

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1904.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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THE WAR.

JAPANESE TAX.

GOVERNMENT WILL ABANDON THE ORIGINAL PROGRAMME.

Tokio, March 21 (6.20 a.m.).—As a result of the series of conferences between the party leaders it seems certain that the government will abandon its attempt to create a salt monopoly, place a tax on silk and also a smaller increase in the land tax than originally proposed. The members of the cabinet are holding a series of conferences with the party leaders, who have been explaining how the interests of the people they represent are affected by the war taxes. The cabinet is endeavoring to frame measures which will prove satisfactory to the people.

There is a growing feeling that the government should not attempt the immediate payment of a large part of the cost of the war by taxation, but that it should issue bonds and extend the payments over a series of years.

The vote of thanks to the navy for its victories off Port Arthur which will be moved in the House of Representatives tomorrow, will praise the valor and heroism of the officers and men and express the gratitude of the nation to them.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—Beyond the movement of troops to the Far East, which is progressing satisfactorily, and in accordance with Russian plans, the government's advisers indicate little change in the situation. No official telegrams announcing collisions with the enemy had been received up to noon. The government has no information to substantiate the reported capture of eighteen hundred Japanese near the Yalu river. It is assumed that it would have been reported immediately if true.

Vladivostok papers which have just arrived here say that a member of the Japanese consulate declared on the eve of his departure that it was Japan's ambition to drive the Russians across the Amur, restore Manchuria to China and annex Korea.

The Vladivostok editors find it almost impossible to get out their papers. The supply of paper is practically exhausted, they cannot get up steam in the boilers because the horses which carted the water have gone, most of the reporters and composers have either been called to the colors or have bolted, and no advertisements are being received.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
The 'Novoe Vremya' publishes prominently a Paris despatch declaring it is believed there that a triple alliance between Japan, China and Korea has been formed and that it was the real object of the Marquis Ito's visit to Seoul.

PRINCE PU LUN AT TOKIO.
Tokio, March 21.—Prince Pu Lun, the commissioner of China to the St. Louis exhibition, who left Shanghai for Japan on his way to the United States on March 14, arrived in Tokio today. He was accorded an official welcome and was escorted to one of the palaces, where he will be entertained as a guest of the Japanese Government during his stay here.

London, March 21.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from St. Petersburg, says that forty thousand Russians are drawn up on the Chingchengang river, north of Anju, where a similar number of Japanese are believed to be. The latter's movements are closely watched by large bodies of Cossacks. The first land action is expected to take place in that neighborhood. The reports received on Sunday state that all is quiet at Vladivostok, but disquieting reports are still received regarding Port Arthur. The naval authorities are perturbed over the difficulty of forwarding coal to Port Arthur and Vladivostok, where the supply is becoming short and the warships are forced to economize. It is rumored that a quantity of ammunition at Vladivostok cannot be used as it does not fit the guns. General Komorotkin expects to have six hundred thousand men in active service in the Far East by August.

THE OPPOSING FORCES.
The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says that trustworthy intelligence has been received that the reports of Japanese landing on the east coast of Korea are false. It is not believed that General Nodzu, to whose sixty-five thousand men, forty-five thousand and probably will be added by the middle of March, has designs on Vladivostok. General Linvitch's recent reinforcements are kept secret. Three weeks ago he had 32,400 men and 54 field guns, but it is expected that he will have 140,000 men by the middle of May, when the Japanese forces will be ready to advance against the Russian right flank. The military authorities are startled by the reported attempt to land at Hsien Bay, which would put them within six miles of the railway. Bad weather is said to have stopped their landing. Emergency measures have now been taken to prevent their descent upon Hsien Bay. Troops are concentrated at Fuchow, twenty-two miles south of Hsien Bay.

CHINESE MENACING RUSSIAN LINE.
Paris, March 21.—The 'Figaro's' correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that a German officer who has just arrived there from Manchuria, says serious operations in the Far East will not be begun before the end of June. The principal obstacle to Russian victory, according to this officer, is the fact that forty thousand Chinese troops, well exercised and with German and Japanese instructors, are menacing Russia's line of communication. Russia, with the support of Germany,

will protest against the concentration of Chinese troops.

ANOTHER JAPANESE ARMY.
Rome, March 21.—The government is advised that preparations are under way for the mobilization of a fourth Japanese army corps of 70,000 men. The troops will be lightly equipped and will not be put into the field until summer.

A RUSSIAN PROTEST.
Paris, March 21.—Acting under instructions from St. Petersburg the Russian ambassador here has asked M. Delcassé to instruct the French minister at Tokio to protest in the name of the Czar's Government against the bombardment of Sanshantao, near Port Arthur, on March 10. Count Lamadorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, maintains that the bombardment was a violation of article twenty-five of The Hague convention. It is said that many innocent persons were killed.

London, March 20.—An Associated Press despatch from Chefoo, dated March 19, 9 p.m., stated that a private despatch received there from Mukden, stated that a battle had taken place on the Yalu in which the Russians were stated to have captured 1,800 prisoners. There is no official confirmation of the report, which is decreed in St. Petersburg and other points.

THE ONTARIO CRISIS.

PROVINCIAL BRANCH OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE DEMANDS IMMEDIATE ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Toronto, March 17.—The executive council of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance met here yesterday to consider what action should be taken in view of impending temperance action by the local legislature.

Mr. G. F. Marler, ex-M.P.P. for North Toronto, presided, and in his opening address strongly condemned those who counselled delay in legislation. He believed five men who came forward with a definite proposal for dealing with at least the worst features of the liquor traffic would sweep the country at the next election. The Alliance believed in total prohibition and had a right to expect at least some severely restrictive measures from this government. After considerable debate the following resolution was carried:

"That the emphatic declaration of the will of the electorate, expressed in the plebiscite and the referendum, and the definite promise of successive provincial Premiers warrant us in expecting and demanding immediate effective legislative action, and this meeting therefore calls upon the government to introduce into the legislature during the present session a bill providing for the abolition of the bar-room, the treating system and drinking in clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectually curtail its operation and remedy its evils."

Another resolution: "That this meeting believes it to be the earnest desire of the temperance electors of this province that their representatives of both parties in the legislature shall advocate and support legislation such as had been above set out, also carried."

The question of calling a provincial convention was left to the chairman and secretary, on the understanding that in case the government introduce any legislation dealing with the liquor traffic the convention shall be immediately summoned.

FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

FRENCH TERRITORIAL RIGHTS RELINQUISHED, BUT OFF-SHORE FISHING RIGHTS RETAINED.

Paris, March 17.—It is asserted positively in authoritative quarters that the agreement between France and Great Britain concerning Newfoundland has been concluded. The officials say the negotiations relative to Morocco, Egypt, and Siam are progressing in such a satisfactory manner as to promise early conclusions similar to those in the case of Newfoundland.

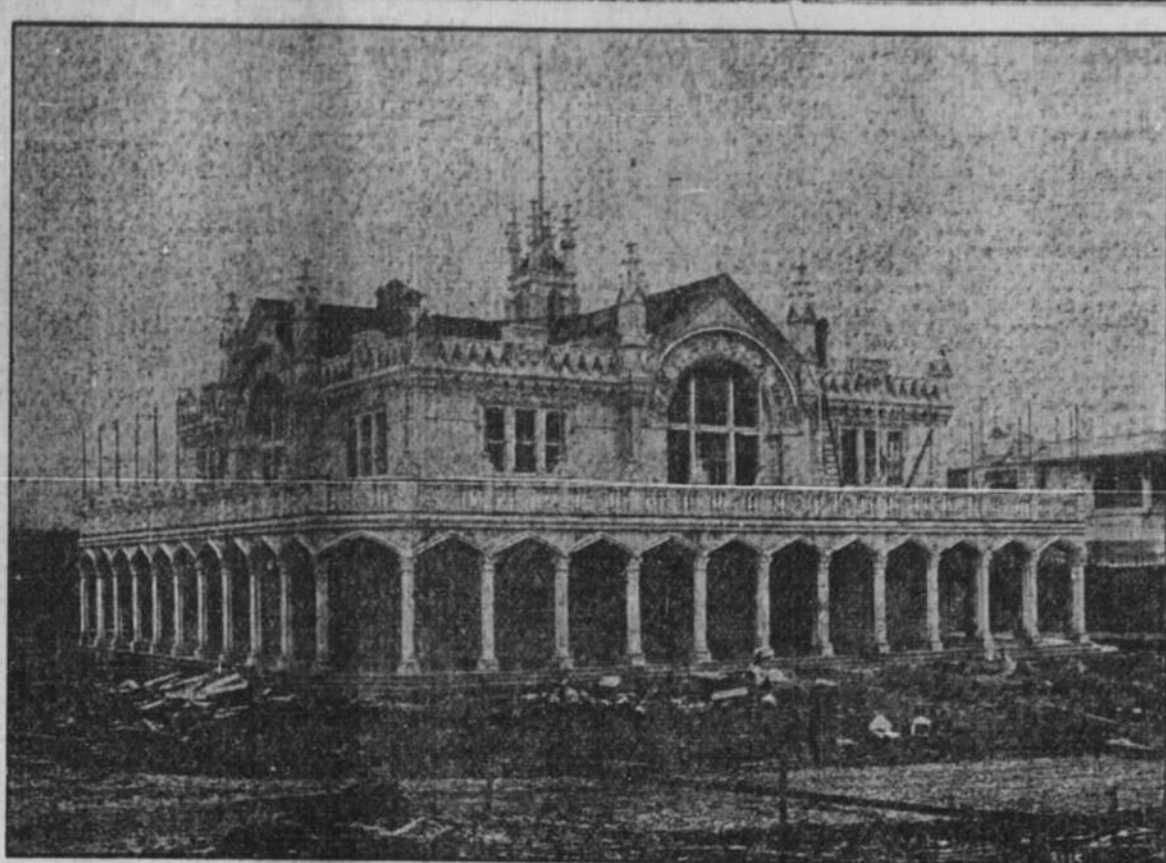
The differences over Newfoundland are of long standing. Great Britain, claiming that the French right to occupy a strip of Newfoundland shore without payment of taxes, and without being subject to Newfoundland laws, has prevented the proper exercise of provincial authority. It is understood that the French territorial rights are relinquished, but the rights of off-shore fishing are retained, thus permitting Newfoundland to exercise authority throughout the island.

Concerning Morocco, it is expected that the negotiations will result in giving France a free hand in North-West Africa, thus permitting the development and extension of the French colonial empire westward from Algeria.

ONTARIO EDUCATIONISTS.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association will be held in the University of Toronto, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 5, 6 and 7. A preliminary meeting of the board of directors will be held in the Senate Chamber of the University on Monday, April 4, at five o'clock p.m.

THE McCAIG TRIAL.
Valleyfield, Que., March 21.—All the evidence is in in the McCaig murder trial and the counsel for the defence began his address to the jury shortly before noon today. A verdict is expected this evening.



THE CANADIAN BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS.

The structure which will be the most interesting to Canadian visitors to the exhibition at St. Louis is shown above. In it will be housed the exhibits from this country and the spacious galleries will be pleasant meeting places for Canadians. The style of architecture, Henry VII. Gothic, does not appear to be distinctively Canadian, but the building when completed will probably compare favorably with most of the state buildings.

NEW MILITIA LAW.

All Male Inhabitants Between the Ages of Eighteen and Sixty Liable for Service

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW BILL.

Ottawa, March 21.—Under the militia law of Canada all the male inhabitants of the Dominion of the age of eighteen years and upwards, and under sixty years, not exempt or disqualified by law, and being British subjects, are liable to service in the militia. The Governor-General, however, may require all the males, capable of bearing arms, to serve in the case of a 'levee en masse.' Members and senators, ministers, judges, clergymen, telegraph operators, collectors of revenue, wardens and keepers of prisons and lunatic asylums, college professors and teachers in religious orders, persons disabled by bodily or mental infirmity, the only son of a widow, being her sole support; pilots and their apprentices during the season of navigation, and persons who from the doctrines of their religion are averse to bearing arms or rendering personal military service, are all exempt from liability to serve in the militia, but even in these cases such exemption terminates in the event of national emergency, so that every man and boy in the country, capable of bearing arms, may be called on for the defence of our borders, if ever the necessity should arise.

When exemption is claimed on any ground, the burden of proof rests on the person claiming it. Exemption does not prevent any person from serving in the militia if he desires to serve and is not disabled by bodily or mental infirmity.

All the male inhabitants of Canada, of the age of twelve years and upwards, and under eighteen, not disqualified by bodily or mental infirmity, and being British subjects, are liable to drill and training as cadets, in the manner prescribed. Cadets, or cadet corps, however, shall not be liable to service in the militia in any emergency, save only in the case of 'levee en masse.'

The male population liable to serve in the militia are divided into four classes: The first class comprises all those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under thirty, who are unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises all those of the age of thirty years and upwards, but under forty-five years, also are unmarried or widowers without children. The third class comprises all those of the age of forty-five years and upwards, but under fifty-five years, who are married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises all those of the age of fifty-five years and upwards, but under sixty years.

The above is the order in which the male population is called upon to serve, if occasion demands. The militia of Canada, under act of parliament, is divided into two classes, active and reserve. The former is raised by voluntary enlistment and the latter by ballot. The law says that when men are required to organize or complete a corps at any time, either for training or for an emergency, and enough men do not volunteer to complete the quota required, the men liable to serve shall be drafted by ballot.

ACTIVE SERVICE.
The Governor-in-Council may place the militia, or any part thereof, on active service anywhere in Canada and also beyond Canada, for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency.

In time of war no man shall be required to serve in the field continuously for a longer period than one year; but any man who volunteers to serve for the war, or for any longer period than one

year, shall be compelled to fulfil his engagement (of which necessity the Governor-in-Council may, in case of unavoidable necessity (of which necessity the Governor-in-Council shall be sole judge), call upon any militiaman to continue to serve beyond his one year's service in the field for any period not exceeding six months.

There is also a liability upon militiamen in Canada to serve in aid of the civil power. This is stated in the new militia bill now before parliament in the following terms:

AID OF THE CIVIL POWER.
The active militia, or any corps thereof, shall be liable to be called out for active service with their arms and ammunition, in aid of the civil power in any case in which a riot or disturbance of the peace requiring such service occurs, or is, in the opinion of the civil authorities hereinafter mentioned, anticipated as likely to occur, and, in either case, beyond the powers of the civil authorities to suppress, or to prevent or deal with, whether such riot or disturbance occurs, or is so anticipated, within or without the municipality in which such corps is raised or organized.

The District Officer Commanding or the senior officer of the active militia present at any locality shall call out the same or any portion thereof as he considers necessary for the purpose of preventing or suppressing any such actual or anticipated riot or disturbance, when thereunto required in writing by the chairman or custos of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or by any three Justices of the Peace, or by any two Justices of the Peace and the Warden, Mayor, or any other head of the municipality or county in which such riot or disturbance occurs or is anticipated as aforesaid; provided always that the permanent force is not available and in sufficient numbers for the purpose.

When on active service, during the period of annual drill and training, and when otherwise on duty, the pay and allowance of officers and men of the active militia, other than the permanent force, under the revised schedule provided in the new act, shall be:—

(a) For officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, such rates as may be prescribed;

(b) For privates, on enlistment, at the rate of 50 cents per diem, which rate may, by regulation, be increased for good conduct and efficiency, until the third year of service, during which a maximum rate not exceeding \$1.00 per diem may be paid, and such payment continued on re-enlistment during the continuance of such good conduct and efficiency.

CADET CORPS.

The Minister is given authority under the new bill to:—

(a) Authorize boys over twelve years of age who are attending school, to be formed into school cadet corps;

(b) Authorize boys over fourteen years of age, and under eighteen years of age, to be formed into senior cadet corps;

(c) Authorize senior cadet corps, or any portion thereof, to be attached to any portion of the active militia for the purpose of drill and training.

All cadet corps are to be subject to the authority and under the orders of the District Officer Commanding.

They are to be drilled and trained as prescribed, and may be furnished with arms, ammunition and equipment.

MR. LYMAN COMING TO THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE.

A valuable addition has been made to the teaching forces of the city by the Congregational College. After a second call, the Rev. Eugene W. Lyman, B.A., M.A. (Yale), professor of philosophy in Carleton College, Minnesota, has accepted the position of professor of systematic theology and apologetics in the college referred to, and will assume his new duties next autumn.

HON. MR. McINNES DEAD.

FORMER LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PASSES AWAY.

Vancouver, B.C., March 16.—The Hon. T. R. McInnes, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, died about ten o'clock last night. For some time he had been suffering with heart trouble and yesterday had an attack which proved fatal. He leaves a widow, two sons (Messrs. T. S. E. McInnes, barrister, of this city, and W. W. B. McInnes, of Victoria), and one daughter, Mrs. Jas. Wilson, wife of the superintendent of C. P. R. telegraphs on the Pacific division.

Vancouver, B.C., March 18.—The funeral of ex-Lieutenant-Governor McInnes took place yesterday at Sapperton Cemetery, at New Westminster, where his mother is interred. The ceremony was attended by the Masonic brethren and also by members of the Maritime Provinces Association, of which body deceased had been president since its formation.

NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.

CABINET TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.

Halifax, N.S., March 18.—Full returns of the provincial by-elections in Second King's are: James McIsaac, Conservative, 353; Thomas Kichham, Liberal, 278. A reconstruction of the cabinet will shortly take place. The Hon. Benjamin Rogers, Commissioner of Agriculture, retires on account of illness. The Hon. James Richards is a candidate for the Federal House. The Hon. George Forbes also will decline re-election. Mr. Whear's seat in the executive is also vacant since his appointment.

BELANGER TRIAL.

The Belanger murder trial is the sole topic of conversation at Ste. Scholastique, and for many miles round just now. Some new evidence was adduced on Friday, which makes the Crown's position stronger.

Dr. Telesphore Parizeau, of Montreal, gave expert testimony as to the nature of the blood stains found on several articles belonging to the victim. He could not say for certain that it was human blood, but it was certainly the blood of a mammal. Dr. Rivet, of Montreal, corroborated Dr. Parizeau's testimony.

A sectionman testified to hearing the report of a gun at about noon time on Feb. 12. The sound came directly across from Belanger's barn.

Arthur Belanger, son of the accused, testified as to frequent quarrels between his father and the victim. Those quarrels, however, he said, were always about money matters. He spoke of the party at Maxime Belanger's on the night of Feb. 12, and of the search for Seguin's body the next day. He was not there when it was discovered, however.

RAILWAY STILL SUFFERING.

The C. P. R. is still suffering heavily in the Owen Sound district, which is practically closed. The snow storm on Friday in the west had a most retarding effect upon this district, which the company thought to have opened for traffic by this. A train of cars got stuck on Friday on the Owen Sound branch, and it took five engines to pull them out. The train due at Toronto from Montreal on Friday was delayed seven hours by the breaking of a wheel on the baggage car. The baggage was transferred and the disabled car left behind. The branch lines of the Grand Trunk are doing fairly well and the hope is entertained that the worst of the fearful snow experiences are over for 1904 at least.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

Best British Submarine Boat Sunk by the S.S. 'Berwick Castle.'

WAS MANOEUVRING OFF PORTSMOUTH HARBOR WHEN RUN DOWN.

Portsmouth, March 19.—The submarine boat 'A. 1' was run down by the steamer 'Berwick Castle,' off Nabth lighthouse yesterday afternoon and sank with all hands, including Lieut. Mansergh, Sub-Lieut. Churchill and nine petty officers and seamen. She was regarded as the best of the British submarine boats. She was of 180 tons, and was built by Vickers, Sons & Maxim, in 1902. She was of a new design, superseding the Holland type.

Submarine boat manoeuvres have been proceeding off the Isle of Wight for a fortnight. The 'A. 1' had shown certain defects, especially in submerging and rising and was being re-tested yesterday afternoon. She was lying in ten fathoms of water awaiting an incoming battleship with a view to torpedoing. Lieut. Mansergh, commanding, was an experienced handler of submarine boats. Only the periscope of the 'A. 1' was above water when the 'Berwick Castle' approached, bound for Portsmouth. Apparently the periscope did not give a view of the steamer, which was on top of the submarine boat before the liner's crew saw her, but when the collision occurred they supposed they had struck a derelict, and the 'Berwick Castle' was not stopped.

Hours passed and the submarine boat did not return when a search was made for her. She was found at the bottom in diving trim. Everything was battered down, and apparently no breach had been made in the hull. It is assumed that the boat was turned over by the 'Berwick Castle,' and that it was fumes from her gasoline tanks that suffocated the men.

The loss of the boat was not known for some hours after the liner had reported to the manoeuvring fleet that she had struck a torpedo. The officers of the liner say that they saw a glistening torpedo-like hull in the water, and it is supposed, therefore, that the submarine boat rose just before she was struck. The officers of the fleet did not suppose for the moment that the submarine had been struck, and continued operations, expecting that the vessel would reappear. Finally a search was made, and the breaking of the waves revealed the presence of the ill-fated boat. There is no doubt that all members died in their steel tomb. It is presumed that the 'Berwick Castle,' in striking, upset the trim of the boat, and spilled the gasoline in her tanks, rendering her helpless.

GRAND TRUNK PROJECT.

MR. HAYS, GENERAL MANAGER, ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, returned to Montreal on Saturday from England. It was owing to the able presentation made by Mr. Hays at the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk stockholders in London that the modified contract was carried.

As Mr. Hays said on Saturday, there was considerable opposition to the scheme. It was large and to the mind perhaps, formidable. Then not a few of the stockholders pointed out the differing treatment as between the C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk. The former had got many millions of acres of land; they had got seven hundred miles of railway already built; they had received many government favors, and it was asked, why was the Grand Trunk not treated with equal generosity.

It was difficult to make the meeting understand the difference between conditions then and now. We understand, of course, on this side; but they are in London; and all they can see is that the Grand Trunk is not faring so well as the C. P. R. I pointed out that the government was guaranteeing our bonds, but this did not seem enough. However, the modified contract was carried, and I think as far as this country is concerned without respect to party, it will be recognized what an immense benefit the project will be, and that public opinion will acquiesce in it.

Mr. Hays said he was talking to a gentleman, coming over on the 'Cedric,' from the west, and he expressed his pleasure that the Grand Trunk was coming in. This gentleman said that when he lived in Ontario and there was nothing but the Grand Trunk, the latter was very independent; and now that he lived in the west he found the C.P.R. very independent. He wanted competition.

And you know, said Mr. Hays, smilingly, that when a man has only one railway he is never satisfied until he has two. It was the same with the Grand Trunk and the Great Western. The project will be an immense benefit to the country as a whole. It is a large undertaking. The shareholders were satisfied with the showing which had been made for the last six months—the best showing, by the way, which ever been made for, for the first time, we were able to offer the third preference stockholders two percent. And then I pressed the argument that as the stockholders were satisfied with the management and what it had done, it would be strange if they were not willing to trust the management still further with regard to the new project. That had weight and the contract was carried.

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 the face of the word of Hawes, the governor, and not having the moral courage in keeping with his rather weak convictions, he finally resigns with a consciousness of having entirely done his duty. A new chaplain is appointed. The Rev. Mr. Eden is his name. Mr. Eden experiments as to effects of crucifixion on himself, and also on Evans, a warder. 'All ye who enter here—abandon hope.' The horrors of the dark cell. '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. Mr. Eden becomes ill. A visit from Susan and her aunt. The letter to the Home Office.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

No Mr. Eden shone now upon Robinson's solitude. He waited, and waited, and hoped till the day ended, but not the next day the same thing. He longed for Mr. Eden's hour to come; it came, but not with it came his one bit of sunshine, his amusement, his consolation, his friend, his brother, his all. And so one heavy day succeeded another, and Robinson became fretful, and very, very sad. One day as he sat desolate and foreboding in his cell, he heard a stranger's voice talking to Fry outside; and what was more strange, Fry appeared to be inviting this person to inspect the cells. The next moment his door was opened, and a figure peeped timidly into the cell from behind Fry, whose arm she clutched in some anxiety. Robinson looked up; it was Susan Merton. She did not instantly know him in his prison dress and his curly hair cut short; he hung his head, and this action and the recognition it implied made her recognize him. 'Oh!' cried she, 'it is Mr. Robinson!'

The thief turned his face to the wall. Even he was ashamed before one who had known him as Mr. Robinson; but the next moment he got up and said earnestly:

'Pray, Miss Merton, do me a favor—you had always a kind heart. Ask that man what has become of Mr. Eden—he will answer you.'

'Mr. Robinson,' cried Susan, 'I have no need to ask Mr. Fry. I am staying at Mr. Eden's house. He is very ill, Mr. Robinson.'

'Ah! I feared as much; he never would have deserted me else. What is the trouble?'

'You may well say trouble! it is the prison that has fretted him to death,' cried Susan, half bitterly, half sorrowfully.

'But he will get well! it is not serious,' inquired Robinson, anxiously.

Fry picked up his ears.

'He is very ill, Mr. Robinson,' and Susan sighed heavily.

'I'll pray for him. He has taught me to pray—all the poor fellows will pray for him, that know how. Miss Merton, good for nothing as I am, I would die for Mr. Eden this minute if I could save his life by it.'

Susan thought of this speech afterwards. Now she but said, 'I will tell him what you say.'

Advertisements.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.

Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunces in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured her."—T. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

When she got home she found her patient calm but languid.

While she was relating her encounter with Robinson, and her previous acquaintance with him, the knock of a born fool at a sick man's door made them all start. It was Rutlia with a long letter bearing an ample seal.

Mr. Eden took it with brightening eye, read it, and ground it almost convulsively in his hand. 'Asses!' cried he; but the next moment he groaned and bowed his head. Her Majesty's secretary's secretary's secretary had written to tell him that his appeal for an inquiry had travelled out of the regular course; it ought to have been made in the first instance to the visiting justices, whose business it was to conduct such inquiries, and that it lay with these visiting justices to apply to the Home Office for an extraordinary inquiry if they found they could not deal with the facts in the usual way. The office, therefore, had sent copies of his memorial to each of the visiting justices, who, at their next inspection of the jail, would examine into the alleged facts, and had been requested to insert the results in their periodical report.

Mr. Eden sat up in bed his eye glittering. 'Bring me my writing desk,' he said. 'It was put on the bed before him, but with many kind injunctions not to worry himself. He promised faithfully. He wrote to the Home Office in this style:

A question of life and death cannot be played with as you have inconsiderately proposed; nor can a higher jurisdiction transfer an appeal to a lower one without the appellant's consent. Such a course is still more out of order when the higher judge is a salaried servant of the state and the lower ones are amateurs. This was so self-evident that I did not step out of the direct line to cast reflections upon unpaid servants. You have not seen what is self-evident—you drive me, therefore, to explanations.

I offered you evidence that this jail is a felon, who has hoodwinked the visiting justices and has deceived you. But between you and the justices is this essential difference—they have been hoodwinked in spite of their own eyes, their own ears, and contact with that mass of living and dying evidence the prisoners. You have been deceived without a single opportunity of learning the truth.

Therefore I appealed, and do appeal, not to convicted incompetency, but to those whose incompetency remains to be proved. Perhaps you will understand me better if I put it thus: I still accuse the jailer of more than a hundred felonious assaults upon prisoners, of attacks upon their lives by physical torture, by hunger, thirst, preposterous confinement in dark dungeons, and other illegal practices; and I now advance another step and accuse the visiting justices of gross dereliction of their duty, of neglecting to ascertain the real practice of the jailer in some points, and in others of encouraging, aiding, and abetting him in open violations of the prison rules printed and issued by Act of Parliament. Of these rules, which are the jail code, I send you a copy. I note the practices of the jail by the side of the rules of the jail; by comparing the two you may calculate the amount of lawless cruelty perpetrated here in each single day; then ask yourself whether an honest man who is on the spot can wait four or five months, till justice, crippled by routine, comes hobbling, instead of sweeping to their relief.

For heaven's sake bring to bear upon a matter vital to the state one-half the intelligence, zeal, and sense of responsibility you will throw this evening into some ambiguous question of fleeting policy or speculative finance. Here are one hundred and eighty souls to whose correction, cure, and protection the state is pledged. Not one of all these lives is safe a single day. In six weeks I have saved two lives that were gone but for me. I am now sick and unfeebled by the exertions I am in no condition to arrest the progress of destruction. I tell you that more lives will fall if you do not come to my aid! and for every head that falls from this hour I hold you responsible to God and the state.

If I fail to prove my several accusations, as a matter of course I shall be dismissed from my office deservedly; and this personal risk entitles me not only to petition for, but to demand an inquiry into the practice of — Jail. And in the Queen's name, whose salaried servant I am, I do demand it on the instant and on the spot.

Thus did flesh and blood address gutta-percha. The excitement of writing this letter did the patient no good. A reaction came, and that night his kind nurses were seriously alarmed about him. They sent for the surgeon, who felt his pulse and his skin and looked grave. However, he told them there was no immediate danger, and wrote a fresh prescription.

The patient would eat nothing but bread and water and gruel; but he took all the doctor's medicines, which were racking ones; only at each visit and prescription he cross-examined him as to what effect he hoped to produce by his prescription, and compared the man's expectations with the result.

This process soon brought him to the suspicion that in his case Aesculapius's science was guess-work. But we go on hoping and hoping something from traditional remedies, even when they fail and fail before our eyes.

He was often light-headed, and vented schemes of charity and benevolence ludicrous by their unearthly grandeur. One day he was more than light-headed—he was delicious and frightened his kind nurses; and to this delirium succeeded great feebleness, and this day for the first time Susan made up her mind that it was heaven's will earth should lose this man, of whom in truth earth was scarce worthy. She came to his side and said tenderly, 'Let me do some thing for you. Shall I read to you, or sing you a hymn.' Her voice had often soothed and done him good. 'Tell me what I can do for you!'

The man smiled gratefully, then looked imploringly in her eyes, and said, 'Dear Susan, go for me into the prison and say Strutt and Robinson each a visit. Poor things! they are the old ones. Poor things! they are the old ones. Susan made no foolish objection. She did what she was asked, and came back and told him all they had said and all

she had said; and how kind everybody was to her in the prison; and how they had all asked how he was to-day.

'They are very good,' said he, feebly. 'Soon after he died; and Susan who always wore a cheerful look to his face could now yield to her real feelings.

She sat at some little distance from the bed and tried to work and every now and then looked up to watch him, and again and again her eyes were blinded; and she laid down her work, for her heart said to her, 'A few short days and you will see him no more.'

Mrs. Davies, too, was grave and sad. She had made the house neat and clean from cellar to garret, and now he who should have enjoyed it lay there sick unto death.

'Susan,' said she, 'I doubt I have been sent here to set his house in order against his death.'

'Oh! don't tell me that,' cried Susan, and she burst into a fit of sobbing, for Mrs. Davies had harped her own fear.

'Take care, he is waking, Susan. He must not see us.'

'Oh, no!' and the next moment she was by her patient's side with a cheerful look and voice and manner well calculated to keep any male heart from sinking, sick or well.

Heavy heart and hopeful face! such a nurse was Susan Merton. This kind deception became more difficult every day. Her patient wasted and wasted; and the anxious look that is often seen on a death-stricken man's face showed itself.

Mrs. Davies saw it and Susan saw it; but the sick man himself as yet had never spoken of his disease and both Mrs. Davies and Susan often wondered that he did not seem to see his real state.

But one day it so happened that he was light-headed and greatly excited, holding a conversation. His eye was flashing, and he spoke in bursts, and then stopped awhile and seemed to be listening in irritation to some arguments with which he did not agree.

The enthusiast was building a prison in the air. A prison with a farm, a school, and a manufactory attached. Here were to be combined the good points of every system, and others of his own.

'Yes,' said he, in answer to his imaginary companion, 'there shall be both separation and silence for those whose moral case it suits—for all perhaps at first—but not for all always. Away with your Morrison's jail-system; your childish monotony of moral treatment in cases varying and sometimes opposed.'

'Yes, but I would. I would allow a degree of intercourse between such as were disposed to confirm each other in good. Watch them? why of course—and closely, too.'

Intelligent labor for every creature in the place. No tickets-of-leave to let the hypocritical or self-deceiving ones loose upon the world.

'No, I test their repentance first with a little liberty.'

'How? Why fly them with a string before I let them fly free!'

'Occupation provided outside the prison-gates; instead of ticket-of-leave let the candidate work there on parole and come into the prison at night.'

'Some will break parole and run away! All the better. Then you know their real character. Telegraph them. You began by photographing them—send their likenesses to every town—catch them—cell them.'

'Indeed! And pray what would these same men have done had you given them the ticket-of-leave instead?'

'By the present plan your pseudo-convert commits a dozen crimes before his hypocrisy is suspected; by ours a single offence warns you and arms you against him.'

'Systems avail less than is supposed. For good or ill all depends on your men—not your machinery.'

'We have got rid of the old patch that rotted our new garment. When I first was chaplain of a jail—'

His mind had gone forward some years. 'Then we were mad—thought a new system could be worked by men of the past, by jailers and turnkeys belonging to the dark and brutal age that came before ours.'

'Those dark days are passed. Now we have really a governor and warders instead of jailers and turnkeys. The nation has discovered these are high offices, not mean ones.'

'Yes, Lepel, yes! Our officers are men picked out of all England for intelligence and humanity. They co-operate with me. Our jail is one of the nation's eyes—it is a school, thank heaven it is not a dungeon—I am in bed!'

With these last words he had come to himself, and, oh, the sad contrast! Butcherly blockheads in these high places and himself lying sick and powerless, unable to lift a hand for the cause he loved.

The sigh that burst from him seemed to tear his very heart; but the very next moment he put his hands humbly together and said 'God's will be done!'

Yet one big tear gathered in his lion eye and spite of all trickled down his cheek while he said, 'God's will be done.'

Susan saw it, and turned quickly away and hid her face; but he called her, and though his lip quivered his voice was pretty firm.

'Dear friend, God can always find instruments. The good work will be done though not by me.'

So then Susan judged by these few words, and the fear that trickled from his closed eyes, that he saw what others saw, and did not look to haste now.

She left the room in haste not to agitate him by the sorrow she could no longer restrain or conceal. The patient lay quiet, languidly dozing.

Now about four o'clock in the afternoon the surgeon came to the door; but what surprised Susan was that a man accompanied him whom she only just knew by sight, and who had never been there before—the turnkey Hodges. The pair spoke together in a low tone and Susan, who was looking down from an upper window, could not hear what they said; but the discussion lasted a minute or two before they rang the bell. Susan came down herself, and admitted them.

But as she was leading the way upstairs her aunt suddenly bounced out of the parlor looking unaccountably red, and said: 'I will go up with them, Susan.'

Susan said 'If you like aunt,' but felt some little surprise at Mrs. Davies's brisk manner.

Advertisements.

"Who has the right time?" The man who has ELGIN TIME every time

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

At the sick man's door Mrs. Davies paused, and said drily with a look at Hodges, 'Who shall I say is come with you?'

'Mr. Hodges, one of the warders, is come to enquire after his reverence's health,' replied the surgeon smoothly.

'I must ask him first whether he will receive a stranger.'

'Admit him,' was Mr. Eden's answer. The men entered the room, and were welcomed with a kind but feeble smile from the sick man.

'Sit down, Hodges.'

The surgeon felt his pulse and wrote a prescription; for it is a tradition of the elders that at each visit the doctor must do some overt act of medicine. After this he asked the patient how he felt.

Mr. Eden turned an eloquent look upon him in reply.

'I must speak to Hodges,' said he. 'Come near me Hodges,' said he in a kind voice, 'perhaps I may have many more opportunities of giving you a word of friendly exhortation.'

Here a short dissatisfied contemptuous grunt was heard at the window-seat.

'Did you speak, Mrs. Davies?'

'No, I didn't,' was the somewhat sharp reply.

'We should improve every occasion, Mrs. Davies, and I want this poor man to know that a dying man may feel happy and hope everything from God's love and mercy, if he has loved and pitied his brothers and sisters of Adam's race.'

When he called himself a dying man, Hodges, who was looking uncomfortable and at the floor, raised his head, and the surgeon and he interchanged a rapid look; it was observed though not by Mr. Eden.

That gentleman seeing Hodges wear an abashed look which he misunderstood and aiming to improve him for the future, and not punish him for the past, said, 'But first let me thank you for coming to see me, and with these words he put his hand out of the bed with a kind smile to Hodges. His gentle intention was roughly interrupted: Mrs. Davies flung down her work and came like a flaming Turkey-cock across the floor in a moment, and seized his arm and flung it back into the bed.

'No, ye don't! ye shan't give your hand to any such rubbish.'

'Mrs. Davies!'

'Yes, Mrs. Davies; you don't know what they've come here for—I overheard ye at the door! You have got an enemy in that filthy jail, haven't you, sir? Well! this man comes from him to see how bad you are—they were colluding together backwards and forwards ever so long, and I heard 'em—it is not out of any kindness or good will in the world. Now suppose you march out the way you came in,' screamed Mrs. Davies.

'Mrs. Davies, be quiet, and let me speak!'

'Of course I will, sir,' said the woman with a ludicrously sudden calm and coaxing tone.

There was a silence; Mr. Eden eyed the men. Small guilt peeped from them by its usual little signs.

Mr. Eden's lip curled magnificently. 'So you did not come to see me—you were sent by that man. (Mrs. Davies be quiet; curiosity is not a crime, like torturing the defenceless.) Mr. Hodges sent you that you might tell him how soon his victims are likely to lose their only earthly defender.'

The men colored and stammered; Mrs. Davies covered her face with her apron and rocked herself on her chair.

'Mr. Eden flowed gently on.

'Tell your master that I have settled all my worldly affairs, and caused all my trifling debts to be paid.

'Tell him that I have made my will. (I have provided in it for the turnkey Evans—he will know why.)

'Tell him you found my cheeks fallen away, my eye hollow, and my face squallid.

'Tell him my Bible was by my side, and even the prison was mingling with other memories as I drifted from earth and all its thorns and tears. All was blunted but the Christian's faith and trust in his Redeemer.

'Tell him that there is a cold dew upon my forehead.

'Tell him that you found me by the side of the River Jordan, looking across the cold river to the heavenly land, where they who have been washed in the blood of the Lamb walk in white garments, and beckon me to join them.

'And then tell him,' cried he in a new voice brought me back to earth. You have brought me back to earth. You have woken me and reminded me that if I have a wolf is waiting to tear my sheep, die a thank you, and I tell you,' roared he, 'as the Lord liveth and as my soul liveth I will not die but live—and do the Lord's work—and put my foot yet on that catiff's neck who sent you to inspect my decaying body you poor tools—the door!'

He was up in the bed by magic, towering above them all, and he pointed to the door with a tremendous gesture and an eye that flamed. Mrs. Davies caught the electric spark, in a moment she tore the door open, and the

pair bundled down the stairs before that terrible eye and finger.

'Susan—Susan!—Susan heard his elevated voice, and came running in in great anxiety.

'They say there is no such thing as friendship between a man and a woman—prove to me this is a falsehood!'

'It is, sir.'

'Do me a service.'

'Ah—what is it?'

'Go a journey for me.'

