Seoul along the old Pekin road, by transport after transport landing its burden at Chin nam po and by forces crossing the peninsula from Won san, where a vast number of troops are said to have been landed. The Russians have forsaken their outposts at Anju and Yong pion, on the Am nok river, and retired upon the line of the Yalu, the Japanese having thrown a force into Anju. Forward movement is, however, pretty much suspended owing to the break up of the winter roads. Indeed, all along the line from Ping yang to Niu chwang the Japanese are now awaiting the departure of the ice and the opening of spring.

The Russians have mounted a number of guns at Niu chwang, but their preparations there do not carry conviction of a very determined defence of that port. They are casting up earthworks along the main line of the railway from Liao yang, which is the junction for Wiju and the Yalu, where the Russian army is, to Kai ping, which is considerably south of the Niu chwang junction. It seems evident, however, that the Russians are familiarizing themselves with the possibility of losing railway connection with Port Arthur and leaving it to defend itself. This is the fate towards which the former commandant, Stoessel, now transferred to the Yalu, looked forward when Alexieff retired from that fortress, and the order came from St. Petersburg that the garrison must defend it to the death. A wild story was started one day last week that the Japanese were in force at Fung wang, a big town in the very middle of Russia's quadrilateral of defence, and at Tu shan, between Fung wang and the sea, thus practically cutting Russia's army in two. The Russian army has one front upon the Yalu and one upon the railway. According to a correspondent who had penetrated from China to the seat of war they have twenty thousand Siberian troops upon the Yalu and twelve thousand on the railway. This correspondent says more are arriving, but we are elsewhere told that the main Russian army is being held in leash at Harbin, possibly through the impossibility of provisioning and safely handling a larger force south of that point. Against the thirty-two thousand mentioned the Japanese have in Corea, moving steadily forward towards the Yalu, well on for a hundred and fifty thousand men. A much larger army is now gathered in Japanese ports ready to sail, but is said to be for the moment deterred from doing so by ignorance as to where the Vladivostok squadron may be, and the fact that the Japanese squadron is just now away in search of it. There were persistent rumors during the week that the two fleets had met and that the Japanese had had a victory, but it was a pure imagination.

It now seems highly improbable that there was any Japanese landing at Possiet Bay as we are now told of the Russians continuing to work from that base. Formerly we heard of them placing outposts along the Tumen. These are supposed to be fortifying a position overhanging the possible Japanese line of march, and now we hear of the Russians pushing southward from Possiet Bay along the coast. We must therefore conclude that the Japanese force of 2,500 that was reported to have landed at Possiet Bay, and to have pushed on to Hum chun, was the one which really landed at Plaksin Bay, a point defended only by mountains, three hundred miles further south than Possiet Bay, and to have boldly entered from there the wintry defiles of the Kom Mountains, only, it would appear, to be beaten back, exhausted, by avalanches and impassable conditions.

The Elliott Islands, which the Japanese have seized, finding there Russian stores of coal, but no Russians, are a group lying in the Bay of Corea, off the eastern coast of the Liao tung peninsula.

General Kourapatkin, the Russian commander-in-chief, has at last, after a protracted rub a dub, started for the seat of war. He says he will make peace only at Tokio.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

It seems that Mr. Ross, the premier of Ontario, desired to go to the country with a drastic measure of provincial prohibition, no less than to take over the whole business into government hands. No licenses were to be given to hotels at all, and sale in shops was to be under

government control. This is possibly held to be as far as the constitution permits a provincial government to go in the matter. Indeed, so far as it goes, it does not differ, in the view of some, from what the most stringent prohibitory law would have to be. Under any law there would have to be some sale, and unless that sale was carried on by persons uninterested in the profits, the temptations to abuse would remain. On the other hand, there could hardly help being, in the administration of such a system, openings for a very mischievous partisanship. Mr. Ross's proposal was, in any case, a very great advance on present conditions, and in a line in which increasing stringency would almost necessarily follow. It was one on which a statesman might proudly either stand or fall. Mr. Ross is not, however, a man who dictates to his party. As once before, he laid his temperance proposal before a party caucus and the party refused to sustain him in it. He had then an alternative proposal, namely, to adopt the principle which prevails in some of the states, where every municipality is required at every municipal election to vote license or no license. This is a method which has stood the test of time in states like Massachusetts, where there is a very great divergence between the sentiment of different localities; and, though there are not the same extreme differences in Ontario, we can readily imagine, in view of the way in which prohibitory laws are often allowed to fall into disuse and consequent disrepute, a good many true patriots preferring a system which would keep the people's responsibility with regard to the matter constantly before them. It would seem, however, that such is the terror in which the Liberal representatives stand of the liquor trade that they flinch from even this, and Mr. Ross was forced to meet the legislature with the statement that the only great piece of constructive legislation which the public had been led to look for was not ready to be presented, and he could not say when it would be.

The nature of the opposition which cows these men, when asked to carry out the known will of the people in this matter, has been set forth in a series of interviews with hotelkeepers, published in the Toronto News. In view of the possibility of new legislation, the hotelkeepers would seem to have become attached to the law as it is in a way all unknown before, and desirous of its thorough enforcement. A Cobourg Boniface says that by reason of an agreement between the hotelkeepers themselves, the license law is enforced in that town in an exemplary way, and that the state of morals in that town is beautiful to contemplate. The present law seems equally to delight the manager of the King Edward Hotel in Toronto, but for the opposite reason, that it does not seem to be enforced there. He plainly tells the inquirers that that great hotel flourishes, but only by favor of its bar, without which it could not exist, and that for the same reason the Buffalo hotels are depleted of their Sunday trade, while the King Edward is always crowded, largely with people who would not stay in Toronto but for the open bar. If this means that the bar of the King Edward is run on Sunday, in spite of the law, it sounds pretty daring, and should attract the attention of the license inspector of that district, as well as of those members of the drink trade who submit to the law.

The government, however, stands pledged to some important temperance measure. The second proposal has not been finally dealt with, and will come up again at a caucus to be held on Tuesday. Meantime, it is to be presumed that the members of the party are busy trying to find out how much of a measure they can get together upon. They cannot deny that their leader stands pledged for very many years, and renewedly to-day, to effective prohibitory legislation, so far as such is within the powers of the legislature, and the most of them ought to see that it would be far better for their party to fall by such a measure than to attempt to live by evading it. There is only one other great interest before the province at the present time, and it is hardly one to evoke enthusiasm in appealing to the country. Mr. Ross had aforesaid exhausted the powers of his remarkable eloquence in depicting the glories that would come to the province through the developments at Sault Ste. Marie and elsewhere in the newer end of the province. That worked well while the boom was on. The present task of government is to devise effective crutches with which to set the 'Soo' enterprise on its feet again. It is obvious that a party needs something more positive and hopeful than this. Mr. Ross thought he had found this in radical temperance legislation, but his retainers are scared at it. That Mr. Ross should, in spite of this fact that his followers were not with him, have gone so far as he has done, seems to show that he regards the cause of the suppression of the bar as one

which he wishes to pin upon his own record and as one which has victory on its side in the long run.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Our readers will enjoy Mr. Hemmeon's erudite criticism on certain remarks in the 'Witness' in favor of setting before school children, so far as possible, only good models of English speech and deprecating a result which, in spite of the utmost care, must in some measure follow the very existence of a common school system. Such systems exalt to the teacher's desk such of the pupils as are diligent and bright enough to climb thither by passing examinations. Among these some come from homes where elegance of speech as well as breadth of culture were lacking. These are often as to knowledge limited to the contents of their school text books, and if the home talked badly its slovenliness of phrase and of pronunciation are likely to be repeated in the teacher's speech. Witness the difficulty about shall and will referred to by Mr. Hemmeon. The distinction is in many cases recon-structed, and cannot easily be learned except by early habit. The Scottish form of the English speech sets little store by it, using will in many places where shall is used south of the Tweed. We are unconvinced by Mr. Hemmeon's stricture on our phrase Anglo-Celtic as applied to the existing English speaking race. He quotes an array of modern authorities to show which parts of Britain became Teutonic and which remained Celtic. The facts he cites which were in every school book long before those authors wrote are broadly true, but far from absolutely. For that matter the British Celts were a mixed race before the Teutonic invasions, and the Scandinavians, Danes and Angles who overran them were mixed with Celtic and other substrata. The Normans, who came later, were notoriously Teuto-Celtic. But even supposing the two races to have been pure before they clashed it cannot be imagined that they would keep so after. Notwithstanding that the English language is remarkably free from the Gaelic admixture, and that English constructional usage has, as Mr. Hemmeon says, superseded the British, we doubt if there is any part of Britain where either race begins to be pure in blood. Even if there had been any part in which the Celts had survived to the exclusion of the Sassenach, or any part in which the latter existed with no local survival of the primitive Celt, still there has never been a time, as many an ancestral grave-stone proves, when a lowland Burns was not courting a Highland Mary, when a young Lochinvar was not coming out of the west to press his suit for the daughter of the Fosters, the Fenwicks or the Musgraves, when a Baillie Nicol Jarvie had not his highland cousin Rob Roy, and so throughout all our literature and biography. Shakespeare's comedies, whose scene is in England, are full of Welshmen. The proverbial trilogy of the commonest English names, Brown, Jones and Robinson has a Welsh name in the middle.

We have indeed never before heard of any one so daring as to speak of the English as a pure race. They have always been Anglo-Celtic. Yet, if they had never been this before, Mr. Hemmeon admits that in most English-speaking countries they are so now. Taking the group of peoples commonly connoted under the phrase Anglo-Saxon to one will deny that, as these are found to-day, the phrase Anglo-Celtic is far more nearly descriptive of them. Indeed when we find a speaker or writer waxing eloquent over the achievements and destiny of the Anglo-Saxon people we oftener than not find him the water of a Celtic name. Eloquence and prophecy belong to the Celt. On the other hand, when we find ourselves addressed, as we sometimes do, with completely unconscious discourtesy, we are prepared to admit Teuton purity, for the Celt never lacks, as the Teuton often does, some sense of how what he says will sound to others. Any list of distinguished British or American lawyers, preachers or physicians will show that among the more intellectual classes the amalgamation is complete. To ignore the Celtic element in the deeds commonly ascribed to the Anglo-Saxon race would be simply a colossal wrong. We, therefore, when speaking of the deeds and future of the English-speaking folk as a whole, are impelled in honesty to call it Anglo-Celtic.

For the rest, we never said that the German language had been protected by an academy. Academies took charge of language in Italy, France and Spain. It is quite true that the earlier spelling of English words was a rude and untrammelled attempt to represent the then current pronunciation. The attempt to fix spellings that have ceased to represent pronunciation has done nothing, but mischief. It has put a great handicap on the acquisition of knowledge by those born to the English language, who might, but for the initial obstruction of

having to conquer arbitrary and misguiding spellings, dip with the same effort much further into learning. What is even worse, these spellings which do not represent sounds have been an enormous bar to human intercourse by laying a barrier across the entrance to the one language which, at the present epoch, has any chance of becoming universal. We agree with Mr. Hemmeon in saying that pronunciation is another thing which cannot be fixed. Languages grow as visibly as do plants and animals, and go on changing as irresistibly as do races and nations. Still, there are principles of language that should be followed, and adhesion, so far as possible, to educated and historic speech is everywhere had in honor, while the adoption of anomalous new phrases, commonly called slang, is everywhere regarded as vulgar.

A YELLOW CANDIDATE.

The story that a coalition has been formed between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst to control the Democratic nomination for President in favor of the latter is hardly credible. Mr. Bryan, though wild in his economic notions, has always had the credit of being an idealist rather than an opportunist—of advocating what he did, not because he thought it would bring him success, but because he thought it was for the highest good of the country. He has been accounted a true and honest man, in favor of all virtue. Should he be, as is rumored, the nominator of Mr. Hearst, he would certainly belie all these views. For what concern has a clean thing with an unclean? Mr. Hearst, as the chief and most extreme and shameless apostle of yellow journalism, has done more to degrade social morals in the United States than any other one man. He has been a panderer to every morbid craving that enters into the mind of man, and it is on the strength of a reputation so earned, and of no principles that any one knows of, unless they be those of anarchism, that Mr. Bryan, a Puritan by reputation, would commend him to the suffrages of the nation. The thing is incredible. The combination is so preposterous that it would make neither party to it any stronger. In fact, we have enough faith in the United States public to believe that Mr. Hearst would sink any combination whatever. That country, which was nursed in Puritanism, has shown itself Puritan to the core in its selections of chief magistrate. The presidents have almost all been men noted for an influence thrown on the side of virtue. Of Mr. Hearst's personal character we know nothing, and the nation probably as yet knows little or nothing. But if there is one thing on which there is an entire unanimity among the moralists of the republic it is in the view that, among the most demoralizing influences of the age, is what has come to be nicknamed yellow journalism, and the one thing the nation knows of Mr. Hearst is that he is the impersonation and high priest of yellow journalism. Did such a thing as the choice of him for President loom on the political horizon, there is not a pulpit in the land that would not ring out with warnings against bringing such a stain on the country's history. One thing Mr. Hearst is reputed to have got out of his journalistic career, and that is a large increase to his inherited wealth, but it would take more than he has to buy the nation.

BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

Northern Nigeria, where Captain O'Riordan's force was so badly cut up recently, is a British protectorate, constituted Jan. 1, 1900. Until then it had been in the occupation of the Royal Niger Company. The British Niger territories now form a compact mass commanding the Middle Niger, the Hausa State region and the estuary of the Niger. They are ruled over by three separate governors, the governors of Lagos, Niger Coast Protectorate, and Northern Nigeria. Northern Nigeria has been entrusted to Sir Frederick Lugard, who gave Uganda to the British, an admirable man, who has had great personal experience in the regions where he now rules. In consequence of the hostile attitude of the Emir of Kano, a British force of over a thousand men, composed of Hausas and Yorubas, and officered by white men, under Colonel Morland, was despatched against Kano at the end of January last year. The Emir had closed his trade roads to the south, harbored the murderer of Captain Moloney, the British resident of Nasarawa Province, and offered a price for the head of Captain Abadie, British resident of Zaria province. Kano was occupied by Colonel Morland on Feb. 3, the Emir flying north to Sokoto, which Col. Morland also took on March 15, installing a new Emir. The ex-Sultan and most of his chiefs were afterwards killed at Birni, which lies in a south-easterly direction from Sokoto, at the end of July last year.

Since then steps have been taken

for the establishment of administrative control over the whole of the protectorate, in the course of which a good deal of desultory fighting has taken place. It was in an affair of this kind that Captain O'Riordan's force suffered its disastrous reverse. Out of a force of a hundred and fifty, some ninety are reported to have been killed or sold into slavery. The interpreter of the force was enslaved, but managed to escape and reach Lokoja, where he told his terrible tale. The little force fought all day, forming a square at last, and until the ammunition was exhausted. Captain O'Riordan was shot with a poisoned arrow and soon died. White men may selfishly breathe easy with the reflection that it is only the death of so many blacks. But these men fell fighting bravely for the flag of Britain, and that flag has no more stalwart or more loyal defenders than these Hausas. Moreover, a British reverse is always a serious thing, involving renewed and more costly hostilities. It is for the most part the glanor of the British name that wins the victories, and it is a source of great danger to all scattered white men when that spell is broken for a time.

The area of this protectorate is vast, comprising three hundred and ten thousand square miles, or more than two and a half times the size of the United Kingdom, and about the same size as the land area of the Province of Quebec. The population of the Hausa states alone has been estimated at thirty millions, and to keep this vast region in order Sir Frederick has only the small West African frontier force, composed of natives and officered by white men, which he raised himself. It is surprising, however, what a small force of these disciplined men is required, when led by white men, to keep thousands of their fellow-countrymen in order. The protectorate includes the old Fulah Empire, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head, with its nominal dependencies of Nupe, Ilorin, Muri, Zaria and Bauchi, together with a part of Borgu on the west of the Niger, and Bornu, in the north-west, towards Lake Chad. The Hausa states of the Fulah empire are Mahomedan, but many of the tribes in the protectorate are pagans. The British Government utilizes the native chiefs and establishes native courts wherever possible, under the supervision of white residents, and there are also provisional courts held by the residents themselves. Since 1481 Englishmen have fought with disease, difficulties and dangers for Great Britain's dominion of West Africa, at an immense sacrifice of life, chiefly to fever. The late Mary Kingsley says in her 'Story of West Africa,' 'If blood be the price of Admiralty, Lord God we have paid it fair.' Yet compared with bloodshed, as a means for the extension of empire, Great Britain has found a more excellent way.

Every European power which has taken possession of territory in Africa is having trouble with the natives, and Great Britain is having hers to-day. Yet we have it from Mr. Poultney Bigelow, the American author and traveler, who, in a recent article on Belgian atrocities on the Congo, says that if Great Britain should find it worth her while to declare all Africa within her sphere, she might rest assured that every black chief from Table Mountain to the Desert of Sahara would range himself under that flag at the first sight of a British standard-bearer. Having had opportunities of sampling native sentiment at many points in Africa, north and south, Mr. Bigelow found everywhere among the blacks that the name of Great Britain was the same as justice and honesty. He adds that Germany has no such hold on her blacks. France needs two army corps to keep peace in Algeria alone, and as for the Congo, it is only through terrorism that the King of the Belgians can keep his position. Mr. Bigelow in conclusion expresses the hope that what he has written may reach the eyes of people who have been reared upon hatred of Great Britain, and make them pause and revise their opinions. In the present disturbed state of world affairs, when every nation is putting its forces in order to meet possible eventualities, this attitude of the millions of blacks in Africa is worthy of passing attention. That Britain, who recently waged a tremendous struggle in Africa, should be the only power that does not need to keep an army there, is an object lesson in policy, as well as a proof that she will not have to defend outlying possessions against native uprisings in case a European war should result from existing and possible new complications. Apart from the Boer wars, and the Kafir and Zulu risings, which were due to the Boer colonists as much as to anybody, the little wars of England in South Africa have very generally been with the Arab slave traders and on behalf of the black man. The Arab, therefore, hates the British extension of power, because it means the downfall of his horrible business. But the blacks, whom it frees, have every reason to love it.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has been and is celebrating its centenary in the modern fashion by sending round the hat for over a million and a quarter of dollars. Of this fifty thousand dollars has been assigned to Canada. There seems no reason at all why the Society should not get this birthday present, for in all the history of the world there never was a time when people grew rich so fast, and there never was an agency for the uplifting of mankind better able to use such a sum for good. That Society has issued a hundred and eighty million Bibles in four hundred languages, many of which languages it has been the means of reducing to writing and of thus placing in the possession of linguists for all time. The Society was, indeed, born of this idea of supplying peoples who had no Bible in their own languages, its first work having been the preparation of a Bible in Welsh, which the Welsh people welcomed most enthusiastically. There are yet many languages to be supplied and the money is all needed. Archbishop Madden, who recently visited Canada in the interests of the Bible Society, went back full of enthusiasm and declared at a meeting he addressed after returning that such was the loyalty of the Canadians; such was the missionary spirit in all the churches; such was the generosity of the people collectively and individually that they would surely outdo the request that was being made of them. 'I believe,' he said, 'that you will have a contribution from Canada not of fifty thousand dollars, but one hundred thousand dollars, from the generous-hearted, noble-spirited, God-fearing people of our great Dominion. They have, thank God, a real, true spirit of Christian service and self-denial. They live simple lives and because they live simple lives they are able to give.' In so noble a cause we must surely not disappoint this warm-hearted visitor.

We could wish that the centenary might be marked by a change in the name of the great society, which has quite outgrown its present designation. 'British and Foreign,' so redolent of insularity. It would have been far better to have called it simply 'British' than to have sought to commend it to peoples abroad by classing them all as foreigners to it. But it might now well soar above any national designation, which can do the work no good and can do it a great deal of harm. It is unfortunately true that things British are not popular in other countries, possibly largely because the English have a disdain for foreigners and for things foreign. Even without sticking it in the face of Europeans that they are the foreign beneficiaries of another people, the word British itself is hardly one to make the wares of the Society the more popular abroad. We must own, though as British in feeling as it would be easy to be, to have felt the offence to the people of various lands of having to use books with this imprint 'British and Foreign' prominently upon them. It is one of the things in which the Anglo-Saxon shows himself unready to see with other men's eyes and to feel with other men's nerves. The Society would now be much more correctly designated by the title 'International,' and would thereby greatly enlarge its scope abroad.

NOT IN THE CHARMED CIRCLE.

In 1903 the United States sent to France goods to the value of \$81,779,500, that is, if the French figures are taken, and the franc valued at twenty cents. Of the total, \$45,600,000, or nearly 56 percent, was for raw cotton, cottonseed oil and petroleum. Foods, tobacco, copper, wood, hides, and so forth, account for \$21,000,000, or nearly 32 percent. So that nearly 88 percent of all the goods sold to France by the United States consisted of raw materials. Excepting some \$5,500,000 of agricultural machinery, indeed, the sales of manufactured goods were trivial. And this is generally the tale regarding the exports to the United States. The whole superstructure of her subsidized industries rests upon her burdened natural products. Of her total exports the products of farms, mines, forests and fisheries account for over two-thirds, and farms alone for sixty percent. Therefore, compared with France, Belgium, Germany, and Great Britain especially, the United States is still, according to the theory so dear to the heart of Mr. Chamberlain and his fellow-protectionists, a crude and backward nation industrially, as she sells mainly raw materials and foods and buys principally manufactures. That the tariff robs the United States citizen is acknowledged by everybody who objects to 'dumping'; but the figures quoted show that it has not, while robbing the citizen at home, developed manufactured exports, as it was to have done according to the protectionist theory. The United States farmer is not protected at all, yet he is required out of his raw

exports to pay the protected interests extortionate prices for everything that he wears and uses in his business. Yet, notwithstanding that he is the subsidizer and not the subsidized, the United States export trade, about which the protectionists tell us so much, is almost all his. That export trade would necessarily be far more profitable if the United States did not do all it can to prevent other countries paying for her products in goods, which is the only way they can pay. Here is matter and moral for those Canadian farmers who think they are acting patriotically in sacrificing their own and their country's interests to the manufacturers. Most of the growing commerce of this country is in like manner the fruit of agriculture and the mine. The exports of agricultural products and animals and their produce amounted to \$96,313,900 for 1902, compared with \$46,118,000 for manufactures of all kinds, including manufactures of the mine and forest, such as salt, ashes, refined oil, laths, palings, and so forth. Our country thus depends for all its needs, not only for those supplied at home, but for those supplied by importation, on those products which have to be sold in the markets of the world, and which cannot be protected. Yet the producer of those things by which the country lives allows himself not only to be fleeced for every pound of nails and binding wire he requires, for his tools, his machinery, his fencing, and even the clothes upon his back, but also to have the value of his products reduced by taxes upon the return cargoes by which only they can be paid for. And his Conservative friends and some of his Liberal friends propose to fleece him still more, using for the purpose the shibboleth 'Canada for the Canadians.' What they really mean is 'Canada for a very few Canadians,' and the farmer belongs to the first and not to the second part of the phrase. The farmer is Canada, but is not among those Canadians for whom Canada is bid to exist.

'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.

- Defences of Port Arthur—As Impregnable as Gibraltar.—The 'Times,' London.
- The Expansion of Russia—An Author Amicably Disposed Towards Russia.—The 'Pilot,' London.
- Japanese Views of the Russians—Different Treatment for Different Nations.—By Thomas Nesbit, in the 'Evening Post,' New York.
- A Misunderstanding.—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
- The Gladstone Memorial for Hawarden.—The 'Standard,' London.
- The Metric System Discussed in the House of Lords.—Daily Telegraph.
- The Metric System in Law and Practice.—Manchester 'Guardian.'
- Dealing with the Vagrant.—Gen. Booth's Big Scheme.—The 'Westminster Budget.'
- A Policy of Construction Against one of Stagnation and Disintegration.—Sir G. Parker at Bristol.—The 'Standard,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

- Why is England Dull? A Plea for Public Music.—By Maud Stepany Rawson, in 'Health and Home,' London.
- John Martin: The Painter of 'The Last Judgment' and 'The Plains of Heaven.'—T.P.'s Weekly, London.
- On Church Music.—The 'Daily Chronicle,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

- From 'The Church Porch'—By George Herbert.
- A Lenten Thought—Finding God.—The 'Outlook,' New York.
- Religious Life at Cambridge.—By Lewis H. Gault, in the 'Christian World,' London.
- A Bible Centenary.—The New York 'Evening Post.'
- Sir Leslie Stephen.—By Leonard Courtney, in the 'Speaker,' London.
- Sir Leslie Stephen's Last Book.—The 'Standard,' London.
- The Secret of England.—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
- A Good Joke Becoming Serious.—The New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
- The Manners of the Samurai.—A Story from the Japanese of Saikaku.—The 'Sun,' New York.
- A Novel Without a Purpose.—By Filson Young, in the 'Pilot,' London.
- Mr. Edmund Gosse, the Favored of the Gods.—The New York 'Tribune.'
- Letters to a Minister.—The Authority of the Preacher, II.—By L.A., in the 'Outlook,' New York.
- Dr. McLaren on Christianity and Public Life.—The 'Daily News,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

- What Hath Come Out of Asia.—The Springfield 'Republican.'
- Doctors and Patients.—The 'Times,' London.
- Chloroforming Plants.—The 'Lancet.'
- Growing Fruit Grafted.—La Nature, Paris. Science Notes.

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CLUB OFFERS.

Subscribers desiring to form clubs for the 'Daily' and 'Weekly Witness,' as in the past, still have the opportunity. The rates for 1904 will be as follows:—
 2 Copies 'Daily Witness,' one year, \$5.00
 3 Copies 'Daily Witness,' one year, 7.00
 4 Copies 'Daily Witness,' one year, 8.00
 5 Copies 'Weekly Witness,' one year, 2.40
 6 Copies 'Weekly Witness,' one year, 3.00
 10 Copies 'Weekly Witness,' one year, 7.00
 These rates will apply to all countries where local postal rates prevail. To other countries add \$3.50 for postage on 'Daily Witness,' and \$1.00 for 'Weekly Witness.'

THE BLOEMFONTEIN FLOOD.

A SECOND INTERESTING LETTER FROM A 'WITNESS' CORRESPONDENT.

A second letter has been received from South Africa in reference to the terrible flood which took place at Bloemfontein on Sunday, Jan. 17, in which many houses were destroyed and thirty persons lost their lives.

When old Jan Bloem, the voor trekker (pioneer), settled in the early days of the 'Great Trek', with his flocks and wagons and family by the tiny stream which he named the Bloem Spruit (brook), it was, as it is at the time I am writing, a very tiny, ever-flowing brook of the purest water.

But, although in sunny weather it is a rivulet that any little child can play in without danger, the high and serried banks throughout its course show that, when swollen by the waters of the heavy and continuous rains that more or less prevail during the first two months of the year in the district, it becomes a very fierce, rapid and dangerous torrent.

During the tropical rain storm which commenced on Friday, Jan. 15, and closed with the great calamity of Sunday, Jan. 17, these dams were more than flooded, and only one of them withstood the onslaught.

Notwithstanding the heavy rainfall of Friday and Friday night, the rainfall in the district on Saturday and Sunday was 4.07 inches—the greatest rainfall in the same given time since 1894, when it was 3.60 inches.

As land increased in value after old Jan's farm, "Bloemfontein," became a city, owners built nearer and nearer the (for) fully ten months in the year dried up) spruit, and like the people in Noah's time, never dreamed of a flood, or the breaking of dams.