'I will go all round England for you, Mr. Eden,' cried the girl, panting and flushing.

'My writing desk!—it is to a village sixty miles from this, but you will be there in four hours; in that village lives the man who can cure me, if any one can.'

'What will you take with you?' asked Mrs. Davies, all in a bustle.

'A comb and brush.'

'I'll have them down in a twinkling.'

The note was written.

'Take this to his house, see him, tell him the truth, and bring him with you to-morrow—it will be fifty pounds out of his pocket to leave his patients—but I think he will come. Oh! yes, he will come—for auld lang syne.'

'Good-bye, Mr. Eden—God bless you aunt. I want to be gone; I shall bring him if I have to carry him in my arms. And with these words Susan was gone.

Now, good Mrs. Davies, give me the Bible. Often has that book soothed the torn nerves as well as the bleeding heart—and let no one come here to grieve or vex me for twenty-four hours—and fling that man's draught away, I want to live.

Mrs. Davies had heard Hodges and Fry right. Mr. Eden by her clue had interpreted the visit right, with this exception, that he had overrated his own importance in Mr. Hawes's eyes. For Hawes mocked at the chaplain's appeal to the Home Office ever since the office had made his tools the virtual referees.

Still a shade of uneasiness remained. During the progress of this long duel Eden had let fall two disagreeable hints: one was that he would spend a thousand pounds in setting such prisoners as survived Hawes's discipline to indict him, and the other that he would appeal to the public press.

This last threat had touched our man of brass; for if there is one thing upon earth that another thing does not like, your moral malfactor, who happens to be out of the law's reach, hates and shivers at the New Bailey in Printing House yard. So upon the whole Mr. Hawes thought that the best thing Mr. Eden could do would be to go to heaven without any more fuss.

'Yes, that will be the best for all parties.'

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

Was Unable to do any Work for Four or Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable.

Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effected a Complete Cure in the Case of MRS. CAROLINE HUTT, Morrisburg, Ont.

She says: "It affords me great pleasure to speak about what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. About a year ago I was taken ill with heart trouble and got so bad that I was unable to do any work for four or five months. I got so weak and miserable that my friends thought I was going to die. The doctor attended me for some time but I continued to grow worse. At last I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking two boxes they made me well and strong again. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or

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Advertisements.

CATARRH

Don't Drug the Stomach—Breathe Nature's Remedy, Catarrhoxone—Both Pleasant and Easy to Use. A Guarantee of Cure goes with it.

Catarrhoxone always cures because it reaches the source of the disease quickly and thoroughly. Its healing vapor penetrates the minutest air cells of the nasal passages, throat and lungs. It attacks the cause of the disease directly, and doesn't work in a round about way through the stomach.

The antiseptics in Catarrhoxone kill the germs that cause catarrh. It clears the nostrils, cures headache and foul breath. It prevents dropping in the throat, always inflammation, hoarse, sore spots and stops running at the nose.

So certain is Catarrhoxone to relieve and cure that doctors, ministers and public speakers keep it as their standby for coughs, colds, catarrh and throat trouble. Because it lasts so long it is cheap, and as it is sure to cure even the poorest can afford to buy it.

Mrs. J. A. Morris, of Perth, Ont., writes: "I cannot withhold my testimony for Catarrhoxone. It cured my daughter of chronic catarrh and I therefore heartily recommend it to all sufferers. No house should be without Catarrhoxone."

Why not use Catarrhoxone? It cures colds in a few hours, and no case of catarrh can withstand it. Catarrhoxone cures by the inhalation of medicated air which goes to all parts of the lungs, throat and breathing organs. A pleasant, certain, quick cure follows the use of Catarrhoxone, which is guaranteed under all conditions to cure catarrh in any part of the system.

Two months' treatment, hard rubber inhaler and extra liquid costs only one dollar; sample size, 25c. Sold by all druggists or by mail from N. C. Poleon & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U.S.A. Order Catarrhoxone now.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE 'CENTURY' MAGAZINE.

In the story called the 'Sea Wolf' in the 'Century Magazine,' Omar Khayyam oddly turns up again, becoming the delight of the rough captain, Wolf Larsen. The other serial, 'Four Roads to Paradise,' continues to develop some characteristic problems of the modern life of culture. John Burroughs writes vigorously on the subject of humanizing the animals. He takes serious exception to the imaginative type of nature-study which attributes to wild animals purposes more deliberate and far-seeing than they can be proved to have. Yet an instalment of Thompson Seton's 'Wood-myths' appears as usual. 'The eye of fear' is a clever essay giving the views of a stone-cutter with regard to the problems involved in labor organization. A view of the Paris Bourse is given by Cleveland Monett. Thackeray's letters to Miss Libby Strong and others furnish that element of historical reminiscence without which we would hardly know the 'Century,' and anecdotes of the present Pope, are narrated by W. J. D. Croke. A reference to Oriental affairs is supplied by Arthur Judson Brown, D.D. In a paper on economic changes in Asia, he says: 'The common people in Asia care little for politics, but the price of food and raiment touches every man, woman and child at a sensitive point.' Shan tung wheat is being exported and even the price of rice has been in some localities doubled or quadrupled by the new conditions brought about by facility of transportation. A further complication is occasioned by the great fall in the value of silver. Another influence, that has of course contributed to the economic change, is the higher standard of living which the Orient is gradually assimilating through its contact at various points with what we still call Western civilization. This appreciation of material improvements manifests inevitably quaint phases at first.

The knowledge of modern inventions and of other foods and articles has created new wants. The Chinese peasant is no longer content to burn bean-oil; he wants kerosene. In scores of humble Laos homes I saw American lamps costing twenty rupees apiece, and a magistrate proudly showed me a collection of nineteen of these shining articles. The narrow streets of Canton are brilliant with German and American chandeliers, and myriads of private houses throughout the empire are lighted by foreign lamps. The desire of the Asiatic to possess foreign lamps is equalled only by his passion for foreign clocks. The demand for clocks is insatiable. I counted twenty-seven in the private apartments of the Emperor of China, and my wife nineteen in the bedroom of the Empress Dowager, while cheaper ones tick to the delighted wonder of myriads of humbler people.

THE SHEEP IN THE CRADLE.

'Court Cards' is a historical romance by Austin Clare (T. Fisher Unwin, paper covers), dealing with Queen Elizabeth and her 'cousin of Scotland,' afterwards James I. of England. His jester, Archie Armstrong, is the humble hero of the story, a quaint mixture of wit and simplicity, vanity and valor. Until discovered by the King, he is a rustic boy, often called half-witted. As one of his escapades, a story well-known to Border tradition is introduced. The lad has seized and bound a stray sheep, and is in fear lest its lawful owner should discover him.

He crossed the ford, however, and, keeping well under the shelter of the willows, and later on making use of the copes of hael and alder which clothed the slope down to Coldcough to cover his retreat, he arrived in safety at the Armstrong house. The door stood open and there was no one within. Mistress Armstrong, as Archie judged, having gone to a neighboring steading to borrow a peck of meal for the porridge, or a can of milk, her cows being both of them dry.

The wooden cradle stood empty. She had as it seemed taken the bairn along with her. Archie was, therefore, alone in the house, for not even the dog was there.

Easing his back of the sheep, he laid it on the floor, and was in the act of getting the gully to despatch and dismember his prize, as was the wont of himself and his hosts on such occasions, in case of recognition by the owners, when a rushing among the bushes told him that in all probability it was too late for any such precaution.

In his hour of pressing need Archie's eye fell upon the empty cradle; and his wits being quickened by terror he lifted the still bound sheep, laid it with its head upon the pillow, and drew the quilt well over it. Then he sat down on the crepe stool, where Mistress Armstrong was wont to sit, and holding the rocking cord in his hand, he set the cradle in motion, crooning the while a snatch of song which he had heard the good-wife sing:

'Rest ye, rest ye, little pet ye,
Rest ye, rest ye, diana pret ye,
For Kilmont Willie shalna get ye.'

The poor beast lay without moving a muscle or uttering a sound. So far it could not better have taken its cue. The next moment the door which the fugitive had shut behind him was thrust open and a bearded face looked in. At the first glance Archie noticed a look of disappointment pass over it. The peaceful cottage room, the lad rocking his little brother, was evidently not what the visitor had expected to see. Turning, with an exclamation, he said something to his comrades.

Seeing the success of his ruse, Archie ventured to set out his part still further, with an odd sort of zest which he could not control. Making believe to be really half-witted, which indeed he was commonly supposed to be, he put a finger into his mouth and said, innocently: 'Whisht, good folks, whisht! Ye'll waken t'bairn.'

'Hearken, laddie. There's a thief been after oor sheep. Hae ye seen aught o' him the day? Ye shal hae a dawbee for yer pains if ye can tell me where he is.' But Archie only shook his head, with a look that was vacancy itself. Then putting his finger again in his mouth he lolloped out: 'We're a' honest folk here. We never harbor thieves. Na, na, canny man, never say a thing! Be off wi' ye then, or ye'll waken t'bairn!'

The success of his acting was such that in another moment the visitors would certainly have cleared out. But as ill luck would have it, at that very instant, the mock bairn in the cradle broke out with a loud 'Ba-a-a!'

With a sudden laugh, which despite their wrath, its owners did not seem to be able to restrain, the men came rushing into the house, upset the cradle, loosed the sheep and bound the sheep-stealer instead.

THE RAIDS OF 1866-70.

THE STORY TOLD IN PAMPHLET FORM BY SURGEON COLONEL CAMPBELL.

Dr. F. W. Campbell, deputy surgeon general Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, has just published in a neat pamphlet, a lecture on 'The Fenian invasions of Canada of 1866 and 1870, and the operations of the Montreal militia brigade in connection therewith.' The lecture was delivered before the Montreal Military Institute, April 23, 1898. The ordinary reader will find in the pages very much information as to the two raids and the state of public feeling in Canada, but in Montreal especially. The incidents that led up to the raids are graphically and truly given. One incident stirs the blood of every true man—the letter of the late Thomas d'Arcy McGee, on the Canadian invasion and the responsibility of the men who came in with it. It was probably that that led to the tragedy of McGee.

Any Canadian might thrill with pride to read the Surgeon-Colonel's remarks on this incident. The instinct of the journalist is discernible all through the pamphlet, which is compact and easily understood.

In the whirlwind of political abuse showered by politicians on the Militia Department that sent the Canadians equipped to South Africa, it would be worth while to quote the author of this pamphlet on the condition in which his own regiment was sent out to do instant battle with rifles declared some years previously by a colonel, an inspecting officer, from the Grenadier Guards, 'to be fit for nothing but old iron.' Talking of unpreparedness, would it be believed that the regiment was served with new rifles only after they had been in the field several days, with the enemy in their front?

To the ordinary reader Surgeon-Colonel Campbell's pamphlet is full of pleasure. To the man who served or was in any way connected with the service, it is intensely interesting, with all the little incidents of camp and march. Even the cry-baby who expected his grandmother to be in camp at night and put him in his little feather bed is not forgotten when the hardships of mud and rain are recounted.

In the story of the Eccles Hill fight it is quite evident that official militia reports must have been followed, for the names of Captain Asa Westover and his brother of the Home Guard are not mentioned, though it was they who who stood and smashed the Fenian attack, with a very few of the Canadian militia on the scene at all. The field piece of the Fenians, captured on the United States side of the lines, was also taken by the Home Guard men, and the gun to-day is not in the hands of the Canadian militia, but the property of an Eastern Township civilian gentleman, who is rather proud of the souvenir of his civilian friends that wore the red sash on the morning that they smashed the rush of the Fenian crowd at Eccles Hill. Captain Westover has, however, told the story himself. He was there.

The story of Trout River and the part played in that by the Montreal militia and the regulars brigaded with them is told graphically. Altogether the lecture will bear repeating, and the author will be thanked by all who read it for the recorded facts, for they carry the reader on through the half a hundred pages trippingly.

FACTORY FOR BLIND MEN.

(New York 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser'.)

There is a curious carpet, broom and chair bottom factory in Philadelphia, which, if you entered it at 5.30 on a winter evening, you would find running full blast in total darkness, says the St. Louis 'Post-Dispatch'.

You would hear men running about, shouting orders, carrying goods, singing and laughing to the rattle and whirr of fast looms and other machinery, yet you might not be able to see your hand held a foot from your face. The explanation of this: No light is needed, for only blind men are employed. The owner is blind, the superintendent is blind and so are the bookkeeper, machinists, clerks and the hundred and twenty-five workmen. Six of these have neither sight, hearing nor speech. Only two or three men with sight are employed to look after the choosing of colors and do other occasional overseeing work in the broom department. Here is a remarkable condition of affairs, yet this factory does a business of over a hundred thousand dollars a year. The building stands at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue, and is well known in the neighborhood as its output is to the buyers.

The enterprise was founded by H. L. Hall, himself blind, and who still conducts it. Finding that, owing to the lack of organization, it was impossible for blind men to make a living at the trades they were taught in the institutions, the raw materials alone costing them more than they could get for their brooms and chair bottoms or carpets, he set about to organize the trade himself. Now he is crowded for room, and has a waiting list of a hundred, all of whom are blind.

Mr. Hall sits all day at his desk, a telephone beside him, a clerk at his elbow. Every detail of the work he has at his fingers' ends, every employee is known to him personally. In the operating rooms upstairs men are working dexterously at the looms, weaving unerringly the colored patterns of the carpets. Others are handling sharp knives or dodging swift and dangerous machines and running up and down stairs and among the machinery without any hesitancy.

These men come to work at 7 o'clock in the morning. They approach the factory quickly from a half-dozen directions, with a sharp tap-tapping of their iron-jointed sticks upon the pavement. The moment they are within they lay their sticks, with their hats and coats, aside, and they set briskly and cheerily to work, blind men no longer; for training, habit in the task that they perform, takes the place of sight quite accurately.

The main business of the factory is broom making. Guided only a little by

one or two men with sight, the blind employees sort out broom corn according to its length and quality; they dye it green; they cut it upon machines; they fasten and clamp and sew it on wooden handles; they trim and pack in bundles the completed brooms. To see them at their labor is a marvel; they are so quick and sure of hand, and in the great room where they stand in long rows, each at his machine, they have so singular an air of happiness, the big, clean place, full of the wholesome odor of California broom corn, resounding always with laughter, with gay voices, and with singing that is very true and musical.

RUSSIA'S UNIVERSITIES.

Russia has five great universities, besides three provincial ones—St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Warsaw, and Kharkof. The number of students in the five is some 15,000. Russia represents one hundred and twenty-five million of people. There is, therefore, one student of all sorts, liberal and professional, to about 8,000 of the people. The number of students of the corresponding classes in the United States represents one to some 600 of the people. It is, therefore, not too much to say that each of these students is a mighty force for the betterment of Russia. The students usually belong to the upper middle class or to the lower nobility. A military rather than a scholastic career seems to be more attractive to the fellows of the highest classes. Not a few of the men, be it said, are poor in purse, and for their use in Russian as in American universities, scholarships and other financial aids are provided.

The Russian student is not so hard a worker as his American brother. His appetites seem stronger. Drawn largely from the middle classes, the men do not give so favorable an impression to the eye as do the better men of the better American colleges. Scattered in their residence through the apartment houses of the great cities, they take on the environment of their residence as well as the academic atmosphere. Both in Russia and America college men train each other.

The professor of a Russian university is a gentleman of power and cultivation. His career is one to which the worthiest citizen may well look forward. Although the highest classes prefer the military service, yet to all except the nobles service in a university is most inviting. Under the general control of the Minister of Public Instruction, each university is for its more immediate government independent. Each professor, too, in his department usually finds himself his own master. In only one respect does the professional career seem unworthy. The salary is even more inadequate than obtains in most American institutions. The salary of the full professor is 3,000 roubles, or about \$1,500, and of an assistant professor only 2,000 roubles. — Charles F. Thwing, LL.D., in 'Harper's Magazine.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

PRINCE TATTERS.

Little Prince Tatters has lost his cap! Over the hedge he threw it; Into the river it fell 'kerash! Stupid old thing, to do it! Now mother may sigh and nurse may fume For the gay little cap with its eagle plume. 'One cannot be thinking all day of such matters! Trifles are trifles!' says little Prince Tatters.

Little Prince Tatters has lost his coat! Playing, he did not need it. 'Left it right there, by the Nanny-goat, And nobody never need it! Now mother and nurse may search till night For the new little coat with its buttons bright; But, 'Coat sleeves or shirt sleeves, how little it matters! Trifles are trifles!' says little Prince Tatters.

Little Prince Tatters has lost his ball! Rolled away down the street! Somebody'll have to find it, that's all, Before he can sleep or eat. Now raise the neighborhood quickly, do! And send for the crier and constable, too! Trifles are trifles, but serious matters. They must be seen to,' says little Prince Tatters. —Laura E. Richards, in 'Christian Register'.

WHAT DORA FOUND IN THE BOX.

Dora Stebbins was usually spoken of as 'a very nice little girl.' There was only one bad habit her friends could recall when they were asked about her. Her papa used to tell her that her 'bump of curiosity' was unusually developed. Big brother Ned, who was apt to be very frank and outspoken, often dubbed her 'little Paul Pry.'

As a rule, no harm came of Dora's prying and inquisitive ways, although it was not exactly pleasant for her mother to reflect, when Christmas time or birthdays were at hand, that no hiding-place was secure unless guarded by lock and key.

When the grocery man brought an armful of bags and packages into the house, Dora could not rest until she had taken a peep at the contents of all the different bundles. It was just the same when her mother had been out shopping. There was no peace until strings were untied and the various purchases noted with more or less interest.

Dora meant no harm. She simply 'wanted to see,' and she would run off to play perfectly contented after her troublesome curiosity was satisfied. The habit grew upon her, becoming more noticeable as the weeks and months passed by.

Uncle Will, whom Dora admired and loved so much, was the means of showing this little maid her disagreeable trait in its true light, and causing her to resolve that she would make a determined effort to conquer it.

Her youthful uncle was a naturalist, fond of taking long tramps over hills and valleys, coming home laden with cans and boxes, which held many of Dame Nature's choicest treasures. Dora

GOOD NEWS FOR THE OLD PEOPLE.

A New Source of Strength and Vigor for Those Who Feel Their Vitality Waning and Suffer from the Ills Consequent on Old Age.

The story of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a story of great cheer for the old people.

It is a source of strength and support at that time in life when vitality begins to decline, and the weaknesses of age begin to make themselves felt.

Young blood is warm blood—it is rich, pure and life-sustaining; and it is by actually forming new blood that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food proves of such wonderful benefit to the aged.

As the years go by the blood gets thin, watery and impure, and fails to supply the nourishment required to keep vitality at high water mark. Circulation gets bad, and the nervous system suffers. Besides the pains and aches, besides the weakness and dizziness, there are feelings of numbness which tell of the approach of paralysis and locomotor ataxia.

Judging from the experience of the thousands of old people who have tested this great food cure, it seems to be exactly suited to overcome these conditions, consequent on old age.

Unlike ordinary medicines, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is entirely restorative in action, while others seek to tear down the tissue, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures by forming new, firm flesh and tissue, and building up the system. It thus permanently overcomes disease and affords lasting benefit.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

was not aware of his love and enthusiasm over the wonderful works of the Creator. When he came to spend his summer vacation with her mother, she saw him set out for his first all-day jaunt among the hillside pastures, speculating as she did so, about the use of the various articles she had seen him tuck away in his coat pockets.

She was playing with Fiddle, the terrier, out on the front lawn when he came back. He was very warm and thirsty, so he unloaded his many boxes, books, and specimens of ore upon the kitchen table, going out to sit upon the big stone doorstep in the shady front yard, to 'cool off a bit,' so he said, before arranging his treasure trove.

Dora came into the kitchen and stood on tiptoe, studying the assortment of minerals, birds' nests and plants that lay in an indiscriminate heap on the table by the window. She examined the stones carefully, as she had a little cabinet of her own and knew something of such things. The plants were passed over with only a fleeting glance, for her interest was suddenly centred in a tin box that had a number of holes roughly punched in its lid. She eyed it for some time before she ventured to handle it, but temptation became at last too strong to resist, and she picked it up. She turned it over and over, trying to get some idea of its contents, but nothing afforded her a clue save a slight rattling, scratching sound inside the tin, as if something was alive in it. The cover fitted very tightly, but she worked it loose by degrees, and it gave way suddenly with a jerk that spilled all within it out upon the table. Dora stood absolutely transfixed with horror, for on the oilcloth was a squirming, wriggling mass of beetles of various kinds.

She was always much frightened if only a common, every-day rose-bug came near her, and here, it seemed to her, was a collection of every imaginable hideous creature that ever crawled. Not until a particularly frightful specimen detached itself from the heap of legs and wings and started to make its way to the edge of the table where she stood, did she utter a sound or move. Then she found her voice, and scream after scream of terror rang through the house and brought every one running to the kitchen with wildly beating hearts and pale faces.

Uncle Will quickly gathered up his beetles and put them back into the can, and after a few moments Dora was quieted somewhat.

'I only wanted to see what was in it,' she sobbed.

'Want to see and know,' has brought other people into trouble before now,' smiled mamma. 'Perhaps this will teach a certain little girl that I know to restrain her curiosity, and hold back the meddling some fingers that make their way into so many places where they are not needed.'—Zion's Herald.

Advertisements.

Rupture

A Thing of the Past
OLD IDIAS AND OLD FANCIES MUST GIVE WAY
TO THE SCIENCE OF AN ADVANCED AGE.



of cost if you write at once to DR. W. S. RICE,
2 Queen St. East [Dept. 462], Toronto, Ont.

These trade-mark criticisms lines on every package.
GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.
SPECIAL DIETETIC FLOUR.
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
Unlike all other foods. Ask Grocers.
For book of samples, write
Farwell & Rhine, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'Practice makes perfect, you know,' said the young woman who was playing scales on the piano.

'Yes,' answered her father, who does not love music; 'perfect misery.'—Washington 'Star.'

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek, and meaning and restlessness at night, are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

Automobile Dealer—'This machine we guarantee can be stopped in three lengths, going at full speed.'

Prospective Purchaser—'Um-m-m! Which side up?'—'Town and Country.'

The great demand for a pleasant, safe, and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

Mamie—'What is biology?'
Gladys—I suppose it's the science of shopping.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

Niblick—'Do you understand golf?'
Foosle—'Yes, but I don't speak it.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

A Medicine Chest in Itself.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself, being a remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, colds, coughs, catarrh, asthma, and a potent healer for wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every house.

'It's cruel of you to snub him. He's a good sort, if he is a rough diamond.'
'That's the reason he needs cutting.'—'Judge.'

A Carefully Prepared Pill.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia, or disordered liver and kidneys, may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

Sle—'But if you say you can't bear the girl, why ever did you propose?'
He—'Well, her people have always been awfully good to me, and it's the only way I could return their hospitality.'—'Punch.'

A Successful Medicine.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is, therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsement of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfil everything claimed for it.

Husband—'What! A hundred dollars for an opera cloak? Why, it is perfectly ridiculous, my dear.' Wife—'Yes, I know it is; but you said you couldn't afford an expensive one.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

The infant takes first to human milk; that failing, the mother turns at once to cow's milk as the best substitute. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is a cow's milk scientifically adapted to the human infant. Stood first for forty-five years.

'Do you regard dollar wheat as a sign of prosperity?'

'Not out our way,' answered Farmer Cornsloss. 'It's just a sign that we have not any wheat.'—Washington 'Star.'

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Pritchard*
CASTORIA.

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Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Pritchard*
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Pritchard*
CASTORIA.

'Anything new about the war?'
'An unofficial despatch has just been confirmed.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Pritchard*

Advertisements.

Warm Feet

More people die every year in consequence of cold feet and limbs than any other cause. To keep the feet warm is to protect the whole body. Our **Electric Foot Batteries** will warm the feet in five minutes, and keep a comfortable, genial glow in the feet and limbs all day long. These Vitalizing Foot Batteries increase the flow of blood in the feet and limbs, relieve the tired sick headache caused by too much blood upon the brain. These Electric Foot Batteries work out a change for the whole body, cure Rheumatism, aches and pains in the feet and limbs, remove Chilblains, and cause a pleasant, agreeable feeling of life, vigor and warmth, equal to the soft rays of sunshine. Electricity is 'Dotted Sunshine.' If you would have warm feet send for these batteries: 50c a pair; \$2.00 a pair for \$2.00, by mail. Send for our new Catalogue on **Electric Bells and other Body Appliances.**

The F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Can.

The Boys' Page.

The Fellow Who Can Whistle.

Sidney Warren Mase in 'Lippincott's.'

The fellow who can whistle when the world is going wrong
Is the fellow who will make the most of life;
No matter what may happen, you will find him brave and strong—
He's the fellow who will conquer in the strife.

The fellow who can whistle when the whole world seems to frown
Is the kind of man to stand the battle's brunt;
He's got the proper metal, and you cannot keep him down,
For he's just the sort that's needed at the front.

The fellow who can whistle is the fellow who can work,
With a note of cheer to vanquish plodding care;

His soul is filled with music, and no evil shadows lurk
In his active brain to foster grim despair.

The fellow who can whistle is the 'trump' card of the deck,
Or the 'whip-hand,' in the parlance of the street;
No petty cares nor trifles can his buoyant spirit check,
For a sunny heart can never know defeat.

The fellow who can whistle—he is built on nature's plan,
And he cheers his toiling fellow-men along;
There is no room for pessimists, but give us the man,
Who can whistle when the world is going wrong.

Two Stairs Up.

(By David Lyall.)

We raised our heads as high as we dared, and peered down on to the road. They were just turning the sharp bend. Spooney and a woman by his side, but there was something else. Spooney was wheeling a little invalid-carriage, on which a child lay flat on its back—a little girl about five, with the sweet, careworn expression of one who suffers much. We never spoke, nor did we look at each other; we simply waited in deathly silence till they came up to the seat. All the same, there was no detail of that pathetic little company that escaped us. And none of us envied the feelings of Willie Fordyce. We felt as if we had been invited to a wedding, and arrived to find it a funeral after all.

It was at Spooney we all looked, spellbound. He did not appear to be the same man. His face was so different, glorified by the love of wife and child, and when we saw how the ailing little girl looked at him, we felt sick. He placed the carriage just at the right angle, then he raised her head a little so that she could see the shimmering water of the loch, far below. Then he sat down himself beside the woman, whose eyes were soft and sunshiny, as if they were filled with some inward peace. She was very pretty and unmistakably a lady, and the mystery of it was laid on us like a spell.

Spooney's face got redder as he sat, and began to look as we knew it. 'It's beautiful here, Mollie, isn't it? Why haven't we discovered it before? You like it, don't you, Angel?' 'Yes, daddy,' answered the shrill, thin little voice, and when we heard it we could have groined. But strangely enough not one of us seemed to think of escaping, as we might so easily have done, by the way we had come. There was sufficient cover, and if we had moved warily, need not even have disturbed those below; but somehow we stayed to the bitter end.

'Edinburgh is very beautiful, Tom,' said Mrs. Butterwick presently. 'And Angel is certainly better—much better—since we came to live here. If only you were happier at the school, I should have very little left to worry about.' 'I ought never to have told you, dear,' he said regretfully; 'and really when I am out of it, it seems very little. It must be partly my fault. I don't understand boys. I was not brought up in a way which would help me to understand them.'

'They are young cubs, I think,' she said, with a little flash of anger. 'And I can't think why you don't report them to the head.'

'The man who does that, except for real offences, writes himself down a failure, Mollie. I'll never do that. And they are not very bad. All this week they have been quite good.'

'I should like you to have a week at home—not very ill, you know, dear. You could take care of Angel, and I should manage your bartarians. Oh, I should talk French to them, I promise you, and make better boys of them before the week was out.' And she looked as if she both could and would.

Spooney laughed a laugh such as we had never heard, and so did Angel. 'Oh, daddy, isn't mother lovely when she looks like that?'

'The odd thing about it is that I love the young wretches, every limb of them,' said Spooney; 'and I sometimes think I'll get at them yet.'

Mrs. Butterwick sat silent a moment. 'Tom, I've been thinking of a plan. Couldn't we ask them to tea on Saturdays, three or four at a time, and try and get to know them a little better? Angel would like it, wouldn't she?'

'I'm going, you fellows,' said Willie Fordyce in a thick whisper, and began to wriggle up the slope. We followed suit as cautiously and silently as we could, knowing what a catastrophe it would be to be discovered. We were a sorry procession, abstaining from talk, though once or twice we glared surreptitiously at Fordyce, glad of somebody to put the blame on.

'A nice little lot you've let us in for,' said we Douglas as we slid easily down the dry slope on the other side. Fordyce did not speak till we had got to the bottom. Then he sat down soberly, and looked us squarely in the face.

'It wasn't all my fault,' he said, in a partly injured voice. 'How the dickens could I, or anybody, ever imagine that Spooney would have a wife? I don't see that he has any right to either,' he added savagely. 'I could punch his head for him.'

'And a kid,' I said solemnly. 'That's the worst bit of it.'

Fordyce gathered a few pebbles gloomily, and shied them across the road.

'We're bowled over, you fellows. We'll have to be decent to Spooney after this. We can't get out of it.'

'I think we ought to apologize in a body,' said we Douglas; 'and Willie should lead off, because he let us in for it.'

Willie gave him a punch in the ribs. 'Apologize yourself, check. If it hadn't been for me we never should have known, and would have gone on at Spooney to the day of doom.'

'Couldn't we make a collection and buy her something?' I asked.

'I'm stoney broke,' said Fordyce; 'but if anybody'll lend me a shilling, I'll do it.'

Nothing, however, could be done until the class had been informed of the true state of affairs. It was done on Monday forenoon at leave-time, and it had a curious effect on them all.

The question of a public apology was put to the vote and carried. Then Willie stood up like a man.

'I'll do it to-morrow morning as soon as we go in,' he said with a grand air of resolution, which filled us with amazement and admiration. 'Don't ask me any questions. It won't be safe. But I'll do it if I'm alive; if not, I pass on my solemn obligation to Dave.'

Next morning we trooped into the English classroom in a state of subdued and trembling excitement. Spooney was already behind his desk, and he gave us the usual good-morning, little dreaming of the tremendous issues in the air. He was just going to begin lessons, when Willie got up and marched to the desk. He looked splendid as he did so, though his face was rather white, and there was a curious twitch of his eyelids, which betrayed his inner agitation.

'Please, sir, may I say something? I've got something to say for the whole class.' Spooney looked profoundly surprised, and I saw from his quick, nervous start that he suspected some fresh plot against his peace.

'Certainly, my boy, say on,' he answered; and we craned forward, each young face eager and earnest, as if it was a matter of life and death.

'It won't take long. We've been a beautiful lot of cads, and we're sorry for it, and we won't do it again, only we didn't know you had a little girl that has to lie on her back, and somebody should have told us. We sneaked yesterday to find out about you, and we found out that, and we're sorry, and won't do it again.'

Perhaps it was not very gracefully done, but it ended and was helped by a faint cheer from the whole class. Spooney got very red in the face, and we were appalled to behold actual tears in his eyes. Quite suddenly, however, he recovered himself, and began to speak.

'I can't set down what he said here, perhaps I have forgotten it; but I know his eloquence took us all by surprise. And when he had finished what he had to say, there was a lump in a good many throats. So ended the persecution of Spooney.'

We dropped the offensive nickname, and did our best to behave in his classroom and to give him as little trouble as possible. And it was very curious that with the adoption of a reasonable attitude towards him, we should get such a revelation of his goodness and of his jolly nature, which we did not dream he possessed. Every Saturday after there were little tea parties in No. 28 Rankellor street, two stairs up, until the whole class had been entertained; and after that there remained a little inner circle, which accounted it a very rare privilege to be asked to that pleasant sitting-room looking over to the solemn buttresses of Salisbury Crags. I was of that circle. Perhaps I may write more of it another day.—British Weekly.

THE ONE I LIKE BEST.

(Honorable Mention.)

Dear Editor,—Of all the splendid stories published in the Boys' Page, the one I like best is called 'When the crackers lay over.' It was published on Jan. 30, and was, I thought, very interesting. Although I do not like baking, I like the story chiefly because of the hero. The quick way he knocked the burglar into the oven, the pluck shown by him by going to investigate the sounds, when some boys would have hidden themselves away till the noises ceased, and the good sense he showed by not yielding to the robber's entreaties, make me like both him and the story. I do not like stories of murders, wonderful escapes from wild beasts, and other impossible things, nor do I like a very dull story, but this one is just right, and I like the boy's pluck and common sense. Though there were many other fine stories in the Boys' Page, I chose this one, and in this letter have tried to tell you the facts in the story that interested me most, and why they did so.

Yours truly,
JOHN KERRY.

141 Metcalfe street, Montreal.

THE OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT. WHY I LIKE IT.

(Honorable Mention.)

Dear Sir,—In the Boys' Page I like the natural history column best. It brings us into closer contact with mother nature and teaches us the ways and wiles of the wild things. Also what use they are to the human race, what countries they live in, their food, and how they are caught. It draws our hearts closer to these children of the wild. The birds in the trees, the trees, and the flowers all appeal to a lover of the beautiful. We learn the habits, homes and food of our friends the squirrels. We know that they have their loves and life, and also many enemies, for whom they have always to be on the alert. From the cruel and wicked to the gentle and harmless, your page brings them all to our minds. We hear of the finny tribes, their homes, and their eggs, and also their enemy, the fisherman. Facts people ought to know, but they do not, are placed before us. In the days to come it is to be hoped that the beautiful songster will not adorn the hat of a society woman, but will be flying about in the air with their tiny hearts full of gladness, and perhaps the songster will outnumber the sparrow as it did in olden times. Man will protect it and listen to its song and will be content to praise and not to kill.

Yours truly,
ISABEL McCRAW.
152 Mance street, Montreal.

THE STORY I LIKED BEST—WHY IT WAS A GOOD ONE.

Dear Editor,—Of all the stories and articles in the 'Witness' of late, I think I like best the story entitled 'The ski tournament at Ischpeming.' In it I admire greatly the devotedness and selflessness of Karl, in his working hard day by day for the sake of his mother and sisters, and also in putting aside his own bright plans for the future to let his sister get a better chance of taking a course in the Normal School.

When he read of the skiing competition and had resolved to try, he did not feel that he could easily win it, but thought that he would do his best, and not be disappointed. The fact that renowned sportsmen were to compete made him resolve to try harder. He had a prize to win, and having this end in view he practised faithfully, denying himself all the foods and pleasures which might hinder him from being in the best possible condition. While practicing he kept his eye and mind on the alert, and this formed the plan which eventually gave him success. But while undauntedly carrying out this plan his risk was great, and, being for the sake of others, his bravery was even greater.

However, with all these odds against

him, he won the prize, his sister's year at the Normal School, and the fulfillment of his greatest desire, a course at the Mining School. Thus 'love conquers all.'
J. CALVIN MACFARLANE.
Franktown, Ont., Feb. 23, 1904.

Puzzles.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

An animal.	An enclosure.
An enclosure for animals.	An instrument of correction.
A draft.	A sacred emblem.
A doubt.	A source of pain.
A style.	A member of the body.
Leniency.	A European.
	A fish.

CHARADES.

Once on a time my whole was known
In lonely first to dwell;
My second saw him there, and half
His misery cannot tell.
I tried his wretchedness to third,
But he his poverty preferred.

My first, is part of the body; my second, a river of Italy; my third, a wide-mouthed vessel; my fourth, a form of the verb to be; my fifth, a personal pronoun, and my whole, a huge four-footed animal which loves river banks and marshy places.

My first, is not a woman; my second, a period of time; my third, capable; and my whole, easily controlled.

A FLEET OF SHIPS.

A companion ship, a difficult ship, a writer ship, a seat of justice ship, a combatant ship and the ship of one who is skilled in the art of government.

SQUARES.

A part of the head; a bitter herb; a kind of fuel; a snakelike sort of fish. Not present; an evergreen; fleshy plant, from which a drug is extracted; directly; to care for.

To hold together; a thought; close; to venture.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is a spider a good correspondent?
2. My first of anything is half, my second is complete; and so remains until once more my first and second meet.

WOODEN CHAINS.

The chain sent by Harry Comrie, Turnbull, Manitoba, arrived in time to be photographed as No. 40 in the picture of the chains, but his name was not in the list given last Saturday.

UNDER THE ICE.

Captain Joseph La Barge, one of the early pilots of the Missouri river, was noted for his courage and daring. In the winter of 1834 he experienced the following adventure, which is recorded in the 'History of Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River,' by Mr. H. M. Chittenden. He had occasion to cross the river, which was frozen deep. There was a patch across, which ran between two large air-holes through the ice. The weather was extremely cold, and a blizzard had already begun.

Captain La Barge wrapped himself in a blanket coat, held tight to his body by a belt, and was armed with a rifle, tomahawk, and knife. He felt confident of crossing all right, for the distance was short, and he knew the way so well that he felt as if he could follow it blind-folded. In fact, that was practically his situation, for the wind drove the snow into his face so violently that it was impossible to look ahead. Getting his bearings as well as he could, he started on a slow run in the face of the blinding storm.

It was in any case a reckless performance, considering the existence of the air-holes near the path; but La Barge was not given to fearing future dangers, and forged boldly ahead. For once his confidence deceived him. All of a sudden he plunged headlong into the river.

He instantly realized that he was in one of the air-holes, but which one? If it was the lower one, he was certainly lost, for the swift current had borne him under the ice before he came to the surface. If it was the upper hole he might float to the lower.

He soon rose to the surface and bumped the overlying ice. Sinking and rising again, he bumped the ice a second time. The limit of endurance was almost reached, when suddenly his head emerged into the open air. Spreading out his hands, he caught the edge of the ice. He held on until he could draw his knife, which he plunged into the ice far enough to give him something to pull against, and after much severe and perilous exertion drew himself out. He had stuck to his rifle all the time without realizing the fact, and came out as fully armed as when he went in.

But now a new peril awaited him. The storm was at its height, the cold intense, and his clothing was drenched through. The bath which he had received had not chilled him much, for the water was warmer than the air outside, and his exertions would have kept him warm anyway, but out in the wind the chances were that he would freeze if he did not quickly reach a fire. Hastily recovering his bearings, he set out anew, and had the good fortune to reach the post without further trouble.—'Presbyterian Banner.'

Indoor and Outdoor.

IT'S THE TARPON'S WAY.

A recent despatch in the New York 'Sun,' telling of a large tarpon which jumped into a parque on Timberline Bay, south of New Orleans, and stunned a hunter named Albert Lefert, adds another to the list of the tarpon's vagaries when in a leaping humor.

The tarpon weighs from forty to two hundred pounds, and all of it is bone and muscle. In rising out of the water it sometimes goes five feet above the surface, and the amount of force needed to send it so high is considerable.

Either this fish is unable to see when out of the water, or else it does not care where it lands. It often jumps into skiffs and canoes, as one did in the Lefert instance; it often jumps clear over them; sometimes it bounds from the brine, over the side of a passing tug and lands on the deck, where the deckhands club it to death.

Any number of men have been knocked from light boats by the tarpon, and some of them, stunned like Lefert, have drowned. An instance of this kind occurred not long ago, when a negro fisherman off the mouth of the Brazos River, on the Texas coast, was knocked from his skiff by a tarpon and never came up after he sank.

In this river, three years ago, a low-sitting tug was running towards the old harbor improvement works, a mile out at sea, when a tarpon, weighing a hundred and fifty pounds, leaped on the forward part of the deck. The fish was rushing toward the boat at great speed when it leaped, and the impetus carried it nearly across the deck before it fell to the planking.

When curving downward it struck an iron stanchion nearly an inch through, and it bent this stanchion several inches out of true. The fish was killed by the impact.

The speed of the tarpon is tremendous. Going at full speed it probably does not see clearly. Individuals are sometimes killed through smashing themselves against piling and submerged timbers of various kinds; a good many of them are hurt in collisions with one another.

It is customary to shoot the tarpon when it has been fought to the side of the boat, or else to gaff it heavily; but occasionally fishermen hook one when they have neither gaff nor pistol. If a man in a rowboat gets a tarpon of 150 pounds in it with him there is not room enough for the two and the best thing the man can do is to go over the side and hang on with his hands until the fish jumps out or succor comes. If he stays in it is pretty certain that the fish will knock him out.

SPOILED BABY ANIMALS.

A wild beast tamer of long experience tells some interesting things of the affection of animals for their young. He had an elephant once, he says, who did all in her power to spoil her young one. She fussed over it and cuddled it up so that when the time came for it to leave the cage it was simply unmanageable. When one of the men made a bold move toward the baby he was promptly butted in the stomach and bowled over in a peculiar way which the youngster had of expressing his feelings toward those whom he disliked. At last, by a ruse, the mother and son were separated. But there was no such thing as keeping them apart. The baby rubbed the skin off its forehead and trunk, trying to get through the bars, and both wailed so long and piteously that the keeper was obliged to put them together again.

A shy baby camel that passed through the hands of this same trainer refused to look upon the world except from its favorite station, between its mother's legs. The mother, too, would show her displeasure at any effort toward intimacy by spitting violently at every one in sight.

The kangaroo also is very fond of her offspring, and will patiently carry it about long after it is ready to hop on its own account.

But for a display of pure affection the mother monkey beats any other animal, and when there is an addition to the family circle there is general rejoicing. A baby monkey sticks fast by its mother, and asleep or awake it seems always in her thoughts.—Ex.

EFFECT OF COLD ON INSECTS.

(From 'St. Nicholas'.)

The severest cold has no terrors for insect life. It has been shown by experiments that insects may be artificially or naturally frozen, subjected, indeed, to very low temperatures, without killing or even injuring them. Eggs, larvae, the pupae, the stages in which most insects pass the winter, are perfectly immune to cold.

It is a common idea that cocoons of insects serve as a protection against cold, but this is entirely erroneous. They, like the summer webs of webworms, are a protection against birds and insect parasites, but not against cold. The cocoons of summer broods are as stout and thick as those of the generations that pass the winter. Moths, butterflies and other insects build stouter and more compact cocoons in tropical and torrid countries than they do in those climates where they are besieged by winter. There are many insects, allied to the builders of cocoons, that make no such covering, the pupa or the chrysalis being left entirely exposed. And so little heat is maintained by the pupae of insects that no matter how thick the cocoons they are always too slight to repel freezing cold.

Certain degrees of frigidity seem to have vastly different effects on different species of insects. Gnats and midges dance in the winter sunshine; butterflies, Vanessa, Graphis, and sometimes Collins, skim over the snow; wasps and bees wind their way through the leafless woods; ground-beetles run quickly over the cold earth; crickets peep from beneath stones and rotting logs, while other species, the vast majority, in fact, are locked in the lethargy of hibernation. One of the commonest evidences of this hibernation is to be seen when firewood is carried into the house and placed near the warm stove. It takes only a short time to bring out a swarm of ants that were sleeping in beetle-borings, their common retreat.



NOT TO BE DAUNTED.—JOSEPH PETIT AND HIS DOGS.

To many of our readers the little group given in our picture to-day will recall a familiar sight. The small waggon, with its sturdy black team and master has gone to and fro in the streets of Montreal for a long time and many have been interested in it though in the hurry of a city life few have had time to give it more than a passing thought.

Certain that the story of a young fellow who showed such pluck and ingenuity in making his fight for a place in the world in spite of a crippled body, would be of interest to our boys, we called him in as he was driving past the 'Witness' office one wet slushy day.

At first he was suspicious, and sure that we meant to make fun of him or hold him up to ridicule. He did not want to either come in or talk about himself but when he realized that there was no such intention, but only sympathy for him, and real interest in his life, he talked freely enough.

He was born twenty-six years ago, he said, and as a little chap, lived in Quebec, with its long winters and hilly streets. One day, playing with a lot of other children on an icy hill, he fell and broke his leg. He was taken to the Hotel Dieu, to be cared for, but complications set in which resulted in his leg having to be taken off. As he grew the difficulty of getting from place to place was great, and half for amusement he made his little waggon and trained the big black dog, given to him

by a friendly policeman, to draw him about.

Well fed and kindly treated, the big Newfoundland enjoyed the work. But the roads are heavy in the winter so another big black dog was added to help. A 'Mountain dog,' Joseph says, from the mountains, and not Newfoundland, though even stronger in build and with more power of endurance than his mate.

Five times a day he feeds his dogs with meat which is given to him at the abattoir and which he cooks himself. Such a diet would be too much for most dogs, but these have such care and so much outdoor exercise that they are healthy enough to put to shame the overfed and spoiled dogs of many well-to-do masters. The 'Mountain' dog is so strong that collar and braces fly into pieces when he sets himself to pull too suddenly.

Once or twice Joseph has had a runaway when his team resented the insults of some dog of the leisure class, and as a rule they are kindly and tractable. One of their triumphs was a race with a cab-horse, proposed by the cab-driver, in which they came out so well ahead that the cab-driver, in generous delight over their prowess, gave them master a quarter.

Well, but what is the use of it all? Some one asks: 'What good does it do the man to be dragged about town?' So much good that he is able to support himself instead of remaining a burden to his

mother and the brother with whom he lives.

He carries satchels and parcels to and fro in his cart, and does a delivery business on a small scale. He distributes handbills and has several times acted as a sandwich man, having boards on either side of his waggon, on which were bills advertising various shoeblackings, etc. As we talked to him in the 'Witness' office one of the difficulties of his life was very plainly evident, for outside the window where his dogs were standing quietly, there gathered a small mob of men and boys. Before long they began to tease the dogs, who, being on duty, resented it, and one boy was bitten slightly. Some one instantly demanded that the dogs be punished, and only the common sense of a policeman who scattered the boys, and then advised the dogs' master not to be too long in moving them on out of reach of their tormentors, prevented trouble.

It takes pluck and good nature on the part of both master and dogs to go their way and do their work peacefully in spite of the hooligan element, both human and canine, and we sincerely hope that not only sympathy will be given to them, but what is the best of all gifts abundant and fairly paid work.

Since we have had this picture made of Joseph Petit and his dogs, some one has come forward with a protest against any one using dogs in such a way. What do our readers think of it? Have any of you ever seen the dogs of Holland or our own far north at work?

Advertisements.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

It is stated that all the lightships and lighthouses around the British coast will soon be provided with the apparatus for sending messages by wireless telegraphy.

The Archbishop of York has received from an anonymous donor the sum of £20,000 for the assistance of widows and orphans of the poorer clergy in the diocese of York.

The total number of candidates who entered for the Cambridge local examinations held in December was 15,317, exclusive of the 1,630 candidates examined at colonial centres.

Colonel the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple-Hamilton, who lost an arm in the South African war, has given up command of the 3rd Battalion of the Scots Guards, now at the Tower of London.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, received at the Treasury recently a deputation from the brewers' and licensed victuallers' organizations, who urged upon him the remission of the extra duties imposed upon beer and spirits for the purpose of the Transvaal war. If they had to pay for the loss from their own traffic it would be a heavier tax.

A plague of rats is affecting Braintree, and a London company, with a 'method,' has offered to kill the beasts free of charge if the people are too poor to pay. The firm in a single night killed off every rat in the Lewisham Yard, where a baby had been bitten to death about twelve months ago. In four days last week between 200 and 300 rats were killed by the firm's poison in a Woolwich grocer's shop.

Gipsy Sarah, who has been one of

FOR EVERY DAY A NEW STORY

Of Splendid Cures Made by
Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Kenlis, N.W.T., Tells why they are Popular on the Prairies—Greatest Tonic of the Age.

Kenlis, N.W.T., March 18.—(Special).—Every newspaper has its story of health restored and suffering banished by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and this neighborhood is not without its proofs that if the disease is of the kidneys or from the kidneys Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

Among those who shout the praises of the great Canadian Kidney Remedy is Thomas L. Hubbs, a well-known farmer of Indian Head. Mr. Hubbs tells the reason why as follows:—

"About a year ago I was thrown from a wagon causing a strain on my kidneys. I tried several remedies but could get no relief till I was led to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. One box cured me completely.

"My wife has also used Dodd's Kidney Pills and got great benefit from them." Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys. Healthy kidneys make pure blood. Pure blood makes good health. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest tonic of the age.

unless he has previously been in the army and navy, when he is accepted up to fifty, provided it is within three months after discharge.

The Dundee engineers' strike, after extending over a period of nearly fourteen weeks, has now terminated in a victory for the employers. A ballot taken on Feb. 29 showed more than the required two-thirds majority in favor of accepting the terms of the masters.

An extraordinary accident occurred on Feb. 27 on the Old Meldrum branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway. When crossing the line a traction engine fell right through a bridge, and hung suspended from the framing of the bridge. Before warning could be given a train came up, and dashed the suspended engine along the railway for about sixty yards. Little damage was done to the train, and none of the passengers were hurt. Duguid, the driver of the traction engine, was fatally injured.

IRISH.

It is announced that the King's visit to Ireland will take place in May.

Mr. McGovern, M.P. for West Cavan, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, Gortmore, suffering from cancer of the liver.

At the Leitrim Assizes in Carrick-on-Shannon on March 4, an old man of the farming community named Thos. Lynch, of Aghagranis, near Drumshambo, County Leitrim, was put on trial for the murder of his daughter, Anne Lynch, at Aghagranis, on Dec. 27 last. It was shown that the man had been greatly provoked by his daughter, and the jury found a verdict of manslaughter, which sent Lynch to penal servitude for four years.

The directors of the Donegal Railway had before them on March 2 an offer from the Midland Railway Company for the purchase of their undertaking. The proceedings were strictly private, but it was understood that the price offered, which will increase the value of the Donegal Railway shares and debentures by twenty-five percent, was unanimously accepted. With the completion of the line to Ballyshannon and the extension into Sligo, the Midland Company will practically command the whole tourist traffic of north-west Ireland.

Following the purchase by the Midland Railway Company of the Donegal Railway comes the announcement on March 4 that the former has completed the purchase of Larne harbor and works. It is the intention when the new turbine steamer recently launched by Messrs. Denny Brothers for the Larne and Stranraer route is put in service, to carry passengers and mails to Londonderry and the north-west by a broad gauge line via Greenisland, covering the distance in less than two hours and a half.

On March 3 a three-year-old bull ran wild near the Dublin cattle market, and galloped wildly through Clarence street and Blesbury street. At the corner of O'Connell street it was eventually hemmed in by the crowd of spectators, and tied with ropes to the bars of a house railing. In its mad career through the streets it had slightly injured a woman and two men. When tied up the infuriated animal broke the ropes that secured it two or three times, and eventually it lay down and died from over-exertion in its struggles to get free.

The nomination of Mr. Edward Blake to act as one of the temporary Chairmen of Committee in the House is a well-deserved compliment to one of the most widely respected of the Nationalist members. Between the Canadian and the Imperial Parliaments Mr. Blake has seen some thirty-seven years of parliamentary life. He belongs to the branch of the great Blake family of Galway and Mayo, of which Lord Walscourt is also a member.

'GRAFT' IN JAILS.

THE OPINION OF ONE WISE IN THE WAYS OF CROOKS.

(New York 'Sun'.)

The state authorities and the officers in charge of the prisons in this state have been investigating charges of 'grafting' on the part of guards, keepers and minor officials, and the result has been surprising to the investigators, although there had long been rumors that prisoners with money were able to obtain many privileges forbidden by a strict construction of the prison rules. As a result of the investigation several guards in the three big state prisons have been discharged or suspended. Nobody familiar with the inside working of prisons and penitentiaries in New York and other states believe, however, that the utmost vigilance on the part of higher officials will ever entirely stop 'grafting' by the men brought into close contact with the prisoners.

"Grafting in state prisons," repeated a man who is supposed to know the ways of the underworld, "there certainly is, and there always will be. Of course, the heads would not stand for it if they knew it, but there are a good many things which take place in a big prison like Sing Sing that the head officials don't know. Money will bring a man privileges in almost every prison in the country."

Of course there are guards and keepers who will not stand for the slightest violation of the prison rules. But equally, of course, there are others who do not object to eking out their not too large salaries by winking at minor violations of the rules, or even smuggling food, drink and other prohibited articles to prisoners who are able to pay well for them.

In a state prison very near New York city a regular "underground railway" was in operation not so long ago.

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. We're ready this spring with the finest line we've ever had, put up in uniform style to sell at

5 Cents a Package,

vastly better than we anticipated with an enormously big demand last year, and the promise of still greater increase this spring. All of which means that

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.

Look for Steele, Briggs Seeds next time you go to the store.



If your dealer doesn't keep them send direct to us, sure.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

Branch Store in WINNIPEG

TORONTO, Ont.

It was organized by a young pickpocket and all-round thief who had been sentenced from New York city.

This particular thief ranked as one of the most successful in his profession, and he had been accustomed to living well. He had ample "fall money," as a thief's reserve fund is called, laid aside. So he made an arrangement with one of the keepers, communicated with a friend on the outside who was trustworthy, and in a short time a regular system of smuggling was started in the prison. Food, books, even whiskey, were supplied to the convicts who could pay the price. The keepers received a rake-off of one-third on all articles purchased.

The variety and number of articles supplied to convicts in this way is certainly surprising. In one of the big prisons in this state a keeper built up a flourishing business simply by supplying convicts with the daily papers. Convicts are allowed to draw books from the prison libraries, but theoretically they are not supposed to see a newspaper from the time they begin their enforced retirement until its end. Naturally the demand for a newspaper of any kind is strenuous, for every man in prison is filled with a burning desire to know what is going on in the outside world. The guard in this case sold his newspapers at about ten times the regular price and found no difficulty in disposing of all he could smuggle into the prison.

While almost every convict was eager for a paper of recent date, his best customers were among the prisoners who had been sent up from New York city. In no other city in the world is the newspaper habit so widespread among every class as in little old New York, and when a convict from this city could obtain a copy of a New York paper his troubles were temporarily forgotten.

If the traffic had been confined to such innocent objects as newspapers the higher prison officials might have looked upon it leniently if it happened to come to their notice. But, of course, if newspapers could be smuggled into the prisons, less innocent objects could also be transmitted to the convicts.

In Dannemora some months ago it was discovered that a number of the convicts appeared sleepy, indifferent, afflicted with a lack of energy remarkable even among inmates of a State prison. The prison physicians discovered that the men were victims of the opium habit. A rigid investigation by the warden disclosed that a regular traffic in opium had been established. The convicts received money from their friends outside and with it purchased the drug from the keepers who were in the plot. Needless to say the price charged was exorbitant.

The discovery of the traffic in opium in this particular prison caused a great scandal. Several of the guards were discharged, others were suspended, and several trustees, who were implicated, had their privileges taken from them. But while this was the first time an open scandal of the sort had occurred in the prisons of this state, those acquainted with the facts know that an intermittent traffic in opium has been carried on at different times in almost every large prison in the country. All the circumstances favor such a traffic. Convicts, who in the outside world would be in no danger of acquiring the habit, take naturally in prison to the soothing drug which for a time causes them to forget their troubles. Then, drugs are easily smuggled on account of their small bulk. And, of course, a convict who has acquired the habit is one of the best possible customers a grafting guard or trustee can have, while the profits of the prison drug trade are so much larger than when the traffic is confined to newspapers, articles of food to relieve the monotony of prison fare, or even whiskey, that guards are always strongly tempted to indulge in the traffic.

Then besides this "underground railway" there are numerous other ways in

which a prisoner can smooth his way by the use of money. In most prisons convicts are only allowed to receive or send letters at intervals of a month. But if properly approached some keepers may be persuaded to act the part of letter carrier.

Sometimes a prisoner is allowed to slip out of his narrow cell at night and stroll up and down the adjoining corridor, an exercise privilege which is highly valued. A convict who has earned the friendship of the guards may be assigned to "snap jobs," that is, the lighter tasks or those which give him an opportunity to communicate with other prisoners. Minor transgressions of the rules are overlooked, instead of being promptly reported and punished. In many ways the convict's lot is made lighter.

It would be a mistake to assume that all guards and keepers in the big prison are looking for opportunities for "graft," added the man who knows. Many of them could not be persuaded to take a cent from a convict. But the pay of prison employees is not heavy and it can easily be seen that they are exposed to constant temptation. No doubt the constant contact with criminals also has a demoralizing effect. Certainly it is true that there is not a prison in this state in which a convict who has access to money cannot obtain numerous privileges.

Advertisements.

MEDICINE FOR MEN.

Something that will Banish Worries and Brace Up the System.

Has it ever occurred to you that you need a medicine as men—not as old men or young men, but as men? Are you never conscious that the special wear and tear of life which men sustain need repair? Worry wears a man out quicker than work, but worry is not an accident, it is a symptom—a symptom of nervous exhaustion. Other symptoms are nervous headache, morning laziness, that makes it difficult to get out of bed; a weak feeling in the back; indigestion; breathlessness after slight exertion; irritable temper—perhaps some nerve pain such as neuralgia, sciatica or incipient paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a medicine for men, act directly upon the source of discomfort, nerves and the appetite and tone up the whole system. Mr. Neil H. McDonald, Estmere, N.B., is one of the many men who has proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He says: "I am glad to be able to say that I have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that is claimed for them. I was completely run down; my appetite was poor, and I suffered much from severe headaches. Doctors' medicine did not give me the needed relief, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used only a few boxes when my former health returned, and now I feel like a new man."

Weak, nervous, broken down men—and women, too—will find new health and happiness in a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. But be sure that you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Fits Cured Free

KLING'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use. Sent to Dr. H. H. Kling, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,

1760 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

A WOMAN'S SYMPATHY

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. Mrs. F. L. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

THE DAISY CHURN



If you need a superior churn, buy the Daisy. It has more good points than any other Bicycle Roll Churn. Run like a top. Hardened Steel Bow attached to barrel at both sides. The stand, neat, strong and durable, made of steel and provided with 4 wheels and feet to keep it stationary when churning. The barrel is made of best imported oak and nicely finished. Sold by dealers everywhere. Don't buy until you see it. The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., Limited, No. 1300 York St., London, Ont. Always give the street number when writing.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

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

Home Department.

Content.

(By Mabel Earle, in the 'C. E. World'.)

Although my hands toll on, nor ever know
Unto what end they weave, nor how, nor
why,
Thine eyes beholding see the pattern grow,
And, if Thou be content, content am I.

Although my feet grow weary, day by day,
Walking the narrow bounds that hold me
fast,
Thou seest still the glory of that way
Where these daily journeys lead at last.

Although my heart be set about with fear,
And in my loneliness I see no aid,
Thou watching seest holy angels near
To keep me safe; I will not be afraid.

Although mine eyes be weary of the place,
Barren and dim, where Thou wouldst
have me bide,
Yet one day they shall wake and see Thy
face,
O Christ my Lord! and so be satisfied.

Miss Abbie's Tonic.

(By Hilda Richmond, in 'Interior'.)

'Margaret, I feel very much worried
about Abbie,' said John Carew after his
sister had gone upstairs. 'She doesn't
seem ill, but she certainly is not perfectly
well.'

'I've thought of that, too, but did not
mention it because it might have been im-
agination on my part. She is drooping and
low-spirited, but I do not see why,' an-
swered Mrs. Carew. 'Do you suppose she
is tired of the city?'

'No, I think not. She was so happy at
first and seemed to enjoy her freedom
from household cares when she came, that
I don't believe she is lonesome this soon.
I wish I knew, for I owe so much to her
I want her to spend her declining days in
peace.'

'I've always heard that people who have
led active lives are apt to become dissatis-
fied if suddenly left with nothing to do,
but sister is busy from morning till night
at something. You had better stop at the
doctor's in the morning, John, and get her
a tonic. Perhaps the weather affects her.'

'Is this the sister you told me of who
reared the family when your mother died?'
asked the doctor when John Carew laid his
sister's case before him.

'Yes; and as soon as she had us young-
sters off her hands she had to begin all
over again on some nephews and nieces,
so it's no wonder she is breaking down.'

'Breaking down! Nonsense! She is pin-
ing for her old, active life, man. I've
known hundreds of such cases. Women in
the prime of life just fade away before
anyone realizes it, because their well-mean-
ing relatives insist on giving them an "easy
quiet life in their old days."

'That may be true in hundreds of cases,
doctor, but not in Abbie's. My wife says
she is busy from morning till night with
sewing and knitting, and pottering around.
She's worked very hard in her life and I
want her to have a good time now that
she's getting old.'

'How old is she?' asked the doctor, ab-
solutely.

'Let me see. I'm thirty-two and Abbie
was twenty when I was born. That makes
her fifty-two.'

'Do you expect to be laid on the shelf at
fifty-two?' I'm past that myself and I
don't thank any man to say I'm in my de-
clining years,' said the doctor, laughingly.
'I'll not give you the tonic for Miss Carew
till I've seen her. Call for me on your way
home this afternoon for I shall be glad to
meet her even if she does not need my
services. I tell you what, Carew, this old
world would be a poor place without the
noble spinners who laid aside their ambi-
tions and hopes at duty's call.'

During the doctor's visit that afternoon
he turned the conversation to the subject
of poor cooking and talked of the diseases
brought on by ignorance of the kind of food
to eat, and how it should be prepared, till
John Carew began to wonder if his sister's
lassitude was caused by lack of good vic-
tuals. Mrs. Carew mentally reviewed the
bill-of-fare that had appeared for the past
months and determined to keep a sharp
lookout on the cook from that time for-
ward, but presently both realized why the
doctor spoke as he did.

About a dozen girls from the young
people's society in our church started a
little lunch room over on the South Side,
near the new factory, to try to keep the
men away from the saloons during the noon
hour, but I'm afraid the whole thing will
be a failure for lack of good, substantial
food,' went on the doctor, watching Miss
Abbie. 'They are eager to work, but in-
telligently ignorant. My own daughter is
one of the number, and all the knowledge
of cooking she has had is a few terms at a
fashionable cooking school. Some of the
others are not even that well equipped.
'I'll tell you the only way to learn to cook
is to get into an old-fashioned kitchen with
a mother or aunt to put you through your
paces. Of course, since my wife has been
crippled, and we have to depend altogether
on servants, Nellie can hardly be expected
to know much.'

'I should think anybody could get up a
lunch without much trouble,' remarked Mrs.
Carew. 'All it requires is sandwiches and
cake or cookies.'

Miss Abbie's face took on a delicate pink
flush and her eyes glowed when Doctor
Norman replied, 'Yes, but there are differ-
ent kinds of sandwiches and cookies. To-
day I went there for lunch when I was
calling on my patients in the neighborhood
and they gave me cookies and bread from
the bakery and hard boiled eggs with
muddy coffee. Several of the girls asked
me with tears in their eyes why the men
didn't patronize them, but I hadn't the
heart to point out their delinquencies. The

men have baker's stuff in their pails and
should be lured from the saloons with
home-made doughnuts and good bread.
Why, if those girls served baked beans and
hot meats and soups, they'd have to get a
bigger room at once. What they need is a
good capable woman to manage the place.
They will soon have to—'

'Do you think they would have me and
could I do the work?' interrupted Miss
Abbie eagerly. 'I'd just love to help them
for I'm so tired of doing nothing.'

The doctor would have been more than
human if he had not shot a triumphant
glance at Mr. Carew, but that young man
never saw it. He was gazing in astonish-
ment at the eager look on his sister's face.
'Why, Abbie, you are never idle a minute.'

'Yes, I am, John, I don't want to com-
plain, for you and Margaret have been so
good to me, but I want to be doing some
work for my Master. Did you say you
thought they'd take me, Doctor Norman?'

'I'm sure they'll be delighted,' said the
doctor, heartily. 'They meet at our house
next week and I'll speak to them about it.'
'Not till next week! I thought maybe I
could go to-morrow and set a batch of
bread.'

'That's better yet. I thought you couldn't
be ready on such short notice. When I
drive down to see my patients in the morn-
ing, I'll stop for you.'

'I must see about a gingham apron, this
very evening. When I came to the city
Margaret said I wouldn't need any but
white ones so I gave the rest away. My
but it will seem good to bake and cook
once more.'

'Shall I leave the tonic to-day, John?'
inquired the doctor with a twinkle in his
eye as Mr. Carew followed him to the porch.

'I guess it won't be needed till to-morrow.
Doctor, I want to beg your pardon for dis-
puting your word. Abbie is pining for her
active life, and I'm glad she is to resume
it. In her old home she was aunt to half
the township, and I suppose city life seems
cold to her.'

'No harm done, sonny,' said the doctor,
patting his friend's head. 'Let Miss Ab-
bie alone, and she'll have just the tonic
she needs and help those forlorn girls be-
sides. They need help if ever any one
did.'

'No wonder the men didn't want to eat
here,' was Miss Abbie's mental verdict as
the doctor introduced her to the four girls
who had charge of the lunch room for that
week. 'I couldn't eat a bite unless this
floor was scrubbed.' Aloud she said cheer-
fully, 'now, children, I came to work and
I want to begin right away. Where is your
broom?'

A top-sided broom was produced, but the
girls were horrified to see their guest calm-
ly prepare to scrub out. 'We have a col-
ored woman to come in and do that,' ex-
plained Nellie Norman. 'She just scrubbed
yesterday.'

'Better let Miss Carew alone,' advised
the doctor, as he took his departure. 'I'll
drop in and see what you have for lunch
to-day. Good-bye.'

'I never thought I'd enjoy washing dis-
hes,' said Georgia, as under Miss Abbie's
direction she filled her pans with hot,
soapy water and astonished the dishes
which had hitherto been given over to the
black colored woman. 'Girls, I believe the
lunch room is going to get on its feet at
last.'

'Just smell that gingerbread,' sighed
Rose. 'It makes me ravenous. Somehow,
I could always wait till I got home before,
but I'm famished to-day.'

'It's because there is a clean place to eat
in and clean food,' said Nellie. 'When
papa first spoke of having Miss Carew to
help us, I thought she might be fussy and
queer, but I know we're going to love her.
I am, anyway. Why didn't we think to
make soup? It's cheap, but just delicious.
Miss Abbie put some vegetables and some
bones into this kettle, and I tell you if
somebody don't watch, I'll eat it all before
dinner time.'

'How's that?' asked Doctor Norman,
coming in, before the whistle blew, for his
lunch. 'I came early to avoid the rush.'

'You needn't make fun,' said his daugh-
ter. 'You'll have to take refuge behind the
counter in a few minutes. See if you don't.
We're going to put a big pan of
doughnuts at the door as soon as the men
commence going past, and I'm sure the
smell will capture them.'

Sure enough, trade was brisk, and in
half an hour the supplies were exhausted.
Miss Abbie, with bright eyes, listened to
the praises of her pies and doughnuts, and
was happier than she had been since she
came to live in the city. 'I'm so sorry

there's nothing left for you, girls, for you
have worked hard all the morning,' she
said, as they counted up the receipts.

'I guess we can hold out,' laughed Geo-
rgia. 'It's just splendid not to have a lot
of stale things left for to-morrow.'

A new era dawned for the discouraged
workers, for Miss Abbie put new life into
the flagging enterprise and customers had
flocked in as if by magic. Mr. and Mrs.
Carew often came out for their sister in the
afternoons and were surprised at the de-
mand of food necessary to supply the de-
mand. Mrs. Carew took pleasure in pre-
paring fresh flowers for the clean dining-
room, and John complained that he had
been robbed of both his wife and sister by
the fascinating lunch room.

'Why do you spend so much time and
money down here if you don't like the
place, John?' asked Miss Abbie, gravely,
selling her brother a small pie.

'Well, you see, this is the only place I
ever see you and about the only one Mar-
garet cares for lately. Then the doctor ad-
vised us all the first day you met him, to
be careful what we ate, so what can I do?'
explained her brother soberly.

'You always could argue out of things,
from a baby up,' said Miss Abbie, severely,
and then added proudly, 'Just think, John,
one of the men says his wife wants to come
down here and learn how to bake bread. I
really think we must be doing some good.'

'I'm going straight home and have your
bed sent down. You'll be eating and sleep-
ing here before a month passes.'

'Miss Abbie, I've read somewhere that
you should bring up a child in the way he
ought to go, and it looks as if you had
spoiled this one,' said Doctor Norman, com-
ing up at that moment. 'This little boy is
always teasing you and you don't try to
make him mind. The first time I met you,
he wanted me to prescribe a tonic for you,
but I told him congenial work was the tonic
you needed.'

'He's going to pay for the extension we
must have for our building, so I can stand
his teasing, doctor. I ought to have paid
for your prescription long ago, for it has
done me oceans of good.'

'Yes, and I hear you are to break up my
practice by teaching the workmen's wives
how to cook. I could sue you for dam-
ages, but I won't.'

'You may refer to me when you advertise
your tonic, doctor. I wish more discon-
tented women could know the blessedness of
working for others.'

'Amen!' responded the doctor, reverently.

For the Business Woman.

(Chicago Journal.)

The first thing to be acquired as an em-
ployee in any business field is obedience.
Obedience first and last and always.

Every business and every profession is
carried on according to the policy adopted
by its promoters.

It is the right of promoters, otherwise
known as proprietors and employers, to
adopt a policy and to expect all who enter
their service to conform with it and with
perfect exactness in details.

In a more explicit sense, perhaps—em-
ployees in any capacity should do as they
are told to do in the execution of their
work.

The acquirement of obedience is the lead-
ing principle in becoming an expert in any
particular calling.

In nine cases out of ten, too slight a re-
gard of obedience is just where the screw
is loose in the failures that women make
as employees in business undertakings.

Instead of doing as they are told, they
start on a pace that they consider is bet-
ter than the one that is set for them. In
due course they are fetched up against the
'policy' of the business scheme—and even
then they are blinded by a self-justification
firmly believing their own way to be the
best.

They struggle against an utter submis-
sion to the dominating policy—and feel that
they are unappreciated and abused when
let out of the ranks as being unable to
carry the obligations of a position.

More frequently than otherwise the wom-
an who has this unfortunate experience is
competent, but does not adapt her ability
to the policy of the business.

A young woman said the other day:
'It is impossible for me to be a "copy"
at anything. I am original. I want an
individuality in my work—and because I
have it, my employer finds fault with me.
Of course he doesn't want to admit it in
any way that my methods are really im-
provements.'

It was impossible to convince this young
woman that no matter how much superior
her methods are in her own estimation, they
are not in accord with the policy of the
business, and therefore are valueless to it.

Moreover, this young woman can not, or
will not, understand that it is possible to
carry an individuality in business, as an
employee—but only through the effort to
gain an identity for doing admirably just as
one is told to do in the achievement of
certain work, or a purpose, and as a part
of the general business.

The more exact and prompt the obedience
the more forceful will be the employee's
individuality as competent and dependable
help—which means a distinctive value.

Even when a woman has charge of a
department, in which capacity she directs
a number of subordinates, she is still sub-
servient to a 'policy,' and her individuality
lies in her forceful adaptation of obedience
in the attainment of a certain result.

The moment a woman begins to feel that

she can teach the 'official' a few superior
systems and tricks in business, that mo-
ment she begins to lose her grip on the
'individuality' that is of any use to him.
In due course, she learns that she is hired
to do as she is told to do.

A man said the other day:
'I have a competent stenographer. She's
speedy at her work and capable of being
accurate. But she's so opinionated and
stuck on her own way of doing things that
she is of no use to me. If she had just
enough every-day sense to do as I tell her
to do she would be worth a good salary.'

But she hasn't enough ordinary sense to
discover that she's "too smart" to do my
work as I want it done. She thinks she
improves my dictation and my systems—
so she's no good to the office.'

Of course, the girl will lose her job and
a good salary along with it.

It was said, recently, by a student of in-
dustrial conditions:

'Men are anxious to identify themselves
as absolutely competent in a business be-
cause they expect to stick at it during a
lifetime. They are accurate because their
popularity with an employer depends upon
this dependable quality. Young women
always have an indistinct consciousness
that they will get out of business through
marriage or a tilt of circumstances, and are
therefore less likely to work according to
rules and regulations, which, of course, gets
for them the reputation of naturally
being less competent than men.'

What this student said leads up to the
fact that women who do not acquire obedi-
ence in business, damage the chances of
truly competent women, in ways and means
of self-support.

Although it must be conceded that wom-
en have a reasonably fair show in indus-
trial fields, they are still greatly hampered
by an 'official' comparison that rounds up
against them as being less dependable than
men in the execution of work in ac-
cord with a 'system.'

'Whether this comparison is a matter of
justice should stand as a question and not
as a verdict—since there are many exam-
ples that might be cited to demonstrate
the fact that women are capable of carry-
ing business obligations accurately and
promptly and as a definite part of the gen-
eral success.'

It may as well be said that when a wom-
an does not conform to a business policy,
more likely than not she doesn't do so as
she is told because she won't—and not because
she is incompetent.

With the Children.

MERELY MOTHERS.

When Johnny and Jimmie and Dolly
Are asleep in their little beds
Their mother goes softly among them
And picks up the broken threads.

She mends a torn apron for Dolly,
Then, scanning the broken-up toys,
She wonders if any more mothers
Have any such troublesome boys.

Then a little brown paw is uplifted,
'Th' Johnny's—a vision he sees;
'Teach—teacher!' he gasps, and his mother
Is down by the boy, on her knees.

And he opens the eyes that resemble
The ones looking into his own;
'Aw, there! Is it you, dearest mummy?
Don't g'way and leave me alone.'

'Tis written that God made the mothers
To help where he couldn't trust man;
That he needed their goodness and patience
To finish his wonderful plan.

—'Waif.'

EMERSON'S ADVICE TO A GIRL IN HER TEENS.

It will be interesting to young people of
the twentieth century, devoted subscribers
of 'Booklover', to read a letter advising a
course of reading to a girl 'in her teens,'
which Emerson wrote when he himself was
only twenty-eight years old. The letter is
included in Edward Waldo Emerson's
biographical notes to 'Society and Solitude.'
Volume vii., of the new centenary edition
(Houghton, Mifflin & Company). Among
'books for the soul,' Emerson prescribed
for the young girl Thomas a Kempis' 'Imi-
tation of Christ,' Scorgall's 'Life of God in
the Soul of Man,' Taylor's 'Holy Dying,'
Mrs. Poelen's 'Selections from Fenelon,'
'Ware on the Formation of the Christian
Character,' Sir Thomas Browne's 'Religion
of a Physician,' Young's 'Night Thoughts.'
For historical reading the following books
were recommended: Muller's 'Universal
History,' Robertson's 'Charles V.,' Hume's
'The reign of Elizabeth,' Scott's 'Life of
Napoleon,' Mifflin's 'History of the Jews,'
and some other local history. In natural
history, 'Mr. Brougham's Discourse' upon
science, and Herschel are advised; also,
'Conversations on Chemistry and Vegetable
Physiology,' together with 'Account of Po-
lar Expeditions,' included in the 'Family
Library.' In regard to fiction and poetry,
Mr. Emerson wrote as follows:

'I suppose to such a formidable list I
must add a novel or two, or you would
think me very unkind. So I really hope
you will read 'De Vere,' by the author of
'Tremaine,' and as much Walter Scott and
Miss Edgeworth as you please. For poetry,
read Milton; if the 'Paradise Lost' tires
you, it is so stately, try the minor poems.
'Comus,' if the mythology does not make
it sound strange, is a beautiful poem, and
makes one holy to read it. Read Bryant's
poems. I know you will love them, and
Cowper and Thomson, and perhaps (a very
large perhaps) Wordsworth. If you do
not like poetry, which I suppose you do,
the best way to learn it is to write some.'
It was doubtless because he thought the
young woman too young that Emerson did

not recommend George Sand's 'Consuelo'
in fiction, which Mr. Emerson says was a
great favorite of his father, who alludes to
it in his essays on 'Books' and in 'Represen-
tative Men.' But Emerson had small
liking for novels:

'He found no pleasure in Dickens or
Thackeray. The Waverley Novels de-
lighted him as a youth. He read Diderot's
novels with some interest, but little liking.
He read little of Balzac or Dumas. Charles
Reade's 'Christie Johnstone' and 'Peg Wof-
fington' he read and praised. The 'Jane
Eyre' of Miss Bronte he read with some in-
terest.—New York 'Globe.'

Household Hints.

A BRIGHTENING DAY.

Have you ever thought what shine-prin-
ciple there is in Nature? Make a hur-
ried list of the things that shine, from the
great sun down to the wee twinkle in a
baby's eyes. The glister of the snow, the
sparkle of the dew, the gleam of perfect
teeth, the iridescence of a fish's scales or
a bird's plumage, and the jolly polish of
a sunflower's petals—they all shine, and
they were made to shine for man's sake
and service.

In our spirits we are despondent more
than we may realize upon this shine-prin-
ciple, and the woman who keeps house
bright—to us—a much worn phrase in an
emphatic way—does a greater thing than
the who taketh a city.' But to get down
to practicalities and to detail, have you
ever included a brightening-up day in your
housekeepers' and home-makers' calendar?
No? Then just try it, on this wise:

Provide yourself with chambray-skin, old
bits of flannel, soft cheesecloth, an old
tooth-brush, some old-fashioned bath-brick,
some whitening, ammonia, and benzine or
gasoline. Now begin with the parlor.
What things are there in that room that
were made to shine and have lost lustre?
(Mark you, I do not mean for you to 'clean
house.' This task is a light one that you
may do on some rainy day when you are
not 'up to' great things, and are free from
callers.) Let us see: There's the brass
rod at the back of the Morris chair, the
piano pedals, the brass rim of the big lamp,
the ornamental handles of the bookcase
drawer, the small bit of bevelled glass in
that wee corner cupboard, the brass rod at
the grate, the andirons, a clear-glass vase,
and some other ornaments that are dulled
by the ever-accumulating film of dust and
smoke. Shine 'em up!

Go through the house in this way. Your
task may multiply on your hands so that
it will take two days instead of one. You
may give the silver a surprise, the tops of
the salts and peppers, and the copper rim
of the faithful old kettle. The bath will
take some strength, and the faucets a good
deal of patience. Then you may see a
shelf-paper that needs to be renewed, a
shabby ribbon in a tidy that should be
ironed or replaced, a row of books to be
straightened and set in better arrangement—
all these things that insensibly get out
of order, and, taken as a whole, make a
home less bright than it might be. Try it,
and the result will amaze you in more
ways than one.—Ada Melville Shaw, in the
'Farm and Fireside.'