Between 2.30 and 3.30 on Sunday four dams, each of them from eighty to a hundred feet wide, successively gave way in one or more places where the soil was of a sandy, shifty nature, and the waters rushed through, rolling the stones before them, and actually felling large trees.

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the sand, verified the truth of the Scripture narrative, "The winds blow and the floods come, and great was the fall thereof." Some were surprised at the dinner table, others lying sleep on their beds, others playing the piano or listening thereto, and others writing "home." All of them were caught "in the twinkling of an eye," and there seemed to be no escape from those mud-walked, foundationless, sheet iron roofed houses, which slowly melted into mud at the very foundations, by the action of the relentless waters.

The police and military, as soon as summoned, aided by courageous and humane citizens, effected many rescues, and Mr. Macdonald, one brave South African Constabulary man, lost his life in saving three others.

The public funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 19, was of a very impressive character. All military and civil functionaries attended, and every store was closed. Military bands preceded and three volleys were fired as the bodies were lowered to their last resting places in the portions of the cemetery set apart for each denomination.

GREAT BRITAIN'S THIN CRUST

HIDDEN BENEATH THE EARTH—SURFACE MANY DANGERS LURK.

(London 'Express.')

How many of the millions of inhabitants of this "tight little island" realize that danger lurks hidden and unsuspected beneath many an apparently firm and rigid city pavement, beneath many a smiling green field, and even beneath the back gardens which they cultivate with so much assiduity and pride?

That may, perhaps, appear to be a somewhat alarmist way of putting it, but it is, nevertheless, justified by hard fact. Britain is honeycombed in many districts to an extent which places the lives of large sections of the population in jeopardy.

Centuries of delving for coal and salt in the bowels of the earth have, in parts of South Yorkshire, Lancashire, Midlands, Cheshire and South Wales, left nothing but a thin crust between the vault of heaven and the cavernous depths below.

This has led to subsidences of the earth, which have so recently as the past month or two been attended with loss of life and damage to property in the shape of collapsing houses and sinking, undulating streets.

Another source of danger is to be found in the numberless disused wells that have become covered up with a slight caking of soil and a treacherous growth of weeds, and which from time to time claim unsuspecting victims.

But it is in congested towns and cities that a new danger is confronting us. The rapid growth of population and the necessity for obtaining means of rapid transit have driven man to employ his ingenuity in devising methods of locomotion in the air above and in the earth beneath.

London, to take the supreme example, is being burrowed from end to end with 'tubes' and underground railways. It may be contended that these 'tubes' are constructed at a depth so great as to preclude all possibility of danger; but already we have seen in the case of the Central London Railway bitter complaints of vibration and damage to property on the part of people living in houses immediately above the 'tube.'

This cause of complaint and other troubles still to be revealed will be multiplied as 'tubes' increase in number. A coal mining expert informed an 'Express' representative yesterday that some 150,000,000 tons of coal remain to be extracted from the earth in Great Britain, and that as the enormous yearly extractions continue earth cavities will have to be made of such huge dimensions that an extensive system of underpinning must be resorted to in order to make the surface even tolerably safe for the people.

A correspondent who occupies a cottage in Kent writes to the 'Express' a letter which relates a remarkable story.

He says that he and his wife and children were returning from a ramble in the country when they noticed a circular depression in the vegetable patch close to the cottage. The earth suddenly began to move, and the mother, in deep anxiety, snatched her children away just in time to see the earth sink and reveal a dimmed well, which, when measured, showed a depth of 30 feet.

EARLS AND DIDN'T KNOW IT

SHOW THE HOUSE OF COURTENAY LOST TITLE FOR THREE HUNDRED YEARS.

(London 'Express.')

The death is announced at Powderham Castle, near Exeter, of the thirteenth Earl of Devon, in his ninety-third year. The late Earl, who was prebendary of Exeter Cathedral and rector of Powderham, succeeded his nephew in the earldom in 1891.

The house of Courtenay, to which the Earl belonged, dates back to a very early period, and members of the family have for centuries been associated with the history of the country. The existing branch was founded by Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham Castle, who received the honor of knighthood from Edward the Black Prince the day before the battle of Navarret in Spain.

One branch of the Courtenays were Counts of Orléans, and another became allied to the royal family of France. In England the Courtenays have been allied to the Bonvilles, Bohans, Spencers, St. Johns, Talbots, Veres and royal house of Plantagenets.

With the city of Exeter the family has always been closely associated, and in olden times there were stout struggles for privileges between the Earls of Devon and the Mayors of the city.

Few, if any, titles in the peerage have been, for long periods of their history, involved in more mystery and doubt than that of the Earls of Devon.

For several hundreds of years the heads of the house of Courtenay were earls without being aware of it. Indeed, so far were they from being acquainted with the dignity that should have been theirs that they accepted baronetcies and viscountcies, and were proud to hold them.

After three centuries had passed, however, an astute lawyer discovered the patent among some old records, and found that there were two missing words, 'de corpore,' usually inserted in patents.

The discovery meant that the earldom could be inherited by collateral heirs, and a Courtenay in 1831, after a hard fight, established his right to sit among his peers. The peerage he recovered was the one created by Queen Mary.

Five times the earldom has been supposed to be extinct. Four of its holders have been attained and four beheaded.

Queen Mary revived the earldom in favor of Edward Courtenay, who, in the previous reign, when only twelve years of age, was committed prisoner to the Tower. He was released when only twenty-eight years old, and he died at Padua of poison.

DEATH OF A HEROINE OF LUCKNOW.

(Westminster Gazette.)

The Hon. Lady Inglis, who passed through the siege of Lucknow with a fortune which will not be forgotten, has just died at her residence in Beckenham. She was the second daughter of the first Lord Chelmsford, and was born in 1833. In 1851 she married the famous defender of the residency at Lucknow, Sir John Eardley Wilnot Inglis, who was created K.C.B. in 1856, and who died in 1862. Since that date Lady Inglis has been in receipt of a pension in recognition of her husband's services. Her death will be keenly felt at Beckenham, where she was associated with many charitable agencies. From her published diary, many thrilling details may be gleaned of the terrible eighty-seven days' siege, Lady Inglis's husband, then Brigadier Inglis, being in command of the garrison.

A month before the siege commenced he was colonel of his regiment, Her Majesty's 32nd. On the death of Sir Henry Lawrence on the third day of the siege he suddenly found himself in this responsible position, with the lives of the whole garrison entrusted to his care. . . . At 6 p.m. (Friday, Sept. 25, 1857), tremendous cheering was heard, and it was known our relief had reached us. I was standing outside our own trench when Eibcock rushed in for John's sword (he had not worn it since Chinut), and a few minutes afterwards he came to us accompanied by a short, quiet-looking, grey-haired man, who I knew at once was General Havelock. He shook hands with me and said he feared we had suffered a great deal. I could hardly answer him. John shared my feelings, for ere long he returned to me, and never shall I forget his heartfelt kiss as he said, "Thank God for this." Yes, we were safe, and my darling husband spared to me. It was a moment of unmixed happiness to me, but not lasting. I felt how different my lot was to others. . . . I tried to write home, but could not. . . . I meant that the relieving force had suffered most severely coming in, and the wounded, sad to say, had been abandoned, also the baggage. The enemy had loop-holed the houses and shot the poor fellows down by screens as they passed through the narrow streets. . . . I turned my back on the residency with a heavy heart, for at that time I fancied a force might still be left there and that I was bidding farewell to my husband for some time. The way we came out I cannot describe, as I had never been there before. It was considered safe except in three parts, where the road was commanded by the enemy, and they were firing at intervals. At these spots Captain Birch carried the children, and we all ran as fast as we could. An hour's walk brought us to Ceendra Bagh. . . . At this place three days ago (Nov. 16), terrible retribution had fallen on the rebels. Nearly twelve hundred of them had been cut to pieces, no quarter being asked or granted. Their bodies had just been covered over with earth, and it sickened me to feel they were so near us. . . . Sir Colin Campbell came and talked to me for some time; he was very kind in his manner, and talked about us as dear creatures, meaning the ladies. At the same time, I knew he was wishing us very far away, and no wonder.

On leaving Calcutta for England, Lady Inglis was wrecked near the coast of Ceylon, and the passengers had to take to the boats. They were picked up by a native vessel after almost giving up

hope, and were taken into Trincomalee. They were conveyed by a small steamer to Alexandria, and on the way Lady Inglis heard that her father had been made Lord Chancellor and her husband K.C.B.

A PEN-PORTRAIT OF RUSSIA'S RULER.

(Charles Lowe, in London 'Mail.')

All are agreed that as a man Nicholas II. has a charming character. A tender-hearted and devoted son, he was never guilty of any of the unflinching acts which marked the beginning of the reign of a neighboring sovereign. He has no private vices, and his domestic life is simple and pure. Without intellectual endowment of an exceptional kind, he is intelligent, well read and well travelled, and the only time he was ever in personal danger of his life was during his tour through Japan.

His Majesty has quickness of perception, sensibility and taste; but it is not so certain that his mind is of the kind which can master all the details and aspects of a complicated question. In discussing a political problem with a man, for example, like Bismarck, he would have been as mere clay in the hands of the potter. To him is not the big, all-embracing brain or the scientific and historical imagination. He sees clearly enough perhaps within his horizon, but there is nothing to show that this is of any great range.

Though trained of course as a soldier, he lacks the temperament and the taste of one; while so sensitive is his heart and so little calculated to resist even a description of the horrors of a battle-field that on the occasion of his coronation, when so many of his poorer subjects were crushed to death on the Khodynskoi Plain at Moscow, he was afflicted with a severe attack of jaundice. Nicholas is as gentle as his mother, from whom, more than from his herculean father, he has inherited his temperament and physique, and certainly no one ever looked less what destiny has made him—the absolute ruler of over a hundred and twenty millions of his fellow-creatures—than does Nicholas II.

JAPANESE, COREAN, AND CHINESE.

We are to-day quickly learning not only the geography of Japan, Corea, China and Russia, but are perhaps taking a few lessons in the spelling and pronunciation of the incognit-looking names of the chief places mentioned in the war news day by day.

I spent some time yesterday in wrestling with the Japanese language in company with a courteous gentleman of Japan, now resident in London. The result was the following table, which may be of service to readers in their present dilemma. The names most frequently used are first given as generally printed, and they are followed by their phonetic pronunciation. It must be borne in mind, however, that there are one or two inflections which cannot be indicated:—

Table with 2 columns: Japanese name and English name. Includes Chemulpo, Gull of Pe-chi-li, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kyoto, Manzanpo, Nagasaki, Niigata, Osaka, Shikoku, Tokio, Takahika, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Chensal-po, Gulf of Pe-chi-lee, Hiro-scima, Koba, Kyoto, Manzan-po, Naga-sakki, Neegata, Osh-ka, Soko-ka, Tok-yo, Tak-shika, Yoktoh-hama, Yokko-s'ka.

Seoul is greatly in dispute. It is being pronounced 'Sowl' and 'Sool.' A Japanese stated yesterday, however, that 'Sool' was correct.

The 'h' and 'y' sounds play a great part in the Japanese speech, and words are ended with an emphasis which Brits reserve for special occasions. The written language is, of course, peculiar, and it is slightly disconcerting to observe the writer begin at the right side of the sheet instead of at the left, and taper from top to bottom dots and dashes that look like a new system of shorthand. 'It's not so hard to learn,' said the gentleman from Japan. 'It would just take you two or three years—that's all.'—'Express.'

RISE OF JAPAN.

(Lord Woleley, in 'Cosmopolitan' of 1885.)

When I visited Yeddo and the ports of Japan in the winter of 1860-61 the country was ruled upon the most exclusive Japanese methods. The people were held in subjection by a hereditary nobility who ruled them with a rod of iron. They were then far behind China in all matters connected with sea power, for in order to prevent any communication with foreign places all Japanese junks were, in accordance with the law, constructed with low, open sterns, so that they dared not venture beyond a few miles from shore.

No one can be blind to the enormous strides in progress Japan has made, the immense reforms she has effected and the powerful nation she has converted herself into during the last quarter of a century. The result is the creation of a power in the Eastern seas that must in future be always taken into consideration by Western statesmen.

A CABINET MINISTER'S PHONOGRAPH.

(London 'Graphic.')

Since his accession to cabinet rank Mr. Graham Murray has made a still greater use of the phonograph for the conduct of his correspondence as Secretary of State for Scotland than he did during the period when he acted as Lord-Advocate in the same department. Some five or six dozen 'records' are now constantly in use, and to these the minister dictates the replies to his numerous letters, together with a mass of other detail work connected with the office over which he presides. These are then forwarded to London, if he happens to be in Scotland, and the contents are taken down by his secretaries in Whitehall. This done, the 'records' are scraped off and the cylinders are once more ready for use. By keeping a phonograph both

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CASTLE OF MONTEZUMAS

Believed to Have Been Discovered Near Matamoros.

MASSIVE RUINS REGARDING WHICH THERE ARE MANY STRANGE INDIAN LEGENDS AND WHICH A RECENT EXPLORER CLAIMS ARE THE GRANDEST IN AMERICA.

(From the Mexican Herald.)

That there should exist within a distance of two hundred miles from Mexico City, undiscovered until now, unexplored, its massive and well built walls now tottering as they protect the lonely shepherds who frequent the spot, a castle whose grandeur cannot be excelled by anything on America's soil, would seem incredible. But such is a fact.

Situated on a cliff whose almost perpendicular walls descend from eight hundred to a thousand feet to the ravine below, almost encircled by two of these ravines along whose narrow beds flow crystal waters that ooze from many springs forming refreshing looking streams that go dashing over the rocky boulders that for ages have worn their way to the beautiful cascades, with no mode of entrance except over a narrow neck, fifteen feet wide, on top of the cliff, stands to-day the castle of the Montezumas, if the universal legend current among the natives in that vicinity be true.

We had heard from several of the natives whom we had met on a recent prospecting tour that somewhere, hidden from the view of mankind by reason of the towering mountains intervening between it and the lines of railway, and by reason of the many deep ravines and dangerous barancas which prevented other than shepherds from approaching, there was a wonderful castle or fortress commanding a view of the entire valley.

These same natives intimated that the existence of this formidable structure was alone known to them, that no one other than those born near there had ever visited the spot. In fact, it was merely by a streak of good luck that we were enabled to visit it, for, although we offered several Indians five days' wages to conduct us there, a question of not more than an hour, they refused, intimating that they were afraid that by so doing they might incur the displeasure of their people and thereby suffer. However, the major-domo of a large hacienda was kind enough to furnish one of his laborers, and it is to him that we owe our thanks for having seen this wonderful place.

Tepeze Viejo, the ruins of which I speak, is an abandoned fortress or castle situated seven hours' ride on horseback from Matamoros. About three hundred feet distant from the cliff upon which Tepeze Viejo stands, as though to guard the entrance, are two peaks of red sandstone fully five hundred feet high. Flowing between these two is a stream, twenty feet wide, not deeper than two feet, which dashes along at a terrific rate over the gravel bed. The noise of its rushing waters as they fall over a rocky cascade not far distant resounds throughout the valley, the only joy to the solemn stillness of the region.

Passing over this stream you begin the ascent up a very steep hill that seems to have been formed since the erection of the castle. This is the most tortuous ascent I have been over in the republic. Once having reached the summit, you find yourself facing a wall fully thirty feet high and a hundred and twenty feet long. This wall, as well as all others, inclines inward at an angle about seventy degrees from the horizontal. It is made of stone slabs, 18 by 24 inches thick, the narrow side turned outward. Behind this first layer of stone slabs is a two-foot filling of gravel and a kind of cement, and then the inner wall of smaller slabs. The stones are artistically placed, so that no cement has been necessary to hold them in place. The walls enclose fully ten acres of ground, and within this enclosure are to be seen the walls of nearly thirty different rooms. The architecture throughout is the same.

On the west side there is a very strongly fortified wall in the shape of a crescent, with the extremes fully eight hundred feet apart, and from the top of this one may look down into a beautiful stream nearly a thousand feet below. Some of the wall has fallen about midway of the crescent, and the stone slabs that have been displaced here can be seen hundreds of feet below, the decline being so steep that they rolled far.

Across the only roadway that leads from the highlands to this wonderful mountain top can be seen a deep ditch on whose sides stand the well-preserved pillars upon which were swung the drawbridges, and this side of the wall is much thicker and stronger than the others, while a number of strongly-built towers guard the entrance or roadway to the drawbridge.

In one end of a room situated near the south side my attention was attracted to a very small tunnel as the guide called it, an opening oval-shaped and just large enough for a human being to squeeze through. The guide, who probably knew as little about it as I, repeated a legend current among his people to the effect that the Aztec medicine men compelled untired warriors to go through this tunnel some 100 feet long, in order to test their nerves.

Near this small tunnel, which, by the way, looks to me to have been a vent or a sluice for running over or metals into a large receptacle to be seen at its end, there is a sure enough tunnel about seven feet high from vault to

floor. The walls are well built with the same kind of stone slabs and the floor looks as though it had been cemented.

A number of fallen slabs from a ceiling overhead prevented our entrance to this mysterious place, and I must confess that under certain conditions I like to see fallen slabs before ancient unexplored Aztec tunnels. An old gentleman, seventy-one years of age, whom I met on the train later, informed me that at one time he and five other brave young men had attempted to explore this place. Three remained at the entrance while the other three cautiously felt their way, lighted matches in hand. They had gone some sixty feet when one of the explorers called out to the others to come in and see the wonderful-looking objects that stood near the walls. The sound of this young man's voice was so startling that 'a sudden gust of wind,' as he expressed it, extinguished the light and then—well, they reached the open air again, and lived to tell the tale to their progeny.

Some shepherds, who had at different times lost their sheep, spoke in different voices of a two-headed man who used to be seen emerging from this tunnel, but they asserted that since the entrance had been filled by the falling stone, he had not been seen, but loud, unearthly murmurings had been heard coming from the bowels of the mountain. We found many broken obsidian arrow-heads here and some pieces of obsidian knives.

It would be hard to describe with a pen the wonders of this castle or fortress; they are too many. A trip to the place would well repay the expense, and I am satisfied the visitor would come away declaring Tepeze Viejo to be the most wonderful of Mexico's many wonders.

Stephens and Cathwood write of more than forty-four ancient ruins discovered by Lord Kingsborough and themselves. Le Plongeon, Du Paix, and Desiré Charney have written interesting volumes describing their discoveries and experiences; Leopoldo Batres and William Niven have furnished valuable data about Mount Albans and other historical points. Why have they remained silent about Tepeze Viejo? Why is that spot so close to the city of the Montezumas neglected, unexplored? There may be found valuable data that may enlighten us about Aztec genealogy.

HOW DOCTORS

PUNISH DOCTORS

THE WAY MEDICAL MEN ARE 'COURT-MARTIALED.'

(London 'Titbits'.)

Very few people outside the profession, said a well-known M.D. to the writer, have the slightest idea how medical men are hedged round by etiquette, until we can scarcely take a step, however innocent, towards securing a patient without a serious risk of 'putting our foot in it' with the Medical Council.

So fearful are the authorities lest any member of the profession should be suspected of such a horrible thing as soliciting custom that the very letters of the name on his door-plate may not exceed a certain size; if he moves from one house to another he must not proclaim the fact, and he must at once remove his plate from the house he is leaving. He should not allow his name to appear in the papers if he can help it; and, indeed, the editors of the leading newspapers have been requested by the authorities to suppress any reference to doctors by name as far as possible.

These are but samples of the jealousy with which our honor is guarded, until the modest violet that blushes unseen is an audacious flower compared with the doctor who has his broad and butter to make, but mastn't show a sign of it. Of course, there are heaps of doctors who do advertise in spite of all these restrictions and the penalties for defying them. There is the man who cannot take his seat once a week in church without being summoned away by a perspiring messenger to an imaginary patient, and the man whose carriage you are always meeting driving furiously as if on a life and death errand. Then there's Dr. Blank, whose wife and relatives advertise his 'wonderful skill' in the most unblushing way; and Dr. Dash, who gets so desperate that he takes the bit in his teeth and debilitated torts for patients. I can understand and even sympathize with them all, for I know as well as any of them what an uphill fight it is at the best.

But when a man is caught offending his shirt is short, for he is quickly summoned to appear before the tribunal to account for his delinquencies. This tribunal is the doctor's 'court-martial,' and holds its sittings periodically in an impressive court at 290 Oxford street. I spent some hours there once when a friend of mine was in trouble, and I have no wish to see it again, for it made me feel decidedly uncomfortable.

The court consists of members of the General Medical Council, all doctors of eminence, who sit around a long table, at the head of which is the president and at the lower end of the table, is the unhappy culprit whose case is being investigated, and who generally feels just about as happy as if he were being tried on a capital charge. And little wonder, for on the verdict of the court depends whether or not he leaves the court a ruined man.

The trial is very similar to those held in an ordinary court. There is the prosecutor—an official of the council; there are witnesses to be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined; and there is the defendant's counsel—often a well-known barrister. When all the evidence has been taken and sifted the room is cleared of all but the judges, who decide on their verdict while the

defendant and his friends wait outside.

At last the signal is given, the door is thrown open, and the verdict of the court is read out. It may be an acquittal or a severe reprimand, or even a suspension for a time from practice. Or, if the offence has been great, it may be a sentence of expulsion from the profession—that the defendant's name be struck off the register—that this means absolute and hopeless ruin. Can you wonder that with such an ordeal and penalties in view we doctors are, as a rule, such models of professional propriety?

SECRET OF CHOCOLATE

LATE MAKING.

IT IS IN THE BLENDING OF THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF COCOA BEANS.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat'.)

A good man people often wonder what the difference is between cocoa and chocolate, but it is simply that cocoa is chocolate with the oil extracted, I am told by the vice-president of a large cocoa and chocolate manufacturing concern.

This amounts to considerable, for one-half of the cocoa bean is composed of cocoa butter. The sweet chocolate used on candies and so forth is a mixture of cocoa butter, chocolate and sugar, and it is the cocoa butter that gives it its fine gloss. There are several processes for manufacturing the cocoa for drinking purposes, but that most generally followed is what is called the 'pressure method.' In this it is placed in small canvas bags and these are then placed in a machine, where they are subjected to a pressure of about seventy tons, which squeezes every vestige of oil from the cocoa and leaves only a dry, extremely brittle cake, to be subsequently ground fine and packed in tin cans. When chocolate for eating purposes is manufactured, the cocoa is mixed with the flavoring compounds and sugar in the 'mixing machine,' and then rolled out in sheets between huge rollers, making it solid and firm.

The secret of making good chocolate and cocoa is in the blending. One particular kind of cocoa bean is not apt to produce good chocolate or cocoa. It must be blended with other varieties to secure the desired flavor, sometimes a half dozen or more different kinds of cocoa extract being mixed together for this purpose. Every manufacturer has his own method of blending, and guards the secret carefully. Different blends are also selected to different treatments. Thus one manufacturer may finish his blend or store it in a cold room, while another will do the same thing with it in a hot room, and each contends that the results he achieves are the best, very naturally.

THE CITY OF SEOUL.

WHERE RUSSIA AND JAPAN SEEK SUPREMACY.

(From 'Outing'.)

Seoul, the capital of Chosen, is built amid a network of hills eighteen miles from the sea. It is an ancient walled city, fortified in the strongest way by walls that would drive any but an Asiatic army forthwith into the ocean. It is poor in appearance, but rich in flesh. On autumn nights tigers frequently contest the right of way with belated pedestrians, and this is the chief reason why one has the entire street to one's self in a moonlight stroll after eight o'clock. Metaphorically, one can scarcely see the town for the bald, bulbous and bullet-headed Buddhist priests who fatten on the superstition of the populace and lead licentious lives in the adjacent monasteries. Barring an occasional court function marked by street processions, Seoul is triumphantly devoid of sights interesting to a traveller. The streets lack entirely those picturesque characteristics of a Chinese or Japanese thoroughfare, and a vista across the Korean hamlets is one of appalling monotony. One sees in vain for attractive amusements. In the small shops of Seoul, Japanese beer, matches, cigarettes and cheap crockery form the chief stock in trade, while long-stemmed Korean pipes and metal-banded Korean knives are offered in the more pretentious shops. Here, likewise, can be had the really unique Korean fans, made of silk or paper, finished in oil and covered with curious native designs. These fans are dipped in water before they are used, and the little breeze produced by them is astonishingly cool.

The wall surrounding Seoul, from which kites are ever flying, is but a pocket edition of the great Chinese wall that leads down to the sea at Shanghai kwan. Piercing this Korean copy are the city gates—picturesque passages—which are promptly and irrevocably closed with the setting of the sun. The great gate will be entered by the tourist on reaching the capital from Chemulpo, and should he come to the outside of this but a minute after the sun has disappeared behind the horizon, and the 'big bell' has boomed its mournful warning note, he is elected to camp in the open until Phoebus has cycled round the world on the equatorial path. If he reach the gate five minutes before it closes on its groaning hinges, he will witness a sight that will almost repay him for the toilsome trip up from the coast.

VICTIMS OF NAMES THEY BEAR. (From the Boston Transcript.)

Many people go through life the victims of their parents' lack of judgment in naming them; but few are afflicted as was an individual who lived some years ago in Augusta, Me., and whose tombstone in the cemetery attests the burden that he bore. The tombstone says: 'Here lies Ansel O'Gansel Anselo Ganselo Chandler White Huntoun Watson. Weep not for me.' Scarcely less burdened was Mrs. Henrietta Tineretta Tingtong Terio Thompson of Wisconsin, nee Henrietta Terio, which was the actual name of a resident of Oshkosh a decade ago, and Sarah Ann Gridley Hatch Holmes Fanken Raymond Waterhouse of Nantucket, whose relatives were all remembered at her christening. To have escaped such a fate as that of plain John Smith should bless his stars!

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

RECORDS OF DOGS THAT HAVE LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR LOVE OF THEIR MASTERS.

(London 'Express'.)

The Scarborough Irish terrier that has just died on his master's grave after a five years' vigil of love and grief, has supplied one more example of the devotion of which the canine nature is capable.

To a height of intense attachment involving his own death the dog has risen over and over again in the history of the race.

The dog's companionship with man was first chronicled in the Book of Tobit. History since that time has been filled with instances bearing out the fact. The reality of that companionship, reaching to the highest points of attachment and sacrifice, has never lacked examples in any land.

Here is a story of a dog which belonged to a former postmaster of Fort William. He was a rough, thick-set little mongrel named 'Gillie-mor,' and he had a wide sympathy for the dead, as well as for all bereaved people.

Not a funeral took place in the country around the master's home but he was present. In due time before a funeral he would rise and shake himself as though dressing, and then make off to the stricken home, and keep all beggars and noisy children at a respectful distance.

When the procession started he would join in, walking decorously, and after the coffin was lowered he would look anxiously into the grave, then at the mourners, and finally trot home. He was known to attend several funerals in widely remote places in one day.

Instances of dogs who have grieved for strangers are not at all uncommon; but there are far more numerous examples of canine pets who have died of grief for their masters.

Many years ago the Chamber of Deputies in Brussels contained an empty wooden kennel in one corner. It had been brought from a neighboring churchyard, where it had been placed by some charitable people for a dog that never left his dead master's grave for seven years, and ultimately died there.

This dog belonged to a young French officer who fell covered with wounds in a battle when the Dutch invaded Brussels in 1830. His body was found on the battlefield with the dog lying upon it, licking the wounds and howling piteously. He followed the body to the grave, and never again left the spot.