Old stockings cut down the seam make
excellent cloths for polishing furniture and
floors, as well as soft iron holders.

Gasoline put on stains on a white silk
waist, followed by as much lump magne-
sia as the gasoline will take up, well
rubbed in, will generally remove the
stains.

When grease is spilled on the kitchen ta-
ble or floor, pour cold water on it at once
to prevent it soaking into the wood. It will
quickly harden and can be lifted with a
knife.

To remove soot from a carpet sprinkle
plenty of fine salt over it and sweep along
the grain of the carpet. Repeat until every
trace of the soot is removed.

In making down pillows go over the
wrong side of the case with an iron rubbed
well with beeswax each time it is applied
to the cloth, to prevent the down from
working through the cloth.

Flatirons should be washed every week,
and always kept in a clean, dry place. Few
housekeepers use sufficient wax in ironing.
Do not allow your irons to become red hot,
as they will never again retain the heat.

When the winds do blow and there is
frost in the air, put handkerchiefs, collars,
cuffs, and all small articles in the wash to
dry in a pillow case. The fabric is spared
whipping by the wind, they will freeze
dry, and be quickly gathered for ironing.

Selected Recipes.

DROPPED FISH CAKES.

One cup salt cod picked very fine, one-
half cup of milk, one tablespoonful of but-
ter, two teaspoonfuls of flour, one egg,
pepper to taste. Make white sauce of the
flour, butter and milk, stir the fish into
this, add the egg beaten light, season and
drop by the spoonfuls into boiling fat, as
is done with fritters.

HERRING A LA MODE.

This is the time when small herring are
so plentiful and cheap. I have just learn-

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c.
CATARH CURE

Is sent direct to the diseased
parts by the Improved Blower.
Heals the ulcers, clears the air
passage, stops droppings in the
throat and permanently cures
Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower
free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase
Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Advertisements.

TROUBLESOME BABIES.

Babies are not naturally troublesome—
they should be bright, active and
happy and a joy to your home. When
baby is troublesome you may depend up-
on it there is some of the many minor
ailments bothering him. These can all
be overcome by the use of Baby's Own
Tablets. Proof of this is given by Mrs.
C. L. Marshall, Falkland Ridge, N.S.,
who says:—'I am pleased to state that
I have used Baby's Own Tablets for
my children with great success. I think
the Tablets the very best medicine for
all the ailments of small children and
would recommend them to mothers who
have troublesome babies.'

Baby's Own Tablets cure constipation,
indigestion, diarrhoea, prevent croup, al-
lay irritation at teething time, break up
colds and destroy worms. In fact there
are none of the minor ailments of child-
hood which the Tablets will not cure.
Sold by druggists, or may be had at
25 cents a box by writing direct to Dr.
Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ed of a way of serving that sweet
with the bones, which spoil the dross
for so many. Split them down the entrail
side clear to the tail, cut off head, remove
entrails, then, taking hold of the back-
bone, pull it out. If the fish is fresh it
comes out tail and all, very easily and
without tearing the fish. Wash, dip in
Indian meal and roll up, skewering it firm
with a toothpick. Fry brown in boiling
fat. These little rolls look very nice, es-
pecially when served with thin slices of
lemon.

SALMON TURBOT.

Take two cans of salmon, remove skin
and bones, pour off the oil and pick the
meat into small bits. Make a white sauce
(or roux) of two tablespoonfuls of butter,
one tablespoonful of flour and one pint
(full measure) of milk; season with salt
and pepper, and pour over the fish-meat; fill
into ramekins, cover with breadcrumbs,
moistened in melted butter, and bake ten
or twelve minutes, standing the ramekins
in a dripping pan half full of boiling wa-
ter. Serve immediately. Any boiled fish
may be used instead of salmon.

SALMON AU GRATIN.

A very nice Lenten breakfast or supper
dish is made thus: One cup cold boiled
salmon flaked fine with a fork, mixed with
half cup cold, drawn butter, pepper and
salt. Nearly fill little earthen dishes with
the mixture, cover with fine bread crumbs
and brown in the oven.

BAKING A FISH.

A fish weighing from four to six pounds
is a good size to bake. Clean the fish thor-
oughly, wipe dry and salt inside. Make
dressing of bread crumbs, butter, salt and
on

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

In Japan seventy percent of the school-going children attend the schools, and in the United States seventy-one percent, while in Japan there is one percent more teachers who take a normal school course than in this country.

It is proposed as a memorial to the 212 missionaries and the 5,000 native Christians who were martyred in the Boxer rebellion, to build a large interdenominational hall in Shanghai, China. It would have an auditorium seating about 2,500, and offices for Bible and tract societies. The cost for site and building will be \$250,000.

A memorial church is being built in Brixham, South Devon, in memory of the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, author of the hymns, 'Abide with me' and 'Pleasant are thy courts above.' Mr. Lyte, who died in 1847, is buried at Nice, near the English Church, was the first vicar of Brixham, and although the inhabitants are poor fishermen, they have already raised \$35,000.

Two gifts of \$100 each have been sent to the Rev. George H. Lea, of Jamaica, toward rebuilding the Congregational churches wrecked by the hurricane last autumn. One came from the Old South Church, Boston, and the other from Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. Our poor brethren on that island will long remember the substantial sympathy shown to them in their sad disaster.

The Methodist Bible Woman's Training School at Yokohama had the largest entering class last year in its history. Each year the graduates are appointed to certain fields of labor, where they are visiting, teaching, helping the native pastors in their care of the congregations, strengthening the weak, instructing the ignorant, visiting families, diffusing Christian doctrine and exemplifying Christian life in their own daily walks and labors.

It will be a misfortune if Christian denominations fail to unite in providing for evangelistic work at the coming World's Fair at St. Louis. Plans which were made by a committee of the Evangelical Alliance for Dr. Campbell Morgan to direct an evangelistic campaign have fallen through, and the prospect is that each denomination will carry on its separate work at the exhibition. If there is any place where union effort should be made it is at this World's Fair.—'Congregationalist.'

Miss Winifred Spaulding, Methodist deaconess in Manila, has been out in the country or province searching for young Filipino women who might be suitable material for native workers after they had received training. She writes: 'These Tagalog girls, so sweet, so dark-eyed, quite won my heart.' The pastors feel greatly the need of the services native women trained as 'pastors' can render on their charges.

The recent action of the Swedish Reichstad in increasing the duty on spirits precipitated an uprising among workmen, who formed 'strike unions' for the defeat of the government measure. Each member of a strike union bound himself not to taste spirits for a year and to contribute fifteen cents a month to a fund which will be divided equally at the end of the year among those who have kept their pledge.

Dr. H. H. Jessup, of Syria, when offered a missionary secretaryship in New York city, which would have multiplied his salary fourfold and lifted him to leadership in his own land, sent a letter of declination which was itself a grand missionary document. He said, in substance, that his American friends, in asking him to forsake his Syrian work and converts, were suggesting a self-denial for which grace had not yet made him equal.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the raising of subscriptions for the Dr. Alexander Maclean Memorial Church at Chorlton-on-Medley, England. When Dr. Maclean terminated his pastorate at Union Church, a lady admirer of the 'Grand Old Man of Nonconformity' gave a substantial sum towards a church to be named after him. The cause has only recently been started at Chorlton, and the support extended to the movement by Dr. Maclean has largely accounted for the great success of the work there.

The Twentieth Century League, formed three years ago for the purpose of aiding existing agencies on behalf of boys and girls of the industrial population of London, England, last year formed local committees in twenty-one of the twenty-eight London boroughs. The Bishop of London, who presided at the annual meeting, said the League wanted to send a hundred pounds to every borough in London, to assist existing clubs, etc. For this purpose three thousand pounds is required, towards which the Princess of Wales has sent ten guineas. Sir Henry Burdett, the Rev. F. B. Meyer and Mr. Douglas Eyre also took part.

The one hundred and first anniversary of Elgin Place Church, Glasgow, was observed recently, when the services were conducted by the minister of the church, the Rev. Ambrose Shepherd. The speakers were the Rev. H. M. B. Reid, D.D., of the University, and the Rev. Adam Welch, B.D., of Claremont United Free Church. Mr. Shepherd presided, and briefly referred to the work of the year, which he said had been one of continued prosperity. The two mission centres at Cedar Street and Clyde Street have done good work. It was also stated that through the generosity of two or three friends at Elgin Place an efficient ministry had been guaranteed for some years to come at Great Hamilton street.

An interesting incident is reported from India showing how strong is the attachment of the natives to the missionaries who labor for their welfare. When Mrs. Hazen, of Arrapkottai, was ill recently, the girls of the boarding school met in little knots immediately after school hours in various buildings to pray for her. One of the Bible women was so anxious that she could not sleep, and, rising at one o'clock at night, she went to another Bible woman, asking her forgiveness for some matter; for, she said: 'Our dear mother will never get well so long as we are quarrelling.' She is all

ways sick when there is strife on the compound.' These two made peace, and waked up a third woman and made peace with her, and they three held a prayer meeting for Mrs. Hazen until the morning, and held one daily until her recovery.—'Presbyterianian.'

MISS M. McLEAN AND HER WORK AMONGST THE JACK TARS OF JAPAN.

With the sad outbreak of war between Russia and Japan—may God soften its horrors and bring it to a speedy end—a great deal of interest will be felt in the navies of the two countries, as they practically decide the situation. One of our writers not long ago had the pleasure of meeting Miss McLean, who has done splendid spiritual and social work amongst Japanese sailors.

The Japanese Imperial Navy has sent her, through the naval attaché at the legation, a warm invitation to visit each of the ports of Japan, and thus see once more all her old friends. As the Imperial navy alone numbers some thirty thousand men, she has before her a task as heavy as it is delightful.

Forty years ago Japan was practically closed to foreigners. Any breach of the customs of ages was severely visited upon the offender. If a 'Jap' happened to be found on any foreign vessel it was because his passion for the sea overleaped all barriers. With the freeing of certain treaty ports, however, Japan opened the doors to western unconventionalality with such effect that she has out-westerned the west by cutting the tramlines binding class and sex, and conferring such high honor upon a lady of other lands.

And the career which has led up to this is as unique in many respects as the distinction which crowns it.

Some thirty-eight years ago it was that, together with her twin sister, she went out to China to work in the mission field under the auspices of the China Inland Mission. After five years of excellent work she broke down, and went to Japan, intending only to stay long enough to recruit. But the months lengthened into years, for she was requested to teach a number of Japanese lads, some of whom have since become the leaders of their country.

Thus it was she worked some nine years in the Land of the Rising Sun, with never a holiday till it became essential that a return should be made home. In London she was brought into close contact with Japanese students. One of these showed her how much more useful she could be here to the people she loves so well than even in Japan. Then, some twelve years ago, Japanese crews were sent to this country to take home the men-of-war built for their government at Newcastle and Glasgow. Miss McLean was at once equal to the occasion, and stayed months at both these ports alternately that she might be Christian guide philosopher and friend to the strangers in our midst. In 1896 the 'Nippon Yusen Kaisha' (Japan Mail Ship Company) was floated; and its boats have fortnightly since been knitting together west and east. With the advent of the Japanese merchant Jack, Miss McLean moved her little home to the East End, first to Tilbury, where the boats formerly anchored; and now to North Woolwich, close to the Royal Albert Dock.

Her penchant is to work with absolute independence of society or committee. She never makes any appeal for funds, but there have always stood by her a number of friends, to whom she sends such bills as those submitted by the British and Foreign Bible Society for supplies of Japanese Testaments. Among friends she specially numbers those who show hospitality to the Japanese sailor—who comes to these shores, not the humble suppliant of charity, but a self-supporting, self-respecting man, gratified to get a peep into our hearts and homes, and to realize hospitality of the real sort, which finds its support from the counsels of the Bible.

The best room in the house is fitted up as a sitting-room for their comfort, and plentifully furnished with Testaments and Japanese literature. Here, too, she gives them facility for getting their national beverage—tea. The place, in short, with its numerous Japanese prints, pictures, and portraits, is a bit of Japan dropped into prosaic Woolwich.

Then, too, she organizes amongst the crews excursion parties which may range in number from thirty to two hundred and thirty, to see the sights of London. The Mansion House is described as the residence of the Chiji, or chief magistrate; the Duke of Wellington (whose monument they see in St. Paul's), as our Taico Sama. Not only are they familiar with the salient points in his character, but especially in that of 'Chinese' Gordon. Fleet street is otherwise described as Newspaper street! Among the places where a stoppage has been made for tea has been the Police Institute, Adam street, Strand. Such interlude is taken advantage of to read a portion of the Gospel. To show their appreciation the sailors may then be depended upon to sing their National Anthem and a war song.

As an instance of her tact, she makes it perfectly clear that Christianity is not in conflict with loyalty to the Sovereign and powers that be. She will read I. Tim. ii., and draw attention to 'a galaxy of lustrous passages' illustrating her point. Incidentally, one may mention it as her boast that in all the years she has sought to direct the attention of Orientals to Christ, she has never adopted secular amusements, even in their most innocent form, as a means to that end.—'The Christian Age.'

HELPING THE YOUTH OF CHINA.

In presenting the yearly report of the Tien tsin Intermediate School for Chinese boys, Mr. Frederick Brown (Principal) gives expression to satisfaction concerning what has been accomplished during the twelve months under review: 'We have had the usual amount of care and anxiety, but we are able to state that nearly all the students are connected with the church, either as probation-

ers or members. The two sons of a high official have been among the most zealous seekers after the truth, and have been admitted into the church.'

The year has witnessed a larger admission of students than ever before, and the work done has been considerably above the average. Not only so, but the school is gradually becoming independent of the Mission in the matter of financial support. The workers are determined to abide by the principle laid down, that the natives should in a large measure pay for the education of their own children, and in most cases the Chinese readily agree to this.

Mr. Brown continues:—'One feature of unusual interest this year is the number of boys we have received from other missions. The grade of our school is middle class, and with a thoroughly Christian atmosphere. We never refuse worthy boys because they are poor; all are admitted when accommodation will allow. We need more buildings to meet the increasing demand; at present we are more than full, and in fact are running risks of overcrowding. Attached to our Intermediate School is a day-school in the city. This is free, and is supported entirely by a lady in England. Most of the boys in this school are looking forward to admittance to the High School.'

The course of "Monday" lectures, to which all Chinese young men are welcome, has been much enjoyed by that large proportion of them who do not understand English, and thus are shut out from much Western learning. Some of the subjects treated are, "How we secured the Bible," "How to study," etc. The average attendance at these lectures is 300. The principal and his helpers are doing all they possibly can through the school to hasten the advent of a new China.—'The Christian.'

THE GOSPEL IN FRANCE.

Before leaving Normandy, writes Mr. S. Levermore, to the London 'Christian,' I had a most successful fortnight in Rouen, a city of churches. Here the Gospels were received with evident pleasure by a very mixed population. Standing on the Pont Boissine, opposite the Rue de Grand Pont, day by day, I had the satisfaction of being accosted by officers (military) and fashionable people of both sexes, asking for 'another Gospel Book.' On the Sunday afternoons I stood outside Notre Dame, where copies were taken with expressions of grateful thanks by all classes.

Arriving at Cannes, a place blessed with many evangelistic agencies, I find a number of open doors for aggressive evangelism. The fishing and shipping interests in the harbor, the visitors of different nationalities, the many villages along the coast, afford a wide scope for unremitting labor. Yesterday I went to the well-known village, La Bocca, where the chief industry is basket-making. Entering the workshops, I had my meetings all ready to be addressed. There are nearly as many Italians as French here, and I was furnished with Gospels in both languages. After presenting each with a copy, I held a series of short services, to the evident gratitude and pleasure of the toilers. Whilst open-air preaching is not allowed in France, yet there are plenty of open doors like this to be found everywhere.

THE BIBLE SOCIETIES.

A chief function of the Bible Societies, both British and American, is the translation and publication of the Bible in the various languages of the world. Without the aid of the Bible Societies the work of missions would be greatly handicapped. Many imagine that the work of Bible translation is practically completed. But this is by no means the case. In Britain's Indian Empire there are a hundred and eight languages, spoken by seventy-four millions of people, which have not yet been given the Bible. In the Philippines fifty or more languages are without Bibles, and there are thirty-six European languages which have only a partial Bible. There are at least 2,500 spoken languages, of which but a scanty 100 have complete Bibles, 100 or less additional full New Testaments, and less than 250 more a few books. These facts strongly emphasize the appeal sent forth by the American Bible Society for better support. The falling off of receipts, particularly in legacies, threaten such a curtailment of this part of its work as will seriously affect missionary operations. It should not be forgotten that a gift to the Bible Society is in a real sense a contribution to missions.—'Christian Intelligence.'

FRANCE AGAINST ALCOHOL.

One of the most remarkable movements in France is the temperance movement that has sprung, gourdlike, from the ground and has attained to a tree of goodly proportions. The most important organization, the Union Anti-Alcoolique, has 60,000 members spread all over the country. This in seven years, and there are numerous other societies, some having a religious basis, that bring up the number of those sworn to fight the drink question to a considerable army. I have just been shown some post-cards printed in colors, which are destined to remind the recipient of the dangers of abstinence and of vice. The work is carried on by lantern lectures and by other means of incutinating temperance principles into the young. A journal exists exclusively engaged in this work, and a great body of teachers in all the departments have formed societies in the schools where the young idea is taught to shun the spiritists and other deadly deceptions so beloved of the nation. As a rule, total abstinence is not insisted upon in these societies, but the member is limited to beer and wine.

Still more remarkable is the fact that the movement has spread to the working classes in the country, which have hitherto been most difficult to reach, by reason, largely, of the political dominance of the cabaretier. I am informed that during the past few days a co-operative workingman's temperance restaurant has been opened at Laval, (Mayenne). The cabaret is called L'Emancipation Sociale de Consommation. Also, within the past month or two, a sailors' home were non-intoxicating drinks are sold has sprung into being at Toulon. The founder is an offi-

cer in the French army, named Roux, now serving in Tonking.

A great work is being carried on in Brittany, where the peasants are much addicted to strong water and where alcoholism has made great ravages. The increase in idleness and congenital diseases has forcibly called the attention of the authorities to the gravity of the question. At Brest is a flourishing society where is seen the strange spectacle, in France, of Conservatives and Socialist Radicals joined together for the same social purposes.

An unusual feature of the present crusade against alcoholism is that it has begun at the top and is working downward. The Union Anti-Alcoolique was founded by a well-known doctor, and its actual president is a barrister. Several highly placed personages in the government departments are taking a deep interest in the movement.—Paris Correspondent of the London 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

BARBARITIES ON THE CONGO.

A forcible protest by the Rev. Charles Williams against the atrocities perpetrated on natives in the rubber districts of the Upper Congo appears in the February number of 'The Missionary Herald' of the Baptist Missionary Society. Those atrocities have been demonstrated to the full in the letter written by Mr. Scrivener. Mr. Williams reminds his readers, however, that the scene of the atrocities is away from any of the stations of the Baptist Missionary Society, and Mr. Scrivener only saw their effects in districts he was visiting. The Baptist Missionary Society has always had complaints relating to any official misconduct in its own mission fields before the Government at Brussels, and till 1903 appeals were rarely, if ever, in vain. It is impossible, and would be altogether contrary to the genius of the Gospel, for the committee to remain silent or indifferent when the strong oppress the weak and wrong is done to the heathen or savage, but the secretary, committee, and missionaries have always acted on the principle that, in the first instance, justice and compensation should be sought for the sufferer. The Government of the Congo Free State is responsible for what is done by its officials, and under charters granted by it to trading companies. It was on this principle that Mr. Haynes and the committee acted in sending to the Congo Government at Brussels copies of the letters of Mr. Scrivener and Mr. Weeks, who told a similar story. The committee thought it only scriptural that moral suasion should come before political and physical force arguments.

THE BOER 'SCOUTS' SCHISM.

After the war the Boers who had surrendered or who had served England as 'National Scouts' were excommunicated by the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church. The Synod has maintained its vindictive attitude, but in October last the Church Council of the Ermelo district, where both sections are strongly represented, passed resolutions conceding the privileges of the Church to the ex-National Scouts. This led to the accession of a section of the irreconcilables. On Friday a conference was held at Ermelo in the interest of peace. The moderator of the Reformed Church, the Rev. Mr. Bosman, who has been a supporter of the excommunication, attended, and called on the National Scouts, as worse than those who had merely surrendered, to make confession before they were received back into fellowship. The Scouts flatly refused to humiliate themselves by confessing that they had sinned, and it was then decided that a public confession should be waived, but the elders should visit each man and endeavor to obtain a private confession of guilt. This, also, will probably fail with the bulk of the Scouts, though a few may give way. A committee was appointed of representatives of each side to talk the matter over. If the Synod adheres rigidly to its excommunication the excommunicated will form a separate church of their own, but this is by no means desired by the other side. It is stated that the Scouts have applied to the government for assistance in forming an independent community.—'Christian World.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 3.

JESUS VISITS TYRE AND SIDON.

Mark vii., 24-37.

Golden Text.—Without faith it is impossible to please him. Hebrews xi., 6.

INTRODUCTION.

(By R. M. Kartz.)

This is Easter Sunday, but we do not have a special lesson, the passage for to-day dealing with events in their course. Still the Easter message of hope is not lacking here, as will be seen when these verses are studied.

In the last regular lesson we had presented the great miracle of the feeding of the five thousand. The visit to the region of Tyre and Sidon followed soon after, but if you will read the intervening verses in Matthew or Mark and the account of the discourse on the bread of life, John vi., which was delivered between the events studied two weeks ago and those of to-day, you will discover that opposition to Christ was growing rapidly. It was also assuming a threatening nature. John vi., 1.

Christ had returned to Galilee, and was for a short time in Capernaum, but the opposition was becoming so serious that he seems to have considered it for the best not to remain in Galilee for the time being, and so passed into the region of Tyre and Sidon, to the northwest. These were cities on the sea coast of Phœnicia, prominent in commerce and manufacturing, but inhabited by a heathen people. We are not told that Christ entered into these cities themselves, but that he 'went into the borders of Tyre and Sidon,' that is, into the region of these cities.

THE LESSON STUDY.

Verses 24-26. 'But he could not be hid.' Christ had sought retirement here, going quietly into a house and wishing to have no one know of his presence, but 'he could not be hid,' for the fame of his great utterances and deeds had

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doubtless travelled throughout all that country. Tyre and Sidon were not very far from the district about the Sea of Galilee, though they were situated on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea.

Immediately a sorrowing mother, whose little daughter had an unequal spirit, heard of him and sought his help. She was, according to Mark, 'Greek, a Syro-Phœnician by nation,' while Matthew speaks of her as a 'Canaanite woman.' These are not conflicting descriptions, but describe the racial and national relationships of the woman.

27-30. 'But Jesus said unto her, Let the children first be filled.' Jesus does not repulse her, but draws out the strength of her faith by calling her attention to the fact that she was not one of the chosen race. The Jews were accustomed to speak of the Gentiles as 'dogs,' and Christ here adopted this expression to call the woman's attention to the place she holds in Jewish sight. He came to the lost sheep of the house of Israel (Matt. xv., 24), hence what claim had this Gentile woman, this 'dog,' upon him?

But the poor mother's concern for her daughter would not allow her to be turned aside by this answer. Moreover, her faith in his power to heal, if he would, was not to be shaken. So she answered, taking up the figure used by Christ, that even the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs. Mark says that Christ answered, 'For this saying go thy way: the devil is gone out of thy daughter.' Matthew, however, gives other of the Saviour's words, for he reports him as saying, 'O woman, great is thy faith: be it done unto thee even as thou wilt.' When she returned she found her daughter released from the torment.

This woman's humility and zeal, equalled her faith. She would not weaken under the test of her faith, yet she was willing to humble herself while continuing her entreaty. This sort of experience may often come to the Christian. God does not answer at the mere presentation of our need. He withholds the desired favor until the very last resources of our souls are taxed, and we are lying humbly before him, acknowledging our unworthiness, but declaring our faith in his power, and craving his mercy upon us. The eagle struts up its nest and crowds out its young, not for their destruction, but that they may develop powers of strong flight.

31-37. 'And he took him aside from the multitude.' This lesson is a double one with reference to the places in which we find Christ. In verse 31 he leaves the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, and makes his way back to the Sea of Galilee, passing through the portion of Decapolis along the eastern shore of Galilee.

Here one who was deaf and had an impediment of speech was brought to him. Christ does not in this case merely speak the healing word, or lay his hand upon the afflicted man. He took him apart from the multitude. The reason is not stated, but, as this man could not hear, he may have had little or no knowledge of Christ and his work, but was brought rather without any will of his own in the matter. Therefore Christ takes him away from the distractions of the crowd, that he may unhindered receive the fullest impression of the divine presence.

Syro-Phœnician woman was strong enough to have her faith and resolution put to a test, but this poor mute must be taught by signs. Christ accommodated his method to each case. The man was made whole at the word, so that he could hear and speak.

Seeking still to avoid attracting much attention, Jesus charged those about him to say nothing of this case, but they only published it the more. He was back again in the region where opposition was so marked, and he did not wish to have public excitement aroused again, and doubtless felt the need of rest.

HOME READINGS.
Monday, March 28.—Mark vii., 24-37.
Tuesday, March 29.—John iv., 44-54.
Wednesday, March 30.—Luke ix., 37-45.
Thursday, March 31.—Matt. ix., 32-38.
Friday, April 1.—Luke xi., 14-26.
Saturday, April 2.—Is. xxxv., 1-10.
Sunday, April 3.—Matt. xv., 21-31.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

OUT OF POVERTY INTO WEALTH.

This is the possible experience of every believer in the Lord Jesus. For this He laid aside His glory and His riches, became a bond-servant and poor. He could feed thousands, yet depended upon the daily ministering of a few women (II. Cor. viii., 9; Phil. 2; Luke viii., 3). All this that we might become rich. Enriched in Christ in all things, spiritual and temporal. If saints are poor in earthly good, the Lord can make their little go a long way. He satisfies His poor so that they sit under His shadow with great delight. He makes all grace abound that His people may abound unto every good work (II. Cor. ix., 8-15). God is rich unto all that call upon Him. He will supply every need (Rom. x., 12; Phil. iv., 19). Poor saints give more than most rich ones (Mark xii., 41-44). The Lord said, 'There is more happiness in giving than in receiving.' We value most that which costs most. It costs the poor more self-denial to give than it does the rich. The deep poverty of the Corinthians abounded in the riches of their giving (II. Cor. viii., 2). We never meet with a woe pronounced upon the poor, but we do upon the rich (Luke vi., 24). (See also Luke xii., 16; xiv., 12; xvi., 9-14; 19-23; xviii., 22, 23). All saints, even the poorest, share in the riches of God's goodness and grace and glory, and in the deep riches of His wisdom and knowledge (Rom. ii., 4; ix., 23; xi., 33). Dear children of God, rejoice in the riches of God and of Christ, for all are yours (I. Cor. iii., 22, 23).

[For the 'Witness'] THE DAY OF REST.

Mark ii., 27.
Father, we thank Thee for the day Which calls us from our cares away, And bids our labors cease: When days and years their course began The day of rest was made for man For comfort, health, and peace.

It soothes the fevered nerve and brain; It brings the tide of life again To those whose strength was spent: It is the day wherein we find That which renews the wearied mind And makes the heart content.

Throughout this highly favored land May we as faithful stewards stand To plead for what is best: Make plain thy law so good and wise That rich and poor alike may prize And keep the day of rest.

T. WATSON.
Dalesville, Que., 1904.

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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.

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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.

Ten cents' worth of pure fun—the "World Wide" cartoon number. See illustrated advertisement.

The Witness,

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1904.

We earnestly join Senator Bowell in the hope that, if the Newfoundland question as between France and England is being settled, the settlement will include the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the chief function of whose present tenure is to act as a seton to keep up perpetual irritation between France and British America. Canada will not be complete till it includes Newfoundland, and, including Newfoundland, would not be complete while these islands were alien. Their chief use to-day is as a base for smugglers and poachers and for offensive designs on the Newfoundland coast. Moreover, so long as they are not ours there remains the danger of their falling into other and still more menacing hands. It would be a wretched pity if the present negotiations made only half a job of it and entailed upon us another generation of bickering. For, if once the question were closed, it would be almost impossible to open it again to remove these rocks of offence. If this sore is left open the treaty will cause more bitterness than satisfaction in Canada.

Irrespective of the enlightenment of men's faith, it remains generally true that he who is nowhere in touch with the unseen is not for that the more of a man, but less. Gordon, who saw God day by day, was the finest soldierly figure of his century. Havelock, Lee and Stonewall Jackson are names which stand out from the rest with a grandeur not measured by the size of their deeds. The Homeric heroes were seen by the bard fighting under the tutelage of divinity, who took part in the fray unseen by mortal eye. Nor were a man's deeds belittled because a god abetted them. Admiral Makaroff before starting out to make peace with the Japanese in Tokyo, went first to Father John of Cronstadt, whom many Russians believe to be a divine being, and got his blessing. He seems to have acted under the impression that the Almighty could not wish otherwise than that the "insolent enemy" should be crushed beneath the holy Russian power, and, if needs be, drowned wholesale, like the Chinese at Blagovestchensk. Like Cromwell, the commander-in-chief, General Kouropatkin, does not rely on divine favor alone. He is travelling eastward on a heavily armored train made as nearly as possible shot and shell proof. But besides the armor plating, one car of this train is said to be loaded with ikons, or sacred pictures, and other objects of devotion. Whether these are carried in appeal to powers above or with a view to working on the sublimely childish faith of the peasant warriors whom he is to command we do not know.

Some important facts in illustration of the progress of settlement in our western territories were given in an address, recently made by Mr. James M. Macoun, assistant Dominion naturalist, in Ottawa. In Manitoba and Territories there were now seventy times as much grain grown as twenty-five years ago, the production of wheat having increased from less than one million bushels in 1881 to more than seventy million bushels in 1902. He expected that in twenty-five years there would be at least ten times as much as now. As regards the district of Athabaska, including the Peace River region, the total amount of grain produced annually has never reached fifty million bushels, and, whatever may be the future of that section of the North-West, it will be many years before much grain is grown there for export. It is not to be expected that Athabaska, though traversed in a general north-easterly direction through nearly its entire length by the Peace River, but without railways, will progress as rapidly in settlement as the more southerly territories. The river gullies are of enormous depth below the general level of the country, the depth increasing as they approach Lake Athabaska, that of the Peace River being in places fully a thousand feet deep. This will make railway construction difficult and costly. The mineral resources of the region are sure, however, to attract capital and enterprise, and railways must soon follow. For the north-west generally, the prospect presented by Mr. Macoun is one of brilliant promise and confirms all that has been said in its favor before. No one knows the country better than Mr. Macoun, who has travelled and explored all over it. His reports on the flora and fauna of the Peace River region are among the most interesting and instructive of public documents.

By the organization of two volunteer militia companies in Glengarry, Ontario, the Highlanders of that historic county have given another proof of their hereditary love for the land of their origin and "the garb of old Gaul," for the corps is to be equipped in Highland uniform. The raising of these companies is also a graceful appreciation of the character and services of the Earl of Dundonald, who, personally and by family history, represents the military renown of Scotland. It is peculiarly fitting that Glengarry should have a regiment of kilties to preserve the heroic traditions, not only of Scotland, but of the county in the bygone wars of Canada. On every occasion when men were needed to defend our country, the people of Glengarry sent their sons to the front, and the record of their services was ever a brilliant page in Canadian history. It is a natural that Scotchmen should love the kilt, the tartan and the pipes for the memories and traditions they recall. Yet the popularity of the kilt and the pipes extends far beyond their race. Wherever Highland regiments have served abroad, the native corps have paid them the sincere compliment of imitation. In India, Egypt and the Sudan nothing delights the native soldiers so much as to march to the music of the Highland pipes. Native regimental musicians have learned to play the most warlike and inspiring of all instruments, and it is curious to see them step out with the Highland swing while playing the airs that are dear to every Scottish heart. Observing this, a French military officer in Egypt remarked that among the influences that had made Britain strong and popular with native races the Highlanders and their pipes were not the least potent. The Highland companies of Glengarry will be a fine addition to the volunteer militia, and, should occasion ever unfortunately arise, they may be depended upon to emulate the deeds of their ancestors.

The death of the Duke of Cambridge on Thursday severs another link with that mighty past of the Victorian era which included Tennyson, Browning, Livingstone, Cobden, Bright, Gladstone, Dickens, Carlyle, Darwin, Macaulay, Thackeray, and a wealth of other names of the greatest distinction. Some considerable figures survive. Lord Roberts is happily alive, but on the retired list; Lord John Manners, now the seventh Duke of Rutland, once a considerable figure as postmaster-general, 1874-80, under Disraeli, still survives at the age of 86, and a few others might be recalled, but they grow fewer and fewer with startling rapidity—those "boys of the old brigade," of whom all the world was talking when we and our fathers were young. The Duke would have been 85 if he had lived a few days more, so that he has died full of years, and it may be conceded now, has died with a memory respected by the British nation. While he was commander-in-chief of the British army it was the fashion to ridicule him; indeed, at one time, he was a leading butt of the comic papers, the chief offender being "Punch." But now that the command he wielded has passed through the ablest and most progressive hands in the empire, the nation has realized that it was the system that was at fault, and not the Duke. After Wolseley and Roberts tried and failed, the defects of the system became so obvious that it has had to be swept away. As a soldier the Duke of Cambridge fought gallantly at Alma and Inkermann (how long ago it seems!), and as commander-in-chief for thirty-nine long years he patiently and faithfully performed all his duties, in spite of an unintermitting pin-pricking that would have soured the disposition of most of us. He, however, during the past year or two has referred to these gibes with the calmness and forgiveness of a philosopher. Now, after what has been in his case, life's long journey, his memory will be honored as that of one who did his duty to his queen-cousin and the nation.

Patents of monopoly have always been a device of despotic governments, the monopolists paying the Crown a round price for the privilege of charging the people what they chose. We print elsewhere Mr. Micholzen's fascinating article on "How to curb the trusts," in which it is shown how Queen Elizabeth revoked monopolies which were charging double price for necessary articles of universal consumption. She assured the Speaker of the House of Commons that "she had never signed a patent of monopoly till she had been told it would prove beneficial to the nation; she thanked the member who had brought the abuse to her knowledge; she promised him that she would, by proclamation, revoke every patent prejudicial to the liberties of the subject; and that she would suspend all others till their validity should be ascertained in the courts of law." These words deserve to be written in letters of gold on tablets of silver, and Mr. Micholzen rightly concludes that this action of the great Queen not only ended the reign of monopolies in her own time, but that it has stood for three hundred years as a model of governmental wisdom. Nowadays, in the United States, fiscal conditions are curiously similar to those which existed in the time of Elizabeth,

the necessities of life are in the control of monopolies, and all because of the high import duties that were inaugurated forty years ago, professedly for the benefit of the "workingman," but really for the advancement of private interests. How detrimental, even disastrous, all this has been to the true interests of the United States Mr. Micholzen shows in his paper, which we commend to Mr. Tarte as well as to those in this country whom Mr. Tarte and his friends want to have bound and gagged in the same way that the United States consumer is bound and gagged, to free whom Mr. Micholzen would not only wipe out the duties that buttress trusts but would go the length of nationalizing the railways.

Indignant protests are appearing in the newspapers throughout the state of New York, and are echoed on the Canadian side, over the bill now before the State Legislature, by which a company is seeking to obtain unlimited rights to use and take water from above Niagara Falls. Companies now in existence possess charters for generating electricity and other purposes which enable them to divert one third of the entire volume of water in the river above the falls, should they operate their works to full capacity. The company now seeking unlimited rights obtained a charter ten years ago, granting it limited powers, on condition that it began operations within ten years. That charter is now expiring, the company has done nothing, and the promoters come forward asking for unlimited rights for which they offer no compensation. A more barefaced attempt to rob the country on both sides of the river, and destroy the greatest natural wonder on the continent, could not be made. The Niagara river being an international boundary, in which Canada is as much interested as the United States, it is more than doubtful whether the Legislature of the State of New York can give any company the right to take unlimited quantities of water from above the falls. To do so would be to doom the great cataract to destruction, a result which certainly cannot be tolerated by Canada. The principle has, however, already been conceded without dispute. There is on the United States side the enormous hydraulic system on which Buffalo depends for its power, and there are two Canadian companies possessing charters for utilizing the falls, each of which pays \$15,000 a year for the privilege, and, in addition, a sum, based on the amount of power developed, according to scale. At the same rate the companies on the south side of the river would pay about two hundred thousand dollars a year to the State of New York. But the question is not one of revenue. It is whether Niagara Falls is to be given away—whether for money or for nothing matters nothing to us—to a combination of exploiters having a political pull at Albany.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt has written a letter to his West Monmouthshire constituents announcing his intention of not presenting himself as a candidate for parliament again. The regret is universal that Sir William feels it necessary to retire from public life. Mr. H. W. Massingham says that nowadays there is probably a more affectionate feeling for him than for any other public man. His great experience and wide knowledge, his long devotion to one set of political principles, the large lines on which his character was built, his playfulness, his love of the House of Commons, and above all his humanity and gentleness of heart give him a position peculiar to himself. He proved "the mettle of his pasture" in such tasks as the budget of 1894, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House in the brief Rosebery administration, and in the two latter of the three Gladstone administrations. In the second Gladstone administration, 1874-1880, he was Home Secretary, and in the third, from Feb. 6 to Aug. 3, 1886, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He showed how wedded he was to party politics, the good of the people stood with him far above personal prospects or party success when he committed himself before the country without reserve to temperance legislation. Both sides of the House, as reflected in the English newspapers, have been saying that in Sir William Harcourt there survived the tradition of the more resonant and ample style of parliamentary speaking, the tradition of the days when statesmen thought it worth while to do what they did thoroughly and with care, when oratory was an art in itself, when a debate was a real display of intellectual prowess, and when scholarship was not an unregarded quality. Sir William has long been in opposition, his sense of party being that of Burke—a belief that "party attachments" should be founded, not on prospects of office, but on the contemplation of duty; that they are ties which, if they "should not be idly or frivolously broken, should still less be mischievously or dishonorably perverted." Would that we had more of his like in Canada. Sir

William was besides being an old parliamentarian an exceptionally able writer upon constitutional questions, his signature of "Historicus" having long since become famous.