Sometimes the vigil of grief has not been drawn out to the long period it was in this heroic example. In the case of the captain of an artillery company of South Carolina, who was killed in the American civil war, the officer's pet dog lay moaning upon the grave of his master, refusing to eat or drink for three days, and then died.

This instance is all the more remarkable from the fact that the officer's body did not reach the family home in Columbus until a week after death.

The dog met it at the gate, knew by instinct that the coffin contained his dead master, lay under it in the parlor until the funeral, when he joined the procession to the grave.

A small Manchester terrier, belonging to a lady now living in an eastern suburb, died of grief and exhaustion a few years ago. His mistress married and left her old home to reside some four miles away. The terrier was in deep trouble at once. He loved his mistress, and he loved the old home where he had been born, and had lived all his life.

He was a weakly little fellow, but nevertheless he commenced visiting his mistress almost every other day, coming and returning alone in the evening to his old quarters.

He could not keep this up for many months, however, and soon his visits became less frequent. Then he began to arrive very late in the day.

One afternoon a faint scratching was heard at the front door, and the little fellow walked in very exhausted, and died at his mistress's feet within half an hour. His steady devotion had killed him.

A man died of grief under tragic circumstances just outside Montreal, Canada, a short time ago.

He was seen by the engine driver of a train leaping up and down on the track and barking furiously. The whistle was sounded as loudly as possible, but with no effect. He would not quit the line; and just before the train came upon him he gave a loud, piteous moan, and crouched right in the permanent way.

The train was stopped, and the officials examined the case. The dog was found dead, and under his body a little child, dead also. It was the child of the dog's master. The little fellow had been playing on the track, and had afterwards lain there to sleep.

The dog had done his utmost to stop the train. His last loud growl of grief was when he found his efforts unavailing, and he stretched himself over the little one's sleeping form to die.

Many other instances might be given of the dog's faithfulness unto death, but these will suffice to remind those who have never had personal experience of canine devotion in this degree, and, perhaps, are accustomed to value dog life cheaply.

How can one best immortalize such noble qualities as those of that Scarborough terrier? Could those devoted animals which have died of grief themselves say, it seems as though they would have us be faithful to all their kith and kin, and they themselves were faithful to us.

One more steadfast friend is dead. No costly sculpture with gilt inscription is expedient to perpetuate his memory. Rather let the money go to some good dog's shelter and let us all remember the supreme affection of this Scarborough terrier by exercising a more thoughtful regard for all the canine race.

THE FRENCH IN COREA.

The most important foreign colony in Corea after the Japanese is the French colony. Among the details published on the subject in a Paris paper, which is a semi-official organ of colonial interests, it is noticeable that the Korean government itself subsidizes two establishments

Advertisement for Irish Oats and New Grain Corn-Wheat. Features a large illustration of an oat stalk and text describing the quality and availability of the crops. Includes contact information for W.M. RENNIE, Toronto, Ontario.

Advertisement for KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Claims to cure various nervous disorders and includes contact information for J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, Montreal.

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Advertisement for Ayer's Pills. Promotes the health benefits of the pills and includes contact information for the advertiser.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

If the horticulturalists from farmers giving their experience on matters relating to them as a class, and also, some of our readers may be able to furnish certain information. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

MAKING MAPLE SYRUP

The first and most important step in the manufacture of maple sugar and syrup is the tapping of the trees. It is necessary to cultivate the bore just the same way farmers cultivate their potato and other crops. If the spout is left in the bore during the entire season, the sap becomes contaminated and the flow gradually diminishes.

These were some of the points brought out by Mr. G. H. Grimm, of Rutland County, Vt., in an address delivered at the January meeting of the Vermont maple sugar makers' association at Burlington. The climatic conditions, continued Mr. Grimm, may be favorable for a good run, and yet the yield of sap be very light. This is due to the action of nature, which provides a sealing process for the wound in the tree caused by the bore. The injured sap-producing fibres are gradually sealed over, and this is what causes the decrease in the flow of sap.

At this stage it is absolutely necessary to cultivate the bore. This may be done by removing the spout and turning and inserting a reamer of a large diameter than the bore. In this way a chip the entire circumference of the bore will be removed and the sap producing fibres be opened afresh.

Reaming is resorted to at a time when the sap drops slowly and is somewhat discolored. The conditions can be ascertained by making a fresh wound. The flow of sap from the new wound compared with that from the old one will indicate if the old bore needs reaming. On a warm day following a frosty night, I have known the flow of sap to increase from twenty-five drops to two hundred drops per minute as a result of reaming. If this increased flow is maintained, it will mean at least twelve to sixteen quarts of sap more per day from each tree. This sap is equal in value to about one pound of sugar. A man owning five hundred trees would thus be able to obtain about five hundred pounds more sugar, and of better quality than

he would had the bore not been cultivated. The hatchet and axe are the greatest enemies of the maple tree. No bark which clings tightly to the tree should be removed. To avoid removing this bark, it is necessary to use a spout which is perfectly smooth and which will fit the various sized bores so that reaming may be systematically accomplished. The spout should not come in contact with the inner bark or the sap-producing fibres.

It is only the outer and hard bark that should hold the spout in position. This bark requires to be sufficiently strong to hold a bucket filled with sap. If the hard bark is removed, the outer bark is of such a spongy nature it will not hold the spout in place. This makes it necessary to rely on the sap wood, from which the greatest flow of sap is produced. By making this wood help hold the spout, much of the sap-producing portion of the wood is plugged. There are more trees destroyed by removing bark and improper tapping than have been killed by the worm pest.

The cover of the bucket is a most important point. The best sugar makers use covers. This is particularly the case in Ohio, where the average maple products are better than those of Vermont, because the farmers are more up-to-date in their methods. Without a cover it is impossible to obtain a uniform quality of sap. Where covers are not used and an unexpected snow or rain storm occurs during the night, considerable snow or rain is certain to lodge in the sap buckets and contaminate the sap. This is all avoided by the use of covers.

Any farmer can make good sugar if he puts forth an earnest effort and uses the proper methods. As a dealer I find it very difficult to purchase enough really first-class sugar or syrup. It is an easy matter to obtain more black stuff than I desire. Farmers tell me they do not want covers, because they are too much bother. This is a great mistake on their part. It is these careless people who are spoiling the trade. An improvement for the better is, however, taking place. My receipts of late years have been fully fifty percent better in quality than they were ten years ago.

I do not dare buy syrup in cans or sugar in tubs. In the case of the sugar purchased in tubs, I always find a black layer of sugar at the bottom, with a better grade in the centre, and the best grade almost invariably on top. This is also true of syrup purchased in cans. It is due to the maker having neglected to remove the malate of lime. City people who purchase this syrup and find the lime at the bottom of their cans, conclude the syrup has been adulterated. To avoid injuring my trade, I find it necessary to empty every can of syrup I buy from farmers and remove the malate of lime, so the syrup will be transparent.

I cannot conceive why sugar makers continue to make sugar unless they obtain 30 or 40 cents per pound for it. If you cannot sell sugar at such prices, or at prices nearly as good, it is more profitable to make syrup, which sells for \$1 a gallon. It should be possible to receive that price for syrup.

One trouble with maple sugar farmers is they have no idea of what their product is worth. Dealers have come to my office and purchased syrup from me for \$1 and more a gallon. The same men have later met farmers on the street who have been willing to sell their syrup for 65 cents a gallon, when they could have just as easily obtained as good a price as I did. The dealers come back and ask me how it is I charge so much more. One reason why I have never had difficulty in obtaining high prices has been because I have taken care to see my syrup is properly graded.

Syrup should weigh 11 pounds to the gallon. The canning of syrup has reached such a fine point any novice can do the work properly, and in such a way that the syrup will keep indefinitely. In spite of this fact, not one maker in twenty cans his goods perfectly. Syrup should never be canned hot for two reasons; one is, when syrup is hot it is impossible to get a gallon in a gallon can without being obliged to reopen the can and fill it again, so that it will hold full measure. The second reason is, when syrup is hot the nitre has not settled. It is necessary, therefore, to can when the syrup is cold. Great care should be taken to see that the syrup is always of the standard weight of 11 pounds per gallon.

In making the syrup, care should be taken to see that the thermometer is accurate. Few thermometers give exactly the same results. For this reason it is well to use two thermometers, comparing and marking them so you will know when your syrup is of the proper consistency.

If you put a gallon of syrup in a can it is not necessary to pour in more to fill the can if it is not quite full. You guarantee to sell a gallon a can and the buyer does not expect to receive an over-measure. It is absolutely essential in canning to exclude all air. This may be done by pressing the sides of the can so that the syrup inside will be forced up and drive the air out. The top should then be quickly screwed on. This hermetically seals the syrup and it will keep indefinitely.

Advertisements

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C. RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

CHEESE BOXES

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

At the dairy conventions recently held Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, made a strong appeal for better cheese boxes. He said: Boxes are necessary to protect the cheese from injury in transportation, to facilitate their handling, and to permit their being piled several tier deep in a warehouse without being crushed out of shape. Without the boxes the cheese could not be delivered in Great Britain in a presentable condition. Now, if it is desirable to have cheese in boxes at all, it is surely important that the box should be strong enough to reach its destination in a sound condition. A great many shipments of cheese are landed on the other side with twenty-five percent of the boxes broken. Indeed some reports from the inspectors show a larger percentage. This simply means that one-quarter of the money paid for the boxes has been spent to no purpose. And that is not all, for the broken boxes in a shipment, while detracting from the actual value of the cheese which they once contained, make the whole lot less attractive to a purchaser.

What are the reasons for this unsatisfactory state of affairs? In the first place we have increased the weight of our cheese, and at the same time reduced the strength of the box by using thinner veneer and an inferior quality of elm. It is evident also that there are many boxmakers who have never properly learned their trade, as a large proportion of the boxes is only half put together.

The increasing cost and scarcity of elm, and the demands of cheese manufacturers for a cheap box, have induced the veneer cutters to reduce the thickness of the veneer, until much of that now offered for sale is entirely too flimsy for the purpose. It should never be cut less than full five to the inch. A great deal of it is six or some even seven to the inch.

Another fault in the veneer is that the log is often not boiled sufficiently to soften the wood; consequently the veneer knife shatters it while cutting, and gives it a tendency to split easily. Another result of insufficient boiling or steaming is that the salts of the wood are not extracted; consequently boxes made from such stock mould very readily.

When I began buying boxes for the cool curing rooms, I insisted on getting heavy selected veneers. The boxmakers tried to persuade me to accept the thin veneer, some claiming that it would stand more rough usage than the thicker material. I have had to give two cents above the regular price for such boxes, above it paid to do so, for the reports on shipments from the curing rooms showed only one and two percent broken. Of course these shipments were all carefully loaded into the cars and not left standing four or five tiers high, to be thrown down and smashed by the first shunt. Hundreds of boxes are broken in that way. I believe there is almost enough wasted in trimming boxes, either in the cheese factory, or at the warehouse, to make up this difference of two cents. Boxes are now worth at least one cent per inch in depth, and that part which is cut away is absolute waste.

If boxes are not thoroughly dry when put on the cheese, the growth of mould is started. This is particularly the case in cold weather, when the boxes dry slowly.

In aiming to have the cheese fit the boxes without trimming, it is well to remember that a box, which measures twelve inches deep when newly made, will shrink to eleven and a half inches as it dries out. The same box will expand again to nearly its original depth after it has been in a warehouse for a week or so, because it absorbs moisture from the cheese. In fitting dry boxes to the cheese it is necessary, therefore, to have the cheese project at least one-quarter of an inch above the edge of the box. One would think it hardly necessary to call attention to the importance of having the box of the proper diameter to fit the cheese snugly. No box will stand the handling that is not supported by the cheese on the inside.

THE EGG TRADE.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

The following is the report of Mr. A. W. Grindley, agent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain, regarding an important branch of the Canadian export trade in food products:

The Canadian egg trade is in a good way, best brands selling as high as fresh or Danish selected. The eggs are chiefly shipped in the 'Canadian box' with 'fillers' holding thirty dozen. The style of package is popular and being of good quality gives general satisfaction. A limited number of eggs are shipped in the 'foreign box,' which holds twelve long hundreds (1,440 eggs). The eggs in these large cases are packed in straw or excelsior and are put up in this style at the request of the importers. 'Continental' and 'Irish' eggs are packed in this style of package.

Both 'fresh' and 'glycerines' have come forward late in the year in large quantities: the quality was good, but the total shipments have not been so large, owing to scarcity of eggs in Canada.

According to a book recently published in Russia, that country boasts of having left Denmark behind as regards export of eggs. Russian competition in butter, eggs and poultry is becoming very serious by reason of adopting up-to-date methods, and these products are becoming much more popular on the British markets, owing to the improved

quality. Russia, Denmark and other foreign countries are now taking greater care in selecting, grading and packing eggs, as well as getting them marketed as fresh as possible.

These foreign eggs now arrive regularly several days every week, as well as regularly every week of the year. The bulk of these eggs are perfectly clean, and are graded into as many as six sizes, so that to-day the British importer is not inclined to speculate as in former years, and will have little if anything to do with stocks which have been held in cold storage.

As Canadian exporters have to meet this competition, great care must be taken in selecting and sending forward only eggs which are perfectly fresh, clean and graded into sizes.

During 1903 Great Britain imported 19,848,807 great hundreds (120) of eggs, valued at £6,617,619. Canada's share of this large trade amounted to only 557,080 great hundreds, valued at £218,573. The imports from Russia amounted to £1,806,421 and from Denmark to £1,048,367. Germany, Belgium and France are the other leading exporters of eggs to Britain, each of these countries sending from three to four times as many as Canada.

MAPLE SYRUP NOTES

A great income may be had by the farmers if they will carefully husband the growth of the maple. By manufacturing and handling it intelligently, a sugar crop can add many thousand dollars to their annual income. All should understand the necessity of making so good a product none will try to improve it by adulteration.

There are thousands and thousands of maple trees yet to be tapped, and as many more growing to take the place of those dying out, so there is no cause for alarm. The sugar industry is here to stay with us. If we handle it rightly, it is a profitable business and comes in a time of year when the farmer can best afford to give it attention.

The prime factor in the production of maple sugar is the maple orchard and much depends upon the individuality of the trees that make up the orchard.

There is this analogy between maple sugar making and dairying for profit—cleanliness in all things and doing the right thing at the proper time in every step of the process. In many sections the maple orchards that were the pride of farms twenty years ago are now a thing of the past or in a state of decline. The ravages of the forest worm a few years past are accountable for much of the bad appearance, but in sections not visited by the worm the orchards are not kept as they should be. The trees are contending with infirm and worthless neighbors. Other varieties of trees of less value and shrubbery are encroaching upon the maple.

In sugar making, the thermometer will always bear watching. To test a thermometer, place it in boiling water and note what it registers. If the water boils at 212 degrees, the thermometer is correct. If it boils at any other degree, proper allowance must be made.

There are two classes of maple sugar makers. One class is laboring as of old with the same notion that if their product does not happen to sell, it will at least do to use. They never realize that the best of granulated sugar can be bought for less money than it costs to make the maple. The other class comprehends that they are manufacturing an article that is to be bought and used as a delicacy, and not for its commercial value. They use their best endeavors to bring to perfection the high quality of their goods, pleasing to the purchaser and insuring future trade.

COTTON BALL WEEVIL

The 'American Review of Reviews' contains an interesting article descriptive of the actual depredations and destructive possibilities of a diminutive beetle or weevil which is slowly but surely spreading over the cotton-growing sections of the Southern States, creating distress and dismay in the realms of King Cotton, and more or less disturbance in financial circles throughout a large part of the civilized world. The actual damage done to the Texan cotton crop by the Mexican cotton-ball weevil last season is estimated at ten million dollars, which, though a large sum in itself, is but a small fraction of the five hundred million dollars' worth of cotton produced annually in the cotton-growing states. But the mischief-making insect is travelling eastward and northward at a speed of some fifty or sixty miles yearly, and as no effectual remedy has yet been discovered to check its advance, excepting ploughing under or burning the infested cotton plants, the almost certainty that the cotton product will be seriously diminished has led to speculation in cotton stocks and enhanced the selling price of that useful commodity much above its normal value. During the past three or four years Congress has voted hundreds of thousands of dollars to 'carry on the war' against the robber army, and experts have been sent in search of its natural enemies throughout the cotton-growing regions of Central America, but hitherto no effective parasite of the enemy of the cotton-ball weevil has been found. The usual poisonous sprays seem to fail in checking the growth of the larvae as it is deposited in an aperture in the cotton-ball, where it grows and thrives beyond the reach of ordinary poisonous sprays. The writer in the 'Review of Reviews' says: 'From the present outlook it seems practically certain that the weevil will spread to all portions of the United States where cotton can be grown. Estimating the

value of the cotton crop of the United States at five hundred million dollars, and the damage done by the weevil, after it has become thoroughly established in any given locality, at one-half of the crop, there is a prospective damage of two hundred and fifty million dollars annually, provided no remedial work is done.'

As it is late in the autumn before the weevil has multiplied sufficiently to do serious damage to the cotton bolls, it is found that by sowing the seed of an early-maturing cotton plant, a moderate crop of undamaged cotton bolls may be secured, after which the field can be burnt over, and by this means the ravages of the weevil greatly checked, if not wholly overcome.

WESTERN BREEDERS.

That the western stockmen are anxious to attend the annual meetings of the various breed associations and cooperate with the eastern breeders in building up a great national live stock industry is evinced by the following resolutions passed at a recent directors' meeting of the Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association:—Moved by Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. Beresford, 'That in the opinion of this board, future national meetings of the live stock breeders that are held in eastern Canada should be convened during the month of January, when advantage can be taken by western delegates of cheap return rates with a three months' limit for themselves and families, and that the delegates from this Association be instructed to bring pressure to bear on the breed societies meeting annually in Ontario to induce them to arrange their dates of meeting so as to precede or follow the dates set each year for the National Convention of Breeders at Ottawa, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Dominion Live Stock Commission and to the president and secretaries of all Canadian breed societies.'

The annual pure bred cattle show will be held at Calgary on May 10, and the association auction sale on May 11 and 12. The annual meetings of the various Territorial live stock associations will also be held during the same week.

THE BACON TRADE.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Mr. Grindley reports as follows concerning the bacon and ham trade: Canadian mid-cured bacon and hams are becoming very popular in Great Britain and are preferred to those imported from the United States, as they are leaner and there is always a demand for lean cuts. Canadian packing houses should make a close study of the various British markets and supply them with the cuts which are in demand by the consumer. There is still room for improvement as regards packing cases—these are often of knotty lumber, badly nailed, and no battens at ends (same as American packers use) which give double hoops should be used to bind round each end of the case and for extra large cases an extra binder should be placed round the centre. Shippers of these mild cured meats must take advantage of the best means of transportation which are now provided. Ship goods as little as possible to be sold on commission and then only to reliable firms, who will see that they are warehoused under proper conditions as regards cleanliness and temperature.

A CALGARY SANATORIUM.

(Calgary 'Herald,' March 3.)

Calgary is to have a sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Plans for the erection of a building for this purpose have been completed by Mr. Geo. M. Lang, the well-known architect of this city, for Dr. Ernest Willis. The plans show a most up-to-date administrative building. Dr. Willis in order that his sanatorium should be the most improved in America has visited a large number of similar institutions in England and the United States. From all these he has adopted the best points and as a result the sanatorium to be erected will be the most complete in Canada and equal to anything in the United States, although it will be smaller than some of the Colorado institutions. With such a health giving climate as Alberta possesses and Dr. Willis' great experience in the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis, the sanatorium should prove a boon to those afflicted with the white plague.

The first building to be erected according to the plans will be two stories high with a stone foundation. It will be 100 feet long and at the centre 43 feet in depth. An eight-foot verandah will take in three sides of the building. The building has a splendid south exposure on sloping ground.

On the ground floor there will be recreation and reading rooms, a consulting room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, storerooms and nine bedrooms. On the second floor there will be 12 bedrooms, six of which are sun rooms, being almost entirely composed of glass.

There will be a sanitary annex containing all the lavatories, etc. The plumbing throughout the building will be of the open type, constructed on the most up-to-date sanitary principles. Each fixture is to be trapped separately.

The building will be heated by low pressure steam. All the windows will be of the French type.

The building is being so constructed that future additions can easily be made. Besides this building there will be erected a number of properly ventilated and most modern cottages with canvas walls, which will be distributed around the site in well sheltered spots, with beautiful outlook. These cottages have proved most successful in the treatment of tuberculosis and the results obtained on patients living in them are far ahead of those using wards as sleeping apartments.

Ten acres have been purchased by Dr. Willis for his sanatorium site. He had many offers of property adjacent to Calgary, but great difficulty was experienced in locating ground which had

Advertisements

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Bring Joy to Every Woman's Heart, and Draw Admiration from Every Man. How to Improve Your Appearance.

The true source of beauty is health, so at the first signs of failing health every one should take proper steps to regain and maintain health.

When beauty begins to fade you can be almost certain that some derangement of functional activity is secretly undermining strength and vigor. This must be stopped, and can be stopped by Ferronose, which vivifies all bodily functions so quickly that an improvement in health and looks immediately follows.

Ferronose increases the appetite and improves digestion. This stimulates nutrition and quickens the formation of rich, pure blood. Better blood means stronger nerves. Increased nerve force reduces the wear and tear on the body. Strength develops, spirits rise, an all-round improvement follows.

A rebuilding process is started by Ferronose that results in a plump, well developed figure; the complexion becomes clear and rosy, pale, hollow cheeks fill out and sunken eyes take on a new lustre and brightness.

No lady can afford to miss the benefit that invariably follows the use of this grand restorative. Ferronose is a tonic, a builder and regulator of unqualified merit. To its enduring and lasting results thousands have testified. In a convincing letter from her home in Lansdowne, Mrs. F. G. Butler says:

'For years I had a sallow complexion. I did everything to improve it, but didn't succeed till I used Ferronose. It improved the condition of my blood, and in a few weeks brought a rosy flush to my cheeks. I took one Ferronose tablet at meals and gained strength and flesh. I can strongly recommend Ferronose to every woman who wants clear, healthy complexion. Ferronose did wonders for me.'

Ferronose is the best, quickest and most permanent road to health. You should get it right away. But beware of a substitute and be sure you get Ferronose when you ask for it. Price 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from the Ferronose Company, Kingston, Ont.

first of all a protection from the most prevalent winds, and a good southern aspect. Searching the country over, Dr. Willis found the spot at last which suited admirably as a site for such an institution. This land is on the branch a mile south-west of the city post-office, and is half a mile south of where the new Western Canada College is to be erected. The property overlooks the Elbow and has a fine view of an endless stretch of the Rockies. From the observation deck on the main sanatorium building one will be able to see the entire city of Calgary and valley of the Bow.

BARGAINS IN BREAKFASTS.

'Great bargain in breakfasts—29 cents, worth 30; 8 to 9 daily.'

This was the offer of one of the big department stores on Saturday, and in consequence many men in Manhattan fried their own bacon and eggs to allow their wives to take advantage of the latest thing in bargain sales. Breakfasts are now served in nearly all the large department stores, but the usual price is 30 or 35 cents. This was the first 'marked down' sale and the waitresses didn't like it.—New York 'World.'

Preparing Horses for Spring Work

Under the above heading 'Whip' in the 'Farmer's Advocate,' of March 2, condenses the use of all commercial st-ek foods. He says that 'a healthy animal will be able to digest and assimilate a sufficient quantity of food without the aid of drugs and medicines.' He writes a good article, but when he touches on condiments he shows his ignorance at once. A true condiment, such as Herbageum, contains no drugs or medicines, nor does it contain food value. We doubt if 'Whip' can understand this but it is a fact nevertheless. The object of the true condiment (and Herbageum is the true condiment) is to supply with the dry winter food those qualities that have passed into the air during the drying process, and which insure, thorough assimilation and digestion of food. Horses that have had Herbageum during the idle winter months will need no special preparation for the spring work. We do not think that 'Whip' has ever used Herbageum, certainly he has never given it a fair test; when he has done so his opinion will be of more value. It is very difficult for a prejudiced mind to be fair in those matters.

We quote as follows from some who have given Herbageum a fair trial: 'Having used the same team on the same kind of work for several seasons, I was in a good position to test the value of Herbageum for working horses. I fed it to my team during the past season and they stood the work better and kept in better condition than ever before.'

'HORACE SMITH. Edrass, Man., Sept. 21st, 1903.'

'My horses were attacked by a disease which in this neighborhood is called 'Mann Itch.' The horses seemed to almost rub their hides off and we were unable to find anything to relieve them or do them any good until we fed Herbageum. Two four-pound packages completely cured them. Not only did Herbageum cure our horses of 'Mann Itch,' but it gives them new life and vigor and a good appetite.'

'WM. E. SMITH. Ashwood, Ont., Sept. 28th, 1904.'

Advertisements

To Quickly Cure Billiousness.

Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Bitternut. They cleanse the stomach and bowels, assist the liver in removing bile, and cure thoroughly. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

STEM SET, WATCH FREE. To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pick Iron Tonic Pill for curing the blood, for pale people, female weakness, liver and kidney diseases, rheumatism, indigestion, nervous general debility, etc., we give a gold-plated watch, plain engraved, Ladies' F.R.C. or Gents' reliable time-keeper. The Pills are 25c per box, \$2.50 for 12 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 12 boxes and the watch, or write for particulars and our list of 49 handsome presents.

Use DR. WESTON'S PILLS CO., 350 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

CHURDWICK'S Celebrated English HORSE AND CATTLE TONIC

Is a speedy and safe tonic and alternative. It is invaluable in cases of loss of appetite, impure blood, kidney troubles, etc. Ask your Grain Merchant or Druggist for it, and do not take anything which they say is just as good. If they have not got Churdwick's Horse and Cattle Tonic, write us and we will send you any quantity you wish.

Churdwick's Horse and Cattle Tonic is put up in 3-lb. cardboard boxes, price 25c each, 12 boxes in a case.

Manufactured by the STERLING MANUFACTURING COY., 174 IMPERIAL STREET, MONTREAL.

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A SEWING MACHINE FREE. Is there an up-to-date sewing machine in your home? If not, do you want one? The publishers of the 'Witness' will give one as a premium for forty dollars' worth of subscriptions, at full rates, to any of the 'Witness' publications. It has given splendid satisfaction wherever used and will be a boon to any over-worked housewife.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

How should 'Boer' be pronounced? Ans.—With the 'oe' having the sound of 'oo' in room.

GENERAL.

BOER.

V.—How should 'Boer' be pronounced? Ans.—With the 'oe' having the sound of 'oo' in room.

POEM RECEIVED.

J.R.S. Prescott, Ont., and James Kingsburgh, Arr, Ont., are thanked for their courtesy in sending the poem 'My Mother,' asked for by a correspondent.

MONTREAL CATHEDRALS.

Roland, Manitoba.—1. Is St. James Cathedral in Montreal a Roman Catholic Church? 2. What is the name of the Anglican Cathedral at the corner of St. Catherine Street and Union Avenue? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Christ Church Cathedral.

HORNLESS COWS.

V. St. C.—What is the pronunciation of the word 'moosle,' used to denote a hornless cow? Answer—'Mulle,' or 'miley' (there are other spellings), has the 'u' sound, as in 'pull.' The derivation of the word is uncertain.

DOUBLE WEDDINGS.

St. Charles, Man.—In the case of a double wedding is it necessary to have bridesmaids or groomsmen, or are they dispensed with? Ans.—In respect of attendance, exactly the same arrangements are made for a double as for a single wedding.

TO EXTERMINATE BUGS.

Housekeeper.—Kindly give some course of treatment that will exterminate bed bugs. What could one use that would keep them away from one's person, clothes, boxes, etc.? Ans.—The only certain plan to keep them away from one's self or one's belongings is to get rid of the bugs entirely.

Advertisements.

Some Get Sick This Way. Then My Book is A Help. The Book Tells A Way To Health.

When you are losing strength. When your nerves are falling. When your vitality is slipping away. When something is eating away your constitution. Then my book will tell you a way to help.

Know the World Over As Dr. Shoop's Restorative

And why this unusual publicity? What brought it so quickly before the people? There are three vital reasons. First, my individual—my personal application of a treatment to these obscure inside nerves.

Incense has been added. If it is a wooden box, it should have a fresh coat of varnish. Finally, before putting it together again, smear all the joints with a solution of corrosive sublimate and alcohol, using a feather to apply it.

THE LONGUE SAULT.

Rev. W.H.—Are the 'Longue Sault' rapids on the Ottawa, near Carleton, and was it there that the seventeen Canadian young men, in the early days of Canada, repulsed a band of Indians on their way to destroy Montreal? Ans.—The Longue Sault rapids, at a point near which Adam Daulton, of Douard, with sixteen other young Frenchmen, repulsed a band of Indians in 1680.

NAMES AND THEIR MEANING.

Valley.—What is the meaning of the name 'Vivian'? Please give some boy's names, with their meaning. Ans.—'Vivian' is from the Latin, and means 'lively'; 'Victor' means 'a conqueror'; 'Theodore,' 'the gift of God'; 'Reginald,' 'strong ruler'; 'Richard,' 'rich-hearted, powerful'; 'Robert,' 'bright in fame'; 'Edward,' 'guardian of property'; 'Albert,' 'illustrious'; 'Alfred,' 'wise counselor'; 'Charles,' 'strong manly noble spirit'; 'Harold,' 'a champion'; 'Martin,' 'warlike'; 'Frederick,' 'peaceful ruler,' etc.

CANADIAN POETS.

St. Andrew's, N.B.—I. Please tell me something about the Canadian poet, W. W. Campbell, and mention some of his best poems. 2. Is there a Canadian poet by the name of Scott? Ans.—1. William Wilfrid Campbell was born at Berlin, Ont., June 1, 1861, the son of the Rev. Thomas Campbell. He was educated at the University of Toronto and at Cambridge, Mass., and obtained the ministry of the Church of England in 1885.

KINDERGARTEN SONGS.

Mrs. W. H. J. Astin, asks for the Kindergarten songs: 1. 'Good Morning, Merry Sunshine'; and 2. 'The Pretty Moon.' They are as follows: 'Good morning, merry sunshine, How did you wake so soon? You've scared away the little stars, And shined away the moon. I saw you go to bed last night, Before I said my prayer; Low in the West you sank to rest, How did you get up there?'

having obtained judgment in such court should then be in a position to compel payment. DISAPPOINTMENT FOR DEVISEE. S.C., Ont.—A man wills several parcels of land and some money to the different heirs. One of the parcels of land was sold before his decease, but no mention of this sale made in the will.

SETTLER DUES AND DUTIES. A.P., Ont.—A party located in New Ontario, Mississauga District, and Jan., 1902, paid \$40 on same. It said party is unable to make required improvements on lot or further payment does he forfeit his money already paid? Ans.—Yes.

HOLOGRAPH WILL FORMALITIES. X.Y.Z.—Please tell me if there has to be any witnesses in a will if you write it yourself, and if there is any particular form for such a will? Ans.—If the will is entirely written and signed by the testator no witnesses are required nor is any particular form essential.

TRIAL AGAIN. 'A Reader in Maryland' asks for the following poem, the author of which is Eliza Cook: King Bruce of Scotland hung himself down in a lonely mood, to think; 'Th' truth, he was monarch and wore a crown, but his heart was beginning to sink.

For he had been trying to do a great deed to make his people glad; He had tried and tried, but couldn't succeed, and so he became quite sad.

He hung himself down in low despair, as griefed as man could be. And after a while, as he pondered there, 'I'll give it all up,' said he. Now just at that moment, a spider dropped, with its silken cobweb clew, And the king, in the midst of his thinking, stopped, to see what the spider would do.

'Twas a long way up to the ceiling, dome, And it hung by a rope so fine, That how it could get to its cobweb home, King Bruce could not divine. It soon began to cling and crawl, straight up with strong endeavor, Till down it came, with a slipping sprawl, as near to the ground as ever.

Up, up it ran, not a second it stayed, to utter the least complaint, Till it felt still lower, and there it lay, a little dizzy and faint. Its head grew steady, again it went, and travelled a half yard higher, 'Twas a delicate thread it had to tread, and a road where its feet would tire.

Again it fell and swung below, and again it quickly mounted, Till up and down, now fast, now slow, nine brave attempts were counted. 'Sure,' cried the king, 'that foolish thing will drive me more to climb. When I tried so hard to reach and cling, and tumbled every time.'

But up the creature went once more. Ah, me, 'tis an anxious minute! He's only a foot from his cobweb door. 'O say, will he lose or win it? Steadily, steadily, inch by inch, higher and higher he got, And a bold little run, at the very last pinch, put him in to his native spot.

'Bravo! bravo!' the king cried out; 'all honor to those who try! The spider up there defied despair. He conquered, and why shouldn't I? And Bruce of Scotland braced his mind, and compassed the feat, as he tried before, and this time he did not fail.'

Pay goodly heed all ye who read, and beware of saying 'I can't!' 'Tis a cowardly word, and apt to lead to Idleness, Folly and Want. Whenever you find your heart despair of doing some goodly thing, Con over this strain, try bravely again, and remember the spider and king. —Eliza Cook.

NUMISMATIC. A.M., Avonbank, Ont.—What is the value of a United States three cent piece of 1851? I am told that it is very scarce. Ans.—It is worth, in unincirculated condition, from five to ten cents.

E.P., Larue, Que.—Are the following coins scarce? And if so, what are their values. Halfpenny, Bank of Upper Canada, 1852; Halfpenny, ditto, 1857; United States half dime? Ans.—No; worth only face value, one, two and five cents respectively.

F.F., Grand Pré, N.S.—What is the value of the following coins, all in perfect condition? 1. Halfpenny of 1778. 2. Ditto, 1787. 3. Half guinea of 1787. 4. Halfpenny, Nova Scotia, 1823. 5. Ditto of 1822. 6. Spanish copper of 1827. Ans.—1. No halfpennies occur of this date. 2. No British halfpennies occur of this date. 3. \$1.75. 4. Two to five cents. 5. One cent. 6. Two to five cents.

A Reader.—Have a number of old Canadian stamps, some with a heavier on. 1. Are they of any value? 2. How can I sell them? 3. What is the value of a Republic of Liberia stamp, 5 cents, elephants? 4. Also of a two cent hippopotamus of the same country? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Write to John Dow, 513 Cadieux street, Montreal. 3. Two to three cents. 4. One to two cents.

W.C.M.—1. Where can Canadian used stamps be sold? 2. What are they worth per 100? Ans.—1. Current Canadian stamps, except the higher values, do not sell for sufficient to pay for the trouble and expense of sending them to market. 2. Write to the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, 18 East 3rd street, New York.

T.D.H.—1. Are used current stamps of any value? 2. What is the value of Jubilee stamps? 3. Also of twenty-five and (4) fifty centavo stamps of Salvador. Ans.—1. No. 2. Fifty cents per hundred. 3. Two to five cents. 4. Five cents.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.) SUB-LETTING.

Willowdale, Ont.—A rents a farm from B. A rents a farm from C. A leaves the farm of B and the house left empty. A's lease from B calls for firewood. Can A rent the house to D and give D the firewood that the lease calls for? D agrees to work for A. Ans.—Not if the lease from B is in the ordinary statutory short term, containing, as is usual, a covenant on the part of A against assigning or sub-letting without leave.

A JUDGMENT DEBT. Old Subscriber.—A lived in Canada and was in B's debt for \$2,000. B sued in court and A settled out of court by confessing judgment for \$1,500. A lives now in West Virginia, and is very prosperous in business, and has an income, but will not pay B. Could A collect on the judgment in the South, or what course would he have to take to collect the judgment? Ans.—A should sue B in the proper court in Virginia on the Canadian judgment, and

hearts of the people since it became their national emblem, when St. Patrick in the fifth century used this leaf to explain to his simple hearers his idea of the Trinity. Who can tell how far reaching a word or a flower may become? Down through the centuries, from the fifth to the twentieth, the teachings of this good man have come to us, and with them the cheerful little shamrock.

How little they knew what they were doing when they seized this youth of sixteen, and sold him to a petty thief from whom later he made his escape. Then in France he studied and became a monk, and was sent to preach in the country where he had been a slave.

There is no doubt that he exerted a wonderful influence towards Christianizing the people and is said to have founded 365 churches and baptized 150,000 of the inhabitants. A large number from little acorns grow, from small beginnings marvelous results are attained. All honor to St. Patrick, who certainly did his share towards improving and redeeming the people among whom he worked, and who is entitled to our respect and admiration.

In the language of flowers the shamrock is 'light hearted,' and it seems indeed the harbinger of brighter days; its cheerful leaves are leaves of promise, and we date the change of the season by St. Patrick's Day.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS. Mrs. F. L.—The lavender you mention in plants in the catalogue you mention are the same; the only difference is that the flowers are the first year, while the seedlings have to be wintered in a cool, light room.

The lavender-blue flowers are what were so much used, and are yet of value, for moths are not fond of the place where the herb is kept, and the faint intangible sweetness of clothing that has been near it, is very pleasant.

Immense fields of this plant are grown in Europe for the sake of the flowers, and a bunch brought me from Shakespeare's garden I value highly, both for its fragrance and its association. In 'The Winter's Tale' he wrote: 'Here's flowers for you; Hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram. One is not so sweet as an English plant, but it's really brought from sunny southern France.'

The next question, in regard to the mixing of red—it is quite likely they will mix if planted near, but the only result will be in the seed. If you do not wish to save it for another year's planting it will not matter at all. It may be avoided by planting at opposite ends of the garden if seed is a consideration.

In regard to the third question, it is generally allowed that selection and cultivation improve any plant. See what it has done for the strawberry and, of course, there is a difference in fineness of leaf and in size of the plant you mention.

It is always spearmint that is the basis of mint sauce, and it is no wonder that you are doubtful among the many names given to this herb, for it is called cross mint, holy mint, our lady's mint, brown mint, heart mint, and brook mint, part of these names belonging to peppermint.

Spearmint is often called mackerel mint or fish mint. We have only one native species, Mentha Canadensis; the others were brought to America by English settlers, and quickly became naturalized. Egg plants and okra need all the heat they can get to force them on early in the season, and must be started in a hotbed. A good plan is to take an old strawberry box and sink it in the hot bed, then put the seed in it, and when the weather is well settled, transplant into a sunny spot.

If the season is favorable egg plants can be sown in rich garden soil about the middle of May, in drills three feet apart, one inch deep, but the ground must be warm, so as to ensure quick growth.

The sixth question—in regard to soil for Dahlias and the Cape bulbs, it is as well to know that the Dahlia is a gross feeder, and requires strong fertilizers to bring it to perfection, while the gladioli must have rich garden soil, but the bulb does not like contact with fresh manure. As regards duty on the roots there is generally an arrangement if purchasing from large dealers. If by mail, extra postage must be sent for everything but the regular small packages of seed. There is duty on small fruit plants.

A THOROUGH BRED JERSEY.

O.P.Q.—What is the value of a thoroughbred Jersey cow, registered in the A.J.C.C., six and a half years old; golden fawn color; a beauty in appearance; capable of giving eight thousand pounds of milk in ten months, which would make five hundred and sixty pounds of butter, and in her best month capable of making nearly ninety pounds of butter? Ans.—The value of a pure-bred Jersey cow, such as you describe, is very difficult to estimate. A cow that gives eight thousand gallons of such rich milk in ten months would be worth about \$150 as a butter producer, apart from her value as a breeding animal. If her sire and dam were from cows noted for their butter product, the chances are that she also would produce calves that would be remarkable for their milk and butter yields, in which case she would be worth four or five hundred dollars.

A Reader.—Have a number of old Canadian stamps, some with a heavier on. 1. Are they of any value? 2. How can I sell them? 3. What is the value of a Republic of Liberia stamp, 5 cents, elephants? 4. Also of a two cent hippopotamus of the same country? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Write to John Dow, 513 Cadieux street, Montreal. 3. Two to three cents. 4. One to two cents.

MUCKY LAND.

'Admirer of the 'Witness'.—I. Have a piece of heavy clay land covered with about one foot of muck recently drained. What kind of crop and treatment would you advise? 2. Does the trunk of a tree below the limbs get any farther from the ground by the growth of the tree? Ans.—If you could remove about half of the muck and spread it over sandy land, lacking in humus, both fields might be greatly benefited. If one or two tons of unashed lime per acre were applied, and 50 lbs. of Thomas's phosphate, then, and it was then seeded down with alkali clover, it would be in a condition to grow grain or root crops profitably. 3. No.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

Shamrock, pale green Shamrock, Type of the Mystic Three, Preaching your little sermon, In every leaf we see; Breathing a silent influence More than an idle name, As onward through the ages, The simple emblem came.

The warmth of the sun has given new life to the window garden, and the flowers are responding with many buds of promise. At this date last year there were snowdrops blooming out of doors—so varied are our seasons; for this year we still must wait. But the emblem for the middle of March is the shamrock, and several plants are used for this purpose, though white clover generally divides the honor with Oxalis Acetosella, all classed as shamrocks. What a hold it has retained upon the

Advertisements. Catarrh Cannot be Cured by Dosing IT IS A LOCAL DISEASE AND IF CURED MUST BE LOCALLY TREATED.

Seven people out of ten suffer from Catarrh. There is no lack of medicines, and if dosing would cure, very few cases of catarrh would be found.

You probably have it yourself. How much benefit have you obtained so far from medicine-taking? A little relief is all that you have derived. You have spent lots of money and yet the catarrh is growing worse all the time.

Has it ever occurred to you how desirable and how successful a treatment would be that you could breathe to where the disease existed. Perhaps you have thought about this form of cure but you have been unable to find a remedy that could be pleasantly and safely used.

Try Catarrhoxone, it can be broken up by the air and carried in small drops to every part of the breathing organism. It touches the catarrh with healing, that is why it cures.

This healing, balsamic, vegetable substance is so volatile that the air greedily takes up from the inhaler, so antiseptic that it instantly destroys the microbes which produce disease of the breathing organs, and so soothing that it relieves congestion, subdues inflammation, and stops mucous discharge.

Plainly Catarrhoxone is an ideal remedy for diseases of the throat, lungs and nasal passages. If you have catarrh, bronchitis or asthma, all are equally curable by Catarrhoxone. You have been told why this is so. These diseases are all modifications of an inflammatory condition of the lining membranes of the throat and nasal passages.

Now, bear in mind, you breathe Catarrhoxone. Do you not think this is a rational treatment—a certain way of reaching the diseased surfaces which lie so far in the cavity of the body or of the head that they can be reached in no other way.

You cannot possibly fail to obtain quick cure from any of these maladies if you use Catarrhoxone.

All dealers in medicine sell Catarrhoxone. Trial 25c, complete outfit \$1.00, which will last two months, and is guaranteed to cure permanently. Sent postpaid to any address by N. C. Poles & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

upon those addicted to the liquor habit it was pleasant to read in a late number of the 'Rural New Yorker' the following statement:

'A man widely known was a heavy drinker. He realized that he was going too far, and made an effort to stop. Drinking men know what this means after years of indulgence. This man read in the paper about the use of fruit on this habit and commenced to eat an average of five good apples a day. He lost the craving for liquor and kept up the apple eating. He joined the American Apple Consumers' League that was organized a few years ago with a view to the use of this fruit being more largely used. Its members agreed to ask for apples in some form whenever taking a meal in a public place, and to see that they were provided for the home table. But they did not then consider the chances for moral reform or realize that as a practical temperance reformer the apple was coming to the front. But one thing is certain, they must be good apples, juicy and of good flavor else their value is lost, and it is well for planters to realize this when setting out apple trees this spring. Quality and flavor are not made of sufficient importance, too much attention being given to size and outward appearance.'

Beth.—Sweet peas take a long while to grow and the wire fence will look bare for all but eight or ten weeks of the year. If you want anything permanent why not get woody vines; for instance, the scarlet or Belgian honeysuckle, and clematis paniculata if once established would form a beautiful covering for your needs. For the first year they would not do so well, but you would have the Japanese morning glories, or Dolichos that have been started in small pots in the house, and they will be quite a help. If the fence is only to be covered for this year the two above mentioned plants make a fine display, but need to be started early as they are slow in growing in this way. Seeds of any vine can be grown in this way, putting them into small pots and setting the pots into a shallow box filled with sand. This keeps the earth moist, if it is watered regularly, and when the time comes they can be turned out and transplanted. But woody vines have the advantage of being permanently in place, and their latticed branches are a screen all winter, while the first breath of spring will send out the green leaves. By all means try the Scarlet Honeysuckle—it flowers all the season, is wonderfully hard and seems to be free from many insect pests.

PERENNIALS FROM SEED. E.L.B.—The best way for you to grow perennials from seed is to sow them in a cold frame, covering at first with cotton. After they are up it is better to have the shading made of laths that will admit one-third of the light. They must be watered every day if the weather is dry and warm. Many seeds do not germinate because covered too deeply, and if covered too closely in the cold frame they are liable to damp off. It is for this reason that the laths have been found serviceable as they admit air. Self-sown perennials in autumn will come up during the first warm spring days, and are harder and stronger than those raised by spring sowing. Of these are Poppies, Canterbury Bells and Pansies, but if there is much warm weather late in the season they will sprout and commence growth at that time, and the result is that they are entirely lost. Winters vary so much in our climate that we cannot be very sure of the best treatment for our plants out of doors. Sometimes they seem to require protection if the winter is one of freezing and thawing, while in a season like the present, with its great depth of snow, too much protection added will result in smothering the plants.

Advertisements. CANCER.

If you are interested in any person suffering from this trouble, send 6 cents in stamps for our booklet, 'Cancer, Its Cause and Cure.' Others are being cured in all parts of Canada. Why not try this painless home treatment?

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advertisements. MEALY BUGS.

Daisy.—On such a plant, with its fine leaves and cozy corners, where mealy bugs will love to congregate, the best thing is to take off the nest, downy pieces of cottony-looking things that appear so innocuous, and destroy them. When none are to be found the washing with sulpho tobacco soap will be an advantage.

As for ammonia for the purpose you mention a few drops would be cleansing and not injurious in a hand basin of water, but it is not safe to use in any larger quantity.

APPLES AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Having been asked often if fruit eating had been found to have any result as diet

Advertisements

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

Good Blood Makes the Lungs Strong and Expels Disease.

The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctor has given you up. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the only measure of safety. Do not let the blood become thin and watery. That is an open invitation to disease to take possession of your system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength-builder known to medical science. The record of this medicine proves conclusively that, taken when the symptoms of consumption develop, it builds up, strengthens and invigorates the patient to a point where the disease disappears. Here is a bit of positive proof. Miss Blanche Durand, St. Edmond, Que., says: 'While out boating in September, 1901, I got my feet wet and took cold. I treated the cold in the usual way, but the cough seemed to cling to me. As several months passed by and I was not getting better, I went to a doctor in January, 1902, and he told me that my lungs were affected, and I was in consumption. Returning home, a friend in whom I had much confidence strongly urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking the pills, and soon found they were helping me. The cough grew less severe; my appetite improved, and my strength began to return. I continued taking the pills for about two months, when I found my health fully restored, and I have not since experienced any weakness. I am sure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

WISE MEN OF ARGENTEUIL. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.) Sir,—My attention has been called to an article which appeared in the 'Witness' on Feb. 29 which escaped my attention at the time. In reading that article it appeared to me that the lack of wisdom with regard to education is the most prominent feature. These wise men are represented as being fairly prosperous and the burden of their complaint is that thirteen schools in Argenteuil are closed for want of teachers, and serious trouble will probably arise from unexpected quarters for those responsible for the closing of the schools. Any person with ordinary intelligence will have no difficulty in ascertaining who are the responsible parties. The reason why the schools in question are closed is because these wise men are not willing to pay as much wages for a thoroughly qualified teacher as a common washwoman can earn in the town of Lachute. They appear to think that twenty dollars per month and the teacher to board herself is an excessive wage to pay. I know a wash-woman who gets steady employment at one dollar per day and her board in the town of Lachute, which would be equal to about thirty-five dollars per month. Surely five dollars more would not be too much to pay for a well qualified teacher. If these wise men were willing to pay that amount half a dozen applications could be had for every vacant school in the county. But if these wise men will continue their penny wise and pound foolish course they cannot expect anything else but trouble from unexpected quarters.

WALTER McOUAT. ENGLISH. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.) Sir,—In an issue of the 'Witness' under the heading 'English,' appeared an editorial which contained so many statements which are but half true or not true at all that one who has made a specialty of English and history is, I should hope, warranted in objecting to many of the deductions based thereon. The first part of the editorial, containing, as it does, much eminently true but not startlingly original commendation of our 'vicious system of spelling,' speaks, and speaks well, for itself, though possibly the writer might have added that only Hanoverian and 'educated' German is strictly phonetic in its spelling, and that English was once in exactly the same position, and that the statement that any Academy ever protected German has no basis in fact. But the second part contains that which seems to me to be worse than misstatement, caused probably by desire to exploit a fictitious hobby. It is, as it were, a compliment to that spirit of complacent ignorance and half-informed provincialism which is so patent, prevalent, and growing in Canada to-day. The term Anglo-Celtic is a favorite one with the 'Witness,' and with no other newspaper of editorial ability, nor with any author of knowledge and repute, so far as I can find. It is never used by Englishmen on either side of the Atlantic, and is employed by but one writer of notoriety, that eminent appropriator of other men's writings, the Irish Conan Doyle. Let us try, however, to see what warrant the word may have for its existence and your use of it as regards race, language and institutions. From Green and Freeman one learns that Teutonic Britain extended from the Channel to the North, and that the western lowlands of Scotland, and the borderland between England and Wales, and the counties of Somerset and Devon are occupied by an Anglo-Celtic race. Until modern travel, the causes of which are so plain and so obvious, this purity of race remained virtually unchanged. To-day urban England bids fair to become not Anglo-Celtic, but Anglo-Mongrel. But so vast a field is opened that I shall say no more on this point save that until the last century Great Britain contained a population in England and Lowland Scotland, save the regions above-mentioned, as purely Teutonic as any country in Europe save Scandinavia; it contained a people Celtic with Norse admixture in Highland Scotland, and one practically Celtic in Wales and Cornwall. This omits Ireland, where the better element of the 'North' and the upper classes everywhere are Teutonic to this day. Nothing in this is meant to imply that any race is absolutely pure in blood; traces of even the 'barrow-men' may be found in the present North English people. It may be seen from this that, though there are Saxons and Celts in England and Scotland, there are comparatively few who should be called Anglo-Celtic—that is, till recent days. It may be argued that, though the term is inaccurate as applied to the people of Great Britain, yet its use as regards those of Canada and the United States is correct. In Canada the Teutonic element probably holds the Celtic in equilibrium; in the United States the former is greatly preponderant. But race in each country is tending fast toward mongrelism, and from observation I should think the Celt and the Teuton the last to mingle, standing, as each does, at the other's mental antipodes. Let us turn to 'Institutions.' It matters not what we take as indicative, whether custom as regards law or manners, or whatever one may suggest, we find that what is not of common Aryan stock or of classic origin is English, or rather Teutonic, as being the containing term. The Celtic element is nil; ours is the English, not British, constitution (vide Stubbs).

RESULT ALL THAT COULD BE ASKED

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Strains Caused by Heavy Lifting. William Sharam Tells of His Precarious Condition, and His Happy Release From It. Murray Harbor South, P.E.I., March 11.—(Special.)—William Sharam, who keeps a general store here, is one of many hundreds in Prince Edward Island who have been rescued from chronic sickness, and made sound and well by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Sharam, who is always glad to say a word for the remedy that did so much for him, relates his experience as follows: 'I sprained my back with heavy lifting, and the result was urinary and kidney trouble that left me in a very weak state, and at times I got so weak that I almost fainted, and could scarcely hold my head up. After trying several other medicines without relief, I concluded that it was a kidney disease I had, and would find the cure in a kidney remedy, and decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. The result was all that could be asked. I used ten boxes all told, and can now enjoy sweet sleep without being disturbed as heretofore, and my old troubles were banished. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ailments from Backache to Bright's Disease.'

ing, as it does, much eminently true but not startlingly original commendation of our 'vicious system of spelling,' speaks, and speaks well, for itself, though possibly the writer might have added that only Hanoverian and 'educated' German is strictly phonetic in its spelling, and that English was once in exactly the same position, and that the statement that any Academy ever protected German has no basis in fact. But the second part contains that which seems to me to be worse than misstatement, caused probably by desire to exploit a fictitious hobby. It is, as it were, a compliment to that spirit of complacent ignorance and half-informed provincialism which is so patent, prevalent, and growing in Canada to-day. The term Anglo-Celtic is a favorite one with the 'Witness,' and with no other newspaper of editorial ability, nor with any author of knowledge and repute, so far as I can find. It is never used by Englishmen on either side of the Atlantic, and is employed by but one writer of notoriety, that eminent appropriator of other men's writings, the Irish Conan Doyle. Let us try, however, to see what warrant the word may have for its existence and your use of it as regards race, language and institutions. From Green and Freeman one learns that Teutonic Britain extended from the Channel to the North, and that the western lowlands of Scotland, and the borderland between England and Wales, and the counties of Somerset and Devon are occupied by an Anglo-Celtic race. Until modern travel, the causes of which are so plain and so obvious, this purity of race remained virtually unchanged. To-day urban England bids fair to become not Anglo-Celtic, but Anglo-Mongrel. But so vast a field is opened that I shall say no more on this point save that until the last century Great Britain contained a population in England and Lowland Scotland, save the regions above-mentioned, as purely Teutonic as any country in Europe save Scandinavia; it contained a people Celtic with Norse admixture in Highland Scotland, and one practically Celtic in Wales and Cornwall. This omits Ireland, where the better element of the 'North' and the upper classes everywhere are Teutonic to this day. Nothing in this is meant to imply that any race is absolutely pure in blood; traces of even the 'barrow-men' may be found in the present North English people. It may be seen from this that, though there are Saxons and Celts in England and Scotland, there are comparatively few who should be called Anglo-Celtic—that is, till recent days. It may be argued that, though the term is inaccurate as applied to the people of Great Britain, yet its use as regards those of Canada and the United States is correct. In Canada the Teutonic element probably holds the Celtic in equilibrium; in the United States the former is greatly preponderant. But race in each country is tending fast toward mongrelism, and from observation I should think the Celt and the Teuton the last to mingle, standing, as each does, at the other's mental antipodes. Let us turn to 'Institutions.' It matters not what we take as indicative, whether custom as regards law or manners, or whatever one may suggest, we find that what is not of common Aryan stock or of classic origin is English, or rather Teutonic, as being the containing term. The Celtic element is nil; ours is the English, not British, constitution (vide Stubbs).