A correspondent who writes to renew his subscription for another year, a form of appreciation of which we think very highly, writes: "I was rather surprised at your statement in a recent issue, 'as a part of our commerce with the United States. If coin is considered a part of trade, then, there can be no balance of trade between any two nations, as the balance has always to be paid in cash.' Our correspondent closes his argument with the polite advice: 'You take your medicine and not try to get out that way.' Our correspondent has the excuse for his blunder of being in the same boat with Mr. Borden, who arbitrarily struck off from our exports not only coin and bullion, but gold dust and gold nuggets and silver concentrates. As a matter of fact, the statistics of every country include coin and bullion in their imports and exports, and necessarily so. In its last analysis all commerce is exchange, and it does not matter in the least whether the exchange be made in commodities, or whether one party pays in coin for what he gets. Our correspondent takes the ground that 'there can be no balance of trade between any two nations if coin is considered a part of trade, as the balance has always to be paid in cash.' We are not troubled about balance of trade. It is a meaningless bugaboo. The country that does get more commodities than it gives out would seem to be trading at a loss. How many savage nations has the British nation dealt with, to enormous profit, in Africa, the South Seas, Asia, South America, and so forth, and never a coin has passed between them during years of barter, because the natives had no coins and had no use for the money of Great Britain. In exchange for rubber, elephants' tusks, pearls, and what not, they preferred the bright beads of Birmingham, the gay cottons of Manchester, the particularly gaudy wall papers of Yorkshire, and so forth.

THE WAR.

A detailed account of the torpedo boat battle on the tenth of March from the Japanese point of view agrees almost precisely, so far as it goes, with the account we collated from the despatches of the day. It was then said that the tow line of the captured torpedo boat had parted and that the Japanese had found it necessary to sink her. It is now said that she sank while she was being towed. The Japanese victory is ascribed to superior equipment, their twelve and six-pound shots having much more smashing quality than the Russian three-pounders, which were all that the captured vessel had left after her one twelve-pounder had been disabled. If any one wants to get an idea how horrible and disgusting war is he has only to study the details of this engagement.

A despatch to the London "Express" from Shanghai, giving an account of the circumstances attending the bombardment on the forenoon which followed this battle as seen from within, seems to be a valuable contribution to our information. The account purports to have been gleaned from the crews of a couple of Norwegian vessels which were lying in the harbor at the time and which were permitted to leave after being searched for stowaways, and after their captains had been sworn not to reveal the condition of affairs within. This does not look like an exact story. It is hardly to be supposed that the captains would have been pledged to secrecy and the crews not. The appearance is that some one told what he had promised not to. It would appear that when a shell scattered destruction and death upon the deck of the "Retvizan" the crews of these foreign vessels deserted and fled as far as they could from the scene of danger. The information given by them, however, is such as must have been known to every one in Port Arthur. A point in which it differs from former statements, and is probably wrong, is where it says that Admiral Makaroff sailed out with the "Novik" and "Boyarin" during the bombardment with bands playing to the rescue of the captured torpedo boat. The former statements were that this feat was performed at night or in the early morning long before the bombardment began. This despatch shows more fell results from the Japanese assault than any accounts that have hitherto passed the censorship have admitted.

The weak point at Port Arthur seems to be in the scarcity of large ammunition. If, as hinted by one Russian from that place, the Japanese captured a vessel having a heavy consignment of twelve-inch shells, it may have been then that the fate of the fortress was fixed.

Two little items are implied in this

week's wilderness of despatches which are of interest if true. One is that the Vladivostok squadron was till recently still at Vladivostok and has not been prowling about the Sea of Japan, and the other is that the Port Arthur squadron is still at Port Arthur. If it did put to sea as was generally reported for a time to join that of Vladivostok it returned when it realized that it was discovered by Japanese scouts. The first of these squadrons is now said to have had to blast itself out of the ice and to have gone to Saghalien, presumably to be where it can coal and get safely to sea. This story, however, may be as true as the recent one that the Baltic fleet was going to the seat of war by way of the Arctic Ocean, which was afterwards as gravely denied as it was enunciated.

The London "Times" military authority, whose business seems to be to fill space by saying over again daily what everybody knows, or what those who do not know already can never learn, estimates that there are by this time fifty thousand Russian troops within call for the defence of the Yalu frontier against the thirty-two thousand reported by a "Times" correspondent who passed through that region a fortnight ago. We presume that he excludes, as that writer did, the twenty-five or thirty thousand in Port Arthur. It is unquestionable that the whole study of the Japanese will be to turn the position of the force on the Yalu which, however small in numbers in proportion to theirs, could probably hold that frontier against a frontal attack for an indefinite time, as the Boers held their mountains against the British Empire. The Russian Cosacks bear a strong resemblance to the Boers in point of mobility, and are possibly superior to the Japanese in the keen development of all the savage hunter instincts. On the other hand, the Russian peasant infantry is the very opposite of this in all respects and, if Russia's policy is to hold the Yalu front as long as she can and retreat when she must, it will be all she can do to save forces like these through her four hundred miles of retreat from the Yalu to Harbin. That the design of the Japanese is to turn the Russian position may be safely assumed. It is probable, too, that for doing so they have several strings to their bow. There is the landing at Possiet Bay or Northern Corea, and thus flanking the Russian force to the north. Against this the Russians are very vigilant all along the Tumen. There is the landing at Niuchwang or vicinity, thus cutting off Port Arthur. There is the landing in the vicinity of the estuary of the Yalu. There may be movements in all these directions, but on which of them the Japanese rely for their main attack we must wait to learn.

THE WAR.

There is a rumor of a Japanese attempt or feat at landing at Helena, or rather Helen Bay, fifty-five miles south of Niuchwang, frustrated by weather. We have had a great many such rumors and must look for many more.

What is giving the Russians very special concern is a large Chinese army on their other flank. China renews her professions of neutrality as often as Russia did her promises of withdrawal from Manchuria, and Russia has just as much belief in China's promises as in her own. This army of General Ma does not need, however, to do anything at all to make things very unpleasant for her devouring foe.

Our readers must excuse us if we decline to take up space in these columns with frantic denials of impossible battles, and appearances of the Japanese in impossible places on the Manchurian side of the Yalu. A fortnight or more ago six Japanese officers were captured and sent to Siberia. This episode seems to have passed round the world several times till it has grown into a capture of eighteen hundred Japanese at a place where they would have well deserved to be captured if they had ventured. There is a Russian story that the Russians are facing the Japanese forty thousand strong on the northern bank of the Chen chen yang, that is Chen chen river. That is more troops probably than the Russians yet have on the Yalu. The Japanese front is now on the Chen chen, from which the Russians who had occupied Anju, Yonpion and Kwan, on the line of that river, had retired to their own lines on the Yalu. There are fifty miles between the two armies, traversed so far only by scouts. The Cosacks have the best of that service, at least so far as appearances go; for, while a Japanese scout is pretty sure to be invisible to the naked eye the Cosacks paint the villages red, as the cowboy saying is, riding madly through in all attitudes like circus riders, flourishing their rifles in a way to frighten any women and babies that have not run away. There is an indication in one despatch of a forward movement on the part of the Japanese in the early part of this week, as we are told that the correspondents who have been kept within fifteen miles of Ping yang will then be allowed more scope. It is hard to see,

Two little items are implied in this

however, that any event can be imminent as the forward march from Ping yang must be slow and painful in the extreme. On the other hand it is to be presumed that it is the intention of the Japanese to get their main army forward as soon as possible, as its present camping ground would be malarious should summer overtake it there. One statement which came during the week was that there has been no Japanese attack north of Won sen. If it is true, then, not only is the Posselt Bay expedition disposed of, but also that which was reported to have landed at Plaksin Bay and unsuccessfully invaded the Kom Mountains. But even denials must be taken with a grain of salt. This statement came along with one that the Russians are for their part retiring from the Tumen region, and concentrating at Vladivostok, which, were it true, would be an invitation to the Japanese to enter by an unguarded door, if a singularly impassable one.

NORTHERN SECURITIES DECISION.

It was anticipated that the decision in the Northern Securities case would be unfavorable to the validity of the company's charter, but it was a very close thing, as four supported the merger, out of a bench of nine judges, so that it was held to be illegal by a majority of only one. The five judges held that Congress has a right to control interstate commerce; the four dissentients, which included the chief justice, held that the Northern Securities charter was an effort to regulate by a state incorporation the ownership of railway stocks, and that such ownership is not interstate traffic. The case decided yesterday was brought by the United States against the Northern Securities Company three months ago, its object being to enforce the provisions of the statute of July 2, 1890, known as the Anti-Trust Act, and entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies.' As the only object of the merger was to prevent competition, and as the anti-trust law was especially passed to prevent combinations for such purposes, it would appear that the majority of the judges have interpreted the law according to its intent. But as Mr. James J. Hill said, when he learned of the decision, the properties of the Northern Securities are still there, and they are as good as ever, and some readjustment will probably be made that will not affect the interests of shareholders. Practically no decline followed the judgment. A fall of thirty points in the past two years discounted the decision, and the stock is now so firmly held in the hands of a few rich men that few if any would be bold enough to sell short. Especially in face of the fact that the constituent companies have been and are enjoying a high degree of prosperity, and that 'the resources of civilization' for defeating patriotic legislation 'are not exhausted'—that is to say, the financiers who are responsible for this merger are expected to be able to discover some legal method to attain the same end. The point in the decision of the Supreme Court made most of by Justice Harlan, who read the opinion of the court, is that Congress is all powerful over inter-state commerce. It was objected that the inter-state act deprived the merger of the privilege of doing what it might lawfully do under state law, but Justice Harlan voiced the important dictum that, 'The constitution of the United States is the supreme law,' and 'A lawful constitutional act of Congress is as binding on the states as though it were in the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the states notwithstanding.' It will be remembered that the Northern Securities Company was organized as the holding corporation, or the custodian of more than nine-tenths of the stock of the Northern Pacific, and three-quarters of the Great Northern. Both lines were held as if of one ownership, and the holding company dominated the two railways for the exclusive benefit of its stockholders. It became one powerful corporation so that competition might cease in the territory served by the two railways. The chartering by a state of such a holding corporation could have no object but to evade a national law. To allow such a proceeding would, no matter under what theory of state sovereignty, result in impossible conditions.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

From the speeches delivered by the leaders on both sides of the House, in the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the lines of cleavage between parties in the coming general election may be traced. The leader of the Opposition exposed the whole line of indictment against the government, which was principally made up of charges of omissions from the speech of many important subjects that, he claimed, should have been brought before parliament. All these questions have been pretty thoroughly threshed out during the recess, so that there was

nothing new to be said. It is clearer now, however, that the Opposition intends to rely mainly on the cry for more protection. 'Adequate protection' is the vague phrase employed, which, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in his rejoinder, may mean anything or nothing. The passage in the Premier's speech which is sure to receive most attention in Great Britain and the United States, as well as Canada, is that wherein he laid down the patriotic, robust, self-reliant policy of the government in its relations with the United States. It is clear from Sir Wilfrid's attitude that Canada will not, after the experiences of the Joint High Commission, initiate negotiations with the United States for better commercial relations, an attitude which, in view of the unreasonableness then met with, will have the unanimous support of our whole population. Hereafter, if the United States wants to treat with Canada she will have to take the initiative. Canadians will meantime paddle their own canoe, while holding themselves, as always, ready and glad to negotiate any matter the United States may propose for increased intercourse. Reciprocity after all is more like a protectionist merger than like free trade. If it is in our own interest to lower our own duties we must not be prevented from doing so because our neighbors have less wisdom. The time for boasting and bragging of the results of United States protectionism, is, as Sir Wilfrid pointed out, passing away if it ever existed. Anything more silly than the appeals to Canadians, quoted by Sir Wilfrid, to imitate the morbid conditions of that country, could not be written. A country whose home trade is perhaps fifty times our own, and whose home population has been expanding by millions and millions, can bear almost any impost, however tyrannical. But even there the natural fruits of artificial privileges are becoming too patent to ignore. We, too, are also rapidly expanding and increasing our natural production and we, too, can no doubt stand a good deal of plundering; but why should we? The fruits of legislative privileges in the United States are certainly not such as any intelligent man would like to see reproduced in the Dominion. Plutocratic misgovernment, the war of capital and labor, contempt for law, political degeneration and anarchy, are conditions which Sir Wilfrid ascribed to the triumph of the trusts and combines under an exclusive tariff. Considering these unhappy results of a bad fiscal system, his declaration that the right course for this country to take is one of common sense moderation, will be received with approval and satisfaction. Nothing could be more mischievous to Canada than a cringing proclamation of the inferiority of life in Canada, were it not belied by facts. It is remarkable that the Conservative party, in opposition, should have adopted the attitude with which they so long taunted the Liberals. If the phrase 'looking to Washington,' was used with killing effect in old times when we were small and unprosperous, and losing ground, it is likely to be a still more dangerous weapon in these days of progress, when we are developing faster than any other country and when the Canadian spirit has become dominant among us.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION.

Our correspondent, Mr. Price, thinks that as every one is protected in the religious observance of the Lord's Day, if he is minded to observe it, there is no need of Sunday legislation. There are adequate laws, he says, against disturbing public worship. We doubt if he would think so if he was taking part in a week day service near a railway yard. But that is by the way. The first eternal fact about the 'Sabbath' is that man, as well as every creature that works, needs a day of respite from his ordinary round. The next is that man differs from the other creatures that work in having spiritual as well as material relationships, and, life being correspondence with one's environment, it is essential to his well-being that he should have every incentive to be in touch with things everlasting. These are not religious dogmas, but universal facts, which almost none will deny. Admitting these facts, it follows that it is for the good of the community that a day of respite from toil be proclaimed. There are, always, of course, some people who can take a holiday when they choose. They are possibly those members of the community who need a holiday least. It remains true that the great majority cannot have one unless it is secured to them by custom or law. Custom, such as our system of early closing on Saturday, enables some to have a change; but there are many who realize that it is not for them. The barbers of this city are agitating for legal protection against themselves. There is not a man of them who wants to work on Sunday. Yet a very large proportion of them realize that unless a regulation is enforced they will continue to work on

that day in spite of themselves. Mr. Price may say there is no law to hinder them doing the other thing, and that the law will protect them whether they go to mass or gather daisies. All the same, as a matter of practice, they feel the need of a regulation. And so does the community as a whole.

If, then, it be admitted, as none deny, that the community needs a day of freedom from its worldly cares on which it may be unworldly, a day on which the racket and the turmoil shall cease, the first question is what day. This is answered by the fact that a certain day, and no other, is held sacred by the vast majority of the community. There is also the question of detail raised by our correspondent's assumptions upon the subject as to how far it shall be enforced. That must be a matter of judgment. Grant that all have a moral right to cease from toil, and to have their respite uninvaded, then the regulations would aim at being such as would most largely secure this right. It is to be admitted that there are sections of the community to which the Sunday holiday is one of supererogation, as it does not coincide with the day they hold sacred. To defer to these would be to render the public proclamation of any day impossible. De minimis non curat lex. In matters depending on general consent the few must yield to the general good. That is, so long as no injury is done them or wrong done to their conscience. If the seventh day adventist or the Jew wants to carry out the command, 'Six days shalt thou labor,' he should not be hindered so long as he does nothing that infringes the general right of holy day. Some of us in this province keep many bank holidays in which we have no interest. We would hold it a hardship if our personal liberty on those days were interfered with. We would carry the enforcement of Sunday much further than that of these Fêtes d'obligation is carried, as there is a larger consensus on its behalf and a larger necessity for it, but restriction must stop where the public good ceases to be invaded. We have often thought that one cause of the wonderful vitality of the Jewish race might be the practical enforcement upon them of two days rest in the week. We have all felt the need of this in the rushing days. Hence the Saturday half holiday.

With reference to the letter of 'Knight Errant' it may be said that the phrase Lord's Day is used in legal phraseology with regard to the day of rest because such has been the general practice of Christendom from the time that the day became a general public institution. In all the Romance languages the name of the day has this signification, and the Teutons, while they used a heathen name in current parlance, preferred that suggested by their Latin prayer books, when speaking seriously. The word Sabbath though fully adopted by sections of the church, was not so by others, and was therefore sectional. Granting that this word is properly used in connection with the Christian festival, it is still not distinctive of it, as Saturday is the Jewish Sabbath. Indeed, in Italy, Sabbath is the colloquial name for Saturday. We are not aware of our correspondent's bit of history. It is strange that, if the Romans worshipped the sun so transcendently as to consecrate to it the greatest of the days, they should have failed to do this till the time when Christianity was pulling the ancient gods from their thrones. Without entering on the question of when the Mosaic law as we have it was made, it is plain that, whenever it was made, the Sabbath was older, for it says: 'Remember the Sabbath day.' And whatever law there may or may not be, the Sabbath will survive; for man finds that he cannot get on without it. Nations will find the same, and those of them that are wise will guard well the day of rest. Our correspondent's assertions with regard to Scripture might have carried more weight had he not included among them a statement that the resurrection took place on a Monday. However the three days are to be accounted for, there is nothing more strongly asseverated in the New Testament than that it was on the first day of the week. None of our correspondent's denunciations of the advocates of the Lord's day in any way disturb the fact that man needs a Sabbath and that the nation should secure it to him.

RETRIBUTION.

A new light has been thrown on the movement for reciprocity with Canada in the New England States by a discussion between Boston and New York papers over the decline of New England industries. The former admit that one after another of the great manufacturing concerns have removed to the south and west, and attribute the change to the economic necessity of their being nearer to the sources of supply of raw material. New England, having neither coal nor iron, and being cut off by the tariff from the nearest and most natural sources of those indis-

pensables in Canada, is now seeing its manufacturing industries following the way of its agriculturists and removing to other states where conditions are more favorable. With cheerful candor the tariff reform papers of New York tell their Boston contemporaries that the New England States cannot recover their position in manufacturing, for the simple reason that they are, like Sinbad, carrying an Old Man of the Sea on their shoulders in the shape of Protection. Thus it appears that the tariff, which is supposed to work with equal advantage to all the states, discriminates against New England, by shutting her out from those eastern Canadian and over-sea sources of raw supplies with regard to which she has the advantage of position. Naturally, there is an outcry and a demand for the removal of the duties on Canadian coal and iron. As reciprocity is the only means to this end, a treaty with Canada for that object is urgently demanded. But the combination of influences that rules at Washington is quite prepared to let the manufacturing industries of New England decline and become extinct, to the advantage of other states, rather than that the sacred tariff should be touched. New England would seem to be reaping where she has sown. She was always the stronghold of protection. In the first days of the republic she sold herself to the support of Southern slavery for its sake. Every higher and higher tariff, from the Morrill to the Dingley, was born on her soil and had for its purpose the holding of the nation in bondage to her manufacturers. The McKinley tariff, an Ohio production, and the career of Hanna, of the same state, were ominous of the western movement of the star of empire. And now we find the manufacturers of New England hoist with their own petard. She wants to dismount the great guns which have for generations been levelled against Canada, on her behalf, now that she finds them helping Ohio and other states against her.

NEW PROVINCES.

There is a somewhat noisy demand on the part of the Conservatives that autonomy be granted to the North-West, and yet we are unable to make out whether their idea is to erect the whole North-West into one province or into three, according to the original design. The local demand is chiefly for a single government, probably because it formulates itself through the present single territorial government and also because it has in that form more hope of immediate attainment. Until the demand comes in clearer form its consideration would seem to be in the academic stage. Those territories, with their large potential population bear a similar relation to the older provinces of the Dominion that the states between Ohio and the Rocky Mountains do to the older states. The colonies which formed the original states were historical entities before they were federated, each with its own character and traditions; and state rights were strong forces. But the conditions were entirely reversed when western spaces were surveyed and cut up into sections along meridians and lines of latitude to be subsequently erected into purely artificial states. The important question preliminary to the erection of any more provinces is one which belongs not to the people of the territories to decide but to Canada as a whole, as it is a question that affects us as a nation in a way that must transcend all local interests. The question is whether it is desirable for Canada to have many provinces or few. In favor of few is the fact that every government is a heavy burden on the people and that we have already more of them than we can carry. That is a question which primarily interests the people of each section, and it is probable that these, if they had their choice, would as a rule declare themselves willing to assume the cost of autonomy. This matter becomes a national interest later when the province comes pulsing at the maternal apron strings for increased subsidies to enable it to subsidize its own bootlers. In favor of numerous provinces is the fact that the smaller the number of provinces the stronger will be the individuality of each, the more vigorous the anti-national sentiment of provincialism. The exclusive attitude of some provinces towards the rest is unpatriotic. It seems probable that each of the three territories whose provincial rights are now in question will in time contain populations far larger than some of the already existing provinces. This probability should be carefully estimated before action is taken. There is an enormous disparity between the existing provinces. To be any way fair to each other either the Maritime Provinces should be united into one, or Quebec and Ontario should each be divided. The latter of these provinces has laid claim to, and through the looseness of the Act of Confederation, obtained, an enormous addition of territory which was not contemplated by the fathers of Confederation. This ad-

dition adds heavily to the enormous disproportion which already existed between that province and all the others but one. If the North-West Territories were now united into one province that province might in time grow in the west to bear some proportion to Ontario in the east. If those territories, on the other hand, were organized on the plan laid out by Sir John Macdonald then it would be a wholesome thing to divide Ontario at least into two, where it naturally divides, and possibly still more wholesome to divide it and Quebec still further, seeing that the smaller the provinces in proportion to the whole the less the centrifugal and the more the centripetal forces of the nation.

NATIONAL WASTE.

The tendency so evident at present in England to 'take stock' has led many patriots to consider the liquor traffic from a 'business point of view.' One of these, Mr. J. H. Whitley, M.P., recently gave an interesting review of the question from this standpoint. Translating his figures into dollars in the usual rude way, he finds that the British drink bill is at present \$900,000,000 per year, or \$104 per family of five persons. At least \$300,000,000 of this was spent on excessive drinking. Besides this sheer waste, there was a tremendous indirect loss. A few years ago a Commission of the Convocation of Canterbury reported that seventy-five percent of the occupants of workhouses were there directly or indirectly through drunkenness. The testimony of a hundred and nineteen masters of workhouses showed that from fifty to eighty percent of their inmates came there through drink. In Manchester fifty-one percent of pauperism was caused by it. A report of the Prison Commissioners stated that probably sixty-six percent of the prisoners owed their position to alcoholism. Over two hundred judges, governors of jails and chief constables had reported that, in their opinion, from sixty to eighty percent of crime was due directly or indirectly to the same thing. A few years ago the Lord Chief Justice used the words, 'Drunkenness is mainly the cause of the commoner cases of crime, and if England could be made "sober, three-fourths of her jails might be closed.' As regards insanity, Dr. Clewston, of Edinburgh, had stated that for every man in whom drinking to excess caused absolute insanity there were twenty in whom it injured the brain, blunted the moral senses and impaired the capacity for work in every respect.

Mr. Whitley considered that, allowing \$300,000,000 for moderate indulgence, there was no less than \$600,000,000 annually going, directly and indirectly, to waste in the national concern. If this were saved it would mean that more clothes would be required than the looms and spindles of manufacturing England could produce; it would mean comforts in the house that people had never dreamt of; it would mean, from the purely trading point of view, prosperity to the manufacturer, the shopkeeper and the workman. Mr. Whitley thinks that much of this waste could be stopped by one month's legislation. The excessive number of public houses—about one to every two hundred and forty-three persons, men, women and children—could not keep open unless their customers were persuaded to take too much. The landlords who were merely agents for large syndicates were also forced into the same tactics. Both of these abuses should be remedied by law. He favored the elimination of the drink factor from the public houses, leaving them places of innocent social enjoyment for the people. He believed that when these reforms were brought about there would be no more talk of over-production in England.

Canadians are the most temperate people in the so-called civilized world and are sometimes prone to return thanks that they are not as others. The Royal Commission on the liquor traffic discovered, however, that we consumed annually some twenty-one million gallons of intoxicating liquor for which we paid \$39,579,554. We are not inclined, as Mr. Whitley is, to allow a large expenditure for moderate indulgence in what is in practically all cases much worse than useless, and find the whole of this outgo so much waste, as the liquor when consumed leaves the community in no way advantaged. It is an axiom in economics that when money is paid for useful articles buyer and seller are mutually profited. In the purchase of liquor, however, the seller gains the wealth of the buyer and the latter gains nothing in exchange but impaired health and prospects. For penitentiaries, jails, asylums, reformatories, etc., and for the administration of justice it is calculated that the traffic cost us at the time of the Royal Commission \$3,014,097. Every employer of labor can testify to the difficulty he frequently finds in filling his contracts in time through the 'unsteadiness' of some of his employees. This loss in productive labor amounts to about \$76,288,000 per an-

num. We have about three thousand deaths annually through intemperance. This means the loss of several years' productive labor to the country which has been financially valued at \$14,304,000. This means a yearly expenditure of \$133,485,951. Our revenue from liquor, Dominion, provincial and municipal, amounts to \$8,455,022, giving a net loss of \$115,030,929.

In one of the districts in Ireland visited by Father Mathew a hundred persons were employed, eighty of whom signed the pledge. Their previous earnings were nine hundred pounds per month. As abstainers they earned one thousand three hundred pounds in the same period, besides saving about five hundred pounds more, which they had heretofore spent in public houses. In two years it was said that the working people of this community had over one thousand pounds sterling more value in furniture and clothing than before they took the pledge. It has been calculated that our annual loss through drink would be sufficient to pay all the cost of government, all school taxes, all doctors' fees and clergymen's stipends, besides giving twelve barrels of flour and ten dollars in cash to every family in the Dominion. Be that as it may, there is not the slightest doubt that any material reduction of the power of the traffic would be followed by an advance in national prosperity such as we can hardly imagine. There are many evidences that our people are awaking to this fact. It is the duty of all lovers of their country to study these questions for themselves and, as Daniel O'Connell said, to 'Agitate! agitate! agitate!' until the nation is relieved from the greatest handicap that ever burdened a people striving upward to a high and noble destiny.

'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.

England's Greatness—'Colliers' Weekly,' New York.
Mr. Lyttelton and Chinese Labor—The 'Pilot,' London.
Sir William Harcourt's Retirement: A Character Sketch—By Harold Spender, in the 'Daily News,' London.
New Inspector-General—Duke of Connaught—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Royal Treasury—The 'Standard,' London.
The King at Cambridge—Special Correspondence of the 'Daily News,' London.
The Mormon Unveiling—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Year's Great Chance—'Public Opinion,' London.
The Man Who Made Japan: 'Emperor not for Myself but for my People'—St. James's Gazette, London.
The Hermit Kingdom—T. P., in 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
A Fallen Statesman—The Korean Minister for War—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Japanese Proverbs and Sayings.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Pianos Past and Present—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Busy Child—Song, by Josephine Preston Peabody.
In the Night of Heaviness—Poem, by Christian Burke, in the 'Sunday Magazine.'
A Lenten Thought: The Blurred Vision—The Outlook, New York.
Ancient Greek Religion—By Gilbert Murray, in the 'Speaker,' London.
An Excursion in Higher Criticism—The Ethical Bearings of Tiddley-winks—By Frank Crane, D.D., in the 'Independent,' New York.
The Kirkcaldy School of Poetry—The 'Scotsman,' Edinburgh.
The Personality of Hawthorne—By William Dean Howells, in the 'North American Review.'
The Silent Places of Canada: The Forest—St. James's Gazette, London.
The Citizen Exiled—The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Consumption—Dr. De Plazais' Book—The 'Literary World,' London.
The Ideal Physician—'American Medicine.'
The Sun's Heat and Our Seasons—The New York 'Herald.'
'We are all of us Fond of Quotations'—Indian English—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
New Kindergarten Methods—'Funch,' London.
Science Notes.

One dollar a year. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

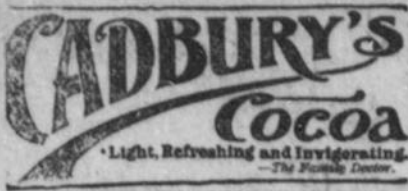
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The parade in honor of St. Patrick's day on Thursday could not have had much better roads for the thousands who participated in it. There were several feet of snow on the streets, on the hardened surface of which walking was easy, and the wind was wintry, while it was freezing outside the line of the sun's influence. There were eleven distinct bands in the line of march, and 'St. Patrick's Day,' 'Garryowen,' 'Wearing of the Green,' The harp that once through Tara's Halls, 'The Minstrel Boy' and other Irish airs gave piquancy to a scene of great activity. There was wind enough to flout the banners and send the green streamers gallantly uprearing.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

A very faint shock of earthquake was experienced in Montreal yesterday morning, at about 1.30. Dr. Barnes, at McGill University, found the record at the seismograph. The shock was felt at Richmond, Sherbrooke, Magog, St. John, N.B., Boston, Mass., and Bloomingtown, Vermont. The hour varied from 1 to 2 o'clock. No damage was done.

Advertisements.



HOW TO CURB THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Henry Micholson, in the 'North America review,' as long ago as June, 1902, wrote the following powerful article:

On Nov. 18, 1901, the Commons of England resolved that:—
Whereas numerous commodities, among which are several of universal consumption and the first necessity, have of late years been advanced to double the usual price, and the representatives of most counties and boroughs have been instructed by their constituents to demand abolition of so oppressive a grievance, the Commons appeal to the Queen's Highness for redress.

On Nov. 25 Elizabeth assured the Speaker, in the presence of her Council, that she never signed a patent of monopoly till she had been told it would prove beneficial to the nation; she thanked the member who had brought the abuse to her knowledge; she promised him that she would, by proclamation, revoke every patent prejudicial to the liberties of the subject, and that she would suspend all others till their validity should be ascertained in the courts of law. This action of the great Queen ended the reign of monopolies in her own time, and has stood for three hundred years as a model of governmental tact.

The commercial conditions existing in 1902 within the fiscal borders of the American Republic are curiously similar to those of which the Commons complained to Elizabeth. The necessities of life are in the control of monopolies. Whatever is required by the consumers is subject to the dictum of irresponsible combinations. So great has the evil grown, that in some instances the people have not waited for the action of their subjects in Congress, but have taken the initiative by declining to purchase the articles offered under a system of boycotting. If this practice should spread, it would mean, on the part of the law-making authorities, the abdication of their proper functions, and a confession of their impotence to cope with an evil the prevalence of which is acknowledged.

Forty years ago, the party at present in power inaugurated the American system. Its financial policy has been based upon high import duties, professedly enacted because of its solicitude for the protection of the American working-man. The party referred to won the last election by promising a full dinner-pail for four years more. It rode into power upon this issue; it will be held responsible for its fulfilment. The success of the American system is predicated upon the well-being of the laborer. An abundance of cheap, wholesome food, of suitable clothing, of comfortable dwellings, of all the requirements for a decent life, has made it possible for the operatives of our manufacturing to produce better and cheaper articles for distribution in the world's trade, within fewer daily hours of labor, than the workmen in any other nation. The markets of the world are ours because hitherto our operatives have been prosperous. A system of taxation which must prove destructive to this prosper-

Advertisements.

If Your Children Are Run Down

They Are Liable to Get Fever or Pneumonia. Keep Your Little Ones Strong and Healthy with Ferrozone

Parents can't afford to neglect the health of their children, for if disease fastens itself on the child of tender years it may be the beginning of a long train of serious sickness. Ferrozone is a remedy that mothers can rely on, and every child will be benefited by using it. Mrs. Henrietta Lafontaine, of Quebec, writes: 'Last year my daughter, aged sixteen, was run down and looked very poorly. She was worrying about her exams, and she didn't feel strong enough to study very hard. I got some Ferrozone and it made a wonderful change in Marie. Ferrozone gave her strength and toned her up splendidly. I am very grateful to Ferrozone and know that children would be much stronger if treated with Ferrozone.'

Mrs. James E. Devine, of Frankford, says Ferrozone has no equal for strengthening children and writes:—'When my little daughter was weak and miserable I gave her one Ferrozone tablet at meals. She improved at once, and before taking Ferrozone a week gained in weight, and enjoyed a splendid appetite. I never used any tonic that gave such quick and permanent results as Ferrozone.'

Every child can be made stronger by Ferrozone which acts on the blood and strengthens the entire system. Ferrozone is the sort of tonic that builds up strong healthy frames; it gives a child energy and spirit, and drives away weakness. Every mother should give her children Ferrozone, and give up all obsolete treatments like bitters and cod liver oil, which are hard on a child's stomach. Just one Ferrozone tablet at meals, easy and pleasant to take. Results are sure when you use Ferrozone. Refuse any substitute and insist on having Ferrozone which alone can build up and cure quickly. Price 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or by mail, from N. C. Pelson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

ity would be wrong, even if it were enacted to meet the necessities of the body politic. It is a criminal when it is imposed for the advancement of private interests and uncontrolled by those to whom the people have entrusted the management of their affairs.

Combinations of industrial enterprises for the undue enhancement of the value of their products, are made possible by the state of the transportation system of the country. The reports of the Interstate Railway Commission, the official authority upon this subject, abound with admissions to this effect. Were railway rates equal, as they ought to be under the expressed designs of the statute, and were it possible under existing circumstances to adjust them in such a manner as to serve the purpose of the nation at large, a method of distribution of commodities might be secured which would enable the people to obtain the legitimate reduction in prices that ought to result from the facilities of production. Under the present methods, this cannot be achieved. The advent of cheaper power, increased outputs, more economical handling of raw materials, has been accompanied by a rise in the prices of all the articles of daily consumption.

The price of meat, the article of consumption which forms, next to bread, the most important food for the eighty millions of our citizens, is fixed by half a dozen monopolists. Their business is one which prohibits any kind of competition, and they exploit the nation. It is reported that the net earnings of the meat trust during the year 1901 amounted to one hundred millions of dollars more than in 1900. Each pound of meat has risen in price from three to five cents. It is not the lack of cattle which has caused this rise in value; for this country supplies a great part of the civilized world with fresh food, and a rational management of existing ranches would readily yield a still greater increase of stock cattle than is obtained at present. Nor is the expense of administration of packing-houses excessive; for in these plants the scientific disposition of all material tends to utilize all of the substances handled, and to minimize waste. The grower of cattle does not derive any advantage from the gain of the packer; the trust dictates prices both for the raw material purchased and for the product sold by it. By its 'route' cars, which are perambulating butcher shops, it has destroyed the retail business of the dealers in small towns. Its business transactions amount to six hundred millions of dollars annually, and they are growing with the natural increase of the population. While prices within the United States have been advanced continually, those charged European consumers have been adapted to the local state of each market. Thus American meats are cheaper in London or Liverpool than in New York or Chicago—the frozen meats of Australia and free trade necessitating the reduction. During the year 1901, about a hundred millions of dollars' worth of meats were distributed by American packers in European markets, a fact which indicates no lack of range cattle. The existence of this trust has become possible by reason of its relations to the transportation companies. Cold storage rates, and the preferences given to those large concerns in railway car service, have made it impossible for individuals to attempt competition.

The millers' trust has so depressed the price of wheat and other cereals as to compel their exportation to foreign mills for grinding. To clinch their control upon the whole cereal output of the country, the members of this trust now urge the transportation companies to give them such transportation rates as will compel the American farmer to have his grain converted into flour within the borders of this country. If ever this demand is complied with, the production of our staple grains will shrink, because the trust does not allow the producer a margin sufficient to live upon. At the same time the average domestic price of flour has been enormously advanced. The wool trust has depressed the values of the western staple, until it is doubtful whether the flocks can be maintained upon the free range of the desert and leave a profit to their owners. And at the same time the transportation rates have been made much higher than they were when wool commanded a price double that paid to the producer now.

California complains that the orange crop must rot upon the ground, because the facilities offered by the transportation companies are inadequate to take this harvest to the markets. Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana assert that the long-haul system keeps their territories from being developed, it being the maxim of railway companies that it is better to bring manufactured goods into undeveloped countries from afar at high rates than to permit the building up of industries which would yield local rates. Thus, the lumber industry of the Pacific coast is being confined to the procurement of raw material, because it pays the roads better to haul the manufactured articles three thousand miles across the continent than to permit the establishment of pulp mills, or wagon or agricultural implement factories at the places where the lumber required for these industries is most easily obtained. The mining states of the west complain bitterly about the curtailment of the output of their minerals, brought about by the combination between the railways and the American Smelting & Refining Company. Granger legislation is imminent in the states of the middle west, to cope with advanced rates upon the products of their cornfields caused by the co-operation of railways with the elevator trust. In fact, the productive and commercial forces of the country are suffering vexatious annoyances from the anarchic transportation conditions, conditions wasteful, cumbersome, unscientific, unworthy of the genius of the American people.

The existing state of affairs, however undesirable it may appear, has been brought about in a perfectly legitimate manner. A fertile continent had to be opened to civilization. The available means of communication were inadequate. Enormous investments were necessary to build the lines of railways required, to equip them, to handle the administrative organizations needed in the employment and control of a million of

operatives. Of financial aid, such as has been lavishly supplied by other governments, our railways obtained little. The establishment of the business of the nation upon its present large scale is due to the genius and administrative ability of the men who handle its railways. The rates of freight and passenger traffic are low, compared with those exacted abroad. The service is being improved year after year. What the public complains of is not that the transportation lines are wasteful and arbitrarily exacting, by means of excessive rates, undue advantages for themselves, but that they discriminate in favor of trusts and corporations, thus destroying the chances of individual citizens, retarding the establishment of new enterprises and placing the control of the markets in the keeping of the favored few, who in turn coerce the railways into a continuance of these discriminations.

To develop the resources, now dormant, of agriculture, of the metalliferous and carboniferous mines, of the oil lands, of the forests; to cause the arid territories of the western half of the country to attain their full productive values; to manufacture out of our abundant raw materials the commodities required in the commerce of the world; to obtain control of foreign markets; it is necessary to have recourse to the enactment of the one great measure here proposed—the nationalization of the railways.

That the framing of so great a law will require statesmanship of the highest order, is admitted. That constructive legislation more comprehensive than has ever been effected will have to be placed upon the statute book is granted. That this legislation will be difficult to achieve, that it may be tentative at its inception, liable afterwards to revision, as requirements may arise, is readily allowed. But the time has come for it, and the obstacles will vanish as its scope and effects shall become apparent.

The railway system of the country has lately passed into the possession of a small number of people. As consolidation progresses it is unavoidable that a degree of mutual understanding between the holders of those properties must be established. Not despondently, but by reason of the inherent conditions of the business, these combinations of capital must progress in ever-increasing proportion, until it may become a question whether the real power of the nation is lodged in the government created by the Constitution, or within the keeping of an irresponsible coalition of accumulated wealth. For the dignity of the government, it will be requisite to substitute for the crude and archaic legislation now in force a comprehensive statute which will guard and promote the welfare of the whole people.

The principal arguments against the nationalization of the railways are:

- (1) The cost of the scheme.
- (2) The great accumulation of wealth into few hands consequent upon the purchase of the lines by the government.
- (3) The effect upon the electorate, by the creation of a large office-holding class dependent on the party in power.

As to the cost of the scheme, it is not proposed that the government shall pay more than is warranted by the intrinsic value of the property. In the appropriation of public property, the government has always been served quite as well as individuals. The transfer would, of course, have to be effected under proper safeguards, very much after the manner in which European governments have proceeded. The making of an investment of this magnitude would not frighten the American people in the prevailing state of financial enterprises, more especially since the effect would be felt to be beneficial almost at once after its consummation. Absolutely equal and open rates would control the industrial combinations, multiply the means of exchange, stimulate agriculture equally with manufactures, and enhance the growth of rural and civic communities in a uniform and progressive measure. The country would, by the development of its natural resources, which should be made the principal task of the department having charge of the transportation system, become the workshop of the nations; and a general prosperity must ensue, of which it is difficult to form a conception.