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

AND ALSO WHAT LED TO IT. 1900—Russia annexes extreme eastern part of Manchuria, thus securing the port of Vladivostok. 1881—Russia occupies more Manchurian territory. 1885—Russian colonies established in Manchuria. 1891—Czar Alexander III. issues a rescript for the building of the Trans-Siberian Railway. 1896—Treaty of Shimonoseki, making peace between China and Japan. France, Germany and Russia compel Japan to withdraw her claims to portions of the Liaotung peninsula, and Japan yields to superior force. 1896—Private treaty between China and Russia, the latter promising to defend China against the world. Manchurian railway agreement perfected. 1897—Germany gets possession of Kiao-chau, while Russia takes the opportunity to seize Port Arthur and Tientsin. 1900—Boxer rebellion gives Russia further opportunity to fasten her grip on Manchuria. 1901—Protests by Japan and other Powers as to Russian encroachments on Chinese territory. 1902—Treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan is signed on Jan. 30. China-Russia treaty signed on April 8 for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, and declaring the province to be an integral part of China. Chinese commercial treaty with Great Britain signed on Sept. 5. 1903—Russia fails to keep pledge to evacuate Manchuria, and on April 3 demands new conditions as to the carrying out of the Manchurian treaty. June—Japan and the United States object to the new conditions, and Russia later says she has demanded no new conditions. Russia begins movements on the Yalu river under pretence of taking up timber concessions. July—Japan protests and presses Corea to open the port of Wiju to foreign trade. Great Britain and the United States concurring in the demand. M. Pavloff, Russian minister to Corea, threatens. August—Japan proposes a modus vivendi on Aug. 12 and negotiations are opened. Japan presses Russia for fulfillment of all treaty conditions. September—Russia gives new pledge that Niuchwang and Mukden would be evacuated on Oct. 8, but later demands grants for landing place and military post stations, and Japan evinces resentment. Oct. 8—China signs commercial treaties with Japan and the United States. Oct. 15—Japan agrees to recognize dominant interests of Russia in Manchuria, but wants Chinese sovereignty unimpaired. She also demands recognition of Japanese influence in Corea, and the opening of Yonampo and other ports, besides a neutral zone on both sides of the Yalu river. Oct. 30—Re-occupation of Mukden by Russia is reported. December—Japanese Diet opens on Dec. 10, and the government is censured for the inadequacy of its measures. Dec. 17—Russia makes reply to Japan's last note, but it excludes Japan altogether from the Manchurian question. Dec. 21—Russia is asked to reconsider her reply. Dec. 23—Emergency ordinance is issued in Japan, giving the government unlimited credit. Dec. 29—High Court of War is held, with the Emperor in the chair. Admiral Togo is put in command of the fleet. He captured the Taku forts in 1900. 1904—Jan. 5—Japan sends final note to Russia, intimating that her demands must be acceded to, or war will result. Jan. 8—Review of troops is held at Tokio, and great enthusiasm shown. Jan. 15—Russia delays answer and Japan shows impatience. Jan. 20—M. Kurino, Japanese Envoy at St. Petersburg, enquires as to when a reply to Japan's last note may be expected. Feb. 3—Russia's reply sent to Tokio, but proves unsatisfactory. Feb. 5—Baron de Rosen, Russian minister to Japan, is notified at Tokio that Japan intends to sever diplomatic relations with Russia. Feb. 6—M. Kurino demands his passports at St. Petersburg and receives them. Baron de Rosen is notified to leave Tokio. Feb. 7—Masanbo, Korean port commanding straits between Japan and Corea, occupied by Japanese troops without resistance. Feb. 8—Actual hostilities begun. The Russian cruiser 'Varyag' and gunboat 'Koriet' sunk outside of harbor of Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, by Japanese warships. Bombardment of Port Arthur at night, and on morning of the 9th. Russian battleships 'Caesarevitch' and 'Retvizan,' and cruisers 'Pallada,' 'Askold,' 'Novik' and 'Diana' disabled by shell fire of Japanese. Feb. 13—Russian torpedo boat transport 'Tenisei' blown up as a result of striking one of their own mines at Port Arthur. Captain Stepoff, three officers, and ninety-one men were lost. Feb. 14—Admiral Alexieff reports the landing of 19,900 troops at Chemulpo. Feb. 15—Russian liner 'Boyarin' blown up and 197 officers and men killed. Reported encounter between Russian and Japanese outposts on the Yalu. China declares herself neutral. Feb. 15—Russia charges that Britain

posed of such giants of intellect as army officers, curates, and their imitators, a class held, and deservedly held, in almost as much honor in England as in Canada. As you say, sir, the uneducated Canadian product of the uncultivated home and equally uncultured teacher, speaks his own dialect, but the educated Canadian speaks good English. In this, sir, we quite agree. But it all depends on one's definition of the word 'educated.' If, as is usually the case among the cultured, correct speech be taken as one test of education (see 'Journal of Education,' New York), how few Canadians may rightly claim to be educated. I know of one college in the Maritime Provinces whose professors, with one exception, speak a dialect of villainous flatness, and to whom, save the exception, the distinction between 'shall' and 'will' is as outer darkness. Doubtless this is because of their Celtic origin, but even the editorial pages of the 'Witness' often offend in that respect. I have touched on so many things, and dared to expand so few lest by length I should weary you, that I fear that this letter may be thought incoherent through condensation. I trust that such may not be, and that it may be thought worthy of publication. M. D. HEMMEON. Colchester County Academy, Truro, N. S.

allowed Japan to use Weihaiwei as naval base. Lord Lansdowne denies. Feb. 17—Japanese troops at Wansoo, Corea. Feb. 17—Fifteen thousand Japanese troops embark at Nagasaki on transports. Germany declares herself neutral. Feb. 18—Admiral Makaroff succeeds Admiral Stark in command of Russian fleet at Port Arthur. Japanese merchant steamer 'Naganoura' destroyed by Russian fire on the coast of Japan, and forty-one of her crew captured. Feb. 19—General Kouropatkin appointed to the supreme military command of the Far East. Admiral Alexieff moves the chief base of land operations from Port Arthur to Harbin. Feb. 20—Fifteen hundred Cossacks cross the border at Wiju and Antung. Feb. 22—Russian gunboat 'Mandjur' at Shanghai will be dismantled and detained until the end of the war. Feb. 23—Port Arthur again bombarded by Japanese. A rumor that King Edward desires to act as a mediator. Russian scouts arrive at Anju. Japan charged by Russia with violating international law in beginning attack on Chemulpo without warning. Feb. 24—Japan succeeds in sinking six merchant hulks near the mouth of Port Arthur harbor, but only partially succeeds in blocking the entrance. One Russian torpedo boat sunk. Bombardment of Port Arthur again reported. M. Mouravieff, president of the Hague tribunal, gives Japan offence, by his allusions to the war in the East. Feb. 25—Admiral Alexieff warns the Manchurians against rebellion. Admiral Togo makes another, and a fifth, attack upon Port Arthur, but is repulsed. The Russians say. It is reported that the Japanese have landed in Possiet Bay. Feb. 26—Japanese again bombard Port Arthur. Large fleet of transports said to be off that place ready to land Japanese troops. Feb. 28—Encounter between Japanese and Russian outposts near Ping yang. Report

EATON'S MAIL ORDER NEWS TORONTO. The Best Spring Line EATON'S Ever Offered. THE BEST MATERIALS THE LATEST STYLES and A PERFECT FIT at THE LOWEST PRICES. are positively assured the woman who shops by mail, if she selects the store whose name is a household word throughout Canada for these qualities. Here are some of the leading features of the best Spring line we ever offered: 14038 \$6.50, 16912 \$9.00, 14009 \$3.25, 17579 \$4.50, 16071 \$4.00, 16710 \$5.00, 15350 \$2.50, 12421 \$5.00, 16707 \$3.25. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. 190 YONGE STREET TORONTO CANADA.

that Vladivostok has been blockaded by Japanese since Feb. 25. March 1—Japanese outfit Cossacks and occupy Ichio Yang, Corea, and fortify the walls of the town. March 2—Japanese cut the Trans-Siberian Railway line between Harbin and Nikolai. Russian Government from bank and hospital had been removed from Vladivostok to the latter place. Chinese brigades harass the Russians in neighborhood of Maichen and Liao yang. Admiral Togo's fleet mysteriously disappears from Port Arthur. March 3—Russians fortify Astante, Corea. Russian torpedo boats at Port Said are refueled and ordered to leave. Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador to London, confers with the King and Lord Lansdowne. March 4—Kindly letters pass between King Edward and the Czar. March 6—Twenty-five hundred Japanese troops land at Plaksin Bay (east coast of Corea) bound for Hun chun (100 miles west of Vladivostok). March 7—Vladivostok bombarded by Japanese squadron. Many Lyddite shells fall to explode, and the action is believed to have been fruitless. March 8—Count Benckendorff bears an autograph letter from the Czar to King Edward in which mediation is mentioned. Institute of Mining Engineers, of St. Petersburg, condems the war. March 9—Japanese force crosses the Yalu River, and is within 70 miles of Niuchwang. Vice-Admiral Makaroff arrives at Port Arthur and takes command of Russian Pacific fleet. March 10—Port Arthur again bombarded by the Japanese. INDIANS UP TO DATE. 'We saw a full-blood Indian in town to-day showing a baby carriage containing his papoose,' says a territorial exchange, 'and his wife followed along behind her liege and lord contentedly chewing gum.'—Kansas City Journal. The public executioner in England as a rule receives \$50 every time he exercises his function, and in the case of a reprieve he is given \$25, provided that he has been retained. NOTES AND NOTICES. A Famous College.—A school which enjoys a well-earned reputation for thorough and practical work, and through which it draws a patronage extending from Yukon to the West Indies, and from British Columbia to Newfoundland may be fitly termed a famous school. Such a school is the well-known Central Business College of Toronto, which is without any doubt the largest and best equipped business training institution in the Dominion. The spring term in all departments in this College will open on April 5th, as announced in our advertising columns. Rennie's Seed Catalogue.—A book full of interest to gardeners, farmers and lovers of flowers is Rennie's Seed Annual for this year. Many interesting novelties are offered, and as the catalogue is sent free to applicants, readers who have not yet received one should drop a post card immediately to William Rennie, Toronto, Ont. Advertisements. FOOT ELM MAKES NEW SHOES EASY. Foot Elm has given foot comfort to more people than all other foot remedies in Canada combined. If you suffer from Chilblains, Bunions or Chapping Shoes try Foot Elm. 15 powders, 50c. at drugists or by mail, postage free. STOTT & JUBY, Bowmanville, Ont.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Opened on Friday With the Usual Formal Ceremony, Followed by the Election of a Speaker.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE WAS BRIEF.

The Trade Increase and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Deposit of Five Million Dollars Mentioned—No Word as to the Tariff.

Ottawa, March 11.—The formal opening of parliament was carried through this afternoon with the customary formalities.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Speech from the Throne was as follows:—Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In again meeting you in parliament, it is our first duty to express our heartfelt thanks to a beneficent providence for the abundant harvest with which the country has been favored during the past year, and for the general prosperity that prevails in all parts of the Dominion.

CANADA'S INCREASING TRADE.

It is very gratifying to note that the yearly increasing trade of Canada, which has been so marked a feature of the past six years, gives no indication of any abatement, while the number of settlers seeking homes in Manitoba and the Territories is without a parallel in the history of the country.

and other papers connected with the controversy will be laid before you. TO INCREASE MOUNTED POLICE.

In view of the widely extended settlements now forming in the Territories it will become necessary to increase the strength of the North-West Mounted Police force and authority will be asked for that purpose.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. I am glad to say that the revenue will exceed the expenditure, leaving a balance to be applied in the reduction of the public debt.

SHORT SESSION PROBABLE.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

After the long protracted session of the last year, when so many important matters were dealt with, it is not probable that your duties will involve your being detained on the present occasion for any lengthened period. I commend however, to your best consideration the subjects to which I have referred and I invoke the divine blessing on your deliberations.

Get the Best!

WHETHER for garden or farm you can't afford to do any guesswork in regard to seeds. The everlasting mania for cheapness induces some people to insist on a low price, but a whole season's work depends on the kind you use. The saving of a few cents now may cost you as many dollars when harvest time comes.

Steele, Briggs Seeds

are genuinely good, because tried, proved and tested by every means known to responsible growers. They are known and endorsed all over Canada as the most reliable, and people who buy them run absolutely no risk of disappointment. We make sure in advance that the seeds are right, and guarantee values to be always the best.

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Parliament, be printed also for the use of Canadian members.

The Premier answered that a portion of these papers were already in the printer's hands. Later on another batch will be brought down.

Ottawa, March 12.—The present session is the last that Lord Minto will have the pleasure of opening as Governor-General of Canada, as his term comes to a close this year. The ceremonial in the Senate Chamber does not vary in the smallest detail from session to session and yet it is an occasion that never loses its charm for the ladies of the Capital, who were out yesterday afternoon in full force, with many strangers from Montreal, Toronto, and other centres.

The Speech from the Throne was brief, and expressed the hope that this session would be somewhat shorter than that of 1903.

Facing the throne sat Lieut.-Governor S. Snowball of New Brunswick, and Lieutenant-Governor McMillan, of Manitoba. On the right of the throne stood the Prime Minister, in court uniform, with Lord Dundonald and his staff. On the left were Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, commander of the Imperial troops at Halifax; Colonel Lord Aylmer, Adjutant-General of Canada, and several other officers.

The Government House party consisted of Her Excellency Lady Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Mrs. Masie, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, and Mrs. McNab, of Toronto. Lady Laurier had the first seat on the right hand side, and with her were Madame Parent, wife of the Quebec Premier; Madame Henri Laurier, of Arthabaskville; Madame DeLery, and Madlle. Milhau, of Montreal. Mrs. R. L. Jordan, wife of the Opposition leader, sat opposite; with her was Miss Ida Hughes, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Hughes, M.P.

Madame Prefontaine had with her Madame Faucher, Madame Gourdeau, and Miss Swan.

NEW MEMBERS INTRODUCED.

Upon the return of the Commoners to their chamber the Prime Minister and the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher introduced Mr. L. A. Rivet, member elect for Hochelaga. Mr. Armand Lavergne, of Montmagny, the youngest member of the House, was presented by the Prime Minister and his uncle, Mr. Louis Lavergne, the French whip. Mr. Horace Hazard, the new member for West Queen, was supported by the Hon. H. R. Emmerston and Mr. D. A. Macdonnell. This feature of the proceedings elicited loud applause from the government side.

The Opposition then had their turn. Mr. Borden and Mr. Clancy introduced Mr. J. E. Armstrong, the new member for East Lambton; Mr. Borden and Mr. E. F. Clarke introduced Mr. J. A. Donnelly, the new member for East Bruce. Mr. Borden and Mr. A. A. Laforgue introduced Dr. J. W. Daniel, member for St. John, N.B.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

There was quite a representation of the foreign consular corps. Count Mazza, the Italian representative, was diplomatically interposed between Mr. Nicolas de Struve, Imperial Consul for Russia, and the Hon. T. Nossé, Imperial Consul-General for Japan. Other consuls were Mr. H. F. McGuire, of Quebec, representing the Argentine Republic; Mr. C. C. Meyer, of Ottawa, representing Denmark; Mr. Kleckowsky, of Montreal, representing France; Mr. Treysleken, representing Austria-Hungary; Consul-General Foster, of Ottawa, representing the United States, and Consul-General Bopp, of Montreal, representing Germany.

The church dignitaries present included Mgr. Sbarretti, the Apostolic Delegate, and Mgr. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa. Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented to the House the amended agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and after a few formalities the House rose to take up the address on Monday.

It is pretty generally understood that the Chief Justice of the newly constituted Exchequer branch of the Ontario High Court will be Mr. E. F. B. Johnson, K.C., of Toronto, and that a puisne judgeship will go to Mr. Frank Anglin, K.C., of the same place.

GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION.

Aside from the government legislation outlined in the Speech from the Throne, there will be this session an amendment to the Redistribution Act of 1903, to make that measure perfectly clear in a

couple of clauses where question has been raised to the intent of parliament. The Minister of Justice will also introduce an amendment to the Criminal Code with regard to criminal evidence. The Railway Act of last session will call for attention in several particulars before that enactment gives general satisfaction, and some of these will be dealt with this session.

The Prime Minister has given notice of a resolution he will propose to ratify the supplementary agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Text of the President's Address at the Semi-Annual Meeting in London.

At a crowded meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, held in London last Tuesday, with five hundred to six hundred shareholders present, the president, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, after dealing with the half year's accounts, turned to the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific undertaking. He said: 'We caused a bill to be introduced into the Canadian Parliament for securing a charter of incorporation of an independent company, to build a line



SIR CHARLES RIVERS WILSON.

of railway from a point of junction on the Grand Trunk line, passing through the most fertile districts of the North-West, and terminating at a port on the Pacific coast, under the natural impression that a scheme of this nature would commend itself to the approval and obtain the support and encouragement of the government, and Canadian Parliament.

'I ventured to suggest to the shareholders when I addressed them in April of last year, that such a scheme might be carried through without engaging in any way the credit of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Company. Such was my conviction, founded upon reasonable data, and in view of any precedents bearing upon our case, I think it right at once to say that, when I made that suggestion, I was perhaps over sanguine, because for the reasons which I shall state to you in the course of my remarks, it has been found impossible to carry the measure through the Canadian Parliament without imposing some obligations on the Grand Trunk Company.

'Our original idea was to build from a point on our railway to the Pacific coast. Our intention was that the point of junction should be at or in the neighborhood of North Bay. It was made, however, by the government, a condition of the grant of the charter of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, that the line should be extended eastward from North Bay to Quebec, and to the city of Moncton, in New Brunswick, the point of junction with the Intercolonial Railway, which communicated with St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.

'As a result of negotiations with the government a bill was introduced by the government for enacting the construction of the contemplated line from New Brunswick to the Pacific. In the joint agreement between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, an agreement under which this line would be constructed and worked was embodied in the government bill, and it is the first of the two agreements which is submitted for approval to-day. The government bill, and the bill of incorporation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, both received the

Royal assent on Oct. 24, 1903. The act and the agreement were discussed by parliament during the whole of an unusually prolonged session. They met with strong opposition by usual opponents of the government, supplemented by hostile interests of competitors, who imagined that they saw in this contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company a measure which would be detrimental to their own projects.

'I think it only due to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to express my admiration of his patriotic and statesmanlike conduct of this great measure through parliament. Treating the question as one of national importance, it might have been not unreasonably expected that the question might have been lifted out of the sphere of party politics, but that was not the case, and it was only after encountering the utmost difficulties, and exercising the greatest forbearance, patience and ability, that he was able eventually to carry the measure. His leading objects were to secure an additional means of enabling the growing population of the North-West to bring products of the western prairies to the eastern seaboard. He pointed out the advantages of the contemplated line, which would not only open up fresh districts of fertility in the west, but would afford further facilities for eventually giving an outlet for those products to countries beyond the Pacific, namely, Australia, China and Japan, the route in question being indeed the shortest route between the manufacturing centres of Canada and China and Japan. While, then, his objects were of this large and essentially national character, the Grand Trunk Company saw in the fulfilment of such an undertaking, the greatest advantages to be obtained for their own enterprise. The result, therefore, was a combination of these two interests, under which the construction of the proposed road would be carried through by a partnership between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, supported as it would be by the influence and connections of the Grand Trunk Company.

'We are bound to acknowledge the fairness with which we were met by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in their endeavor to meet the views of the board so far as they could do so conformably with their own views, and having regard to the great pressure brought to bear upon them by the opposition. In the meantime a great and unfavorable change had occurred in the financial position of the markets of the world, and the directors, in the interests of the shareholders, came to the conclusion that certain modifications in the agreement were imperative in order to safeguard the credit of the company.

'The chief modification was that relating to the conditions which were imposed on the Grand Trunk Pacific Company for making the deposit, to which I will refer more in detail later on. Negotiations were accordingly resumed, and the result is embodied in the second or supplemental agreement which is now in your hands, and which, read together with the first agreement, we now submit for approval. Should it receive that approval it will be brought before the Parliament of Canada, which has been specially summoned to meet on March 10, the day after to-morrow, for consideration, and I hope confirmation.

'After describing the course of the new line and the terms on which it would be built, the president continued: 'I have alluded to the obligation imposed on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of making a deposit as evidence of its good faith. This deposit, which was to be made within thirty days of the passing of the government act, was to consist of five million dollars in cash or government securities. I am bound to record my opinion that this was an extremely onerous and unreasonable demand, and I may in passing contrast it with similar obligations on the Canadian Pacific at the inception of their undertaking, which was confined to a million dollars in cash or approved securities, without having behind it the support of a powerful corporation like that of the company now promoting the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. This obligation was, however, reluctantly accepted in the early stages of the negotiations. It must have been obvious that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which had not even been organized, was not in a position within the limited period exacted to make the deposit, and when the Grand Trunk

Company was approached for aid in this direction, it was unable to act without first obtaining the sanction of its shareholders, for which a certain time was required in order to show no lack of faith on the part of the promoters; and in order to satisfy the conditions of the contract, an interim and conditional deposit was made by the Grand Trunk Company of a million pounds four percent guaranteed stock, subject to subsequent approval of the shareholders and confirmation by parliament. The approval, however, of this arrangement by the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Company will not be required and the conditional deposit already made will be cancelled. In substitution thereof it is now provided by the supplemental agreement that the deposit shall be made in cash or approved securities, and the Grand Trunk Company will, subject to your approval, make the necessary arrangements for complying with the requirements of the agreement. The deposit will be released as soon as rolling stock for the equipment of the road has been provided.

Several shareholders, on the conclusion of the president's remarks, spoke, protesting that the shareholders were being misled into an agreement which they had very little information about. Mr. C. M. Hays, who was present, was called upon to answer the protesting shareholders. He laid particular stress on the question that it was not where the company stood to-day, but where would it stand if they did not agree to the proposed changes.

Mr. Allen, a son of the director who had resigned, read a long resolution that the vote of the shareholders on the Grand Trunk Pacific matter be adjourned until further and fuller information of the different points be supplied.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson regretted that Mr. Allen's father was not present, as no doubt he would have agreed to withdraw the resolution, which the son would not do, though asked to.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson urged the shareholders to give sanction to the agreement as such an opportunity would never occur again.

Mr. Allen's resolution was lost and the resolution of shareholders agreeing to the new proposals was adopted.

The retiring auditors were unanimously re-elected.

Throughout the meeting shareholders at times seemed to be quite hostile to the scheme until after Mr. Hays spoke.

The half-yearly report was adopted.

THE DEPOSIT OF FIVE MILLION DOLLARS MADE.

Ottawa, March 10.—Official notification reached the Prime Minister yesterday afternoon that the Grand Trunk Pacific deposit of five million dollars had been made in cash with the Bank of Montreal in Montreal to bind the performance of the transcontinental railway contract.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

An Instance of Growth.—It is a pleasure, in this day of great industrial combinations, to note an instance where an independent concern has attained to mammoth proportions, and has grown steadily but surely for years from a small beginning into the fulness of the present time. Such an institution is cited in the seed business of D. M. Ferry & Co., who for nearly half a century have gone forward each year, constantly adding new customers and retaining all its old ones, until it is today the source of seed supply from which the great crops of this country spring. Seed houses have come and gone—some survived and flourished for years, but finally succumbed for one reason or another—while Ferry's kept growing all the time. Thousands of farmers, gardeners and flower growers look to them year after year for the seeds from which the prosperity of their fields and gardens is to grow, and the fact that they are never disappointed in Ferry's seeds is the secret of the wonderful expansion of this popular firm. You can buy their seeds in every city, town or hamlet of this land, and you are always certain that they are fresh, true to name and sure to grow. Their 1904 Seed Annual, a valuable guide in the selection of the proper seeds to plant, will be sent free to all readers of the 'Witness' who apply to D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.



THE NEW SPEAKER.

Napoleon Antoine Belcourt, K.C., M.P., LL.D., the new Speaker, is a native of Toronto, Ont., and was forty-three years of age on Sept. 15, 1903. His parents, Ferdinand Napoleon Belcourt and Marie Anne St. Clair, were descendants of early French settlers at Three Rivers, Que.

Mr. Belcourt passed a very successful course at St. Joseph's Seminary at Three Rivers, and later distinguished himself at Laval University, where he took the special degree of Master of Laws, 'cum dignitate' in graduating in 1882. He received his call to the Quebec Bar in the same year, and two years later was admitted to practice in Ontario.

In 1894 he withdrew from the firm of Belcourt, MacCracken & Henderson, and became County Crown Attorney

for Carleton, and formed the partnership of Belcourt & Ritchie, which still exists. In 1896 he resigned that office to run for parliament, being elected in the city of Ottawa by 285 majority, and was re-elected in 1900 by 17. He has been a member of the Faculty of Law for the University of Ottawa since 1891, and received from that university the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1895. He is also a K.C. in both Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Belcourt is a patron of the newly organized French Liberal Club, which bears his name, and vice-president of the Ontario Liberal Association. He was the founder, and for the first ten years president of the Club National of Ottawa. He belongs to the Catholic parish of the Sacred Heart, Ottawa, and is a member of Sacred Heart Branch, C. M. B. A., Sacred Heart Court, C.O.F., Les Artisans and l'Union St. Joseph.

become apparent, independently of the many benefits that will follow from the opening up for colonization and for various enterprises of the northern parts of Quebec and Ontario.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The agreement made with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company regarding a new transcontinental railway, contained certain stipulations which, in effect, required the Grand Trunk Pacific Company of Canada to become a party to that agreement and to assume heavy obligations in respect thereof.

Further consideration of the agreement by the representatives of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and my government has resulted in showing the desirability of certain amendments to the contract, which, having been approved by my government, and subsequently by the board of directors and the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, will be submitted to you for ratification. The sum of five million dollars in cash has been deposited in the Bank of Montreal in accordance with the provisions contained in the original and supplemental agreements with the company.

NEW MILITIA BILL.

A militia bill will be introduced containing several important amendments to the present law rendered necessary by the growth of the force and calculated to promote the efficiency.

ALASKAN AWARD.

A copy of the award defining the boundary between the Dominion and Alaska,

In the House of Commons, after the opening formalities had been concluded, Messrs. Rivet and Lavergne, the new Liberal members for Hochelaga and Montmagny, took their places amidst an outburst of applause from the government supporters. Oppositionists had their turn when the three Conservative members were presented, Messrs. Daniel, of St. John; Donnelly, of East Bruce, and Armstrong, of East Lambton. The minority made up in noise for what they lacked in numbers. The new member for St. John was introduced by Messrs. Borden and Monk, the member for East Bruce by Messrs. Borden and Clark, and the member for East Lambton by Messrs. Borden and Clancy.

TRIBUTE TO THE SPEAKER.

The Prime Minister, in proposing the choice of Mr. Napoleon A. Belcourt as speaker, said a neatly turned compliment to that gentleman and to Mr. Borden, who had preceded him in the office.

The leader of the Opposition believed Mr. Belcourt a gentleman in every sense worthy of the honor and trust to be reposed in him.

MR. BELCOURT REPLIES.

Mr. Speaker, Belcourt made his acknowledgments in both languages.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Before the House adjourned the leader of the Opposition asked that the papers in the Alaska boundary case, which have already been laid before the Imperial

FIGHTING IN THE EAST.

The Japanese Forward Movements on Land Continue, While the Navy Now Dominates the Sea.

A FRESH ATTACK UPON PORT ARTHUR.

Lord Lansdowne Told the Peace Commission Deputation That Great Britain Would Undertake Mediation for Peace at the Earliest Moment.