As to the accumulation of wealth in a few large holdings, the present system has a tendency to bring about this result by the increment in the value of proprietary railway investments. Stocks which were considered of little value a few years ago have become worth many times the prices demanded for them during the period of depression, while debentures have sunk in capital value and interest paid. A purchase of the titles to the railways would, very likely, be effected by means of bonds, bearing a very low rate of interest redeemable after a reasonable length of time at the option of the government. Since the interest earned by these bonds would not prove attractive to great financiers, who are accustomed to much larger profits, the consequence must be that these securities would be employed as bases for other investments. When it is considered that one-half of the territory of the United States is quite undeveloped, owing to lack of capital; that a rich soil merely awaits the distribution of water by means of irrigation canals; that thus vast areas now barren may be made to sustain a population as dense as that of other civilized countries; that the mines of this continent are only in the very first stage of their development; that the manufacturing interests of the trans-Missouri country have not been evolved, while the factories of the Eastern States are unable to accept orders unless they are allowed months in which to fill them; we may feel assured that the money to be distributed in the purchase of railway properties will find many and abundant channels for investment. It is certain that no inconvenience has arisen from the nationalization of the German railways to the people of that empire, and there is no reason why the same measure should affect our people in a different way.

As regards the creation of an office holding class, it may be said that in the railway service this class exists already. As it has not been deemed requisite to disfranchise the employees of the postal establishment nor any of the other servants of the government's civil organization, it does not appear that a neces-

sity for such a measure will arise concerning the railway men. Numerous attempts have been made, time and again, by railway officials to control the vote of their employees, always to the discomfiture of those who made the effort. The electorate will be awayed by political and economical considerations, and parties will achieve success or failure at the hustings exactly as heretofore, according to the records presented by them, as long as the republic lasts. Taxation is a function of government. It must not be delegated by those responsible for its proper enactment to any other authority. If existing institutions are not adapted to the protection of the general welfare, then it becomes the duty of the law-making powers to create others which will bring about the results required.

SAVED THE DELHI DIAMOND — STRANGE STORIES OF GEMS TOLD BY AN EXPERT IN PRECIOUS STONES.

(London 'Express'.)

In a very short time there will retire from active business the well known expert in precious stones and metals, Edwin William Streeter. The story of his career is a deeply interesting one.

'I was the first,' said Mr. Streeter, 'to open up the diamond mines of South Africa. At that time my business place was at Bevis Marks, and I had for a partner one Harry Emmanuel. The firm was known as Emmanuel Bros., formerly Robert Streeter, jewellers to Queen Anne.'

'We had in our office as clerk the late Cecil Rhodes, and it was our interest in South African mines that turned the attention of the empire maker to that continent.'

'I also opened up the ruby mines of Burmah. Soon after the taking of the place by the British, one of my sons, who was in Australia, wrote over to me expressing a wish to go to Burmah, as he felt sure there were ruby mines there. An expedition was fitted out, headed by my son, and an adventurous journey was made. On the way five hundred pounds' worth of silver was stolen, and there was nothing with which to pay the natives.'

'In this enterprise I was associated with Lord Rothschild. When the company was floated the crowd outside His Lordship's premises was so great that he had to be assisted over the people's heads to gain admission. Applications were also being made at my private residence till the early hours of the morning.'

'My latest expedition—my last expedition—is to Egypt, the eastern desert, the vast tract of land between the Nile and the Red Sea, the richest territory in all the world. I have been engaged upon this for about twenty years, but at last it is in working order.'

'I first obtained a clue to it from a gentleman named Floyer, head of the Egyptian Telegraph Department, and altogether I have sent out three expeditions. The first was in charge of Seton Kerr, the second headed by Allen Foster, and the third by John Kane. We found emeralds in abundance, gold and copper, iron and other minerals.'

Mr. Streeter was asked to tell some of his jewel stories, and he readily responded:

'During the Indian mutiny,' he said, 'at the taking of Delhi the royal palace was sacked and some very valuable jewels secured. Major Probyn got possession of a string of line pearls and brought them to me for valuation.'

'I valued them at thirty thousand pounds. I believe they were used for the purpose of obtaining remonants, horses being scarce in that campaign, as they were in South Africa.'

'But the strangest story is that in connection with the famous Delhi diamond. This got into the possession of one of the hussars, but the commanding officer forbade his retaining it, as he would have nothing to do with the loot.'

'The hussar, however, was not so easily to be deprived of so precious a gem, and he hit upon a very simple, yet effective, expedient to retain possession of it. He embedded it in a pill, which he gave to his horse, and so got away with it.'

'Later he complained that his horse was suffering from some mysterious malady, and was unfit for service, directing that it should be shot. This was done, the hussar subsequently holding a secret post mortem on his dead steed and removing the diamond. Thus the stone reached this country and was purchased by the Duke of Brunswick, and from His Grace I acquired it.'

'Another curious little story,' continued Mr. Streeter, 'is that connected with the opal. Some years ago one of my sons, who was settled in Australia, was bidding adieu to a chum of his, who was going some distance up country.'

'The latter was mounted on a horse, and as he rode away my son picked up a stone and playfully threw it after him. It struck the metal part of the saddle and broke in two. Upon picking it up my son was astonished to see, right in the very heart of it, a beautiful opal.'

'This was the first discovery that opals might be found in ironstones. It was an ironstone he had picked up. But this story has a tragic sequel. Soon after the young fellow who rode away came into a big fortune; three months later he, while out hunting, was thrown from his horse and had his neck broken.'

In Russia twenty-four newspapers and magazines have lately been suppressed, and 581 'administrative punishments' have been inflicted upon the editors of others.

Advertisements.

CHILBLAINS CURED BY FOOT ELM

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THE INDIVIDUAL RUSSIAN.

AGGRANDIZEMENT AN ELEMENT OF HIS NATURE LIKE HIS ORDINARY PASSIONS.

(F. McCormick, in 'Metropolitan Magazine'.)

To take the Russian: It is scarcely necessary to emphasize the inherent military qualifications of the Cossack. Schooling to the pony's back, the carbine and the frontier campaign, he corresponds in hardihood and handiness very closely to our Western Indian fighters, and springs at his country's call from a region larger than the United States. It is said that when the Japanese shall have whipped the Russian out of Manchuria the Cossack will still flow down upon them like an unending tide.

Besides these wild and undisciplined scouts, there is the regular army of a quarter of a million men, with years of service, many of whom, in desert sun and arctic snows, in a rugged and interminable land, are the veterans of campaigns that have no history outside the silent archives of St. Petersburg.

The opponent of the Russian, on the other hand, is the natural and practical soldier. He is the legatee of the oldest civilized warrior race in existence, tracing his proud militant heritage to the kings and clans of prehistoric times. He is a man possessed with his new modern military diversions, apt, eager and enthusiastic, and he has already proved to a great extent his efficiency by his achievements in Formosa and during the Boxer war in China. Alert, sturdy, capable, self-confident, patriotic, loyal to his emperor and pleased to lay down his life for 'Great Japan,' his army organized and on a war footing, he is without doubt not the man whom the Russian military profess at this time to so much despise. And in addition, against the loyal Russians in the East holding themselves at the service of the 'Great White Czar,' may be confidently set the thousands of individual Japanese who have come to Japan and Manchuria, hundreds of whom, not fancifully, as some have affirmed in derision, but in reality, are spies and patriots pursuing substantial as well as itinerant occupations, knowing everything about them, informing their officials, and competent to destroy the Russian railway in a hundred places, losing their lives in the achievement or saving them, at the command of their superiors. They have done such things. On the Pei Ho, in 1900, after the capture of Tientsin, a native city, it was observed that almost every body of a foreigner floating in the stream was a Japanese—a powerful commentary on their fearlessness to those who understand the operations in that historic action. They force themselves into our reckoning, they compete for the fortunes of war, which are as likely to rest upon their legs as upon that of the Muscovite.

We may speak, too, admiringly, of the individual Russian so far as his diligence and loyalty in the conquest of the East concerns us. Like the Japanese, by silent and determined ways he has pursued his aims. The love of empire is a passion without the pale of the mind of the common man as he lives and thinks in a country like the United States. In Japan there is less than and perhaps more expansion per capita. But in Russia, bordered by eight thousand miles, more or less, of impetuous and inconsequent states, there are many men fired with the mental vista of interminable dependencies, tributary centrifugal kingdoms and unchecked dominion. Alexieff himself, who a few years ago, was the commander of a small war vessel, is now the king of an empire with a navy almost equal to the fighting strength of Japan's navy, and an army of 150,000 men, holding in his grasp the alternatives of peace and war! He is inspired by the same motives that inspired the conqueror of the Amur and those who preceded him. The Russian diplomats and the long-haired priests who walk in the streets of Peking and Seoul are one and the same with those who trod these highways of the capital with Khabai Khan and the Mingis. The point is that limitless empire, undisputed and undivided sovereignty, feudal honors of high station are the incentive of the empire builders who now infest the northern borders of China and not the convenient 'struggle for an open port' or 'breathing space on the Pacific.'

One day several years ago the man who is now Baron von Grote, one of the most mysterious and competent Russians in the East, unexpectedly walked into the office of the inspector-general of customs in Peking—he was then in the Imperial Chinese Customs—and coming to attention precisely as would a soldier, with his feet together and his body erect, said in short, terse English: 'I wish to resign my position.' Not a word more did he utter, but stood waiting a reply.

The inspector-general was nonplussed for a moment, and then asked him what the matter was. Was he dissatisfied with the treatment, the work, or the remuneration—why did he wish to leave? 'It is my duty,' said he, and nothing more could be got out of him. He held himself at the service of his government and something was required of him which he could not promote while in the employ of the customs service. This man is from Urga, with almost complete power over the administration of Mongolia.

Take Alexieff, a man of such indomitable temper and fierceness that, if the unfortunate man's friends are to be believed, one of his lieutenants killed himself rather than serve under him. No Chinese can overmatch his determination and violence, and not all China can be half so powerful. The rage of a Li Hung Chang or an Empress Dowager is as nothing, while his genius is equal to any device for the subjugation

and acquisition of states. The Russian genius is at home and revels in all the labyrinths of Chinese prevarications and diplomatic subtleties. The acquisition of Manchuria and Korea is a natural achievement of the Russian. He is on his own ground in such enterprises, and the importance of the Russian who is forming the Pacific branch of the Muscovy empire therefore is quite clear. And it is equally clear that neither our sympathy with the so-called Russian desire for an Eastern vantage, nor the pro-Russian shibboleth of an 'ice-free port on the Pacific,' nor the sentimental and ambiguous claim by journalists of Russia's fateful contention with the elements and the various dark forces of fate and nature should obscure the real nature of the Russian motive. The men who have always managed the expansion of Russia have struck out vast boundaries from ambitious arbitrary and complete. They aim now, as then, at every contiguous state, especially every Oriental state. And the least with which they are at present content is the acquisition of North China, if not all of Korea. Russia has not only sunk her beak into the depth of a thousand millions of roubles which De Witte says has been spent on Dalny and the railway—enough as far as political reasons go for holding the country—but she has fixed her ravenous talons in the mediæval purpose to crush or disable the only power that may threaten her Pacific dominion, dividing the sovereignty of the Pacific with America alone.

It is not to be expected that the influences which brought the gigantic Siberian Railway into being and have since organized dependent enterprises in all parts of Manchuria and even in Korea, should consent to the abandonment of its quarry. And all this element adds its protest to that of the great military influence which nurses with jealous care the least promise of a war issue. We cannot conceive Russia or any great power giving way in a scheme so vast and so important.

Russia is a barbaric body morbid with the jehor of a religious superstition and ponderous with future greatness. The great Unknown is just appearing vast upon the horizon, looming uncertain and fearful, and these operations with which she is to subdue it are the manifestations of a great apprehension. They are also, so far as those on the outside immediately concerned with the present situation see, only the extension and encroachment in a natural way, of despotism, and a blind and unworthy stab at one of the most valuable contributions to human civilization—Japan. Manchuria is stated to be vital to Japan. It supplies her not only with food, but it furnishes the bean-cake fertilizer which enables her to produce her own share of her foodstuffs, besides being the convenient market for her manufactures, and with Korea, is the only region for that expansion in which as a growing empire she is in need.

BEAUTIES OF SIBERIA.

Siberia is so large that the entire United States could be set down in the middle of it without anywhere touching the border. It ranges from the latitude of Greenland to that of Italy. Mr. George Kennan, in 'Siberia and the Exile System,' thus describes some of the scenery:

The country through which we passed was a rich, open, farming region, resembling somewhat that part of Western New York which lies between Rochester and Buffalo. There were no extensive forests, but the gently rolling plain was diversified here and there by small patches of woodland, or groves of birch and poplar, and was sometimes cultivated as far as the eye could reach. Extensive stretches of growing wheat and rye alternated with wide fields of black, ploughed land not yet sown, and occasionally we crossed great expanses of prairie, whose velvety greenward was sprinkled with dandelions, buttercups, and primroses, and dotted in the distance with grazing cattle and sheep. Sometimes for miles together the road ran through unfenced but cultivated land where men and women in brightly colored dresses were plowing, or weeding, or sowing grain; sometimes we plunged into a dense, cool forest, from the depths of which we could hear the soft notes of the shy cuckoos, and then we came out into a great sea of meadow blue with forget-me-nots, where field sparrows and warblers were filling all the air with joyous melody.

Flowers met the eye everywhere in great variety and in almost incredible profusion. Never had we seen the earth so carpeted with them, even in California. The roadside was bright with wild-roses, violets, buttercups, primroses, marsh-marigolds, yellow peas, iris, and Tartar honeysuckles; the woods were whitened here and there by soft clouds of wild-cherry blossoms, and the meadows were literally great floral seas of color. In some places the beautiful rose-like flowers of the golden-troilus covered hundreds of acres with an almost unbroken sheet of vivid yellow; while a few miles farther on, the steppe, to the very horizon, was a blue ocean of forget-me-nots. I do not mean that they grew merely in great abundance; I mean that the grass everywhere was completely hidden by them, so that the plain looked as if a sheet of blue gauze had been thrown over it, or as if it were a great expanse of tranquil water reflecting a pale-blue sky. More than once these forget-me-not plains, when seen from afar, resembled water so closely as to deceive us both.

Throughout the whole distance from Ekaterinburg to Tumen, wherever the country was open, the road was bordered on each side by a double or triple row of magnificent silver birches, seventy or eighty feet in height, set so closely together that their branches interlocked both along the road and over it, and completely shut out, with an arched canopy of leaves, the vertical rays of the sun. For miles at a time we rode

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between solid banks of flowers, through this beautiful white-and-green arcade, whose columns were the snowy stems of birches, and whose roof was a mass of delicate tracery and drooping foliage. The road resembled an avenue through an extensive and well-kept park, rather than a great Siberian thoroughfare, and I could not help feeling as if I might look-up at any moment and see an English castle, or a splendid country villa. According to tradition, these birches were planted by order of the Empress Catherine II., and the part of the great Siberian road which they shade is known as 'Catherine's Alley.' Whether the object of the great Tsaritsa was to render less toilsome and oppressive the summer march of the exiles, or whether she hoped by this means to encourage emigration to the country in which she took so deep an interest, I do not know; but the long lines of beautiful birches have for more than a century kept her memory green, and her name has doubtless been blessed by thousands of hot and tired wayfarers whom her trees have protected from the fierce Siberian sunshine.

AMONG ANIMALS.

INDIVIDUALITY TOO MUCH EMPHASIZED.

Certain of our nature writers lay great stress upon the individuality of animals, in many cases, as it seems to me, greatly have a few birds or mammals under observation and not the whole class. Some day we shall observe the same trait or habit in another of the same class. We see something in the eye or the face of a member of one's own family, and think it peculiar and original; then in the face of an Eskimo or a Cossack we see the same look.

The difference in habit and capacity among our brute neighbors is less than among men, in proportion as their powers are less. It may be laid down as an exaggerating it, says John Burroughs in the 'Independent.'

If we mean by individuality differences in character and disposition, then is there a fair measure of individuality among the animals. No two animals are just alike, any more than any two trees are just alike. But if we mean the possession of striking original traits, unique powers and capacities, as among men, then is there very little. Animals do not differ in the degree that men differ. What one does all of its kind will sooner or later do. Anything you can learn of one bird or beast that is not true of every member of its species is unimportant. Others as a class have their sliding places, foxes as a class are cunning, opossums as a class are stupid, weasels as a class are blood-thirsty, rabbits as a class are timid. In other words all animals are true to their class the world over, and share in varying measure its capacities and limitations.

It is true all dogs do not kill sheep, but all wolves do. The dog is a descendant of a wild, wolfish ancestor, and its wild instincts occasionally crop out. Neither are all horses balky, or buckers, or kickers, or runaways. The horse is a domestic animal and the devil gets into him when we find him there, through man. I knew an old cow that would open a gate when my corn and cabbage were just on the other side of it, but she did it in a blind bovine way by bunting vaguely at the latch. When she hit it just right the gate swung open of its own weight.

I myself like to dwell upon what seem like individual differences in the manners and characters of the birds and the mammals. We all love the specific and the characteristic; but we are aware of these differences mainly because we have a law that the higher we go in the scale of intelligence the wider the difference among individuals, and the lower we go the less these differences. Probably claims and oyster and snails do not differ among themselves at all appreciably. Insects do not seem to differ, for, notwithstanding the astonishing amount of intelligence insects seem to show, they are doubtless perfect automatons as void of individuality as the leaves of a tree.

With the domestic animals—animals that have long been under the dominion of man and long subject to artificial conditions, as the dog, the cat, the horse,

etc.—the variation in habit, capacity, disposition, is and should be much greater than it is among animals in a state of nature, otherwise we should never have had the various breeds of dogs, sheep, pigeons, swine, horses, poultry, etc. There are as yet no varieties of turkeys (except in color), because the turkey has not long been under domestication. And among the wild animals there are constant variations, but not in so marked a degree. If we knew the birds and beasts as intimately as we know the members of our own family we should probably find no two exactly alike. People who have caged birds and caged squirrels find a great difference in them in temper and disposition.

Animal trainers find that the animals they deal with differ much in disposition and in capacity. Hunters find that the deer, or moose, or bears they pursue differ from each other in speed, in courage, in cunning, in size, in ferocity, etc. President Roosevelt says that two wounded grizzlies or moose will often behave in opposite ways, but if one charges the hunter, he assured the time will come when others will charge him also.

Man introduces new and strange influences, makes new demands and thwarts instinct. Even the colors of animals change under his influence; white and black and a showy mixture of the two often take the place of the neutral greys and browns; and size and disposition vary quite as much. But I have never been able to see any marked difference between crows, or hawks, or squirrels, or rabbits, or woodchucks, or minks, or water fowl, or among the wild birds. In one locality an old, much hunted dog fox may be more than usually cunning and resourceful in baffling or eluding the hound; but other foxes in other localities, under like conditions, develop the same traits. They are exceptional only so far as man makes them so. Diversity in uniformity is nature's law. The uniformity is major, the diversity is minor. Note how this law holds with our smaller birds. Those very most in their ways and habits that are most closely associated with man, as the robin, the song sparrow, the oriole. The robin varies greatly in its nesting habits going from trees to walls and sheds and even upon the ground; but the song and song habit show great uniformity, except in the rare cases where it learns the song and call of some other bird. The English sparrow shows great variation in its nesting habits and feeding habits also, and is very adaptive. Our song sparrows show marked variation in their songs, and but little variation in their nesting habits or feeding habits.

The oriole shows considerable individuality in song and call; but examine a thousand or two thousand nests and you will see but slight differences in them. But I am of opinion that orioles' nests of to-day show a marked departure from the nests of fifty or one hundred years ago; they seem to be rounder and shallower—less deep and gourd-shaped. This is certainly true if we take the nest Audubon painted as a type of the nest at that time. This is long and pear-shaped, with the entrance in the side of the neck near the top. Greater safety for the mother and the young would be secured by such a nest than by the more open and shallow one, and if the change I refer to has occurred, it would indicate that the danger from the natural enemies of the bird—crows and squirrels—is less now than formerly, which seems a reasonable supposition.

What I am aiming to say is that individuality among the lower animals in their wild state is not a matter to lay much stress upon, and that the study of any single specimen will not yield you anything of importance that a like study of others of its kind will not yield. There are no inventors, or discoverers, or originators among the animals. I have heard of but one wolf that was converted to Christianity, and he had the exceptional advantage of a sermon by St. Francis. It has been said by a writer of nature books that a coon will amputate its wounded foot and treat the stump in a rational way to allay the inflammation. If one coon will do this then all coons will do it under like conditions. The same writer avers he has seen a woodcock with a broken leg mend the leg with a cast made of clay and dry grass. Then will all woodcocks with broken legs do the same thing. Exceptional intelligence of so extraordinary

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Lengths, 35, 40 and 42 in.
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Made of good quality Black Mercerized Satene. Seams felled and double stitched.
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I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but before using half a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

Mrs. Wm. J. F. Williams, Arthur, Ont.

a character does not occur among the animals. If one fox has been known to catch crabs with his tail, then will all other foxes, under the stress of hunger, where crabs abound, fish with their tails. An animal will not do anything which necessity has not taught its progenitors to do. Necessity has taught certain fowls to eat sand and gravel, and they all do it. One of the most extraordinary things in bird life is the ruse of the female, among the ground builders, to decoy the intruder away from her nest by feigning lameness and paralysis, and thus offering herself as an easy prey. But this is not an individual trait. It is universal among certain ground nesters. Animal intelligence is inherited; it is a matter of experience or acquisition only in a very limited degree. A new problem suddenly presented, new conditions suddenly developed, and the animal has no power to cope with them.

When our 'Modern school of nature study' arouses one's incredulity by its startling discoveries, such as that of a frog swallowing a live sparrow, or of a red squirrel with cheek pouches like a gopher, or of a porcupine making itself into a ball and rolling down a hill in the woods, or of a fox caught in a trap 'playing possum,' even feigning to be frozen stiff; or of a fox riding on a sheep's back to escape the hounds, and so forth, your incredulity is met with the statement that you are not to disbelieve these things simply because you yourself have not seen them; you have seen very little of what any one wild creature does; animals differ greatly, and one frog and one tumble bug and one woodcock may and will do things far beyond the reach of its class. It is against such absurd interpretation of the individuality of animals that I have been directing the foregoing remarks.

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for the children. One dose at bedtime quiets their night coughs and prevents croup. Ask your doctor.

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AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

THE CRY OF THE ENGLISH FARMER.

For many months all have been grumbling about the weather as a matter of personal inconvenience, but many have failed to realize that it involves the threat of national disaster. At the moment hundreds of farmers are on the brink of ruin. Not only was the harvest of 1903 largely spoiled, but the condition of the soil for the past three months has been such as to preclude the very best of the current year. There are millions of acres of arable land which have remained unsown owing to the impossibility of tilling them, or in which the grain sown in the autumn has been almost entirely rotted away by the continual wet. If weather like that which we have been having, with scarcely any intermission for six months, should last a few weeks longer, the chance of securing a harvest by spring sowing will be gone, and the consequences will be grave to an industry that even yet employs a considerable proportion of our population. Moreover, at this particularly critical time for sheep-breeders, thousands of acres of pasture are flooded, many ewes have been drowned, many more have become diseased owing to the wet state of the grass, and the lambing season appears likely to be the poorest on record. A month's fine weather, beginning at once, would do much to improve the pasture, and something even for the arable land. We want that March dust, proverbially worth a king's ransom, but first the land must get sufficiently dry for sowing, and even in the most favorable circumstances the results will be but partially satisfactory. If the change does not come forthwith the distress among agriculturists will be almost unprecedented.—Morning Post.

MOULD ON BUTTER.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.) Complaints are received from time to time at the Dairy Division, Ottawa, regarding the appearance of mould on the parchment paper linings of butter packages. In some cases it is said to have penetrated the butter for some distance. Mould is a minute and low form of plant life. It grows from seeds, which are called spores, and which develop only in the presence of moisture and where they have a supply of suitable food. Mould will grow readily on damp wood; hence the necessity for keeping the interior of a creamery, and especially the refrigerating room, as dry as possible. Poorly constructed refrigerators are apt to be damp, because the warm air which gets in from outside carries moisture with it, which is deposited on the cooler surfaces of the walls, floors and packages. Frequent and prolonged opening of the doors also causes dampness. It would be a good thing for the creamery owners, as well as for the trade generally, if it were compulsory to have all creameries thoroughly disinfected every spring before operations begin. The spores of mould, and other germs which cause bad flavors, are destroyed if

the work is properly done. It is a comparatively simple and inexpensive operation, if the following plan is adopted: Method of Disinfection.—Wash the whole interior of the creamery, including walls, ceilings, floors, posts, shelving, etc., with a solution of one part bi-chloride of mercury to one thousand parts of water. Apply with a brush and scrub well wherever applied. The bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) may be procured in tablet form, of the right strength to make the above solution by adding one tablet to every pint of water used. This substance is a deadly poison, and must be handled with every care and precaution. Formalin may also be used, either as a spray or by being allowed to evaporate from a sheet of cotton suspended in the room, when the doors, windows and other openings are tightly closed. It requires about five ounces of pure formalin to disinfect a thousand cubic feet.

As a preventive of mould on butter, the following practice is highly recommended: Soak the parchment paper linings immediately before using in a saturated brine to which has been added three ounces of pure formalin to the gallon of brine. Place the paper in the boxes without drying. Keep the brine in a special covered vessel. Boil the brine every week, and add fresh formalin in the same proportion as at first. This treatment has been found effective in the government creameries in the North-West Territories, where there was a great deal of trouble with mould at one time, and has given good satisfaction wherever it has been properly carried out.

Probably much of the mould on butter is due to the infection of the parchment paper as it lies about the creamery without any protection, and not always in a dry place. The spores do not develop on the dry paper, but as soon as it comes in contact with the butter there is sufficient moisture to encourage the growth of the mould. The parchment paper and empty packages should be kept in a thoroughly dry, clean place.

Only the very best pure vegetable parchment paper should be used. Inferior paper encourages the growth of mould, and does not protect the butter. Much of the paper used is too light in weight. A ream of 500 sheets, measuring 50 x 12½ inches, should weigh at least 40 pounds, and the same number of sheets 38 x 12½ inches should weigh not less than 30 pounds, with other sizes in proportion.

CONFORMATION.

A writer in 'Farm, Stock and Home' gives some very sound advice regarding the selection of breeding animals. He says:

'Constitution may be said to consist of well-balanced temperaments, sound digestion and assimilation and elimination, and good blood circulation. The possession of these gives vitality and tenacity of life. A good constitution gives strength and endurance rather than delicacy and beauty. It gives a strong hold on animal existence, resists diseases, recuperates quickly from wounds and loss of blood, and leaves a virile mark on its progeny. It is tough of fibre rather than fine, in fact takes care of number one and preserves a calm demeanor, all of which is conducive to longevity.

'Now, seeing that a good constitution counts for so much in animal life, it is necessary, if one would get the best constitutions in his breeding stock, to know the external signs of it, which are: The forehead full in centre and wide; good breadth between ears and eyes; eyes full and mild, with a flash if provoked; broad to the nose; broad, round or square chin; the back of the jawbones wide and rather square; the opening of the ears set rather low, so that in drawing a line from the outer corner of the eye to the occipital spine the opening of the ear shall come below it; the occipital spine is broad rather than prominent; neck not too long, and in the male should be thick and heavy even to the throat latch, but in the female the neck should taper to thinness in the throat latch. In the male, the shoulders should be thick through horizontally as well as deep, giving good girth behind the shoulders, while the female should have less width horizontally but good depth from brisket to withers.

'If the animal being judged is a ram, the barrel should be large, especially if a female, while at the hips and rump the male need not be so wide, though the female should be to fit her for maternity. In the best specimen of males the shoulder is upright, in the female sloping. We have learned from forty years' experience and observation that the foregoing describes the way nature puts up her best specimens of both male and female, and the best specimens are the most prepotent in the propagation of their species.

'From these remarks it will be seen that there is nothing occult or mysterious about prepotency, it is simply a nature developed to her best in form, size, color, sex and constitution, and while some few animals may possess the power of transmitting all these points to their offspring they are rare, the majority being able to transmit only some points, for a perfect animal is a rare avis, and no animal can transmit points it does not itself possess. In selecting a male or female, for breeding, therefore, one will have to be content with the best he can get, always keeping in mind the points most desired in mating the stock already on hand.

'First, always look for the points of a good constitution. If the animal under inspection does not fill the bill here it will be disappointing as a sire or dam. Second, keep in mind the male and fe-

male form and do not select both male and female of the same form. A short time ago I saw a professor of animal husbandry judging some cattle and sheep. His model evidently was the British saw-log form, and all the animals judged, both male and female, were measured by that one test. This is the reason so much stock have become such poor milkers, and need a nurse cow to raise their calves. To have a prepotent female she must be of the best female form, therefore study the form of both male and female according to the way untrammelled nature puts them up, remembering that all domestic animals are largely artificial. Third, if one wants large size, select for size, though great disparity in size in the sexes mated is sometimes an evil. Frequently, large males bred to small females produce ungainly, ill-shaped offspring.'

Perhaps one of the most common errors made in trying to adopt score card methods in the judging or the selection of breeding animals is a failure to recognize the influence of sex upon the form of the animal. An attempt to judge or to select for breeding purposes males and females according to the type of unsexed males that it is desired to place upon the market is sure to result in failure. The well-developed male has features of conformation that are markedly distinct from those of the female; and the male of the same breed, unsexed when young, develops still a different conformation. An approach to this latter type in the breeding animals, by either male or female, or in other words a lack of masculinity on the one hand and of femininity on the other is sure to be accompanied by inferior breeding qualities.

PRUNING.

(By Prof. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.)

A tree is pruned principally to get large, good and highly colored fruit in paying quantities. Judicious pruning also promotes the growth of the tree and gives it a good form which helps it to withstand the strain of a heavy crop of fruit and prevents it from splitting, which often occurs in badly pruned orchards. Trees pruned to low heads are better than those with high ones. The fruit is picked easier, there are not so many windfalls, and the windfalls are not so much bruised. A trunk from three to four feet in height is quite high enough and many good orchardists now grow their trees with little or no trunks and find this method very satisfactory. In the colder parts of this country low headed trees are not so subject to sunscald as those with high heads. Many trees have been ruined in Canada by injudicious pruning. A tree has, perhaps, been growing for eight or ten years without having been pruned. At last the lower limbs interfere too much, in the farmer's opinion, with the cultivation of the ground. They are therefore cut off and the trunk is lengthened, but at what a sacrifice. The tree may, by having its trunk thus suddenly exposed, suffer badly from sunscald, but even if it does not the cutting off of the lower branches forces the growth of the tree upwards and the fruit becomes more difficult to pick from year to year. Trees should be pruned back and opened up from the top and outside rather than from below and inside. This will cause the buds to develop at a reasonable distance from the ground and this arrangement of the fruit buds will be better. Pruning should be planned to obtain the largest crop of fruit of the highest grade with the least spread of branches. Often the whole ground is taken up by trees with long, bare limbs having fruit buds only at the extremities of the branches. This condition can be avoided to a large extent by judicious pruning. Pruning is usually done during the latter part of March and April. Wounds often heal quicker when the pruning is done a little later on after growth has commenced, but it is not often practicable to prune at that time. Further information regarding pruning may be found in the Bulletin on Apple Culture by the writer.

POINTERS FOR DAIRYMEN.

In an address at the McLeod county fair, held at Hutchinson, Min., Prof. T. L. Haecker, while discussing the possibilities of the dairy cow, said:

'I referred to the fact a few moments ago that the average yield of Minnesota cows was 140 pounds per year. At the experiment station the annual average of our herd is 350 pounds per cow. The herd is a mixed one, comprising representatives of the various breeds, and common cows as well. The milk from these cows is weighed at each milking, and a test made with the Babcock tester, so that we know just what we are doing. We have the common cow in the herd, because we must know what she can do, as well as the others. We must know this because she is the cow kept by the average farmer throughout the state. The average butter product of the common cow in our herd is 240 pounds per year, or nearly 100 pounds better than out on the farm.

'I used to urge upon the farmer to take the well-bred dairy cow, but I have got over that, because it does no good. At the experiment station we receive as high as 450 pounds of butter per year from the best dairy cows. But this fact does not impress itself upon the farmer, even from the financial standpoint. The trouble is, the average farmer will not take to the high bred dairy cow, because he wants one that will also prove a good beef animal. Now, you cannot successfully combine the two in the way

he desires. But he cannot see this, and I have given up trying to make him.

'Did you ever stop to think that in the dairy business the farmer gets the profit resulting from his work, while in the beef business he does not. In the beef business you are paid just what five men, who control the great beef combine, agree to give you, and they take the profit. In the dairy business you control yourselves, even practically to the commission the commission man gets. Now, why try to make a success of both, when one or the other is practical? If you wish to follow dairying why not take the best cow and reap the largest profits? This large return I have spoken of from the dairy cow is from the butter product alone. I have not counted in the calf, because that is not fair, for one calf may be worth more than another. Now you say, the steer calf from this high bred dairy cow is worthless, and we lose it altogether. No, you do not. You can get about as much, if not fully as much, for it for veal as you can for a calf from the beef breeds, and the increased return from the high bred cow will more than make up the difference you would make from the beef steer.

'But right here comes the complaint, "You are receiving aid from the government to carry on the experiment station. If out on the farm we could have such a fund to fall back upon so that we could buy some of these expensive foods, we could make some of these high records." Now, it is true that we receive government aid and aid from the state also. The government has recognized the value of the work we are doing, and is encouraging it. But in the handling of this dairy herd, we aim to make it as practical as possible, so it will be of some benefit to the farmers of the state.

'For the purpose of ascertaining the true value of these foods, the herd was divided, and one portion was fed on these more expensive foods, while the other portion was fed from what every farmer has in his bin—a combination of corn, barley and oats in equal parts. Now what was the result? A careful account was kept of these two sections, and just as good returns were received from the portion of the herd fed on corn, barley and oats as from the one fed on the high-priced foods. The farmer has everything in his barn from which to get as good results from the dairy cow as we have at the station.

'Now the real trouble is, the average farmer does not like to milk, and he does not any longer than he can help. In ten or fifteen years he often makes enough out of the common cow so that he can retire from the business and simply raise beef, and I am glad he has a business that gives him such good results—even from the common cow.'

In closing, Prof. Haecker said: 'A good dairy cow, well and comfortably kept, ought to pay her owner \$100 per year. And when it comes down to the steer from the dairy cow, there is not really as much difference as we are often told. I have at the experiment station six steers from registered dairy cows, not yet two years old, fed as any farmer should feed them, that will weigh from 900 to 1,200 lbs. each. They are just as good as any of your beef breeds, and the profit from them and the cow would be much greater. The condemnation of the steer of the high-bred cow is simply a matter of prejudice.'

Prof. Haecker should have been a little more explicit in his last statement. That a heavy milking cow may be one that also possesses good beefing qualities and will produce good feeding steers can be abundantly attested by examples, and is a point we have long maintained.

LIVE STOCK FOR ORCHARD.

A writer in 'Rural New Yorker' says: When the trees are mature and the size of the farm will furnish another place for the stock to run in when they would need to be taken from the orchard, and will admit of their handling to fit for market, the plan is certainly to be commended. If good results are to be obtained, it must be understood that the main idea is the welfare of the orchard, and not the pasture or the stock. This will mean furnishing enough animals to eat more than that which grows in the orchard, including drop fruit; so that they must be furnished with some rich supplementary food that will in turn feed the trees. A man will have to be guided in his selection of animals by his style of farming. I would never put in mature cattle, except in an old orchard, and that in the fall or winter after the fruit is gathered and the ground dry or frozen, when damage is unlikely.

If one has some other pasture for the latter part of the season, after the drop apples are of more value than for feed, and can winter them, sheep are excellent; they never gnaw the trees (although they will eat the ends of a good many lower branches); they are active and will eat every green apple that falls, from the very smallest to those large enough to peel. I will guarantee that the larvae of any insect that passes through a sheep's 'internal functions' will never propagate the species. They lie under the shade of the trees on the highest ground (which is usually the poorest) and deposit their droppings, liquid and solid, just where they are most needed. I have often noticed the ground black with such droppings as far as the branches extend.

Swine are nearly if not quite as good, where they can be successfully handled. I know of no place where the by-products of the dairy can be so economically utilized as through the hog in the orchard, making pork, tree and fruit all in one operation. If they are properly fed, I find little damage from rooting. Except in the case of an unruly sow, I

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have not 'rung' a hog for years. A stranger could scarce tell that there had been a hog in the orchard, by any signs of rooting, except in the early fall, when they root a little, which I think is to get the larvae of insects. I have found now if any bores in the orchards where the hogs had range. If one has an old orchard that has lain long in sod, and which he wishes broken up, usually the safest and best way is to let the hogs plough it; here they will do a more thorough job than any horse plough, though not so good looking. Calves come next and are mainly valuable for turning the manure of dairy by-products and protein feed given over to the trees.

The question naturally arises: 'What do you keep?' and I answer 'all three.' One orchard over fifty years old, is situated next the barnyard, and has a southern exposure. When the ground is hard or frozen, we allow the milk cows to run in there a few hours every pleasant day, which again carries and leaves in the orchard a goodly amount of fertility, both liquid and solid. In spite of close pasturing, it is astonishing how early in the spring these orchards will be covered with a rich mat of green, and what a wealth of herbage grows after the stock is taken out in the early fall, showing how full the soil is of fertility. On about twenty acres of orchard this treatment has now continued twenty-five years. In this time I have never missed but one crop of apples, which was in 1885, when a frost (May 29) destroyed all vegetation. These trees have in this period borne crops annually averaging 2,500 bushels of barrelled fruit, of excellent quality, high color and medium in size. I have not spent one cent for cultivation or fertilizers; the trees are healthy, and what can a man ask more, when the labor problem is becoming such an important factor in our farm economy?

ANCESTRY OF THE HORSE.

(Richard Lydekker, in 'Knowledge'.)

As early as the prehistoric period, as we infer from the rude drawings of the animal by its first masters, the European horse was uniformly colored—probably dun, with dark mane, tail and legs. It was a small, heavily headed brute, with rough scruffy mane and tail, and no trace in the skull of the depression for the face gland. From this stock are descended the carthorses and the ordinary breeds of Western Europe.

The blood horse, or thoroughbred, on the other hand, is a later importation into Europe; either from Arabia, by way of Greece and Italy, or, as some think, from North Africa, the home of the barb. It has been supposed that these Eastern horses are the descendants of an earlier domestication of the same stock. I have, however, recently shown the existence in an Indian domesticated horse skull, as well as in the skull of the race-horse Bend 'Or, of a distinct trace of the depression for a face gland, and the suggestion consequently presents itself that the Eastern horses (inclusive of thoroughbreds) are derived from *Equus sivalensis*, in which the face gland may still have been functional.

The thoroughbred, as contrasted with the cart-horse, exhibits the extreme limit of specialization of which the equine stock is capable, this being displayed not only by the gracefulness and beauty of its bodily form and the relatively small size by its head and ears, but likewise by the greater relative length of the bones of the lower segments of the limbs, as compared with the upper ones, namely, the humerus in the fore

limb and the femur in the hind pair. In this respect, therefore, the blood horse departs the furthest of all the tribe from its tapirlike ancestors, as it does in its height at the shoulder.

But it is not only in its skeleton that the horse exhibits traces of its affinity with its predecessors. On the hinder part of the foot, a little above the hoof, is a structure known to veterinarians as the 'ergot.' This, which apparently attains its greatest development in Grey's zebras of Somaliland, corresponds with one of the footpads of the tapir, and points to a time when the ancestral horses applied the under surface of the fetlock to the ground. More remarkable still are the callosities, 'chestnuts' or 'castors' found on the inner sides of both limbs in the horse (inclusive of the Mongolian wild ponies), but only on the forelegs of the other species, which are likewise rudimentary, or vestigial structures.

Although it has been suggested that these also represent footpads (with which they by no means agree in position), it is far more probable that they are really remnants of glands (similar to those found in somewhat the same situation in the hind limbs of many deer and the front ones of many antelopes), and that their disappearance as functional organs was approximately coincident with that of the loss of the face glands of the hippopotamus, owing to both being no longer required. Even now, it is said, these callosities, when freshly cut, exude a humor the smell of which will cause a horse to follow for almost any distance.

A Hamburg fishing company has sent one of its cold storage steamers to eastern Siberia to take in a cargo of salmon. Another Hamburg company has opened a depot and packing houses at Matarieh-Menzaleh, Egypt, for the curing and shipping of eels caught in the Nile and affluents, which are brought to Hamburg by way of Trieste.

SOME PLAIN STATEMENTS.

Horses thrive on Herbageum. It insures thorough digestion of their food and does not drug them. Fed to milch cows Herbageum will wonderfully increase the flow of milk, and at the same time keep the cows up in flesh. It is also a sure preventative of Milk Fever.

For fat cattle it will save a month's time and enable the feeder to use cheaper foods. Cattle never bloat or get off their feed when they have Herbageum regularly.

The Herbageum fed Hog is as good at five months as other hogs are at seven months, and Herbageum fed pork always grades 'firm.'

Calves that are fed Herbageum never scour, and 50 cents worth of Herbageum will make 1-4 tons of skim milk equal to new milk for calves and pigs.

The above statements are facts, and are well worthy of the serious consideration of all farmers. There is a good profit in the regular use of Herbageum, and the farmer who allows prejudice to stand in his way in this matter is not wise. It is not fair nor wise to condemn Herbageum because some Stock Foods have failed to give satisfaction. Stock Foods come and go every season, but Herbageum stays, and there is nothing 'the same,' 'just as good,' or anything like it. The above is a bare plain statement of facts, but these statements can easily be tested and at a very slight cost. Make a test of Herbageum this spring on one animal. The result will surprise you.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We devote questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and post-office address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

POEM RECEIVED.

Mr. Alex. McLeish, Stoney, Ont., and Miss Hilda Ferris, Buckingham, Que., have courteously sent the poem "Caleb's Courtship," asked for by A.B.P.

GOVERNOR OF AUSTRALIA.

Schoolboy.—Please tell me the name of the new Governor-General of Australia. Ans.—Lord Northcote. Lady Northcote, to whom he was married in 1873, is an adopted daughter of Lord Mount Stephen.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

A.—I should like to know where Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born and educated. Ans.—The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born at St. Lin, Que., Nov. 20, 1841. He received his early education in a school in his native parish, and later attended L'Assomption College. He studied law at McGill University, graduating B.C.L., 1864.

A BOOK BY MISS YONGE.

J.M.M.—Some time ago, fifteen or twenty years, you published in the "Witness" a story about Mary Queen of Scots, entitled "Unknown to History." Where could this book be obtained? Ans.—"Unknown to History: A Story of the Captivity of Mary of Scotland," is by Charlotte M. Yonge. Any bookseller can procure it for you.

ROSA BONHEUR.

Art-Student.—Please give a sketch of the life and work of Rosa Bonheur. Ans.—Rosa, or as she was commonly known, Rosa Bonheur, was born at Bordeaux, March 22, 1822. She showed a talent for painting at an early age. Her first master was her father, Raymond Bonheur, an artist. When Rosa was about nineteen she exhibited in the salon, a couple of small pieces, "Two Rabbits" and "Cattle and Sheep," which indicated her taste for animal painting. These were followed by a succession of pictures, the year 1842 producing her notable picture, "Ploughing with Oxen," which is in the Luxembourg. In 1853 her famous "Horse Fair" was the principal attraction of the Salon. The picture is now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and a replica—from which the well-known engraving was made—is in the National Gallery, London. The artist was very fond of animals and kept many pets, and her marked success in animal painting was in part due to her conscientious study of living subjects in their varying moods and attitudes. Besides animals, she painted landscapes, and in 1865 exhibited a large canvas, "Haymaking in Auvergne." Rosa Bonheur was for years, director of a school of design for girls. In 1866 she received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. During the Siege of Paris (1870-71) her studio and residence at Fontainebleau were spared and respected by special order of the then Crown Prince of Prussia. She died on May 25, 1899.

TRAPPING SMALL ANIMALS.

E.A., Musquodoboit.—What is the best way to trap mink and muskrats, and what are the best traps to use? What is the best kind of country to trap in, round brook or rivers or gullies? Ans.—Minks are usually trapped by means of what is called a "dead fall," which is of rude construction, and arranged so that when the mink disturbs the bait inside of a small enclosure, a heavy stick falls on him, crushing him against a similar stick beneath him. If you intend to trap minks or muskrats, you had better get the book, "Newhouse's Trapper's Guide," which may be got through any good bookseller.

WHITE FOX SKIN.

Will you be kind enough to tell me how to tan and clean a white fox skin. Ans.—It would be better to send such a valuable skin to a regular furrier to be tanned and dressed, as he would make a better job of it than you would be likely to do. If you try it yourself, make a solution of three parts alum and one part each of common salt and saltpetre, and rub it well on the inside of the skin. When it is dried, give it a second application. When this is pretty well dried, rub the skin well to make it pliable.

THE ARGENTEUILL RANGERS.

Reader, Que.—Please give information regarding the Argenteuill Rangers. Ans.—The Hon. W. A. Weir, who is M.P.P. for Argenteuill, has courteously supplied the following information: The first militia organization in the County of Argenteuill was formed by Sergeant McRobb in 1816 as a cavalry troop. It did good service during the rebellion in 1837 and 1838, and is still

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure
Costs Nothing if it Fails

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere. It does not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 20 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is not the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I know what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$2.50. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory, I don't expect a penny from you.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month. If it fails the loss is mine.
Address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.
Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

In existence. The Argenteuill Rangers, or the Eleventh Battalion of Infantry, were organized in 1862. The late Sir John Abbott was colonel for several years, and was succeeded by the late James B. Cushing, who had office until 1898, when he was succeeded by Colonel Hodgson. The regiment has been regularly in camp since 1893. In 1888 the Rangers were presented with standard colors by the ladies of Argenteuill, and these trophies are still carefully prized. In 1881, when in camp at Laprairie, the Rangers won a magnificent and valuable silver cup offered by Sir Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona, to the best equipped and most efficient regiment in the camp.

The Rangers were called out in March, 1886, to repel the threatened Fenian invasion, part of them being sent to Lacolle in the County of St. Johns, and another part being ordered to Ottawa, and afterwards to Prescott and Cornwall. In June of the same year, the battalion was again called out and proceeded first to Cornwall and then to St. Johns, P.Q. In August, 1886, companies one and four were again sent to Cornwall, and remained there until November. In April, 1879, the regiment was despatched to the Eastern Townships on the occasion of another threatened invasion by the Fenians. Many individual members of the battalion volunteered for Gen. Wolsey's expedition up the Nile, and in 1885 to quell the North-West Rebellion, and also for the late Boer war in South Africa. The men of the regiment have the reputation of being crack shots, and in physique and endurance make a corps worthy of a nation's pride.

LOOK ALOFT.

The following poem has been kindly copied by Mrs. Allen, Moira, Ont., and Miss Freda J. Kibbee, Carleton Place, Ont., in answer to a request from W. M. MacBarton, Md.:

[An anecdote is told by Dr. Godman of a ship's boy, who was about to fall from the rigging, when he was saved by the mate's calling out, "Look aloft, you lubber!"]

The ship's boy was clambering up the high mast.
When a glance on the deck far below him he cast;
His head swam with fear, and thick came his breath.
'Look aloft!' cries a sailor, and saved him from death.

So do you, boy—since up life's rough hill you must go,
And see the steep precipice far down below.
Pause not to gaze over it, raise up your head.
'Look aloft, look aloft!' and in safety you'll tread.

When you find in yourself some low petty desire,
Feed cowardly, weak, lacking strength to aspire:
Take a noble example, don't stand still and fret,
'Look aloft, boy, aloft!' you may grow to it yet.

When, spite of all efforts, misfortune shall come,
Or sorrow shall darken your life or your home:
Raise your head and your heart with hope and with prayer,
'Look aloft, look aloft, boy!' no sorrow is there.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

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.

ONTARIO.

An answer which should have appeared under the Legal (Quebec) heading in the "Weekly Witness" of March 15, was, by accident in making up, placed under the Ontario heading. The question concerned holograph wills; and as the law is entirely different in the two provinces, it was incorrect as it appeared. In Quebec a will is valid if entirely written and signed by the testator and no witnesses are required. In Ontario no will is valid unless the signature of testator is made or acknowledged by him in the presence of two or more witnesses, present at the same time, and such witnesses must attest and subscribe the will in the presence of the testator. There is no exception in favor of holographs.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and \$1.00 physician's fee be enclosed with each question.]

MOTHERWORT.

S.F.T. asks the botanical name of motherwort and its effects. Ans.—Motherwort is a biennial plant, the leonurus cardiacus of Linnaeus. It is not official in any of the pharmacopaeias nor is it used in medicinal remedies. Its action is probably nil or largely mental, but we have no certain information about it.

DOG BITE.

W. E. was badly bitten by a dog three months ago. The wound is obstinate and will not heal over. Ans.—Unless the loss of skin and flesh is very great the wound ought to heal. Perhaps your general health is not good or you are walking about too much. If the bite is on the leg, as we presume it is, you will probably need to give up work and rest the limb. The movements of walking move the skin and muscles and thus keep up a continual irritation. If run down, a change of scene and a rest will also be necessary. If these measures do not suffice you should see a doctor as the wound might need skin grafting.

ITCHINESS OF SKIN.

E.X. is a young lady in good health. Is troubled every winter with severe itching of the face, ears and neck. No rash is visible, but as soon as she gets comfortably warm the face burns and is very red. Drinks no tea and uses but little meat. Is very fond of salt, sugar, coffee, mustard and butter. Ans.—The trouble is probably due to great dryness of the skin, together with some loss of tone of the vessels. Would suggest rubbing the skin at night with cocoa butter. You had better limit all condiments and rich foods, pickles, mustard, salt, etc. Take plenty of fluid between meals and at meals.

PARCHED LIPS.

C.C.C. has been troubled for about three years with dry, parched lips. The skin gets dry, turns dark, and then peels off. The lips seldom bleed, but remain for the

greater part of the time, winter and summer, parched. The condition seems to be worse in the morning. The tongue is also coated in the morning with a thin yellow fur which disappears after eating. The appetite is fairly good, but such things as fats and sweets disagree and make the breath foul. The general health is good. Ans.—It is possible that the digestion is at fault, but from your description it would seem more likely that there is some obstruction in the nasal passages causing you to breathe through the mouth when asleep. Have you catarrh? If so treatment directed to remove this will help the other trouble. You would need to get a rubber bulb nasal douche and syringe the nasal passages out night and morning with a solution of borax in warm water, salted. Drink a good deal of water during the day, and exercise in the open air as much as you can.

RHEUMATISM.

'A Reader and Subscriber' asks the following. 1. What are the various kinds of rheumatism, the symptoms, causes and remedies? 2. What hygienic measures should be taken in each case? 3. What are the symptoms when one is inclined to be rheumatic, and how should one live to avoid the trouble? 4. Will constipation ever cause uterine displacements? 5. Is the habit of urinating only twice daily night and morning, apt to be injurious? 6. If one has a touch of bronchitis what should be avoided? Ans.—To answer your questions fully would require a large section of a text-book on medicine. Two forms of rheumatism are generally recognized by physicians, the acute and the chronic. The acute form is a severe affection. It usually begins after exposure to cold and wet, with wandering pains, loss of appetite, and fever. Soon the joints, usually of the knees, ankles or wrists swell up, become red, shiny and painful. Sweating is often profuse and the least movement is painful. Inflammation of the valves of the heart, pleurisy, and skin affections are liable to occur. In accordance with the latest views this form is probably a low form of blood poisoning caused by a living germ. Other views are that it is due to too much lactic acid in the blood, or that it is nervous. The remedies usually employed are rest in bed, fixation of the painful joints, hot fomentations and various drugs. It is questionable whether the disease called rheumatism has anything to do with the other form. Undoubtedly some cases of acute rheumatism will relapse and attacks become so frequent that a permanent condition is induced. This is rare. The other affection known as chronic rheumatism is generally found in elderly people. They complain of indefinite pains in the joints at times, especially at the times of changes in the weather. The joints may become slightly swollen, painful, and in time permanently enlarged. It is particularly apt to attack the fingers. Wandering pains about the body, lumbago, and muscular pains generally are by some put down as this cause. Those who are subject to these troubles should, if possible, live in a mild, equable, dry climate. In this country they should live in houses that are situated on elevated ground or sandy districts. Sleeping rooms should be above the ground floor. The diet should be abundant and nourishing but excess in meat should be avoided. The bowels should be kept moving daily. Clothing should be warm and so adapted as to protect against wind and dampness. Particularly should the feet be protected at all times. In the robust a cold bath every morning on rising is advisable; for others a hot bath at night twice a week. Constipation, unless extreme, will not cause uterine displacements. The habit of urinating only twice daily is a bad one. It denotes laziness and is moreover apt to have bad effects. If persisted in it weakens the bladder, is apt to cause inflammation of that organ, and will in time produce displacements. The displacement would be retroversion and might be marked. Bronchitic persons should avoid damp and windy weather, stay indoors at night, eat well, and at all times be warmly but not heavily clothed. The practice of spending the neck and chest with cold water in the morning is a good one, except when an acute attack is going on.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the "Witness."

'I walk in cities 'mong the human herds and then I think of birds,
I walk in woods among the birds and then I think of men.
'Tis quite impossible in one or other
To walk—and see not—man and bird are brother.'

When my feet touched the dry sere grass to-day as I looked out in the garden, the cawing of the crows, the tapping of a woodpecker, and the twittering of some small birds, were pleasant sounds. There was a stillness in the air, the shelter the bird-life, and the sunlit air of March was soft and promising, though the snow covers the ground, and the birds must sometimes be short of the food that the earth affords them.

A very pleasant and interesting book has been sent to me on the 'Economic Value of Birds to the State,' and the subject is well worthy the attention of the gardener as well as those interested in agriculture as showing what is our indebtedness to these tiny patrons of industry.

It begins by saying that the bird is the property of the state, and that if certain species is proved destructive the state has a right to destroy it, while if, on the other hand, a species is shown to be beneficial, there is the equal right to protect it. The book outlines the value of birds in regard to the services they render in a very simple but conclusive manner.

First, they eat harmful insects, their eggs and larvae; second, they eat the seeds of noxious weeds; thirdly, they devour field mice and other small mammals that injure crops, and act as scavengers.

It is an alarming state of affairs to realize that over 500 species of insects prey even upon the oak tree, and it is due to the services of birds that they are not destroyed.

The subject is worthy the thoughtful attention of all who are interested in these allies of ours, and the great trouble is that we have not enough of the insectivorous birds to keep the balance in favor of vegetable growth.

The study of bird life should be made of special interest to children—not in collecting the eggs, which is cruel and demoralizing for them—but in learning their value in the processes of nature. There is every advantage in this study, for by developing their sympathies and making them kinder towards their feathered friends.

Then there is the joy of living, as one listens to the merry rollicking song of the bobolink, or the flute like notes of the meadow lark. Over the silence of the garden, and in the forest these tones fill the air with meaning, and delight the senses. At such times we may forgive the cedar bird—that takes monopoly of our cherries—better than we can the hawk that carries off our chickens, and all do their part towards restoring nature's balance.

TEA ROSES.

J.E.D.—It is a good plan to set tea roses

MEN, BE MANLY!



Do Not Let Physical Weakness Mar Your Life!

YOUNG MEN!

—Men young in years, but aged in experience, aged in vitality, wan featured, dull eyed, slow-minded young men—men who have in a few short years thrown away the precious vigor of youth—men who have scarcely stepped upon the pinnacle of manhood, and find that they have lost their right to stand upon it—men who look back a few years and see themselves as they were, blooming into manhood, and now, as they are at the age when manhood should be complete, the heart strong, the eye bright, they find the force of manhood gone. Middle-aged men and old men, who realize that they have not the force of vitality that should be theirs—men of any age who are lacking in animal vitality—can be made new by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It will not fail. It cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength—the force which is the origin of all vital power—Electricity.

OLD MEN

The grandest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalizing strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by excesses or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman, will ever regret a fair trial of the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt, which is Nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicose, Loss of Vitality, and all Weaknesses in Men and Women.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

READ WHAT THE CURED SAY:

CURED OVER THREE YEARS AGO—AS WELL PLEASED AS EVER.

Dr. McLaughlin:—Referring to your Belt, I would say that it has done for me wonders. It has cured me of headaches, as I have not been troubled with them for the last three years. I can highly recommend the Belt, and would not be without it. Yours very truly, C. H. CHAPMAN, Box 156, Wyoming, Ont., August 24, 1903.

THE RESULTS ARE LASTING.

Dear Sir,—I suppose you think it strange of me not writing before, but I have heard of Belts that did good work for a while, and then the patient got worse, so I thought I would wait and see how it did with me. I find that it isn't so, for it has done me a lot of good. I wore it about a month, and then left it off, and I am now well and feeling well. I will do all I can for you, and will write you again later on. Very truly, ISAAC H. ALLAN, Rainham Centre, Ont.

CURED LONG AGO—STILL CURED.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter, I wish to state that I am still in the best of health and gaining in weight every week. I recommend the Belt to every one I know, for the best permanent cure to be had. I remain, yours truly, L. ROY, 149 St. Andrew street, Ottawa, Ont.

I can send you one from your own town if you will drop me a card. I don't ask any one to buy my Belt on speculation. I know that it will cure any case of Rheumatism, Varicose, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of Nature, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease. I am willing to take all chances. All I ask is for you to give me reasonable security that I will get my pay when you are cured, and I will arrange a Belt with all necessary attachments suitable for your case, and send it to you, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

CAUTION.—Many write me they have used electric belts and received no benefit from them. I will explain why. They have purchased them from concerns selling what they term electric belts. Such appliances are made to sell, not to cure. If they did possess any virtue, those selling them could not advise you of the proper manner in which to apply them.

FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful illustrated book, giving you cuts of my Belts and prices. This little book is of great value to any one; it contains a lot of useful information to men who are not what they should be; tells how strength is lost and won. I send this book closely sealed free to any one.

I have a book for women as well as men.

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doubt by the air being too close and not sufficient ventilation. Now the days are warmer open the door into the living room, if too cold for the ventilator, and, if serious, wash with sulpho-tobacco soap suds. But it is probably caused by extra care in keeping the house warm during the trying cold weather.

PENTSTEMON.
Grace G.—The dried specimen sent is named as above, and it is well worth cultivating and waiting for, being a perennial, for among the popular plants of that type it is especially attractive, for a variety of color and abundance of bloom. It requires plenty of moisture, and some sand in the composition of the soil, and does not like moisture at the roots.

It cannot be recommended as hardy with us, but will winter well in a cool room if given air and a moderate supply of water. It is sometimes called Beard Tongue, though for what reason it is not easy to understand.

PROTECTING WINDOW PLANTS, ETC.
M.D., in a very pleasant letter tells of protecting window plants by placing a chair or two on a table and setting the plants under, then covering to suit the temperature.

This writer sows the dwarf sized pea Cupid in a couple of large flower pots for early bloom. As soon as weather allows, they are put out of doors to harden during the day, and are ready very much in advance of those sown out of doors.

This for the North-West is a very good report, and shows what can be done with a little patient endeavor.

PERNS FOR OUTDOOR PLANTING.
Fern.—There are very few varieties of fern really suitable for garden culture, though there are over 2,500 species in the world so far discovered.

But their native haunts are in warm countries, and they are rather particular as to soil and situation. They are valuable for growing in the shade, where grass does not thrive, and it is necessary to give them a good, dark soil of leaf mold and turf, but it must be well drained, though moist about their roots. They are best set out in spring, taking care to plant in the evening, and water freely, giving extra shade for a few days.

HARDY ROSES.
Mr. B. R. asks advice in selecting a few roses that will be likely to survive the winter in the Province of Quebec, in a bed specially prepared for them. 'Would like a climber, some hybrid perpetuals, and June roses.' In answer, it is not very easy to discriminate among so many varieties as are to be found, each with special merit, and depending largely on soil and location. Nor will they thrive unless the

land is well drained, and the wood properly ripened in autumn.

One of the best hardy roses is Gloire de Lyonnette, and the best climber for your purpose is Climbing Meteor.

The Empress of China looks so tender of leaf that we have never experimented by leaving it out of doors all winter, though it is sometimes recommended for that purpose. Its flowers are semi-double, but borne in great profusion, and of a rose-pink, but papery in texture. The Jacquemont is as good as any for a dark, red rose, and for a white rose of good texture, the Mabel Morrison is to be recommended.

The Ramblers are good and generally hardy, with winter protection of earth along the stems, after laying them down in autumn.

The flowers of the White Rambler are persistent, and the plant is hardy, while it grows well beside the crimson as a contrast. There is also a yellow Rambler of pale canary color.

There are many failures with hybrid tea roses left out of doors, but American Beauty often winters well, and a Clothilde Soupart, left out by chance, survived the winter, and set out early bloom. But it is safer to trust to the hybrid perpetuals unless one is willing to pay for experiments.

Very few fine roses blossom enough through the season to make successful bedding plants. Better plant in a border, and leave the bed for other plants. In purchasing, it is always best for the amateur to get roses on their own roots instead of those that have been budded.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING.
Inquirer.—The time to cut scions for grafting is late in the autumn, when they are in proper condition, and can be stored in moist sand in the cellar. But hardy varieties may be cut now, before the leaves begin to grow, and when the wood is not frozen. The scions must be kept dormant, and put on before the leaves expand, and there is needed some discernment in selecting them from the trees, but this can only be learned by experience and observation.

LETTUCE.
Mrs. F.—It depends somewhat on the season how long lettuce takes to mature from the seed. If the weather is warm after sowing, and growth rapid, it should be ready for use in from eight to ten weeks. The best way, if wanted early, is to sow seed thinly in shallow boxes, and when the plants are large enough to transplant, put into small pots. Place in a sunny window till ready to set out in the garden, and water on the soil—not overhead. Quickly grown lettuce is best, and no one can predict how long it will take to make 'crisp, firm, tender heads,' for much depends on richness of soil and weather.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In the 'Weekly Witness' of March 1 is mention of the efforts of the Lord's Day Alliance to secure a Sunday law for the whole Dominion. Now, as this is a matter of national importance, a matter which directly affects every person in our country, not only in a religious but in a civil way, I trust that a few lines on this subject will not be amiss.

In a 'Witness' editorial of some time ago the ground is taken that 'Legislation to enforce any religious observance would indeed be against the principles of liberty, in defence of which, on this very question, the Saviour so courageously opposed the exactions of the religious people of his day,' and that should the Sabbath be enforced 'because it is a divine commandment—in view of the different opinions held regarding the Sabbath—we should have a question of religious opinion pronounced on by parliament and the judgment of parliament thereon enforced by law on believers and unbelievers. It must be plain that parliament, should it undertake to do this, would be going beyond the lines that religious liberty permits to it.' This is certainly true; and yet the same article proceeds to justify the enforcement of Sunday observance upon all the people of the community but, to my mind, without that clearness of reasoning which the 'Witness' is accustomed to use. For example, the article proceeds, 'the observance of a day of rest is good and needful for the community, and as such a day is, in point of fact, observed by the great majority of the community it is but right that they should be protected in such observance.' Now, if that is the only ground for all this effort to secure a Sunday law such effort is surely thrown away, for every one in Canada is well protected even now in keeping Sunday or any other day that he may wish to keep. For if I wish to observe Sunday who is there who will attempt to prevent my doing so? If I wish to attend public worship on that day who is there who will say me nay, or will attempt to disturb me in so doing? I believe that disturbance of religious worship, or of any public meeting, is an offence punishable under our present laws. What further protection do I need than I now have in keeping Sunday?

But it is not protection for those who wish to keep the day, but compulsion for those who do not wish to keep it, that is demanded by the proposed Sunday law. And on what grounds of civil policy can such a law be enacted or enforced? Labor unions try to limit the hours of daily labor to eight or nine, but what union ever attempted to dictate that all daily work must be done between the hours of nine and six, and that any one—farmer, clerk or factory hand—found working before 9 a.m. shall be guilty of a punishable offence? Yet what more reason can be urged for limiting the days of weekly work to the last six than the hours of daily work to the last nine? If I should teach or study for nine hours and then wish to spend two hours more in cutting wood, for the benefit of my health and of my purse, what labor union would ever think of prohibiting my working in such a case? And if I teach school or keep books for six days in the week and wish to spend the seventh in hoeing in my garden what union or alliance has a right to prohibit my doing so? Many people frequently work, even at the expense of their health, for sixteen or eighteen hours a day, but who ever thought of appealing to the law to forbid them? But even though I have spent six days sitting in an office, and my body cries out for change, the Lord's Day Alliance would forbid my securing the needed rest in

the way of any honest labor that would best secure that end.

If one day of rest in seven is needed a laboring man may well secure that rest by studying history in his house or by sitting on a bench in the park while his talks over the latest war news with his friend, while a student may best secure the same by vigorous use of the axe or at fishing or playing ball. 'Absence of occupation is not rest,' and the masses who have not religion enough to draw them to their Bibles or to the church, if they are prohibited from following their regular, honest employment for one day in each week, may quite well be dependent on for securing some 'occupation' for the day which will be anything but a blessing to themselves or to the community. What more right has the government to say that the blacksmith and the lawyer must both spend their day of rest in studying history or sitting in the park than to say that both must spend the day in hoeing corn? Or what business has the government in saying when a man shall rest—whether it be the first three hours of the day, the first day of the week or the first month of the year—or whether or not he shall rest at all? If Mr. Smith wishes to rest on Sunday and Mr. Jones wishes to work on that day what 'protection' does either need from the other, or what right has the government to say that each shall not spend the day in his own way, so long as Mr. Jones does not prod up Mr. Smith to make him work and Mr. Smith does not hang on to Mr. Jones to make him rest? Ah, no, those who are working so hard for a strict Sunday law have not in view the temporal welfare of the individual but the upholding of the honor of the Sunday institution, even as had the heathen Emperor Constantine in his making of the first Sunday law, wherein he commanded the townspeople to rest on 'the venerable day of the sun.' And if the efforts of this religious political party are successful we shall shortly see, in this our fair Dominion, the relentless persecution of those who will not submit their consciences in the matter of the Sabbath to the will of the majority.

Pray let us have a full and honest discussion of this important question, for already have good Canadian citizens been arrested, fined and forced to shut down their places of business because of the working of this evil thing.

D. L. PRICE.

Bloomfield Station, N.B., March 11, 1904.

Sir,—This is my first letter to the 'Witness,' and I hope you will kindly allow space for it in the columns of your valuable paper, as it is on the Sunday question, which is once more looming up largely and portentously on the Canadian horizon. I use the word 'Sunday' instead of 'Lord's Day' advisedly, as you will see before you reach the end of this communication. In the first place, it is astonishing how ignorant the great mass of the people are—even some who think themselves well educated and intelligent—as to the good and sound reasons why the question of religion or religious observances should be excluded from consideration by our legislators in any proposed rest-day act under discussion in parliament. There should be absolutely no union or collusion between church and state. The Babylonian origin of the so-called 'Mosaic' law and of the history of creation as given in Genesis is now established. This detracts from the sacredness of the Sabbath, as it is opposed to the theory or dogma that that part of the Bible which contains the command to rest on the seventh day is divinely inspired. The idea that an omnipotent being could become fatigued from working, or that he rested hard for six days and then rested, is one that no really thoughtful individual can for a moment seriously entertain. There is no Scriptural authority for calling Sunday the Lord's day. Nowhere in the Bible do we find any command to rest on the first day of the week, or to keep it holy. There is one to rest on the seventh day (Saturday), and that day has been kept as the Sabbath by the Jews for thousands of years. How is it, then, that Christians now keep Sunday as the 'Sabbath day'? There is no authority in the New Testament for abandoning the seventh day in favor of Sunday. Some of the clergy tell us that Sunday is now kept instead of Saturday as a holy day in order to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus, and that is why it is called the Lord's day, but this cannot be the true reason, for Jesus was crucified on Friday, and was three days in the grave, so he must have risen on Monday and not on Sunday. The real truth is that Constantine, a tyrannical pagan emperor of Rome, decreed in A.D. 321 that no one was to do labor of any kind on Sunday (Sun's day) as the Romans (who worshipped the sun), were to keep that day as a feast-day and day of worship. And when Constantine made Christianity the established religion of the Roman Empire, the Christians simply adopted this feast-day of the sun as the Christian Sabbath, of late years called the 'Lord's Day.' In the Old Testament we are told that a man was stoned to death just for gathering a few sticks to light a fire on the Sabbath. Now it is altogether unreasonable to think or believe that such an act was done at the command of a kind and just, merciful and loving All-Father. Would an earthly parent do so to his child? No, does he? Surely a heavenly father is not more cruel than a human father. The above story does not tend to prove that part of Scripture to be divinely inspired, but just the opposite.

The Lord's Day Alliance, finding that the Ontario Lord's Day Act is ultra vires, is making a strenuous effort to have a strict act passed in the Dominion Parliament. There has been great activity among the members of the Alliance for some time. Political immorality and municipal corruption are rampant in the land, but the clergy have very little to say about these things, which apparently shrink into insignificance beside the more heinous crimes of buying a postage stamp on Sunday, or of laughing out loud on that day, or trying to make the day one of pleasure and enjoyment, instead of gloom and sanctimoniousness. These 'unco guid' people apparently do not consider how unfair it is to compel

the conscientious Jew to take another rest-day besides Saturday. He is compelled to cease labor for two days each week.

KNIGHT ERRANT.

THE TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I have been doing a good deal of travelling for some weeks past in connection with the work of the Dominion Alliance, and have had some interesting experiences. If, sir, with your accustomed kindness, you will allow me space, I shall be pleased to give a brief sketch of some of those experiences. In my travels I am becoming more and more convinced that the sentiment of temperance and the demand for prohibition are rapidly gathering strength. Large numbers of men who would have scorned the idea of prohibition ten years ago are to-day ready to go to the poll and vote for it. Another important fact has come to my knowledge, and that is, in scores of instances, men, who would vote straight against prohibition only a few years ago, could not be induced by any power to vote against it now. There is somewhat of a phenomenon in this. A large class of men will not vote for prohibition; but by some means the voice of conscience is making itself more distinctly heard and felt in them than ever before. There is something which tells them that the temperance people are right. The bar-room and the liquor trade are a curse and they will not mark their ballots for liquor. There is good ground for encouragement and hope in this fact. And permit me to say I have not written this statement hastily, I am well assured of the fact.

There are some temperance people who take for granted that they have to reckon with the opposition of the priest and the Church in any attempt to restrict or prohibit the evil traffic in strong drink.

I am satisfied that there is some misapprehension here. So far as my personal observation goes, and so far as I can gather information, the majority of the Roman Catholic Church is in sympathy with the work in which we are engaged. Very few men have a more perfect knowledge of the terrible evils which result from licensed whiskey than his reverence the priest. I have been told by some of them that they were prepared to advise their people to abstain from whiskey; and to vote against it. There are powerful organizations of Roman Catholics in this city who are total abstainers. I quote the following strict regulations or pledge of one of those societies:—

1. Never to use any intoxicating liquor without necessity. 2. Never to enter any hotel. 3. Never to sign for a license for a hotel. 4. Never to offer liquor to others.

These regulations are taken from the annual report of St. Peter's Catholic Abstinence Society.

It would be wise for our temperance reformers to cultivate the most friendly relations with our allies and friends of the Roman Catholic Church, in the great temperance movement in which we are engaged.

The friends of temperance may learn an important lesson in reference to the municipal struggles for prohibition. They are afraid sometimes to enter upon such a conflict. They give way to a species of pessimism. They dread defeat. Somewhat like the spies who went up to view the ancient Canaan, they come to the conclusion that they are not able to win a victory.

In many instances these fears are groundless. In the recent fight in Howick I do not think there were as many as a dozen men or women who had any confidence that they were going to win until the election was over. They put up their fight as a matter of religious principle—a protest against the demoralizing effect of the whiskey business.

I do believe, sir, that those good people went into that struggle in the name of the Lord of Hosts, and just like Gideon's little band, they won.

In the late Referendum vote in Ontario a tavern-keeper said to a White Ribboner, 'You are putting up your prayers for victory, we are putting up our dollars, and we will let you see who will win.' There was much money spent in Ontario on that vote, with the accused stamp of bribery on it. But the prayers were far more effective than the dollars. The prayer-meeting in Howick was an important factor on Feb. 15 in deciding that contest. I would say to my co-workers in this great struggle, use all legitimate and honorable means to put an end to the hateful traffic. Meanwhile, let us not forget that there is mighty power in prayer.

The friends of temperance everywhere should put forth their most energetic efforts in this department of work. It is a grand thing to abolish the hateful war. It would be a greater achievement to pledge the young manhood of our nation to abjure that perilous source of temptation. The bar-room is the most direct and surest road to ruin to any young man who is so unwise as to frequent it. The resolute efforts for prohibitory legislation, and for an earnest pledge signing campaign should go hand in hand.

There is an immense amount of interest which centres in those little miniature municipal parliaments. The men who compose them are but few in number. But they wield a powerful influence for good or evil.

Let us for a moment have a good look at them. They pass quite a number of miscellaneous resolutions in reference to bridges and roads, and schools, etc., etc. But now a most important question comes up. What about the granting of liquor licenses? Just at that moment a little band of ladies enter the Town Hall—W. C. T. U.—and with all the pathos of woman's eloquence and influence and power they put in their plea for temperance, and urge that the Council will not grant the licenses. A few gentlemen, the noblest and best in the community, unite with them in that plea.

The gentlemen of the Council are in a very painful situation. Every man of them knows that the granting of the license means crime, drunkenness and debauchery, the rack and ruin of homes. Just watch those gentlemen carefully. Some of them are engaged in a mighty struggle with the convictions of their consciences. They are terribly nervous. They know they are doing wrong. But alas! they won their election (at least some of them) in alliance with the tavern-keepers. The bunnymen and loafers of the bar-room gave them their majority. Poor men! They stifle the voice of conscience. They do violence to the best instinct of their nature. They vote for the license. This sketch does not apply to all councils. But, alas! it is too true of many of them.

I have just been saying a word or two on prayer. I think we may wisely add to our beautiful and comprehensive litany this one petition: 'From all whiskey councils in our Canadian municipalities, good Lord deliver us.' Let me further say here that the respectable Christian elector—who votes for such councilmen as are just as guilty in the sight of God, and of their fellow citizens as the members of the Council.

I was very lately up in the village of St. Andrews. The Council, it seems, had promised that if the temperance people would provide a temperance hotel they would not grant any liquor licenses. Then the liquor men found two men as candidates who pledged themselves to grant licenses. Now the temperance people have provided the house, and are prepared to run it in opposition to the whiskey establishments. The course they have decided upon is wise. It is to be regretted that a respectable commercial traveller should have to go to a whiskey shop in order to find accommodation. The hotel for the accommodation of travellers is a necessity. The bar-room is not a necessity. It is rather a nuisance.

It would be well if all our villages, as far as possible, would follow the example of the Christian people of St. Andrews. At least it will do this much, it will provide that temperance men can patronize a temperance house, and whiskey men will be able to patronize a whiskey house. There is, if I judge correctly, good common sense in the course pursued by the friends of temperance in that municipality.

There have been some horrible tragedies up in that section of late through strong drink, and just so long as liquor licenses are continued, just so long will such frightful crimes continue.

G. G. HUNTABLE.

44 Prince Arthur street, Montreal.

SERIOUS RESULTS FROM PROTECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Feeling confident your readers, especially farmers, will appreciate the following extract from a letter received from Mr. Franklin Pierce, New York, author of a pamphlet entitled 'Protective tariff and public virtue,' I would ask space in your paper for same.

In my judgment there is no class of people who have been robbed so steadily by protective tariffs as the farmers in our country and years. No man living has perverse ingenuity enough to fairly figure out any advantage to a farmer in Canada or the United States in protective tariffs. The feature of our protective tariff system which is best worth examining is its effects upon public morals. You can hardly conceive what a decadence there has been in the morals of our people and in the morals of public men since the protective regime. To build up massive fortunes through special legislation and trusts thereby robbing millions of people is regarded as perfectly legitimate. In fact anything is legitimate that brings success and wealth under the present system. We are fast reaching a point where you cannot get the public press to expose the iniquity of protective tariffs and trusts. Nearly all of our great papers hold a retainer from the trust magnates.

These comments, of a prominent American, should be taken to heart by our people, and the writer of this letter to you, Mr. Editor, would ask your readers whether, seeing that about ten years have passed since a certain programme of promises was issued, it is not reasonable for the electors to expect that the agriculturists and general consumers will be considered more at the present parliamentary session at Ottawa than since 1890 they have been. The manufacturers, it strikes one, have had their innings, and householders with limited incomes feel the pressure of these times in which living has become so expensive.

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, March 16, 1904.

MURDERER PRINCE SET FREE

Von Arenberg Acquitted on His Second Trial.

GERMANY INDIGNANT OVER THE RELEASE OF THE OFFICIAL WHO WAS SENT TO RULE NATIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(New York 'Sun'.)

Berlin, March 5.—Intense indignation is expressed in Germany over the result of the second trial of Prince Prosper von Arenberg, who was condemned to death for a cowardly, brutal murder, his sentence later commuted to fifteen years penal servitude and then further mitigated to seven years ordinary imprisonment. His powerful family, however, secured a second trial, resulting yesterday in his acquittal on the ground that the Prince's mental condition rendered him irresponsible.