Last Tuesday's war despatches contained everything else rather than news. Wild conjecture and rumor, from which to winnow any real notion of the events in progress was impossible, seemed to be the rule. The declaration that the Japanese fleet had paid a second visit to Vladivostok on Sunday was declared to have no truth in it, the fleet having gone off toward Saghalien Island, presumably to repossess Japan of that island, ceded to Russia in 1875, and an important fishing centre. The Japanese also took possession of Hai wun tan, one of the Elliott Islands, on Feb. 29. The Russians had moved out on Feb. 23. The despatches make plain that the position of the Japanese Vladivostok squadron was not known on shore. The war items of Wednesday were voluminous and varied, with the grain of truth as small as wheat seed, and as hard to find as though dropped into the chaff bin. The Vladivostok Russian fleet was believed to be at sea when the Japanese fleet called there, and persistent rumor was that a Japanese fleet had gone in chase of it, found, and destroyed or captured it. The rumor was recurrent from many points, Tokio having especially reported it, with the interesting note that the 'Kasaga' and 'Nishin,' the Chilean ships purchased by Japan in Italy, were with the fleet. The news of the movement was expected to reach Tokio from Gensan (Wen san) Korea, where the fleet was expected to rendezvous after the event. St. Petersburg reported that they had heard nothing of the rumored fight. Marquis Ito was to go to Korea on a mission from the Japanese Emperor to the Emperor of Korea, which a London despatch considers means a Japanese protectorate for Korea and that Korea will be the Japanese base of supplies. Admiral Alexieff has officially informed the Czar that the Japanese fired about two hundred shells at Vladivostok forts on March 6, without effect, and went off southwards.

Thursday's war news had some coherent paragraphs. The Japanese fleet had again visited and bombarded Port Arthur at midnight on March 9, having been discovered approaching by the searchlights. The effect of the bombardment was not stated. Vice-Admiral Kamimura reports the bombardment of Vladivostok on March 6, and his inability to find the fleet or see anything of the enemy along the shore toward either America, Strelok, or Possiet Bay. Export of horses from Russia had been prohibited. A Russian scouting party had met the Japanese forces at Hai ju, a town in Korea, some fifty or sixty miles north-west of Seoul, and about midway between Che mul po and Che nam po. This is a London 'Times' story, and the 'Times' is generally correct, so that this Russian scouting party had gone far afield into Korea. British mediation for peace, Lord Lansdowne told the Peace Commission, would be undertaken at the earliest possible moment, but he feared it could not be urged at present. The opening of the port of Yong am po has been decided on by Korea, the order but awaiting the Emperor's signature.

Friday's despatches contained some description of the first Port Arthur bombardment on Feb. 8 and 9, that showed little more than has been already learned, except that there is a great dearth of news, or else it would not have been telegraphed. The Russian description is exaggerated. The more important news on Friday came late and was the announcement that the Russians had been bombarded at Port Arthur on Thursday and that a midnight sea fight had been previously fought by Admiral Makaroff's orders, in which he claimed to have sunk a Japanese torpedo boat, but was certain that he had lost one of his own torpedo boat destroyers, with all hands and had to retire under the guns of the forts to the inner harbor. The details given of war movements on shore were chiefly conjecture, the result of rumor, and too confusing to be worth their space in a newspaper.

AFTER ENGAGEMENT JAPANESE SQUADRON WITHDREW.

Port Arthur, March 11.—Last night passed without incident. The Japanese squadron, which disappeared after Thursday's bombardment and naval fight, has not returned. The Russian squadron proceeded to sea this morning and returned this afternoon. It is understood that no Japanese ships were sighted.

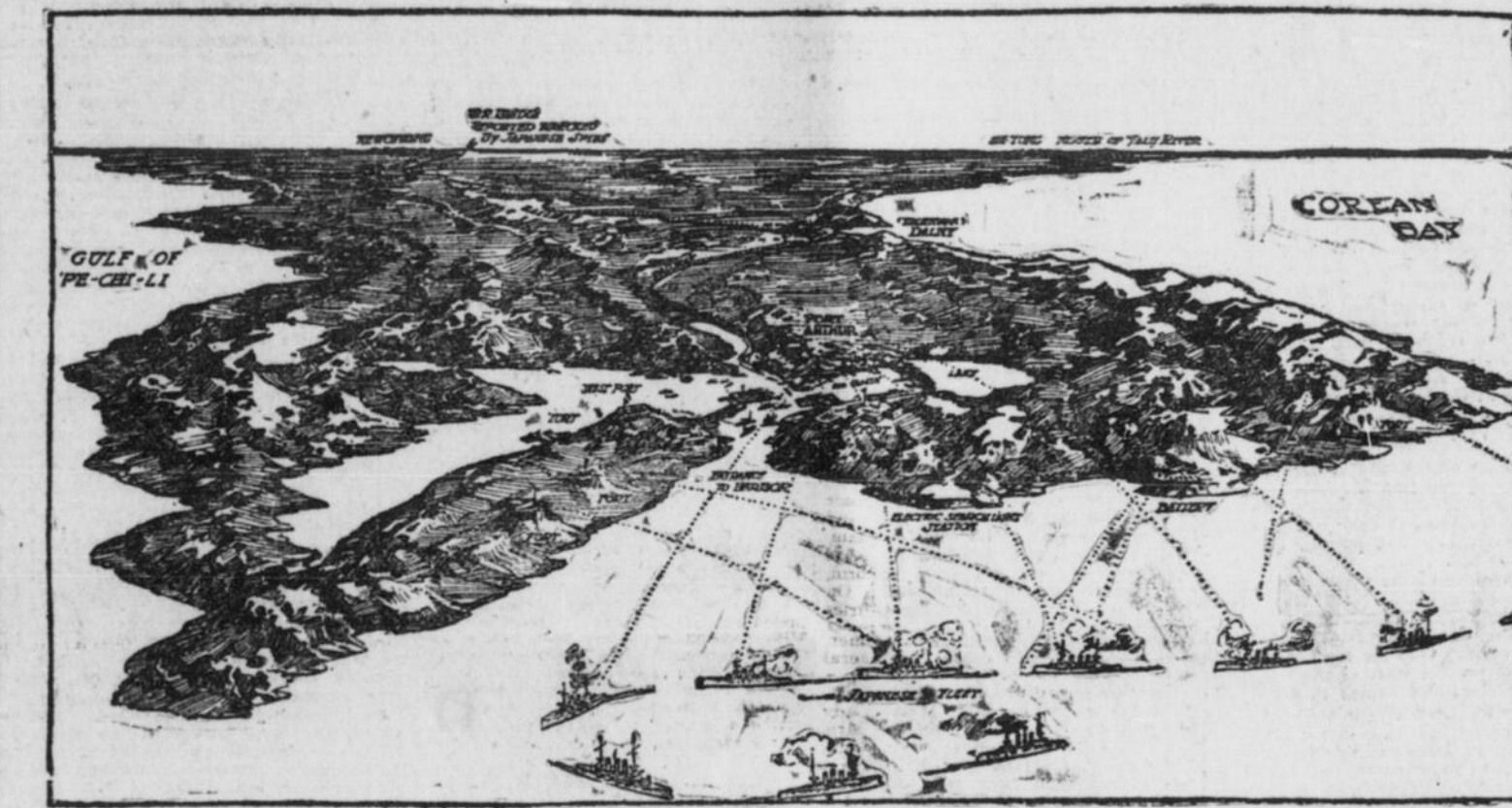
Although during the bombardment a number of shells from the Japanese ships burst in the streets of the town, the damage to the buildings was comparatively slight. The new town sustained the greatest damage. A shell burst a few yards from the house of M. Sidorski, a lawyer, whose wife is a daughter of Col. Baron Frank M. Sidorski, and he and his daughter were killed on the spot, the latter's head being blown off. Mme. Sidorski was injured by fragments of the shell and a girl named Waleritsch was wounded and died soon afterwards in a hospital. A Chinaman was killed and several Chinamen were injured. General Stoessel, the commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, and his staff, while watching the bombardment from a battery, were peppered by splinters from a shell, but sustained no injuries. On Golden Hill, Lieut. Watchin and one soldier were wounded. Two sentries on Electric Cliff were wounded. A Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell and slowly withdrew.

General Stoessel, the commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, and his staff, while watching the bombardment from a battery, were peppered by splinters from a shell, but sustained no injuries. On Golden Hill, Lieut. Watchin and one soldier were wounded. Two sentries on Electric Cliff were wounded. A Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell and slowly withdrew.

The bombardment, which was severe, only ceased at 12.45 in the afternoon.

Tokio, March 10.—Vice-Admiral Kamimura, reporting the bombardment of Vladivostok on March 6, says the attack commenced at ten minutes to two in the afternoon, and the firing was kept up about forty minutes. He believes the bombardment was effective and demoralizing to the enemy. The Russian forts did not reply to the Japanese fire.

Japanese cruisers subsequently reconnoitred several adjacent places on the coast, but found no trace of the enemy. 'On the morning of March 7 we reconnoitred America Bay and Strelok Bay, but saw nothing unusual. We reapproached the east entrance to Vladivostok at noon. The enemy's ships were invisible, and the batteries did not fire.



Showing the main harbor in the centre, the inner harbor, mostly shoals, on the left, and the fresh-water lake on the right.—New York 'World.'

We turned toward Possiet Bay, but, not seeing the enemy, retired.

COREAN TELEGRAPH STATION SEIZED.

Seoul, March 9.—A party of nine Russian sailors seized the Korean telegraph station at Yung won to-day. It is reported that a fight has occurred between Koreans and Russians on the Korean side of the Tumen river.

RUSSIAN WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Nagasaki, March 9.—The Norwegian steamer 'Hermes' has been released by the Sasebo naval court, and ordered to proceed to this port to await orders regarding the disposal of her coal cargo. The hospital steamer 'Kassi Maru' has arrived here, bringing twenty-two wounded Russian sailors belonging to the gunboat 'Koriets,' which was destroyed by the Japanese fleet at Chemulpo. They will be removed for the time being to Matsuyama hospital, on the inland sea.

AFTER JAP SHIPS.

Berlin, March 9.—The 'National Zeitung' prints a St. Petersburg despatch which says it is believed that the Vladivostok squadron under a new commander, Captain Reitzenstein, has gone to search the Pacific for the three Chilean warships Japan is reported to have bought. Naval officials in St. Petersburg are confident of their capture. The foreign naval attaches, however, say that if the Vladivostok squadron ventures too far from the coast it will be infallibly overwhelmed by the Japanese. Two fast Japanese cruisers which were despatched in the middle of February, are watching the movements of the Vladivostok squadron. It is believed in German naval circles that the Japanese have placed mines across Ussuri Bay to prevent the Russian cruisers from returning to Vladivostok.

NURSES FOR THE FRONT.

Seattle, Wash., March 9.—Fifty American nurses, in charge of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, president of the Spanish-American Nurses' Association, sailed from here yesterday for Japan. They expect to be assigned to one of the divisions of the Japanese army.

VICE-ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.

Port Arthur, March 9.—Vice-Admiral Makaroff, who takes command of the Russian Pacific fleet, arrived here to-day, and hoisted his flag on the cruiser 'Askold.' His arrival has aroused great expectations among the Russian sailors, and he was given a triumphant reception by the people. He has already in-

spected Port Dalny and Talien wan. Four merchantmen have been brought into Port Dalny.

THE ELLIOTT ISLANDS.

London, March 9.—The Japanese have taken possession of the whole of the Elliott group of islands, and are using them as a base for their torpedo boats. A report from Chefoo states that fifteen Japanese warships and four torpedo boats have been sighted from there, headed for Niu chwang.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN LOSS.

Canea, Island of Crete, March 10.—The Russian transport from Port said has arrived here. Members of her crew say that the Russian torpedo boat 'No. 221' was lost while on her way to this port. The crew of the torpedo boat were rescued by the transport.

CZAR TO ALEXIEIEFF.

Following is the text of the Emperor's telegram to Admiral Alexieff:— 'St. Petersburg, Feb. 11, 1904. 'Mobilization is proclaimed in the Siberian provinces. You are empowered to act as commander-in-chief. I am with you heart and soul and with our brave fellows. May God bless our operations.

'NICHOLAS.'

KING EDWARD AND CZAR

NO LETTERS HAVE PASSED BETWEEN THEM, BUT CORDIAL MESSAGES HAVE BEEN EXCHANGED.

London, March 10.—The correspondent in Paris of the Reuter Telegram Company claims to have learned from a high

by the Japanese and Korean authorities. The Russians are engaged in building defences at Wi ju, which will co-operate with the fortifications already constructed on the left bank of the Yalu. It is reported that the Russians have 15,000 tons of coal at Wi ju, which they keep drenched with kerosene in readiness to burn should the Japanese land there.

KOUROPAKIN'S BOAST.

Paris, March 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris' sends an interview with General Kouropatkin, who is to have supreme command of the Russian military forces in the Far East. General Kouropatkin is quoted as saying: 'After crushing the Japanese in Korea and Manchuria we will take their island. If I have anything to say in the matter the treaty of peace will be signed in Tokio and nowhere else.'

RUSSIAN TACTICS.

Tien tsin, March 11.—One officer and four Japanese soldiers who recently were captured near Wiju, Corea, were paraded through the streets of Mukden on Tuesday, March 8.

LORD LOFTUS DEAD.

London, March 9.—Lord Augustus Loftus, the former British ambassador at Berlin and St. Petersburg, is dead. He was born in 1817.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR LAW.

London, March 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to Mr. E. Robertson, Liberal member for Dundee, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, said he could not undertake to represent

Devonshire, said he was sorry if their correspondence had been unduly controversial. The country, he said, would never forget his great permanent services.

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

THE BALFOUR GOVERNMENT HAD A NARROW MAJORITY.

London, March 9.—Chamberlainite members of the party revolted to-night, producing a crisis in the government. Mr. J. Wharton (Conservative), in view of Mr. Pirrie's free trade motion, offered an amendment, expressing approval of the explicit declarations of His Majesty's ministers, that their policy of fiscal reform did not include a general system of protection and preferences based on food taxation.

Some one hundred and twelve Unionist tariff reformers under the chairmanship of Sir E. Maxwell, held a meeting and sent an ultimatum to the Premier that the amendment was calculated to place the government in absolute opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals and they were prepared to offer a strenuous resistance. The Unionist free-traders were divided on the amendment. Mr. Wharton's amendment was withdrawn entirely leaving the issue clear, and Mr. Pirrie's resolution, which after calling the attention of the public to the utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and other members of the government on the fiscal question, moved: 'That this House, noting the continued agitation in favor of protective or preferential tariffs, which is encouraged by the language used by certain of His Majesty's ministers, deems it

necessary to express its condemnation of any such policy. Mr. Cripps, M.P., argued the case for preference to the colonies and maintained there was no difference between Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain on the main principle. Mr. Asquith dealt with the famous unpublished document submitted to the cabinet in September. Mr. Asquith said the document advocated preferential taxation on food, therefore they were entitled to assume that the government policy did not exclude preferential taxation on food. Mr. Balfour, in reply, said that after a general election the government would be able to adopt a policy dealing with retaliation and dumping. They wanted a general election because of this great fundamental change in policy. He was surprised that any members of his party would think the declarations of the government were not sufficiently explicit. He plainly propounded retaliation and stated that he did not think the public were ripe for taxation of food or fiscal union with the colonies based on such taxation. Never before had a government been cross-examined, not on its existing policy, but on its policy if returned after the elections. He did not appeal to certain members sitting with the ministerial party, but not belonging to it, but the bulk of the party, he believed, was willing to support the Sheffield programme, which was the programme he would put before the country if there were elections to-morrow. Those fearing developments in the fiscal policy ought to use their influence to keep the change within reasonable limits. Lord Cecil said that as the leader of the House had not repudiated the Birmingham programme, he would vote for the resolution. The vote resulted in a government majority of forty-six. The 'Times,' referring to the debate, says the result shows the strength of Mr. Chamberlain's following, even in the present House, and gives the measure of what the free-traders can do.

BRITISH FISCAL PROBLEM.

ENGLAND IS IRREVOCABLY COMMITTED TO FREE TRADE, MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN SAYS.

The story started in London that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had softening of the brain, growing out of the cab accident which he had some years ago in London, during the coronation year, is denied emphatically by his son, Mr. Austen

Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is at present in Egypt, recuperating.

London, March 9.—The Melbourne correspondent says whatever may happen in Commonwealth affairs the Victorian Premier sees no chance of any honorable peace with the Labor party with respect to principles or measures. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, acknowledging a resolution passed by the Australian Free Trade League, said the lowering or the abolition of tariff barriers constitute one form of reciprocity which a free trade country can recognize or accept. He believes that England is irrevocably committed to free trade.

CANADIAN POSTERS.

DUBLIN ANTI-EMIGRATION SOCIETY OBJECTS TO THEIR PRESENCE IN THE POST-OFFICE THERE.

London, March 9.—Posters giving information to intending emigrants occupy conspicuous places in the post-offices of Great Britain. The Anti-Emigration Society of Dublin asked Mr. Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, that the posters be removed from the Irish post-offices, but the Colonial Secretary replied that those posters were valuable safeguards to those contemplating emigration, and he did not feel justified in interfering in the matter.

STRATHCONA'S GEOGRAPHICAL HINT.

London, March 10.—At the annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce last night, replying to the toast to the House of Lords, Lord Strathcona said it had sometimes occurred to him that it would be a good thing if members of the House of Lords should have imposed upon them something in the nature of a test with regard to their knowledge of outlying portions of the Empire. It would be a good thing for both the Mother Country and the colonies.

A BRIEF SERVICE IN MEMORY OF MISS DOUGALL.

Short, but heartfelt, were the words spoken recently in the Evangelistic Hall, by the fellow-workers of the late Miss Dougall. Mrs. McLachlan, the W. C. T. U. County vice-president read extracts from a number of letters from members of the Temperance Union in other parts of the Dominion. Mrs. Sanderson, the Quebec provincial president, wrote: 'We are all the poorer for her promotion.' Mrs. McKee, Ontario provincial president, said: 'We mourn the loss of a strong, loved, wise, generous counsellor, who would rather suffer than rebuke, and was a strong temperance advocate by inheritance.' Mrs. Rugg, of Stanstead, called her 'Our Nestor'; Mrs. Geggie, of Quebec, spoke of the grand head and the twinkle in the blue eyes; Miss Bazin, provincial recording secretary, said to know her was to long to share her spirit. 'All Dr. Hill said of her,' wrote Miss Meiklejohn, 'is so true.' Mrs. Odell, the Dominion treasurer said: 'the tribute from the Dominion Union was a fitting one; there will be many stars in her crown.' 'We shall sadly miss her sound judgment and wise decisions,' was the word from Mrs. Bascom, the Dominion secretary. These are only a few, said Mrs. McLachlan, who presided, and every mail brings more.

THE REV. E. H. TIPPETT, OF CALVARY CHURCH, SPOKE OF HIS SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE WORK OF THE CHURCH DEACONESSES, AND HER STRONG SENSE OF THE ABIDING PRESENCE OF THE MASTER.

Mrs. McFarlane brought the sympathies of the Young Women's Christian Association, and told how all had missed her during the last week of prayer.

Mrs. Savage, for the Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions, said she had refused the office of president, but had always been the president's right hand. She expected great things from God and attempted great things for him. She had a strong faculty for making others believe they could do things. She had particular faith in the power and willingness of Calvary Church to do active mission work and was above all a home maker.

Mrs. Frost told of her personal interest in the Girls' Reading Room and the Sheltering Home. She gave the nucleus of the lending library and added to it every year. She gave largely of money also, but would never allow her name to be mentioned.

The Rev. Mr. Therrien bore strong testimony to her activity in distributing the Gospels among the French of this city and province, and said she had been instrumental in organizing what was perhaps the only French W. C. T. U. on the continent.

Mr. J. H. Carson told of her wise, courageous work for seventeen years on the executive of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, of which body she had for five years been vice-president.

Mrs. S. W. Foster, of Knowlton, provincial W. C. T. U. vice-president, laid strong emphasis on her judgment, calm, considerate and correct, and particularly spoke of her cottages at Old Orchard, and how she was missed there last summer.

Mrs. Waycott, for the 'Y's' and to the 'Y's,' said as these older workers pass on we must step forward and fill up the ranks. What we lack in executive ability we must make up in earnestness.

Mrs. Radford, the county secretary, unable to be present, wrote of her work of organizing the twelve local unions in the city where for years there had been only one, and of her power to inspire others with high ideals and pure motives.

At the close 'One sweetly solemn thought' was sung by Miss Kneen, of Calvary Church choir.

Since the meeting ether letters, delayed by the storm, have come from Mrs. Rutherford, Toronto, Dominion W. C. T. U. president; Mrs. Ass Gordon, Ottawa, Dominion evangelistic superintendent; Mrs. G. B. Cleveland, Johnville, Que., and Mrs. W. Ogilvie, North Gowerstown.

quarter the truth concerning the communications between King Edward and the Czar on the occasion of the recent visit to St. Petersburg of Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain. The correspondent says that King Edward did not send a letter to the Czar, but, hearing that Count Benckendorff was going to St. Petersburg to bid farewell to his son, who was on the eve of departing for the Far East, His Majesty invited the ambassador to visit him, and conversed with him on affairs concerning the two nations. He sent the Czar a cordial message and expressed the hope that the tone of the press of both countries would become less acute. He also assured the Czar of Great Britain's strict neutrality. Count Benckendorff, on returning to London, hastened to convey to King Edward the Czar's cordial acknowledgment of his message. [It has been persistently stated that King Edward sent an autograph letter to the Czar in reference to mediation and peace.]

MERCHANT VESSELS RELEASED.

Nagasaki, March 10.—The crews of the merchant vessels captured by Japanese warships since the war began have just been released, and in all four hundred Russians, Chinese and Germans have been turned over to various consuls to be sent back to their own countries. Forty of the officers taken at the same time still remain at Sasebo. The coal cargo of the Norwegian steamer 'Hermes' has been released.

AFTER JAPANESE MERCHANT SHIPS.

Paris, March 11.—The commander of the French steamer 'Saghalien' (from Piraeus, Greece), on arriving at Marseilles to-day reported that two Russian cruisers and one torpedo boat destroyer were at Piraeus, about to put to sea for the purpose of intercepting Japanese merchant ships. Six of the latter are at Havre, Nantes and Bordeaux, and others are said to be coaling at English ports.

CONCESSIONS GRANTED TO RUSSIA NULLIFIED.

Tokio, March 11.—The Japanese-Corean protocol was published at Seoul in an extra edition of the 'Gazette' yesterday. The Korean Government will publicly announce that the publication of the protocol nullifies the concessions granted to Russia, such as the non-alienation of coal mining at Kochoyo Island and Roze Island and the forestry concessions in the Ullengdo, Tuken and Yalu valleys.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY AT WI JU.

Tokio, March 11.—The Wi ju-Seoul Railway concession was signed yesterday

to the Australian Government the propriety of repealing legislation which prohibits British workmen landing under contract to perform manual labor.

BRITISH CABINET SPLIT.

Trouble was Precipitated by Mr. Chamberlain in a Speech Last May.

London, March 7.—Mr. Balfour replying to a question of Mr. Ellis, M.P., for an explanation of the Cabinet split, said the government crisis came about when Mr. Chamberlain made his memorable speech in May last. The Cabinet was divided on the subject of fiscal reform, but it was practically decided among them that the subject would not be raised but put to one side till the end of the session. At the beginning of August he circulated among his colleagues his notes on insular free trade. Up to the date of the last Cabinet meeting, in August, he hoped to keep all his colleagues, but no compromise being suggested on the fiscal question by the members of the government who afterwards retired, he began to abandon hope. His view at the time was that it would be contrary to his public duty to leave his position as head of the government so long as he retained the confidence of the King and the House. In September he came to the conclusion that some break up in the Cabinet was inevitable and Mr. Chamberlain arrived at the same view. Under these circumstances the Cabinet on Sept. 14, assembled. Mr. Chamberlain expressed the view clearly at the meeting that he would resign if the colonial preference was omitted. In this letter Mr. Chamberlain expressed the view that he preferred to carry on a propaganda from an independent position. Another reason which made him feel that the chance of keeping the Cabinet intact till the end of the session would be impossible of accomplishment, was that all gossip reaching his ears led him to believe that Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie had wholly abandoned the hope of remaining as members of a government pledged to fiscal reform. He heard even speculation as to what would occur when, in consequence of a break in the government, he would resign his place as Premier. He then altered the views he had previously held and came to the conclusion that it was not within the range of practical politics to tax food.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The late James Stewart, of Roxborough, left \$5,000 to the theological faculty of Queen's University, and it has been handed to the treasurer.

Toronto on Monday, March 7, attained the seventieth day of its birth as a city. Mayor Urquhart's remarks in connection with the occasion were characteristic.

The Toronto Highlanders, the 48th, are to be reduced to 418 instead of 508, as formerly authorized, and the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, does not like it.

Canadian spice manufacturers asked the Dominion Government at Ottawa on Wednesday for legislation to prevent the adulteration of spices sold in this country.

Collingwood had a bad fire last Tuesday morning, which burned down the large block of stores of Messrs. T. Long & Bro. Co., Limited, with a loss of about \$75,000. Partly insured only.

Dr. John H. Wilson, of St. Thomas, has been appointed senator in place of the late Hon. Dr. Langford. He has been a long time in Ontario political life.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Swanson, of Dundas street, east, Woodstock, were born last Tuesday morning, triplets—two girls and a boy. The boy alone survived.

The raising of two independent companies of Highlanders in the County of Gengarry causes much interest, especially in Gengarry, where steps were taken on Saturday for the formation of the companies.

Mr. Alexander McLean, of Ottawa, well known in connection with Grit printing work, and once part owner of the Montreal 'Herald,' has been appointed commercial agent to push trade in Japan.

The story that Mr. John Charlton will resign came again from Tilsonburg on Thursday, and was immediately followed by a denial. The denial is probably the correct story, as none of Mr. Charlton's friends seem to see any reason for his resignation.

Giuseppe Testa, Italian, was arrested in Toronto on Thursday, being wanted in Minneapolis on the charge of murder. He is alleged to have killed Joan Pietro on Feb. 20, in a quarrel about Rosa Colina Fonta, an Italian woman.

Mr. E. Leduc's skating rink at Hawkesbury collapsed last week under an overwhelming weight of snow on the roof. A two-cent postal rate with Mexico is expected to result from the Hon. Mr. Mulock's recent visit to Mexico.

There is a hint from Ottawa that the Dominion Government has not taken kindly the request of the Ontario Government for a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile for the Temiscamingue Northern Railway, which it is constructing as a provincial government railway.

A little son of the Rev. G. F. Salton, pastor of Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, was caught under a snow-slide off the parsonage roof on Wednesday evening, and was taken up in a precarious condition. He was unconscious and the outcome is doubtful.

The property on Drew street, Woodstock, owned by the late Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., was sold by the executors of the estate last Tuesday to Mr. Wesley S. West, barrister. A number of offers for the residence were received and the price paid by Mr. West was \$63,300.

Chief Justice Moss has given judgment that there must be another petitioner in the North Renfrew contested election case, in place of Wright, who is not eligible because of a technical objection as to his standing as a petitioner. The judge gave the parties until April 1 to find another petitioner to act with Leblanc.

The following appointments have been made to the County Court Bench of Ontario to fill vacancies in five cases caused by the age limit: J. L. Dowlin, of Ottawa; George B. Douglas, of Chatham; John J. O'Meara, of Pembroke; Talbot McBeth, K.C., of London; E. C. S. Hynck, K.C., of Cobourg; D. J. Donahue, of St. Thomas.

ronio destroyed the factory of D. W. Thompson & Co., upholsterers and basket makers. W. B. Jameson, a wood-working machinist, was fatally injured by jumping from the fifth story.

The Vermilion, Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Land Company, with a capital of \$200,000, last Tuesday organized in Toronto and elected: President, Col. Sam. Hughes, M.P.; vice-president, the Hon. Mr. Roblin; second vice-president, Mr. John Mearns, Toronto; managing director, Mr. L. J. C. Bull, Yorkton, Assa. The company has purchased 40,000 acres in Assiniboia.

The coroner's jury adjudged J. P. McEneaney, who killed his wife with an axe near the Brook, Russell county, near Ottawa, to have been insane when he committed the act. He seemed to have been possessed with the belief that if he did not kill his wife she would kill him. He is not expected to live long enough for removal to Ottawa, as he also tried to kill himself with the same axe that he had used upon his wife.

Twelve hours previous to the awful deed he had been at church with his wife and at confession. His story is that he felt that some one was cutting his throat, and he jumped out of bed and made the savage attack upon his wife under the impression that she was trying to kill him. The tragedy was in presence of his six children.

Down to zero the thermometer dropped on Thursday morning, a fall of 26 degrees in twenty-four hours. On Thursday afternoon it was not so cold, but on Friday morning early it was three degrees above zero. This in Montreal. How the weather has tried the souls of people in country places the newspapers tell. On Thursday there had been no C. P. R. train between Toronto and Owen Sound for eight days. Similar conditions prevailed on the Grand Trunk branches running north. Toward Southampton and Kincardine the lines were closed, and the same toward Wingham.

The Owen Sound 'Advertiser' states that Mr. J. R. Mackenzie, government observer, gave ten feet eight inches as the snowfall up to March 7. The Fergus and Elora branch of the C. P. R. is said to have been only open once in two weeks, and mails had to be taken from Guelph to Fergus in a sleigh. It is not easy to estimate the loss and inconvenience the country has suffered this winter because of interrupted communication.

Last Tuesday there was another storm over the northern part of Ontario, and the lines north of Palmerston were again tied up. On Thursday morning trains at Guelph were all late.

QUEBEC.

Quebec city had a disastrous fire on Friday morning on St. John street. Mr. N. Gingras, cabinet maker, in whose house the fire had broken out, was burned to death. The firemen quickly put the fire out.

A meeting of the veterans of the Fenian raids of 1869-70 is shortly to be called at some place accessible by rail to all parts of the county for the organization of a veteran club for the County of Missisquoi on the plan of the existing one of Shefford and Bromo counties.

For the first time in its history, there will be no sale of land for taxes in the County of Richmond this year. Only one case was reported to the county secretary, and as the amount was so small it was not worth while to incur the expense required to put it up for sale.

Joseph Deschallons, of North Nation Mills, Que., was acquitted at the Hull Criminal Assizes on Wednesday of having murdered his adopted son, Ben. Richer, on May 23, 1902, by throwing him into the Nation River, and holding him under while he drowned. Dr. Villeneuve gave evidence that Deschallons was insane when he committed the awful deed.

One afternoon last week some thoughtless person while shooting at ducks in Magog River within the town limits sent a bullet whizzing through the window of Daniel Trip's residence. The ball dropped on the floor near Mr. Trip, who was sitting up for the first time after an attack of la grippe. Shooting at game in the river within the corporation should be prohibited. The gunner never knows where the bullet will go when glancing off the water.

Crust hunting of the harmless deer seems to be again going on in the vicinity of Magog. A few days ago Mr. E. B. Whitney, when driving along the highway beyond Olivier, perceived three hunters near the road. A little further on he saw a large doe and the tracks of fawns which had evidently struggled through the deep snow. Later on shots were heard by other parties. A search revealed portions of the doe and two fawns in the snow. It is reported that Mr. Cass met the doe in the road and that she was exhausted; that he had to turn her out of the road to pass. There are rumors in the air circulated by people who live near Brompton Lake, that deer have been killed in that vicinity in wholesale batches.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Mr. R. H. Smith has been appointed postmaster at Hampton Station, N.B. The ice is very heavy off the northeast Atlantic coast and the 'Britannic' from Halifax to Louisburg was reported jammed in the ice on March 8.

The Rev. John Buchanan withdrew from the Presbyterian ministry at Sydney, C.B., last week, at the request of the Sydney Presbytery.

The Hon. Mr. Emmerson has been over the Intercolonial Railway on inspection, and declares the business prospects good. He points out that in some places there was more freight than could be handled. This is on points on the Drummond County Railway, which the government purchased some time ago.

and tributaries. Mr. John Kilburn expects to take out some ten millions. One Canadian girl will go as nurse to Japan to assist in caring for the Japanese soldiers who are wounded and otherwise disabled. Miss Margaret C. McDonald, of Bailey's Brook, Pictou County, N.S., is the fortunate one. Dr. Anita Newcomb, daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb, of Washington, and president of the American Association of Nurses, recently offered to the Japanese Government the services of forty nurses. The offer was at once accepted, and the first party of six will leave next week for Japan. Miss McDonald was among the nurses chosen. She served in South Africa.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

A Portal, N.W.T., despatch states that the first immigrant train of the season went out last Tuesday, bound for western ports. Mr. Patrick Mullins, an electric light motorman, and his wife perished in their residence in Winnipeg. The house took fire last Tuesday night.

British Columbia newspapers have very grateful words to say in noting the death of Sir Joseph W. Trutch, the first Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and at one time agent there for the Dominion of Canada. He was born in 1826, and came, an Englishman, to British Columbia during the gold excitement in 1849. He entered into the public progressive spirit of the people and was in the provincial ministry, was superintendent of public construction (1879-84) and built roads to the gold fields that must have cost four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He took an active part in bringing British Columbia into Confederation and was its first Lieutenant-Governor under the new Dominion regime.

ARCHBISHOP MACHRAY

DIED ON WEDNESDAY AFTER SEVERAL DAYS' ILLNESS—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Winnipeg, Man., March 10.—Archbishop Machray, primate of all Canada, who has been seriously ill for several days, died last evening, from pneumonia. He deceased was in his seventy-third year, and one of the best-known theologians in the Anglican Church in America.

The Most Rev. Robert Machray, Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of all Canada, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on May 17, 1831.

Entering King's College, Aberdeen, he completed his studies at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he left this record: Foundation scholarship, 1851; Taylor scholarship, 1852; fellow, B.A., wrangler, 1855; M.A., 1858, and D.D., 1865. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1856 by the Bishop of Ely. For several years he was Vicar of Madingley in Rupert's Land. He was consecrated at Lambeth Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Ely and Aberdeen. In 1874, on the subdivision of the diocese, Bishop Machray became Archbishop, and in 1893 he was elected Primate of all Canada.

The same year Archbishop Machray was appointed by Queen Victoria prelate of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George. Archbishop Machray received the degree of LL.D. (Aberdeen, 1865), D.D. (Manitoba, 1865; Durham, 1888), D.C.L. (Trinity, Toronto), 1893; Oxford, 1897.

PAID LAST TRIBUTE.

Winnipeg, Man., March 14.—The funeral of the late Archbishop Machray took place on Saturday afternoon. The body lay in state at Parliament Buildings, from 12.30 until 2.30 o'clock, where a large number of people presented their last respects. A brief service was held at the Legislative Chambers, conducted by the Bishop of Qu'Appelle. The funeral, which was conducted by

by-law, which would, no doubt, be changed in due time. A departure from precedent and tradition was made at a meeting of the board of governors of McGill University, held on Friday afternoon, when Miss Hilda Diana Okeley, warden of the Royal Victoria College, was appointed a member of the faculty of arts, with the privilege of attending its meetings. The next meeting of the faculty of arts will be the first in the history of the University at which a woman has been present as a member of the faculty.

Mr. George Simpson, manager of the Royal and Queen's Insurance Companies, of 222 Prince Arthur street, forty-two years of age, was taken ill with pneumonia on Thursday, and though medical assistance was had at once, he passed away on Friday evening. He came from the Caledonian Company in Dundee, Scotland, and was widely known in insurance circles. He was a member of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. He leaves a widow to mourn her loss. The funeral yesterday was very largely attended.

Mr. Arthur H. Richardson, for many years connected with the advertising department of the 'Witness,' took ill on Monday, March 7, and died on Friday morning a chill which he had taken having developed into pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Richardson had for many years been connected with the Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, in which he took great interest. He was a son of the late Mr. Robert Richardson, of Quebec, and was forty-five years old. Mrs. James R. Wright and Mrs. Joseph Adamson are his surviving sisters, and he leaves a widow and two children, Olive and Ray. The funeral yesterday from the family's home, 91 St. Hyacinthe street, was very largely attended. Mr. Richardson having been most popular. The scenes at the Canadian Pacific

railway stations have commenced to be real exhibitions of the nationalities of Europe, some of them showing great need of the improvement in their condition and status in life. They congregate for a day or two by the hundred, the trains leave, and they appear to have melted away. The great Canadian North-West yawns open for millions of them.

The Club National gave a dinner on March 8 to the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, and the Hon. Mr. Lemieux. Mr. Arthur Geoffroy, president of the club, was in the chair, and the speeches were of the usual political after-dinner order. Mr. Lemieux made the only original remark when he declared: 'We are neither annexationists nor Imperialists—we are Canadians—yes, Canadians in the widest sense of the word.'

Mr. R. S. Callaway, president of the American Locomotive Company, has been in Montreal looking after the interests of his concern, which has taken into its merger the Montreal Locomotive Works, situated at the eastern end of Montreal island, facing the river at Longue Pointe. This is the ninth concern now under the control of the American Locomotive Company, and it expects to turn out 150 locomotives annually for Canadian railways. Mr. Callaway is an old Grand Trunk man, and is well-known by old Montreal railway men. It is stated that \$1,500,000 was the sum paid for the Montreal concern.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, sailed on the 'Oceanic' from New York, on Wednesday for Liverpool.

Mr. David Kay, 48 years old, a commercial agent, was choked to death on Tuesday evening in the Cecil restaurant, 127 McGill street, by a piece of meat lodging in his windpipe while eating.

Dr. Brennan, chief gynecologist of the Notre Dame Hospital, who took ill of pneumonia a few days previously, died at the hospital on Saturday morning, aged forty-two. He leaves a widow and five children.

Mr. Thomas J. Darling, son of the late William Darling, hardware merchant, was suddenly taken ill on Wednesday, and he died before medical assistance could reach him. He was well-known in the real estate business, was 61 years old, and unmarried.

A fire at three o'clock on Wednesday morning in the premises of the Canadian Jewellery Importing Company, 1674 Notre Dame street, gave the firemen a lot of trouble to control it, and caused a loss of probably \$25,000. The Hon. Geo. W. Stephens owns the building, which was damaged to the extent of \$2,500.

Mr. D. A. Hamel, the city paymaster, who for some twelve years has been in the city's service, five years as paymaster, has disappeared and a cheque forged by him on the Bank of Montreal for \$9,980, is the record left behind. The city officers are searching for the missing man, who has a large family, and who has been suspended more than once for intemperate habits.

The Lord's Day Alliance visited Mayor Laporte on Tuesday last, and supported strongly the view taken recently by Archbishop Bruchesi that Sunday selling in stores should not be permitted. The Mayor, while pointing out that Archbishop Bruchesi's words had been directed chiefly against the Sunday selling of liquor, declared that he also was opposed to the present state of the

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Lynch law for negroes and mob violence has come into Ohio, and at Springfield, in that state a mob took Richard Dixon, a negro, from the jail at eleven o'clock on Monday night, March 8, and, after hanging him to a telegraph pole, they riddled him with bullets. Dixon had shot a woman and then killed a police who had tried to arrest him. The mob of free and enlightened American citizens then turned to the negro district of the city and burned down twenty small buildings, commencing with the saloon of 'Les Thomas. The loss by fire is placed at twenty thousand dollars. The militia from Dayton were called out.

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NEW BRUNSWICK NOTES.

The forest fires in the first part of last June did an enormous damage to this province. Some of these were started by sportsmen fishing and outing, and others by careless settlers clearing land. These small fires were united by the wind, which increased to nearly a gale, and continued for days to roll forward a sea of flame. The weather for a long time previous had been dry and it seemed as if the very soil itself was burning.

Some claim, considering the future lumber industry, that the loss to the province will reach into millions. One of these fires started near Fredericton Junction, on the west side of the C. P. R., and was carried southward, uniting with other fires, until it was held in check by the waters of the Bay of Fundy. It was this fire that burned the villages of Musquash and Bonny River, near the St. Croix river. There have been big efforts put forth on the part of the lumbermen, by those owning the land and also by those holding leases from the government to get as much of this lumber as possible to market for another year it will be worthless. This has kept the times booming all winter. There has been a great demand for men and teams. Wages have been high and prices good for anything the farmers have to sell.

Because of the loss of revenue that must take place by the destruction of so much of the public timber lands, the government has raised the price of stumpage from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents on spruce logs per thousand and on other kinds of lumber accordingly.

The religious work of the churches has gone steadily forward without much change. Committees of the Calvinist and Free Baptist churches have had a meeting in St. John to formulate a basis of union. Matters progressed satisfactorily. Another joint meeting is announced to take place in May when still further advances are expected. Such a union would be of great advantage to both denominations.

The desire for some kind of a union of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist churches is becoming stronger every day. It is hard to conceive of different denominations more friendly and brotherly and regret is often expressed that they had not come together years ago. A scheme is now on foot for these churches to re-arrange their work on the home missions of the Maritime Provinces. This would be a great saving of men and missionary money, for in some sections two and three men—and each of them receiving a grant from their missionary societies—are laboring where one man could do the work, and

the people could pay his stipend without any grant from the missionary society. And the withdrawing of men and the handing of interests of one denomination to the other will be a noble influence in preparing the way of a larger union of these churches.

The Rev. G. M. Campbell, of the Centenary Church, St. John, is considered one of the most successful and progressive ministers of the Methodist Church in the Maritime Provinces. Recently he invited, by a specially printed card, the men of the congregation to meet in a social way in the parlors of his church. Nearly three hundred responded, and with music, addresses, oysters and conversation a very profitable and pleasant evening was spent. This not only gave the pastor an opportunity of meeting some of his congregation that it would be difficult to see elsewhere, but it gave some men who have recently come to the city an opportunity of getting acquainted with the members of the congregation.

Last year, Mr. Campbell largely contributed to the founding of the 'Summer School of Methods,' for the training of Sunday-school workers, at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. It was such a success that its future existence seems certain. Since the Conference, last June, he has thrown himself, as far as time would permit, into the raising of funds for the building of the new ladies college at Mount Allison. Principal Borden and he deserve great praise for the success that has attended their canvass.

During his incumbency the large and long-standing debt on the Centenary Church has been largely reduced. As a preacher he is scholarly, eloquent, earnest and Biblical, and as a pastor he is kind, faithful and ever ready to help those needing his counsel and services. The churches of to-day have need and room for more men of the above class.

A. C. B. New Brunswick, March 12, 1904.

SUMMARY.

The town of Boca del Toro, on the Isthmus of Panama, had a hundred houses burned on March 5.

The university at Vienna was closed on Wednesday because of race rows between the Czechs and the German students. Gen. Manning surprised some of the Mad Mullah's adherents in Somaliland on Feb. 26, killing 150 of them and capturing 3,000 camels.

King Alfonso of Spain has signed decrees ratifying the arbitration convention between Great Britain and Spain, and also between Spain and France. The Associated Chambers of Commerce in London on Wednesday carried by a large majority a motion to have a Royal Commission enquire into the fiscal policy of the nation.

The Senate of Glasgow University has resolved to make Mr. Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador to Great Britain, LL.D. of Glasgow University. 'By the wreck of the French steamer 'Cambodia,' from Rangoon, on Feb. 17, for Cochin China and European ports, over one hundred lives have been lost. The steamer foundered in a storm off the Cochin China coast.

Six Jews are said to have been shot and killed by Russian troops recently as they were trying to get into Austria from Russia, in order to avoid service in the Russian army. No permits to leave Russia have been granted since the war commenced.

The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine is to visit London after parliament prorogues, to consult the Admiralty regarding the working out of the naval reserves on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, authority for which is to be asked from parliament at the coming session. Japanese refugees from Vladivostok and Port Arthur are to be sent to Siberia, as the Russians have no steamers to send them to Japan, and Admiral Alexieff has ordered that they shall not be permitted to travel along the railway lines.

The London 'Times' gives from a trustworthy source the translation of a resolution passed by the Institute of Mining Engineers of St. Petersburg, on Feb. 23, declaring against the war as one undertaken solely in the interest of a small privileged minority and against the interest and to the detriment of the vast majority of the Russian people.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1904. Gentlemen,—While enjoying to the full every page of that wonderful 'World Wide,' the family critic ventures to ask would other readers also like a little more religious thought in 'World Wide?' Finding the 'Witness' more necessary and lovable, every year, we wish you ever increasing blessing and usefulness. Yours sincerely, MRS. F. J. HEATH.

Wallace Bridge, N.S., March 5, 1904. Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find postal notes to renew my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.' I have been a subscriber for either the Daily or 'Weekly Witness' for a number of years. A few days ago I mentioned that I intended to discontinue taking some of the papers at present received by me. My daughter told me not to think of stopping the 'Witness,' as it is worth any four of our other papers.

I am delighted to read in the 'Witness' letters from correspondents denouncing the 'treating custom.' Perhaps you will remember of me sending you, in December, 1900, a communication, which you published, on this subject. I am convinced that if every section of the Dominion of Canada is fully canvassed for persons to be pledged not to treat or accept a treat, said pledge to contain a clause preventing individuals from clubbing together to purchase liquor to be distributed by or among themselves or others, that within ten years public sentiment would be such that it could be made an indictable offence to treat or distribute liquor as above-mentioned.

Yours truly, J. L. McKIM.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

UNCERTAIN FUTURE KEEPS THEM MARRIAGE

KET DULL.

'Witness' Office, Friday Morning, March 11.

The week has been a very dull one on the stock exchange, apparently because holders see no reason for selling, and investors do not want to buy until the future gets a little clearer.

Some of these questions at least must be answered favorably before we can expect much activity in the stock market.

Railway earnings continue to show decreases, but these are getting smaller, and a time of continued increases can hardly be far distant now.

Table with columns: Div. Pay'bl. High. Low. Last. Stocks. Includes data for C.P.R., P.E.R., M.S.R., etc.

NORTHERN SECURITIES.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECIDES THAT THE MERGER IS ILLEGAL.

Washington, March 14.—The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Northern Securities Company vs. the United States, involving the merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway Companies, was handed down to-day, and was in favor of the Government.

N. S. STEEL AND COAL CO.

EARNINGS INCREASED LAST YEAR—REGULAR DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The directors of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, were in session on Saturday at the Windsor Hotel.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and a half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent, making with the dividend paid in October last, a total of 6 per cent for the year on the common stock of the company, were declared payable on April 15.

U. S. STEEL.

ISSUES SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

New York, March 12.—The second annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, dated March 1, was issued to-day. It gives the following figures:

Table with columns: Net earnings, Net balance, Depreciation, etc.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Wheat is firm in the speculative markets, and flour strong, with a possibility of higher prices.

A fair local demand is reported in the butter market. Choice butter in 30-lb. tubs is scarce and is bringing a trifle above prices quoted.

Eggs are in fair demand and the receipts of Canadian eggs are increasing daily although a considerable number of American eggs are still being imported.

CHEESE PRICES MAY GO UP.

London, March 12.—Cheese, choicest, 50s to 52s; best, 48s to 50s. There is every probability of an advance during the coming week as buyers are beginning to recognize that stocks on both sides of the Atlantic are less than what was generally estimated.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ottawa, March 12.—Business showed considerable improvement on Byward market to-day. The general run of prices showed very little change with the exception of eggs, which sold at 20c to 20c per dozen.

The offering of pork was of average quantity and the demand steady. Single lots sold at 8 1/2c for lights and selects, 8 1/2c to 9c for medium, and 8 1/2c to 9c for heavy.

Lamb was steady and unchanged at 7c for fronts, 8c for carcasses, and 9c per lb. for hinds.

This is partly due to the fact that many of the branch lines were simply closed up by the weather, while every effort was bent toward keeping the more profitable main lines open.

The most active issue this week has been Bell Telephone rights. The total sales of these in the past two weeks that they have been traded in represent about 5 percent of the total issue of new stock.

Outside of the active and bank lists, the stocks dealt in this week were: Ogilvie preferred at 11 1/2 yielding 4.5 percent on the investment; Switch preferred at 80, yielding 5.7 percent; Montreal Telegraph at 158, yielding a trifle over 3; Payne mine at 7, and War Eagle at 10, yielding nothing for the present.

The following tables show the fluctuations this year and in 1903, of bank stocks and active stocks, their dividends, and the return to the investor at the price-list paid.

Table with columns: Bank Stocks, Div. Pay'bl. High. Low. Last. Includes data for C.P.R., P.E.R., M.S.R., etc.

pected that the market will weaken this week.

The provision market is easier and it is expected that prices will be lower toward the end of the week.

GRAIN—Peas, 65c east; oats, 32c to 33c for No. 2, low freight; 33c to 34c for No. 2 in slow lots.

FLOUR—Manitoba, \$5.40; seconds \$5.10; strong bakers, \$4.60; Ontario straight rollers, \$4.90 to \$5; in bags, \$2.35; winter wheat patents, \$5.25; extras, \$1.90; rolled oats, \$2.20 to \$2.50 per bag, \$4.60 to \$5 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk, \$20 to \$25.50; shorts, \$21; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19; shorts, \$21.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$18.50 to \$19; light short cut, \$19.25; American short cut clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$21.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 9c to 9c; kettle rendered, 9c to 9c, according to quantity; hams, 11c to 12c; bacon, 14c; fresh light country hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

BUTTER—Winter creamery, 19 1/2c to 20c; new made, 20 1/2c to 21c; full grades, quality makes, 18 1/2c to 21c, according to quality; western dairy, 15c to 15 1/2c; rolls, 15c to 17c; creamery, 15c to 15 1/2c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 10c to 10 1/2c; Townships, 9 1/2c to 10c.

ASHES—White, \$5.10; pearl, \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lb.

HONEY—First clover in sections, 13c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c to 9c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE STRUP—Per imperial gallon, 70c; in tins; 6c per lb. in wood; sugar, 9 1/2c to 9 1/2c per lb.

HAY—No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed, \$8.50 to \$9 per tons in car lots.

POTATOES—Per 50 lb. bag, 75c to 1.00; 6c in car lots.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, March 11. There were a larger number of farmers' sloths at the Bonsecours market this morning than has been the case since the New Year, and oats were very plentiful; potatoes also were in large supply for such cold weather.

The market gardeners had ample supplies, for which they received pretty high prices; new laid eggs are still scarce, and pretty high priced for the month of March.

Large quantities of eggs are being imported from the United States, some of them coming from distant Kansas and paying duty as well as freight, and poultry are still pretty high priced, and likely to continue so for some months to come.

The fruit market is quite active. Oats sold at 80c to 85c the bag; buckwheat, \$1.10 do; beans, \$1.75 the bushel; potatoes, 6c to 6 1/2c the bag; turnips, 7 1/2c do.; beets, \$1.75 to \$2.00 the barrel; carrots, \$1.50 to \$2.00 do.; parsnips, \$2.50 do.; onions, 3c per lb.; cabbage, \$1.50 to \$2.00 the barrel; celery, 40c to 50c the dozen; dressed hogs, 7c to 7 1/2c per lb.; beef hindquarters, 5 1/2c to 7c do.; fronts, 4c to 5c do.; turkeys, 15c to 18c per lb.; geese, 10c to 12c do.; chickens, 12c to 15c do.; apples, \$3.00 to \$4.25 per barrel; California navel oranges, \$2.40 to \$3.15 per box; Valencia oranges, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per case; blood oranges, \$2.00 per half box; lemons, \$2.25 to \$3.00 per box; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75 the bunch; hay, \$7.50 to \$9.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CHEESE PRICES MAY GO UP. (Canadian Associated Press.) London, March 12.—Cheese, choicest, 50s to 52s; best, 48s to 50s. There is every probability of an advance during the coming week as buyers are beginning to recognize that stocks on both sides of the Atlantic are less than what was generally estimated.

GRAIN FIGURES. The following table shows the grain inspections at Winnipeg, by carloads, for February, 1904 and 1903. The particulars of the grading last year are not available, but they were mostly between No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern. The stocks in store at Port Arthur and Port William at the end of February, 1904, are also shown, by thousands of bushels:

Table with columns: Week Ending, March 14, March 7. Includes data for Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, etc.

Inspections in store. 1904, 1903. Wheat, No. 3 hard, 4, 40; No. 1 northern, 99, 281; No. 2 northern, 113, 209; No. 3 northern, 213, 1,571; No. 4, 183, 398; Lower grades, 205, 949; Total wheat, 523, 3,001; Corn, 62, 275; Barley, 4, 47; Flax, 3, 30; Stocks of wheat in store at Port William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior country points are approximately 10,000,000 bushels, against 11,021,000 bushels a week ago; \$2,025,000 bushels a year ago; 18,400,000 bushels two years ago; 5,750,000 bushels three years ago; 5,500,000 bushels four years ago, and 8,000,000 bushels five years ago.

English farmers' deliveries of wheat for the past week were 48,000 quarters at an average price of 25s 1d.

Australian shipments to the United Kingdom for the past week were 127,000 quarters of wheat.

The imports into the United Kingdom for the past week were 121,000 quarters of wheat, 171,000 corn, and 225,000 barrels of flour.

Grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned: Feb. 12, Feb. 5, Feb. 11, 1904, 1903.

Wheat, bush, 45,712, 46,990, 39,258; Corn, bush, 146,710, 147,864, 40,651; Oats, bush, 23,226, 23,062, 30,941; Barley, bush, 109,092, 68,147, 136,534; Rye, bush, 40,085, 44,832, 15,890; Buckwheat, bush, 18,269, 13,440, 3,795; Flour, brls., 13,759, 13,790, 43,822; Meal, brls., 387, 267, 448.

Liverpool, March 14.—Wheat quiet; Mar. nominal; May, 5s 2 1/2d; July, 6s 3 1/2d; maize quiet; March, 4s 2 1/2d; May, 4s 1 1/2d.

Paris, March 14.—Wheat steady; March, 21.55; July to August, 21.50; flour steady; March, 23.75; July to August, 23.65.

Wheat in sight (thousands of bushels): U. S. and Can., 33,226, 21,252, 46,998; On way to U.K., 28,220, 20,890, 20,490; To Continent, 10,990, 10,890, 5,960.

Butter was in strong demand. Prints were quoted at 23c to 24c; small pails at 20c to 22c, and tub butter at 18c to 20c per pound.

Oats sell at former prices. Thirty-five to thirty-seven cents was the ruling quotation.

Potatoes sold at 80c to 85c per bushel, and hay at \$11 to \$12.50 per ton for pure timothy and \$9 to \$10 for mixed and second quality stock.

Toronto, March 14.—Wheat—The demand is moderate since the break in the west. It is mostly confined to home millers, but as farmers' deliveries are still light prices keep fairly firm around 96c to 98c for No. 2 red and white west and east. Goose is steady at 85c for No. 3 east. Spring is steady at 90c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is steady to firm at \$1.05 for No. 1 hard; \$1.00 for No. 1 northern, 99c for No. 2 northern, and 96c for No. 3 northern.

Flour—There is a fairly good demand for exports, and shippers are offering a trifle better prices at \$2.65 for cars of 90 percent winter wheat patents in their bags west and east. Choice brands are quoted fifteen to twenty cents higher. Manitoba flour is firm at \$5.30 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$5.00 for second patents, and \$4.90 for strong bakers, bags included on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed—In fair demand and scarce and firm. Cars of shorts are quoted at \$18.00, and bran at \$17.00 bid in bulk west or east. Manitoba mill feed is steady at \$21.00 for cars of shorts, and \$20.00 for bran, sacks included, on track, Toronto.

Barley—Steady at 45c for No. 2; 43c and 44c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 west or east.

Buckwheat—Firm at 55c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Steady at 58c bid for No. 2 west or east, and 60c asked.

Corn—There is a fair demand and the market is steady at 23c for Canada mixed, and 32c for yellow, f.o.b. cars west. American is steady at 54c for No. 2 yellow, 53c for No. 1 yellow, and 52c for No. 2 mixed in car lots on track, Toronto.

Oats—Easier than they were a week ago. No. 1 white are quoted now at 32c to 33c for No. 1 white, and 32c to 33c for No. 2 white east; No. 2 white are quoted at 32c to 33c.

Rolls—Middle freights west. Rolled Oats—Steady at \$4.50 for cars of oats, and \$4.75 for barrels on track, Toronto, and \$5 more for broken lots, and broken lots outside are quoted 40c more than the above prices.

Peas—In fair demand both for shipment and for milling the seed. The market is steady to firm at 65c for No. 2 west, and 65c east, and choice peas are quoted at 70c outside.

Butter—The offerings are fairly liberal, shipments held back in the country by the weather now coming forward quite freely. The demand for choice dairies and creameries is very fair; on the whole the tone of the market is easier, and any increase in receipts might force down prices. Creamery prints, 20c to 23c per lb.; do., solids, 15c to 20c; dairy pound rolls, choice, 15c to 17c do.; large rolls, 15c to 16c do.; tubs, good to choice, 16c to 17c do.; medium, 13c to 14c do.; poor, 10c to 12c.

Baled Hay—The offerings are larger now that the facilities for shipment are improving. The demand is fair, and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$9.00 per ton, 5c to 6c per cwt.

Baled Straw—In fair supply and steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.50 per ton.

Dressed Hogs—The offerings of car lots here are very light, and prices are steady at 8 1/2c for heavy, and 8 1/2c for light or selected lots. Farmers' lots on the local street market are quoted at 8 1/2c for heavy and 7 1/2c for light.

Live Hogs—Steady at 5 1/2c for choice bacon or selects, and 4 1/2c for heavy and light fatts.

Toronto, March 14.—Eggs, larger receipts came forward to-day, and the market dropped to 20 cents for new laid. Potatoes, 5c lower to-day in cars here; 8c to 9c per bushel.

Ingersoll, March 14.—White, red or spring wheat, 90c to 92c per bushel; corn, 45c to 50c; oats, 20c to 22c; barley, 15c to 18c; peas, 60c to 65c; Rye, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt.; bran, \$17 to \$18 per ton; shorts, \$18 to \$19; butter, 20c to 23c per lb.; creamery, 20c to 23c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; oatmeal, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$2.50 to \$3; potatoes, 7c to 8c per bag; live hogs, \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt.; hay, \$3 to \$3 per ton; hides, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

RECEIPTS BY RAIL. Week Ending, March 14, March 7. Wheat, bush, 9,130, 46,573; Corn, bush, 700, 2,174; Peas, bush, 1,956, 709; Oats, bush, 75,658, 33,158; Barley, bush, 1,250, 823; Buckwheat, bush, 10,029, 1,271; Flour, brls., 6,222, 4,529; Meal, brls., 375, 373; Butter, pkgs., 1,904, 679; Cheese, boxes, 192, 16; Pork, brls., 40, 10; Beef, brls., 20, 5; Meats, pkgs., 228, 318; Hams and Bacon, pkgs., 35, 31; Tallow, brls., 4, 2,900; Leather, rolls, 1,374, 2,000; Raw Hides, 1,250, 1,250; Dressed Hogs, 1,040, 1,172; Apples, brls., 1,259, 110.

CHICAGO MARKETS. Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacramento street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close. Includes data for Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS. Chicago, March 14.—Cattle, receipts, 300,000; market steady; good to prime steers, \$3.25 to \$4.00; poor to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25; calves, \$1.20 to \$4.10; heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.00; culls, \$1.20 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2.00 to \$4.00; calves, \$2.75 to \$5.75.

Hogs, receipts to-day, 35,000; market is steady; mixed and butchers, \$5.10 to \$5.45; good to choice heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.60; rough, heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.40; light, \$4.85 to \$5.40; bulk of sales, \$5.25 to \$4.45.

Sheep, receipts, 25,000; market strong; good to choice wethers, \$4.60 to \$5.00; fair to choice mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.50; western sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.00; native lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

East, Buffalo, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; best grades higher; commonly slow and heavy; prime steers, \$5 to \$5.25; shipping, \$4.50 to \$4.90; butchers, \$4 to \$5; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.65; cows, \$3 to \$4; bulls, \$3 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4; stock heifers, \$2.50 to \$3; good fresh cows and springers steady; common, \$2 to \$3 lower; good to choice, \$40 to \$50; medium to good, \$25 to \$35; common, \$20 to \$25.

Veals—Receipts, 400 head; 25c lower, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,800 head; active; pigs, \$4 to \$5; others, 10c to 15c higher; heavy, \$6 to \$6.05; a few 5c to 10c; mixed, \$5.25 to \$6; yorkers, \$5.90 to \$5.95; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6; mostly slow and heavy; prime steers, \$5 to \$5.25; shipping, \$4.50 to \$4.90; butchers, \$4 to \$5; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.65; cows, \$3 to \$4; bulls, \$3 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4; stock heifers, \$2.50 to \$3; good fresh cows and springers steady; common, \$2 to \$3 lower; good to choice, \$40 to \$50; medium to good, \$25 to \$35; common, \$20 to \$25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 20,300 head; active. Lambs, \$5 to \$6.05; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.90 to \$5.10; ewes, \$4.60 to \$4.75; sheep mixed, \$3 to \$4.35.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. Edinburgh, Feb. 23.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report on the live stock

trade says: The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been rather less. For heavy-weighted bullocks no advance has been obtained, but for good quality and moderate weights prices have advanced fully 10s a head.

There was a large snow of fat cows, and anything well finished made a shade more money. Full supplies of fat sheep, and these have met a similar trade to the previous week, with the exception of ewes, which, being scarce, sold rather dearer.

A few fat lambs made from 42s to 47s. Fat calves were scarce and exceedingly dear. Pigs in shorter supply and without change in value. For 17c of time of year there was a very large number of store sheep. With a small attendance of buyers these have met a dragging trade, and to effect sales 1s, and some cases 2s less had to be taken, with a considerable number left over.

There was a very small supply of store cattle, for which there was little demand, and a clearance could scarcely be effected. Milch cows were a smaller show, and the quality not up to the usual high standard. Anything good made previous rates, but secondary were difficult to dispose of, and quieter prices ruled. Quotations—Top price of best cattie, per live wt., 35s; current from 22s 6d to 30s. Mutton to 8 1/2d per lb.

London, Feb. 23.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 250. Trade slow, nevertheless late rates were well maintained, and in a few cases a slight advance in value was made. Fat butchering cows and bulls were in larger supply and met a firmer trade. Day's rates as follows: Best Friesian, 4s 4d; 50 stone polled Norfolk, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; 95 stone plain do., 4s to 4s 2d; 100 stone Lincoln shorthorns, 3s 3d to 4s; 95 stone Irish, 3s 10d to 4s; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d per lbs. Arrivals—24 Irish, 708 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 204 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Increase of 1,360 in sheep market, compared with Monday last. Trade all round, for wether sheep, rather slow, with downward tendency in value. The scarcity of really good quality. Small breeds, so few Scotch offered, that trade not worth recording, season for these being nearly finished. Lambs met very little demand owing to the colder weather. Quotations—Beasts, 2s 4d to 4s 4d; sheep, 4s to 5s 10d; lambs, 4s 2d to 6s per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,000; sheep and lambs, 10,240.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.—Cattle, 900; sheep, 3,900. Best Friesian, 5 1/2d to 6 1/2d; second, 5d to 6d; 1-4d; third, 4 1/2d to 5 1/2d. Best Scotch sheep, 3 1/2d; other sorts, 6 1/2d to 8 1/2d. An increase of 56 cattle and decrease of 388 sheep. Demand fair for cattle, and slow for sheep about late rates.

THE GROCERY TRADE. The wholesale grocery market has been steady during the past week with a good spring trade going on. A good general demand is reported from jobbers all over the country, and a feeling of scarcity of really good quality. Small breeds, so few Scotch offered, that trade not worth recording, season for these being nearly finished. Lambs met very little demand owing to the colder weather. Quotations—Beasts, 2s 4d to 4s 4d; sheep, 4s to 5s 10d; lambs, 4s 2d to 6s per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,000; sheep and lambs, 10,240.

The wholesale dealers in green fruit report a large trade during the past week. Prices are quoted as follows: Navel oranges, \$2.40 to \$3.15 per box; Valencia oranges, 40s, \$2.50 to \$3.15; 7 1/2s, \$4.25 to \$5.00 per case; Messina bitter oranges, \$2.00 to \$2.75; Jamaica oranges, \$3.50 per barrel; extra fancy lemons, \$2.75 to \$3 per box; choice lemons, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box. Fancy bananas, \$2 to \$2.25; Cape Cod cranberries, per barrel, \$3. Spanish onions, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case; a firmer feeling in the market. Crop of pineapples is said to be large and the quality very fine. They are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5 per crate. Apples, Spies, Baldwin and Russets, \$2.75 to \$4.25 per barrel.

SUGAR GOES UP. Local refiners advanced all grades of sugar five cents per hundred pounds to-day, which brings granulated up to 44.15, and yellows, \$3.55 to \$3.95.

COUNTERFEIT TEN-CENT PIECES. Kingston, Ont., March 10.—Counterfeit ten-cent pieces, which are an excellent imitation of the latest issue of the coin, are in circulation in this city. The coin is made of lead covered with a thin leaf of silver. The workmanship is complete in every detail as to the appearance of the coin, but it has not the ring of the genuine money. When handled the silver leaf comes off.

SENT CHEESE FORWARD. Kingston, Ont., March 10.—On Wednesday D. J. MacKinnon shipped his first consignment of cheese of the season to Montreal. He forwarded 120 boxes, for which he paid \$4c. It is an unusual thing to ship cheese from Kingston in winter.

FIELD MICE KILLING FRUIT TREES. Hamilton, Ont., March 10.—Fruit growers at Grimsby and throughout the Niagara district are viewing with alarm the outlook for a good crop of apples. The severe weather and the latest danger is a plague of field mice. These are damaging the bark of the fruit trees, eating it away from the ground up, and they are destroying the trees.

THE APPLE TRADE. SUGGESTIONS ON PACKING AND SHIPPING. The Canadian commercial agent at Birmingham reports to the Department of Trade and Commerce that the apple barrels arriving there recently are not as large in the bilge as they should be, probably owing to the use of cheaper barrel stock. The flatness of the barrels caused the fruit to be more easily bruised, which diminished its value heavily. Apples would sell better if packed in boxes, but the boxes so far received in Birmingham have hardly ever been strong enough to stand the journey. With regard to time of shipping, he said: "It was most unfortunate that Canadians shipped so many apples just before Christmas. Had they judiciously arranged with customers in various sections of the country, and made regular shipments to them or, say, 500 barrels weekly, they would have realized a great deal more money. At the present time it is almost impossible to purchase Canadian apples in the markets. Spys, Russets and Baldwins, which went for 12 1/2d and 13d a barrel, are now commanding from 21s to 25s.

If Canadian shippers would ship methodically and avoid pouring the whole of their fruit crop into Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and London within a few weeks, and have them sold in auction rooms, and would spread them over the different towns, placing them in the hands of firms who could take regular supplies, it would pay them much better.

I cannot too strongly impress upon Canadian shippers that nothing in fruit is too

good for this market. One barrel of good, sound well packed fruit will bring as much as two barrels of inferior and carelessly packed fruit, and the freight of 2s or so a barrel is exactly the same irrespective of the quality.

KANSAS WINTER WHEAT PROSPECTS. The 'Commercial West' says: Kansas farmers do not regard the effect of the dry weather of this winter on the wheat crop. This winter, which is about at its end, is one of the driest ever experienced in the state. The fact that it followed an exceedingly wet summer and fall made its effect less unfavorable than was expected. Farmers who have investigated conditions in the wheat belt are of the opinion that wheat has not been hurt to any great extent by the dry weather. They say that the winter has been warm, and that the wheat has grown during the entire time, and now has a much stronger root than it would have had if it had been subjected to the freezing and thawing of former winters. The long root will enable the plant to keep its hold in the soil when the heavy winds of spring begin to blow. Other agriculturists who have travelled a great deal in the state during the winter say the wheat is turning brown in many places from lack of moisture. A number of reports received this week from the State Board of Agriculture from the secretaries of county agricultural societies confirm the opinion that wheat is in need of rain or snow. In many places the plants had a good start before the winter commenced, having grown rapidly as a result of the moist condition of the ground in which the seed was sown. Some of the wheat is still green, and a wet spring would repair the damage which has been done by the dry weather.

Wool sales. London, March 12.—The offerings at the wool sales to-day numbered 11,641 bales, including a large supply of merinos, which sold well at firm prices. Scoured caused active competition, France and Germany securing the bulk. Locks and pieces met with a ready sale at hardening rates. Home buyers paid full rates for lambs and greasy pieces. The bidding for crossbreds was animated, owing to increased American demand, and prices advanced 7 1/2 to 10 percent, about the January rates. The withdrawals to date amount to 4,334 bales. The arrivals for the third series of sales amount to 11,780 bales, including 25,500 forwarded direct. Following are the imports of wool this week: New South Wales, 5,240 bales; Queensland, 515; Victoria, 1,920; South Australia, 320; West Australia, 178; New Zealand, 7,364; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 8,400 bales; Punta Arenas, 2,416; elsewhere, 988.

THE BALKANS.

RUSSIAN-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS RESULT IN AN UNDERSTANDING.

Rome, March 11.—From a reliable source it is asserted that the Russian-Italian negotiations regarding the Balkans have resulted in an understanding which, it is believed, will render Austrian-Russian intervention unlikely. It appears that the two powers were ready, if the Macedonian reform schedule fails or a new uprising occurs, to ask for the collective intervention of the powers signatory of the treaty of Berlin. Because of the change in the situation, it is added, the meeting of the Balkan revolutionary leaders, which was to have taken place in Venice at the end of the month, will not occur.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

JOINT COMMISSIONERS TO DELIMIT THE LINE CANNOT BEGIN WORK TILL SNOW DISAPPEARS.

Ottawa, March 9.—The joint commissioners to delimit the boundary between Canada and Alaska in conformity with the ruling of the commission that sat in London last fall cannot undertake their work till the snow has disappeared from the mountains, which will mean the beginning of summer. Their work will probably be spread over two seasons. In addition to this survey, however, of the stretch that was not very fully marked by the commissioners, the two governments concerned will need to mark the entire line from end to end with permanent monuments of some

kind in order that there may be no future disputes as to its exact location. This may take eight or ten years more, as it involves the covering of hundreds of miles of unsurveyed and unoccupied territory with practically no roads.

PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTIONS

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED IN PORTNEUF AND MASKINONGE.

Quebec, March 10.—The by-election in Portneuf county to fill the vacancy in the Quebec Legislature resulted in a great victory for the Conservative cause. Mr. Louis Naud, the Conservative candidate being elected over Mr. Charles DeGuise (Liberal), by a majority of 250.

SHEFFORD.

Waterloo, March 10.—The by-election to fill the vacancy in the Quebec Legislature for Shefford county, which took place to-day, resulted in a victory for Dr. Mathieu, the candidate of the Parent Government, who was elected over Mr. A. E. Duberger, independent Liberal, and Mr. P. Hebert, independent, by a majority of about 300.

MASKINONGE.

Louiseville, Que., March 10.—In the by-election which took place for Maskinongé to-day to fill the vacant seat in the Quebec Legislature, Mr. George Lafontaine, the Conservative candidate, is elected by about 200 majority.

RESULT IN BERTHIER.

Berthier, Que., March 11.—Later returns of yesterday's election give Lafontaine, Liberal, a majority of 142.

QUESTION OF MEDIATION

GREAT BRITAIN WILLING TO REFER HER GOOD OFFICES.

London, March 9.—Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Secretary, replying to the Peace Commission, said that the government would try at the earliest possible moment to bring about a cessation of hostilities between Japan and Russia in the manner provided by an article at the Hague convention, but he feared that such an offer as the association would favor could not be usefully made to the belligerents at present.

BRITISH ARMY GUNS.

THE NEW ARTILLERY WEAPON FOR FIELD BATTERIES.

London, March 8.—On formally introducing the navy estimates for the coming year in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Arnold-Forster, the Secretary of War, announced that a new field and horse artillery gun had been adopted. The Secretary added that it would be unrivalled in Europe. It was hoped to complete 108 field guns and 18 horse artillery guns during the financial year. Practically the whole of the first year's supply of the new guns would be sent to India, which was the only possible place of contact with a great European army, and the place where long ranges were common. The gun would fire 18½ and 12 1-2 pound projectiles.

A new rifle was also in course of manufacture, the Secretary further announced, and India would take 71,000 stands thereof the coming year.

ORNAMENTS IN CHURCH.

London, March 11.—The Bishop of Exeter's speech at the Bible Society centenary has caused much interest among churchmen, as it seems to indicate a new move on the part of the Episcopate to suggest that the rule regarding ornaments of the rubric should be replaced by some plain decoration of what may be worn and done in churches.

CLUBBING RATES.

The clubbing rates for the 'Weekly Witness' offer inducements to subscribers who would like to have the 'Witness' circulated in their neighborhood. Three copies are supplied one year for \$2.40; four copies for \$3.00; ten copies for \$7.00. To countries where postage is necessary the rate is \$1.00 additional.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the editor, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, death notices for 50c, death notices for 50c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, the extra; other extension to obituary, such as short notice of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—printed.

BIRTHS.

COLMAN.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Colman, 224, 12th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C., a son, on March 3, 1904.
LUCKWORTH.—On Feb. 20, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Luckworth.
HORWOOD.—At 33 Ryde street, on March 5, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Horwood.
McCUAIG.—At St. Urbain, Chateaugay, on Feb. 17, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. M. McCuaig, Jr.
MARRIED.
CHENEY—PROPHET.—On March 9, 1904, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Matthew Prophet, Calumet, by the Rev. John Powkes, Mr. Orleans M. Cheney to Miss Edith G. Prophet, both of Calumet.
FOWLER—CHRISTIE.—At St. Luke's Church, Ottawa, on March 9, 1904, by the Rev. W. A. Reid, rector of the parish, Reginald Charles Fowler, only son of R. A. Fowler, of Emerald, Ont., to Frances Constance, the youngest daughter of the Rev. L. J. Christie, of Ottawa, Ont.

FISHER—WILKINSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, William Wilkinson, Esq., Lee Valley, Ont., on March 1, 1904, by the Rev. R. Drinnan, Geo. T. Fisher, merchant, of Copper Cliff, Ont., to Jessie Wilkinson, stenographer, of Sudbury, Ont.

HAY—KNOWLES.—On March 7, 1904, at Trinity Church, Que., by the Rev. B. Watkins, M.A., Jennie A., youngest daughter of Mr. C. Knowles, to Archd. W. Hay, of Quebec.

JAMES—McCABE.—At the manse, Webbwood, Ont., on Jan. 27, 1904, by the Rev. R. Drinnan, John James to Mrs. Ellen McCabe, both of Espanola, Ont.

LORD—ELLIOTT.—In Galt, Ont., on March 2, 1904, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by the Rev. R. E. Knowles, at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 Oak street, Miss Edith Goldie Elliott, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elliott, to Mr. Edward Lord, son of Mr. William Lord, Washausen, Ont.

McDOWALL—RIDDELL.—At Toronto, on March 8, 1904, by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, R. McDowall, C.E., and May L. Ridell, both of the Town of Owen Sound.

McKELVIE—BEATTIE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Seymour, Ont., on March 8, 1904, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Richard McKelvie, of Seymour, to Jennie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. David Beattie, of Campbellford, Ont.

ROBINSON—PORTCH.—In this city, on March 12, 1904, at the residence of the bride's uncle, 312 Rivard street, by the Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., Richard A. Robinson to Esther Elizabeth Portch, daughter of the late Mr. Robert S. Portch, of London, Eng.

DIED.

ADAIR.—At Quebec, on March 12, 1904, Alfred Adair, R.C.G.A., aged 25 years and 6 months.
ARMITAGE.—At his late residence, Newmarket, Ont., on March 7, 1904, John Armitage, in his 83rd year.

ARMSTRONG.—At the Riverside fruit farm, Queenston, Ont., on Sunday, March 7, 1904, Cassie Durham, beloved wife of Wm. Armstrong, in her 60th year.

BELL.—On March 5, 1904, near Elder's Mills, Marion Duncan, wife of George Bell, naive of the parish of Hutton and Corie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 74 years and 6 months.

BELLEAU.—At his residence, No. 51 Grande Allee, Quebec, on March 2, 1904, Dr. Alfred G. Belleau, district coroner, aged 62 years.

BINMORE.—On Sunday, March 13, 1904, Raymond Binmore, elder son of the late Charles Binmore.

BRATTHWAITE.—On March 10, 1904, at the residence of his son-in-law, Frank Curry, 56 Huxley street, Toronto, George Bratthwaite, aged 66 years.

BRENNAN.—In this city, on March 12, 1904, Dr. Michael Thomas Brennan, aged 42 years and 2 months.

CLARK.—At Long Island, Ottawa County, Que., on March 5, 1904, Olive Amanda Burrill, relict of the late Nicholas Clark, in her 52nd year.

COLLIVER.—At Stevensville, Ont., on March 5, 1904, Dr. M. K. Colliver, aged 42 years, 4 months, 8 days.

COOKSON.—In Longueuil west on March 11, 1904, at the age of 33 years and 6 months, Frederick Arthur, eldest son of S. Cookson.

COLE.—On March 5, 1904, at the family residence, Westboro, Ont., Thomas Cole, in the eleventh month of his eighty-third year.

DAVIDSON.—At Calgary, on March 3, 1904, Christina Constance Robertson, wife of W. M. Davidson, of Calgary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Missions.

DICKSON.—At her late residence, No. 15 Howland avenue, Toronto, on March 10, 1904, Marion Ellen Wilson Crawford, widow of the late George Dean Dickson, Q.C., of Belleville, and third daughter of the late George Gillespie Crawford, M.D., of Toronto.

DIXON.—At the rectory, Wolfville, N.S., on March 2, 1904, Alice Besse Geary Dixon, beloved daughter of the Rev. R. P. Dixon, rector of Horton, and editor of 'Church Work of Bessie Dixon.'

DUREY.—On March 11, 1904, at 38 Plymouth Grove, Lillian May, daughter of the late Charles Durey, aged 29 years and 10 months.

EARL.—On March 4, 1904, at his late residence, Lake-Shore road, Oakville, Ont., James C. Earl, in the 80th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—At Quebec, on March 10, 1904, in her 66th year, Mary Anne Patchell, beloved wife of James Edwards.

ELLIS.—On March 6, 1904, at the residence of his son, 70 Maple avenue, Quebec, William Ellis, aged 80 years and 6 months.

EWING.—In Toronto, on March 10, 1904, Sarah J. Ewing, widow of the late Chas. Eldon Ewing, of Cobourg, aged 56 years.

FAUBERT MAUNDER.—On Feb. 20, 1904, at 146 Ashley Gardens, S.W., London, England, Count Joseph de Faubert Maunder, aged 44.

GEMMEL.—At Falls City, Nebraska, Walter L. Gemmel, D.D.S., in his 38th year, eldest son of the late Mrs. R. R. Wood, Islington, Ont.

HAMMOND.—At Petrolia, Ont., on March 6, 1904, William H. Hammond, Police Magistrate, aged 67 years.

HANMER.—At his late residence, John street, Barrie, Ont., on March 10, 1904, Erwin Van Buren Hanmer, in his 72nd year.

HOLLIS.—On March 12, 1904, Edward Hollis, late of London, England.

HORSMAN.—At 355 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, on March 7, 1904, Mary Perring, beloved wife of John Horsman, aged 81 years, 10 months and 4 days.

HUMPHREY.—At 14 Richmond square, on March 8, 1904, Richmond Humphrey, in his 61st year, of the late J. P. O'Rourke, Quebec, Winnipeg and Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

JACKSON.—At his late residence, 72 St. Matthew street, Montreal, on Thursday evening, March 10, 1904, Peter Jackson, aged 69 years and 10 months.

JAQUITH.—At 'The Lodge,' Orillia, Ont., on March 5, 1904, Louisa M. Tipping, eldest daughter of the late John Tipping, and wife of George S. Jaquith.

Bald Heads Covered. With Luxuriant Hair and Crusted Scalps Cleansed and Purified by CUTICURA SOAP. Assisted by Light Dressings of Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions now rely on Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

FRUIT AND STOCK FARM DESIRES arrangement with country hay dealer for Clover Hay, Oat Straw, etc. Few tons now, and car load each summer. Must be cheap. Spot cash. Delivery at Hudson station, on C.P.R. short line, between Ottawa and Montreal, or Hudson wharf, on Ottawa River. Address M. Box 262, Montreal.

FOR SALE—MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. Took two-thirds of prizes at Canada's greatest fairs, including two medals, Reliable Poultry Journal, \$60. Silver cup at Toronto for best cock hen, cockerel, pullet, pens now mated, eggs very fertile, prices reasonable, quality considered. Send for illustrated booklet. JOHN S. MARTIN, Port Dover, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM THE BEST Barded Rocks in America, B. B. Thompson, Strain Ringling, \$1.00 per 15. GEO. D. MEIKLE, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE, BLACK MINORCAS, FIRST pen headed by Imported Cockerel (Gala), \$3 per setting; others \$2 per setting; 2 settings, \$5. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

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Situations Vacant. GIRLS ALL OVER CANADA CAN MAKE money easily. See the money-making prize-winning competition on the 'Boys' Page' of this issue.

FOR SALE. FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Bulls, fit for service, from 'dams' that have shown their worth at the fair. Write for particulars. J. B. ARNOLD, Eastern's Corner, Ont.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED ENGLISH Berkshire, Young Sows, due in March and May, and younger ones both sexes; also, Collie Pups, at \$2.00 each. ISAAC REED, Ardara, Ont.

Farm and Other Lands. FOR SALE, 900 ACRES IN THE PEMBINA Valley; whole of sec. 15, Tp. 1, Rg. 5, west, south half sec. 25, Tp. 1, Rg. 5 west 1st tier, unimproved, river runs through the center, 3 miles from Mowbray station on the C.P.R.; price \$3,500—a snap. R. 1/2 sec. 27, Tp. 3, Rg. 5, west, 3 miles from Manitow, on S. W. Branch C.P.R., one mile from school, 210 acres broken, all new land, 120 acres ready for crop; house 15 x 21, with stone cellar; cranary 16 x 21; price \$5,000. Purchaser to assume mortgage of \$3,500 interest 7 percent, owner giving up farming. JAMES CONNER, Mowbray, Man.

FOR SALE—190 ACRES—JOINING Theford—good buildings, fence, large orchard and sugar bush. J. DOWN, Winder, Ont.

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