The story revealed in the second trial seems almost incredible. In order to show the Prince's mental deficiency it was proved that as a boy he used to beat his teacher, also that he caught cats and cut off their feet and cut out the eyes of a living fish and that he bit the tail off a small dog his mother gave him. Later, as a lieutenant in the army he ill-treated soldiers and distinguished himself as the champion drinker of the regiment. Yet, with such a record, he was appointed chief of a military station in a German colony in south-west Africa.

The ship's doctor gave testimony that the Prince proved on the voyage, not only a drunken brute, but a dastardly coward. During a slight storm he rushed on the deck scantily clad, with a life-belt around his waist, crying out to be saved in case the vessel was wrecked. On his arrival at the military sta-

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tion he made friends with a half-caste policeman of the name of Kain, with whom he went on drinking bouts and conducted himself in a fashion unbefitting a self-respecting white man.

Then his friendship suddenly ceased, and he took a party of soldiers to Kain's bungalow, with the object of capturing and killing him. Kain demanded that he be taken before the colonel in command of the station, and the Prince pretended acquiescence, but gave the soldiers orders to shoot if Kain tried to escape. He then tempted the prisoner to escape in a number of ways. Kain, however, made no effort, and finally the Prince said something in English to the soldiers which they did not understand. Kain rose and walked slowly away, whereupon the Prince immediately ordered a soldier to shoot. The soldier at first refused, and then shot the prisoner in the leg. The Prince cursed the soldier, and drew his own revolver and shot Kain in the head.

The shot did not prove fatal, and the Prince turned the prisoner over face downward. He then put his foot on the back of the man and pointed out a spot on his body through which he desired a soldier to drive his bayonet. The soldier complied, but Kain still showed signs of life. The Prince then seized the soldier's ramrod and bored through the wound in Kain's head into the brain until the tortured half-caste was dead.

It was not until the end of the trial that it was made clear why the brutal Prince desired the death of his erstwhile companion. Then the last witnesses, Lieutenants Bonlebow and Baumann, testified that the Prince had determined to take possession of Kain's handsome Danara wife.

The Socialists are naturally making capital of the verdict, but others also acknowledge that the case throws an unfavorable light on a certain side of German colonization in south-west Africa. This case occurred in a region which is now in revolt. The appointment of such men as the princely murderer to rule natives, it is confessed, renders revolt more likely.

The Prince has been incarcerated in the municipal asylum at Herberge.

CARE OF THE EARS. ('Youth's Companion'.)

In the proper care of the ears in childhood two things have to be considered—the local conditions of the ears, and, what is equally important, the general state of the child's health. As to the care of the ears itself, it must always be remembered that the hearing apparatus is a piece of very delicate mechanism, no more suited to rough treatment than is the ball of the eye. It can be easily injured by the introduction of a foreign body or by a blow from the outside. Small children sometimes push things into their ears by way of experiment. In this case the child's guardians should keep perfectly cool, and send for a physician at once. The child must not be shaken and punished until the object is removed, and, above all, the nurse or mother must not grope for it with hairpin or tweezers, for that is the way to push it further in, or to wound or even rupture the delicate drum membrane—an accident which may be followed by complete deafness, and even death, should a serious inflammation ensue.

There is perhaps one exception to this rule of leaving a foreign body alone until the doctor comes. Occasionally insects fly into the ear, and cause great anguish by buzzing and fluttering about. They can be speedily disposed of by dropping in a little sweet oil or lukewarm salt water.

As to injury from the outside, children should be carefully guarded against any games which include loud shoutings directly into the ear, and it is surely needless to add that pulling the ears and, above all, boxing the ears as a form of punishment should be held a criminal offence. It may induce partial and temporary deafness, complete deafness and even death, and if indulged in by a teacher should be followed by arrest and public rebuke.

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Cured Two Bone Spavins of Ten Years' Standing.

Earlville, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1904.

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CHESS

Tuesday, March 22, 1904.
PROBLEM NO. 827.
 (By A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica.)
 Black—10 Pieces.



35 R-B3-B3 35 R-KB sq
 36 R-B8 36 P-Kt4
 37 R x R ch 37 Kt x R
 38 Q-B7 38 Q x Kt
 39 R-B8 39 R-KB4
 40 R-B7 40 P-Kt5
 41 Q-Kt8 41 Q-B3
 42 Q-Kt3 42 Q x P
 43 P-R3 43 P x P
 44 P x P 44 Q-Kt2
 45 R-R8 45 R-B6
 46 Q-Kt4 46 R x Kt P
 47 R x Kt ch 47 Q x R
 48 K-B sq 48 R-Kt8, ch
 Resigns

GAME NO. 807.
 Monte Carlo, 1904.
 Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. Schlechter.
 1 P-Q4
 2 P-QB4
 3 Kt-QB3
 4 B-Kt5
 5 P-K3
 6 Kt-B3
 7 R-B sq
 8 P-B5
 9 P-QKt4
 10 B-Q3
 11 P-QR3
 12 Castles
 13 B x B
 14 Kt-K5
 15 B x P ch
 16 Q x Kt
 17 Q-Q3
 18 B x Kt
 19 P-Kt5
 20 P x P
 21 Q-R-Kt sq
 22 Q-R6 ch
 23 R-Kt6
 24 Q-R3
 25 K-R-Kt sq
 26 Q-B3
 27 R x B
 28 Kt x P
 29 Kt-B4 dis ch
 30 R-Kt7 ch
 31 Q x R ch
 32 P-B6

Black. Marco.
 1 P-Q4
 2 P-K3
 3 Kt-KB3
 4 B-K2
 5 Castles
 6 Q-Kt-Q2
 7 P-QR3
 8 P-Kt4
 9 P-B3
 10 P-QR4
 11 R-K sq
 12 Kt-R4
 13 Q x B
 14 Kt x Kt
 15 K-B
 16 Kt-B5
 17 Q-B3
 18 Kt-P x B
 19 B-Q2
 20 B x P
 21 P-Kt3
 22 K-K2
 23 K-Q2
 24 Q-Kt4
 25 R-R sq
 26 P-B4
 27 K x R
 28 Q-R-Kt sq
 29 K-Q2
 30 R x R
 31 K-K sq
 32 Resigns.

GAME NO. 808.
 Monte Carlo, 1904.
 Ruy Lopez.

White. Marco.
 1 P-K4
 2 Kt-KB3
 3 B-Kt5
 4 B x Kt
 5 Kt x P
 6 P-Q4
 7 B-Q3
 8 Kt x Q

Black. Schlechter.
 1 P-K4
 2 Kt-QB3
 3 P-QR3
 4 Kt-P x B
 5 Kt x P
 6 Q x P
 7 Q x Q
 8 P-Q3

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.
 No. 827. Heathcote. Two moves. Key: B-Q7. Correct from George Patterson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelov.
 No. 828. Collin. Three moves. Key: P-B6. Correct from George Patterson.

NOTES AND NEWS.
 At time of writing the first round of the championship tournament in the Montreal Club is nearly completed, scores being as follows: Jacobs, 5½ out of 8; Kurrie, 5; Short and Dubreuil, 4; Falconer and Sawyer, 3, each having played seven games; Collins, 2½ out of 6; Lomer, 1 out of 6, and Anstey, 0 out of 6.

Writing of the game between Marshall and Maroczy in the last round at Monte Carlo, the London "Standard" says: "Marshall played with remarkable vigor, uninfluenced by the stake he was playing for. Maroczy, who seemed to play with less 'savage' than Marshall, made an indifferent move, allowing an injurious sacrifice combination. A violent attack followed, leading, however, only to a perpetual check, with which Marshall was not satisfied, and played for a win. A plucky resolution, since a draw sufficed for a tie with Maroczy and Schlechter, but not justified by the position, unless he saw his way clear. It appears, however, that he had not a decided plan, or that he overlooked Maroczy's defence at the supreme moment, after which the game was over, and instead of being joint first he becomes third. This is so much worse to be regretted, since he played the best chess in the tournament."

The game, with some others from the Cambridge Springs list caused by the inability of H. E. Atkins to compete.

It is very unlikely that the cable match between England and the United States will be played this year, the cables being too busy on account of the war.

It is reported that Winnipeg contemplates holding a tournament for the championship of Canada in connection with the forthcoming Dominion Exhibition to be held in that city. Magnus Smith won the recent tournament for the championship of Western Canada, R. J. Spencer taking second place after a play-off with C. Blake, the secretary of the Winnipeg Club. P. Barry did not appear in the list of those taking high places, so he probably did not compete.

GAME NO. 806.
 (Monte Carlo, 1904.)
 (Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White. Marshall.
 1 P-Q4
 2 P-QB4
 3 Kt-QB3
 4 B-Kt5
 5 P-K3
 6 B-Q3
 7 B x B P
 8 Kt-B3
 9 B-Q3
 10 Castles
 11 Kt-K5
 12 Q-K2
 13 P x P
 14 Q-R-K sq
 15 K-R-K sq
 16 Q-R5
 17 B x B
 18 Q-R6
 19 Kt-Kt4
 20 Kt x Kt
 21 B x B P
 22 B-K4
 23 R-R sq
 24 R-K3
 25 Q-B4
 26 Kt-K5
 27 P-QKt3
 28 B x B
 29 R-KB3
 30 R-QB sq
 31 Kt-Kt4
 32 Kt-R6, ch
 33 Kt-R7, ch
 34 Kt-B6, ch

Black. Maroczy.
 1 P-K3
 2 P-Q4
 3 Kt-KB3
 4 B-K2
 5 Castles
 6 P x P
 7 P-B4
 8 P-QR3
 9 Q-Kt-Q2
 10 P-Kt4
 11 B-Kt2
 12 P x P
 13 R-K sq
 14 Kt-B sq
 15 Kt-Q4
 16 P-Kt3
 17 Q x B
 18 P-B3
 19 P-B4
 20 B x Kt
 21 B x R P
 22 R-R2
 23 B-B5
 24 R-Q sq
 25 K-R sq
 26 Q-Kt2
 27 B-Q4
 28 R x B
 29 Kt-Kt sq
 30 R-R sq
 31 Kt-Q2
 32 Kt-R sq
 33 Kt-R sq
 34 Kt-R sq

9 R-Kt sq
 10 B-Q2
 11 Kt-B3
 12 Castles
 13 B-B4
 14 B-K3
 15 Kt-Q2
 16 P x P
 17 P x P
 18 Kt-K2
 19 P-B3
 20 Kt-Kt3
 21 Q-R-K sq
 22 R x Kt
 23 R-K2
 24 R-K sq
 25 Kt-B sq
 26 Kt-Kt3

9 P-Kt3
 10 Kt-B3
 11 B-Kt Kt2
 12 Castles
 13 Kt-R4
 14 P-B3
 15 P-KB4
 16 P x P
 17 B-R6
 18 Q-R-K sq
 19 Kt-B3
 20 Kt-Kt5
 21 Kt x B
 22 B-R3
 23 B-Kt5
 24 B-R7
 25 B-K7
 26 B-B6
 Resigns.

GAME NO. 809.
 Rice Gambit tourney, Monte Carlo, 1904.
 (Rice Gambit.)

White. Schvee.
 1 P-K4
 2 P-KB4
 3 Kt-KB3
 4 P-KR4
 5 Kt-K5
 6 B-B4
 7 P x P
 8 Castles
 9 R-K sq
 10 P-B3
 11 P-Q4
 12 Kt-R3
 13 Kt-Kt5
 14 P-Q6
 15 P x B
 16 Kt-Q6, ch
 17 Kt-B6
 18 B-K3
 19 Q-Q6, ch
 20 Q-Q7, ch
 21 Kt-Q6
 22 Q x Kt P, ch

Black. Marshall.
 1 P-K4
 2 P x P
 3 P-Kt Kt4
 4 P-Kt5
 5 Kt-KB3
 6 P-Q4
 7 B-Q3
 8 B x Kt
 9 Q-K2
 10 Kt-R4
 11 P-KB3
 12 B-B4
 13 Kt-R3
 14 P x P
 15 Q x P
 16 K-B sq
 17 Q-B4, ch
 18 Q x B
 19 K-B2
 20 K-Kt3
 21 Q-Q6
 22 Resigns.

LEGACIES TO 'SERVANTS.'
 (New York "Times.")

The Supreme Court of Virginia, in construing a will (Ginter's executors vs. Sheldon et al, 9 Virginia Law Register 812), held that, in the absence of anything in the will itself, or in the circumstances surrounding the testator to show contrary intention, a bequest 'to all servants in my employ at the time of my death, \$50 each,' will include laborers on the farm of the testator. The court said in part: 'The testator has seen fit to use the most comprehensive term he could have employed; and, as though it had been his purpose to exclude any contrary conclusions, he accentuates this

general term by placing before it the adjective "all," which can serve no other purpose than to intensify, for it cannot enlarge the definition to be given to the word "servants," which it qualifies. "All" must be given that effect or it has none. There is nothing in the will, nor in the context of the residue of the clause, which limits the meaning of the word "servants." Indeed, if resort be had to one of the usual modes of interpretation, and we should apply the doctrine of noscitur a sociis, the effect would be to enlarge, if possible, rather than limit, the meaning of the word "servants," for it clearly appears from the evidence that among those specifically named are at least three persons who were not at the date of the will nor at the death of the testator his servants in any sense. They had been in his employment, they had been his servants, but they were mere strangers to him when the will was written and at the time of his death."

NEW MEDICAL TERRORS.
 (Springfield "Republican.")

Bacteriology is raising new terrors for employers under the Employees' Compensation Acts—at least in England, where the lower courts have decided that the dependents of a workman who died from an infection causing malignant pustule while engaged in wool sorting are entitled to damages under the Employers' Liability laws, as in the case of ordinary accident not due to the laborer's own carelessness while at work. The bacillus from the wool lodged in the workman's eye, and it was contended on behalf of the employer that the case involved a disease risk which was to be distinguished from an accidental risk, but the court held that the disease, excluded by law meant one which was already present in the workman, and there was nothing to show that this workman carried a disease with him to his work. The judge could then see no distinction in the principle between being hit by a deadly bacillus while at work and being accidentally hit by a spark from an anvil or the accidental squirting of a poisonous liquid into the eye. It is reported that the case is to be carried to the House of Lords on final appeal. If flying bacilli are to be classed with flying fragments of breaking machinery under the Employers' Liability Acts, a liability is incurred practically without limit, for there are said to be no limits to the number, range and deadly possibilities of the active army of the bacilli.

WAR MAP COMPETITION.

Much Interest Shown.

ADDITIONAL PRIZES FOR THIRD SERIES.

The war maps for the fortnight ending March 5 have been coming in steadily for the past ten days, and the list is again a long one. There is every indication of growing interest. This being so the editors have decided to give four prizes for the third series, instead of the two originally offered. For the third and subsequent series, there will be two prizes of one dollar each for the two best maps from pupils under twelve and two prizes of one dollar each for pupils of twelve and over. The maps already in compare very favorably with those judged last week and give evidence of painstaking and intelligent work.

Most of the pupils have carefully read over the conditions as stated on the slips sent to all schools where maps have been furnished, and also published in the "Daily Witness" of Feb. 27, and the "Weekly Witness" of March 1, and have put brief notes in regard to places entered. Some, however, have sent excellent maps, but have failed to see that notes were required. As the notes of the change may have been late in reaching them their maps will be carefully considered by the judges and due allowance made.

Pupils must keep this point well in mind in sending in maps for the third series and give either on the margin or on the back of the map, a brief note as to why the various places, etc., were marked in the map.

Another point must be insisted on, that each map shall have name of pupil, age, class, name of school, post-office address, the teacher's signature, and last but not least the date.

These details are apt to be overlooked in the enthusiasm for the map itself, especially by pupils who are competing each week, but the judges have not time to look up former lists in the search for such missing facts.

As to the date to be placed on the map, it should in each series be that of the last day of the events to be included; for the second series, this would be March 5; for the third, March 19. All maps should be mailed or sent in to our office on or before the Saturday following the date of each series. Pupils in the city and suburbs will please take special note of this.

One of the letters received last week asks if maps should be colored. This is left to the taste of each competitor, as intelligence and clearness are of first importance, and can be shown quite independently of either coloring or shading. Still another letter from one of our suburban schools asks if any suggestions may be made by the teacher to the pupils competing. The idea of the competition is educational, and therefore, while the maps are to be strictly the work of the pupil, previous study of the progress of the war and its geography, by the teacher with the class, the various points being discussed by all together, is most desirable. In fact such assistance, or, rather, guidance on the part of the teacher has been implied all through the competition. The pupil shows in his map the knowledge which he has by such study made his own.

The prize-winners and honorable mentions for the second series will be announced next Saturday.

As there is no handicap on those starting late except that they lose the chance of winning the first weekly prize, the number competing will grow and the interest will be increased as the war goes on.

For the purpose of this competition a map of the seat of war, printed on good paper, will be supplied at the special rate of six cents a dozen (something less than cost price) to any teacher, and also full particulars of the conditions of the competition. Other scholars entering the competition will procure a student's map by sending their address and a two-cent stamp.

WAR MAPS RECEIVED.

Second Series—February 20 to March 5.

Class A.
 FOR PUPILS UNDER TWELVE YEARS.

Edith M. Burland, age 10, Class III. Junior, Miss Mary Cross, teacher, Chambliss Canton, Que. Dennis Barrett, age 11, Class I, Miss Ida B. Smith teacher, McGill Model School, Montreal. Margaret Chisholm, age 11, Grade VI, Miss Edna Davidson, teacher, Highland Village school, Col. Co., N.S., Jeffrey Hanna, age 11, Class III, Senior, Miss Ida R. Macdougall, teacher, Farn Avenue school, Toronto, Ont. Bertha Lafontaine, age 10, Class III, Senior, Miss Ethel Edwards, teacher, Rockland, Ont. Florinda Mary Mathewson, age 11, Class IV, Miss Anna McGregor, teacher, Summerstown, Ont. Gordon T. Miller, age 10, New-Port Station, Hants Co., Rev. M. G. Henry, Presbyterian minister, St. Croix, N.S. Earle Peabody, age 10, Class II, Miss E. J. Paintin, teacher, Model School, Mansville, Que. John Reid, age 11, Grade III, Elementary, Miss E. M. Bowman, teacher, Fairmount School, Montreal Annex. Lizzie Rose, age 10, Class III, Junior, Miss Ethel Edwards, teacher, Rockland, Ont. Willie Wilcox, age 9, Grade II, Elementary, Miss Lena E. Dennis, teacher, Fairmount School, Montreal Annex.

Class B.
 FOR PUPILS OF TWELVE YEARS AND OVER.

Annie M. Aitchison, aged 13, Miss Jessie Craigmill, teacher, Harriston, Ont. Harry H. Boyd, age 15, Class V, Miss Carrie M. Higgins, teacher, Brigham, Que. John Brown age 14, Class V, Miss Annie Anglin, teacher, Atkinson, Ont. J. N. Brown, age 17, Dunham Ladies' College, Rev. J. H. McConnell, Methodist minister, Dunham, Quebec. H. Arthur Brittain, age 14, III. Form A, Mr. Chas. K. Ives, teacher, High School, Montreal. Rose Bettridge, age 15, Class IV, Mr. S. C. Stoodley, teacher, Avonbank, Ont. Hattie Brown, age 12, Class VI, Miss Hester Sproule, teacher, Cross Roads School, Parrsboro, N.S. Maude Chisholm, age 13, Grade VIII, Miss Edna Davidson, teacher, Highland Village School, Colchester county, N.S. J. Burnham Chisholm, aged 13, Grade VII, Miss Edna Davidson, teacher, Highland Village School, Colchester county, N.S. Delmer W. Ollander, age 17, Form II, Mr. T. C. Smith, Science Master, High School, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corinne Crevier, age 14, Grade II, Model; Mr. M. A. Leet, teacher, Fairmount School, Montreal Annex. Ethel Candlish, age 14, Grade III, Model; Mr. M. A. Leet, teacher, Fairmount School, Montreal Annex. Herbie V. Dobson, age 14, the Rev. A. B. Dobson, pastor, Presbyterian Church, Fordwich, Ont. Clifford Dorman, age 13, Grade IV, Junior; Miss R. F. Avery, teacher, Central School, Sherbrooke, Que. Colin Dunmore, age 14, Grade IV, Senior; Miss R. L. Avery, teacher, Central School, Sherbrooke, Que. Percy Kamer, age 15, Mr. Thomas Shaver, teacher, Public School, Cornwall, Ont. Florence Gibson, age 12, Grade I, Model; Fairmount School, Montreal Annex. Harry Goldblatt, Class I. C. B. B.; Miss J. K. Patterson, teacher, Senior School, Montreal. Mamie Giff, age 14, Commercial Class; Mr. T. C. Smith, Science Master, High School, Smith's Falls, Ont. Maggie Graham, age 17, Form I, Mr. T. C. Smith, Science Master, High School, Smith's Falls, Ont. Fanny Johnston, age 15, Class V.; Miss Edith Long, teacher, Doe Lake School, Royston, Ont. Jane Keir, aged 15, Division II.; Miss Agnes Purves, teacher, Central School, Brantford, Ont. George W. Little, age 12, Grade VII.; Mr. S. Macklin, teacher, Talbot Street School, Hamilton, Ont. Lily Lafontaine, age 13, Class IV., Senior; Miss Ethel Edwards, teacher, Rockland, Ont. Ruby Lockhart, age 13, Fern Avenue School, Toronto. Alice MacKinnon, age 17, Grade I., Academy; Miss Bella Marcuse, M.Sc., teacher, McGill Model School, Montreal. J. Calvin Macfarlane, age 14; the Rev. A. H. Macfarlane, minister, Franktown, Ont. Minnie Muzerall, age 14, Class II., Grade III.; Mrs. C. P. Mann, teacher, Emma Major, age 16, Grade VI.; Mrs. C. P. Mann, teacher, Archie N. C. Caig, age 15, Grade III., Model, Mr. W. J. Messenger, Principal, Gault Institute, Valleyfield, Que. Alice Manhire, age 12, —, Miss J. V. Palmer, principal, Verdun School, Verdun, Que.; Helena MacNaughton, age 16, the Rev. G. V. Peever, pastor, Huntingdon, Que.; Margaretta MacNaughton, age 18, the Rev. R. G. Peever, pastor, Huntingdon, Que.; Pearl McQuibb, age 15, Class V., Mr. S. C. Stoodley, teacher, Avonbank, Ont.; Pearl McNeill, age 14, Form B., Junior, Mr. T. C. Smith, Science Master, High School, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Nellie Mitchell, age 13, Class B. Senior, Mr. T. C. Smith, Science Master, High School, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Esther Peabody, age 13, Miss E. J. Paintin, teacher, Model School, Mansville, Que.; J. M. Pritchard, age 13, Grade IV., Miss Ada L. Smiley, teacher, Billerica, Que.; Effie Rowe, age 16, Grade I., Academy, Mr. W. J. Messenger, principal, Galt Institute, Valleyfield, Que.; Ella Stephen, age 15, Dunham Academy, the Rev. J. M. McConnell, Methodist minister, Dunham, Que.; Gilbert Sharpe, age 15, Class IV, Senior, Mr. J. Thorne, teacher, Archibald street school, Ottawa, Ont.; Richard E. Stephen, —, Miss J. V. Palmer, principal, Verdun School, Verdun, Que.; Della Thomson, age 12, Mr. Frank Anderson, teacher, Winchester Springs, Ont.; Ada G. Tuttle, age 14, Wallace Bay, Cumberland county, N.S., the Rev. D. Farquhar, Methodist minister, Pugwash, N.S.; Lalia Verge, age 14, Class VIII., Miss Hester Sproule, teacher, Cross Roads School, Parrsboro, N.S.; Mabel Walls, age 13, Class III, Grade IV., Mrs. C. P. Mann, teacher; Minnie Warner, age 15, Mr. Thos. P. Shaver, teacher, Public School, Cornwall, Ont.; Cora Watt, age 15, Class IV., Miss M. A. Moir, teacher, Collegiate Institute, Barrie, Ont.

The following maps were omitted from previous lists of those competing in the first series—Fanny Johnston, age 15, Class V., Miss Edith Long, teacher, Doe Lake School, Royston, Ont.; Elva Matthews, age 13, Class VI., Noble des Roches, teacher, Elmsdale, P.E.I.

Three maps included in above list and signed by Mrs. C. P. Mann, teacher, have no post-office address given. We shall be glad to know where the maps come from.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Speech From the Throne Discussed and Passed After a Debate in Which Sir Wilfrid Laurier Showed Good Form.

OVER SIXTY MILLIONS IN THE ESTIMATES FOR PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Interesting Proposals for the Advancement of the Canadian Militia—Naval Defence to be Considered Separately.

Ottawa, March 15.—The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was entered on in both Houses of Parliament yesterday afternoon.

In proposing the address to His Excellency, Mr. George D. Grant, of North Ontario, noted with pleasure that Canada goes happily along in the even course of its wonted peace and prosperity.

He took it that the whole country acknowledges the need for another trans-continental line, and that the only room for difference of opinion is as to the method by which the facilities are to be provided.

Speaking of the modifications in the Grand Trunk Pacific contract, Mr. Grant said they did not jeopardize the successful issue of this project. The arrangement was still an advantageous one from the public point of view.

The second of the address was Mr. Rivet, the new member for Hochelaga, who also made an impression on the House. He spoke in French, with ease and fluency, and concluded with some remarks in English, which he speaks well. He seconded what Mr. Grant had said about the prosperity of Canada, and held it was a duty to investigate the source of that prosperity. First of all, it was to be attributed to Providence, which protects nations as well as individuals. Providence, however, helps those who help themselves.

MR. BORDEN CRITICISES THE GOVERNMENT.

The leader of the Opposition spoke next. In opening he made a feeling reference to the demise of the late Mr. Simons, member for East Lambton. He congratulated the Prime Minister upon his restored health, and the mover and seconder of the address upon the eloquent terms in which their part had been discharged.

Mr. Borden was amazed at the appointment of the Hon. A. G. Blair to the Railway Commission, after the terms in which that gentleman had denounced the ministerial policy in parliament last session. It was one of the most extraordinary incidents in the political history of Canada. Mr. Blair's charges against the government had never been withdrawn. He had imputed unworthy motives to the Premier for this trans-continental railway policy. The Minister of Justice had spoken of Mr. Blair's speech as a vile, contemptible insinuation. Still with all these statements unwritten Mr. Blair had been elevated to the chairmanship of the Railway Commission, and Mr. Borden's belief was that this had been done to disarm and silence the ex-Minister of Railways in the province of New Brunswick. Could any other conclusion be drawn from the circumstances?

Why was there no mention in the Vice-Royal speech of the much discussed topic of tariff revision?

As he understood the Premier's demand for treaty-making powers in Canada, Sir Wilfrid wanted power to negotiate its own treaties in a way that could not be overridden in London. But the Canadian Government enjoyed full power to negotiate its own treaty on the Alaska boundary through the Joint High Commission. It was because those negotiations failed that the Imperial authorities took the subject up. Sir Wilfrid Laurier lost another opportunity when the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty was being abrogated to suit the American plan for the construction of the Panama Canal. Why had he not then requested of the Imperial authorities that the Americans on their part should agree to a treaty settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute. Mr. Borden could not see what use wider treaty powers would be to us. Canada, under this administration, had neglected to make use of the powers she already possessed.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER ANSWERS MR. BORDEN'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Borden, the Premier said, had complained about the Houses being called together so late. But there were obvious and adequate reasons for the delay. Last year the Opposition had kept its word and parliament was held in session till the snow covered the hills. The Opposition always kept its pledges. (Conservative applause.) In matters of obstruction. (Liberal laughter.) Sir Wilfrid congratulated both the mover and seconder of the address upon their speeches. He thanked Mr. Borden for kindly reference to his health which was now fully restored. He congratulated the leader of the Opposition also upon his adherence to the amenities of parliamentary debate.

He was at a loss to understand the complaint over Mr. Blair's appointment to the Railway Commission. He still thought that gentleman had made a mistake in the attitude he had assumed towards the Grand Trunk Pacific contract. But was the government to be guided by spite and to set its face against the choice of the ex-minister for this post when it was admitted that no better man could be picked. The Opposition was entirely mistaken in proclaiming that Mr. Blair received his appointment merely to get him out of the government's way in New Brunswick. The ex-minister had himself stated that he was still a government supporter on all questions but one. Moreover, he had admitted that he could never swallow Mr. Borden's alternative railway proposition. As to the Joint High Commission, concerning which Mr. Borden made enquiry, that body was still in the same position as when it adjourned in 1890. As to whether or not it should meet

again he had only this to say, that Canada did not intend making any further advances to the United States on the trade question. If Americans sought better trade relations Canada is ready to receive their advances. We wanted good relations but the initiative must come from the United States, and therefore so far as he knew the High Commission was not to be reconvened.

The Premier protested that his request for treaty-making powers in Canada had been misrepresented and misunderstood. The request was a very old one, which had been championed in the past by leading members of the Canadian Parliament. He complained of the system whereby we were forced into the Alaska boundary treaty after protesting to the British authorities against the standing of the American commissioners. If the authority he sought had belonged to this country Canadians would have been masters of the situation in this matter of the boundary treaty. As it was, though, they were not. Full treaty-making powers for ourselves was what was required and he scouted the idea that this could not be given to us without carrying with it the right of peace and war. 'We have no intention,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'of acquiring any such right. What we want is the right of taking the initiative, of carrying on the negotiations and of being responsible, but it does not follow that we want to altogether displace with the power and authority of the Mother Country.' Sir Wilfrid read the resolution of Mr. Mills in 1892, which affirmed that it was then expedient for Canada to obtain the necessary powers to negotiate commercial treaties with other British possessions or a foreign state.

Mr. Borden enquired whether this right had ever been denied to Canada? The Premier replied that he did not think that it had ever been denied for it had never been asked. Mr. Borden expressed the opinion that the Dominion had acquired the right to such power by the growth of constitutional usage.

'If Mr. Borden tells us little of what adequate protection means the cat has been let out of the bag by the newspaper which has become the chief organ of the Conservative party. The Montreal "Star" is the chief organ of that party today. That journal is fighting their battles all over the country, and is giving to the electors the explanations which they cannot get from the leader of the Opposition. If you look at the Montreal "Star" any day for the last twelve months you will see at the head of the editorial page a standing pronouncement: "To the government of Canada: Give the manufacturers, workmen and farmers of Canada the same kind of a tariff as that which has made the United States the home of the most prosperous manufacturers, workmen and farmers in the world."

'The home,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'of the most prosperous manufacturers, workmen and farmers in the world—I say the home of factions, combines and anarchism.

'No, sir, for my part much as I admire the United States, if we are to seek an example, it is not to the United States that I would look for it. We can do better. I do not want to seek my examples anywhere but in this Dominion of Canada. We have better institutions and a better fiscal policy than the United States. Ours is of moderation; theirs of exaggeration. Their fiscal policy has brought that country, I will not say to the verge of civil war, but to a condition which is not healthy, and which you cannot find in Canada.

'Distant be the day when we shall seek the United States to guide us in fiscal or other matters. We will continue as we have commenced. We will remain simply ourselves. To use a good Canadian phrase, we will "paddle our own canoe." We will continue the policy of common sense, calmness and moderation which has already done so much for the Canadian people, for their fair name and for their general prosperity.'

Mr. W. F. Maclean, of East York, declared that under the present government public money is being poured out to private corporations. At the close of the sitting Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved to continue the debate on the address from day to day till it is finished.

The speakers who followed were the Hon. John Haggart, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, grain, Mr. Henri Bourassa, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. W. Smith, of Wentworth, and Mr. Jabel Robinson, of West Elgin. The Hon. Mr. Haggart got the floor at three o'clock, and delivered an unqualified denunciation of the government policy on the railway and other current questions. He criticised the Premier for Canadian treaty-making power. The truth was the present administration had failed to avail itself of the power that it already possessed.

Mr. Bourassa said he would not have taken part in the debate but for Mr. Casgrain's attack upon La Ligue Nationaliste. He was not himself a member of the organization, but he was acquainted with the motives that prompted its formation and knew that its membership was made up of young men of talent and sterling character, who claimed the right to discuss questions of public policy aside from the trammels of party clubs. This league included men of both political stripes, and one of the first to take part in its work was

Mr. Chauvin, Conservative ex-M.P. for Terrebonne. The Conservative policy these days was beyond everything dishonest. That was why it attempted to blacken the reputations of the young men engaged in this league. The member for Labelle defended himself against the imputation of disloyalty, and wound up with a denunciation of the Chamberlain tariff proposals, on the ground that they concealed the sacrifices Canada on her part would be expected to make.

MR. W. H. BENNETT. Mr. W. H. Bennett, of East Simcoe, got the floor just before six o'clock and made an exceedingly bitter arraignment of Liberal policy, professions and practices. He would like to see Canada establish the nucleus of a navy. The time had fully come, he thought, when we could afford the outlay.

Mr. Jabel Robinson, the independent member for West Elgin, said he would like to see a law passed compelling every member of parliament speaking over an hour to listen to the longest-winded divine in Ottawa. He did not think the Grand Trunk Pacific was a wise investment for the country. Mr. Robinson did not relish Mr. Blair's appointment to the Railway Commission, and declared that as Minister of Railways he had worked in the interest of the railway corporations.

The debate was adjourned at ten o'clock on motion of Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip.

THE CONCLUDING SPEECHES.

Ottawa, March 17.—The debate on the Speech from the Throne was concluded yesterday afternoon in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Commons the discussion has shown the Opposition as determined as ever in its hostility to the Grand Trunk Pacific contract.

There is one theme on which both parties seem to be perfectly agreed so far. That is the desirability of improving the effectiveness of the Canadian militia.

The address was then passed without amendment and the House rose at half-past five.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell resumed the debate on the address said he was glad to hear of the Premier's intention to grant autonomy to the North-West, and that steps were being taken to bring Newfoundland into confederation. He would like to see St. Pierre and Miquelon too brought under Canadian jurisdiction. These French islands in the Gulf were the seat of a smuggling trade with the Canadian coast. He claimed that we already have all the authority we need in treaty matters, and, in conclusion, warned the government of the approach of commercial depression.

The address was then adopted and the Senate adjourned.

Sir Frederick Borden has given notice of a resolution to provide a salary of six thousand dollars for the major-general commanding, three thousand two hundred dollars each for the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general. Another clause declares that the permanent force privates shall receive pay not exceeding seventy-five cents a day and buglers under eighteen years, forty cents. Officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers' pay in other than the permanent corps hereafter to be regulated by the Governor-in-council. Privates will receive fifty cents a day on appointment, which may be increased to one dollar during the third year of service.

THE SENATE'S HOLIDAY.

Ottawa, March 19.—The Senate adjourned on Friday afternoon until April 13.

THE ESTIMATES.

Over Sixty Million Dollars Required for Current Expenses This Year.

Ottawa, March 17.—The Government yesterday brought down the estimates for the next fiscal year, amounting to \$62,935,338, of which \$19,669,551 is already authorized by statute. The total estimates for 1903 totalled \$68,291,002. The figure for 1904 is less by \$5,456,563 than that of last session. A very large proportion of the appropriations are what are known as re-votes.

The summary statement is as follows:

1904.	1903.
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	\$12,774,706
Charges of Management	240,143
Civil Government	1,786,068
Administration of Justice	1,015,423
Police	30,112
Penitentiaries	474,430
Legislation	1,036,737
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	648,900
Quarantine	283,720
Immigration	596,114
Pensions	100,501
Superannuation	325,483
Railways and Canals	1,932,297
Income	417,012
Public Works—Income	6,836,458
Public Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,148,733
Ocean and River Services	452,360
Lighthouse and Coast Service	1,196,420
Scientific Institutions	125,153
Marine Hospitals and Sick and Distressed Seamen	53,000
Steamboat Inspection	37,500
Fisheries	626,130
Superintendence of Immigration	16,300
Subsidies to Provinces	4,402,292
Geological Survey	74,620
Indians	1,166,990
Mounted Police	900,000
Government of the North-West Territories	889,329
Yukon Territory	648,900
Dominion Lands—Income	222,023
Miscellaneous	773,144
Customs	1,462,105
Excise	327,545
Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light Inspection	129,300
Adulteration of Food	30,000
	\$12,815,331
	240,229
	1,845,596
	1,019,590
	32,000
	465,000
	935,248
	677,000
	312,000
	6,489
	118,036
	325,249
	2,020,249
	388,175
	5,611,706
	1,283,733
	325,400
	1,241,000
	125,000
	53,000
	37,700
	522,599
	17,300
	4,402,292
	103,396
	1,150,772
	1,015,000
	832,569
	560,540
	244,783
	609,510
	1,426,565
	556,703
	129,300
	129,300
	30,000

Minor Revenues	2,000	2,000
Railways and Canals—Collection of Revenue	7,821,728	7,842,397
Public Works—Collection of Revenue	449,400	450,000
Post-Office	4,237,684	4,540,319
Trade and Commerce	56,000	52,000
Inspection of Staples	32,500	35,000
Culling timber	17,500	17,500
Total Consolidated Fund	\$50,789,514	\$55,017,228
Militia—Capital	1,300,000	1,300,000
Railways and Canals—Capital	7,956,969	4,511,000
Public Works—Capital	1,535,418	1,343,000
Dominion Lands—Capital	750,000	754,100
Total Capital	\$11,042,387	\$7,918,106
Grand Total	\$68,291,902	\$62,935,338

Sir Frederick Borden asks for the same capital vote as last session, \$1,300,000, to purchase rifles, ordnance, reserve stocks of clothing and equipment and of ammunition.

Other militia votes are as follows:—

Pay and allowances	\$544,049
Annual drill	500,000
Salaries and wages	63,000
Military properties	150,000
Provisions, supplies and remounts	150,000
Transport and freight	45,000
Clothing	100,000
Stores	30,000
Grants to rifle and other associations	45,000
Contingencies	30,000
Royal Military College	83,000
Dominion Arsenal	150,000
Defences of Esquimaux	110,000

There is an increase of \$10,000 in the vote for Dominion Experimental Farms, and of \$50,000 in the vote for exhibitions.

\$50,000 is asked to assist in the holding of a Dominion exhibition in Winnipeg this year.

\$30,000 is asked for a steamer for the quarantine service at Grosse Ile and \$20,000 for one at Victoria, B.C.

The increase of \$77,085 in the Immigration vote includes \$25,000 of a larger grant for agents' salaries and \$50,000 more for contingencies.

There is a new vote of \$18,000 to provide a new car for the Governor-General. \$9,075 to macadamize the Chamby Canal tow path; \$7,000 for underpinning the wall of basin No. 2 and \$10,000 for lock gates on the Lachine Canal.

The only new item in the capital expenditure on railways are \$35,500 to apply M.C.B. couplers to rolling stock and \$14,500 to fit up locomotives and passenger cars for steam heating.

The following capital votes for harbors and rivers are of interest, though none of them are new:—

Quebec harbor improvements	\$100,000
River St. Lawrence ship channel	\$38,000
Ontario—Port Arthur and Port William—Harbor and river improvements	100,000
Manitoba—St. Andrew's Rapids improvements, Red River	80,000
Transportation Facilities—Montreal harbor, (lower division)—Improvements below St. Mary's current	75,000
Port Colborne—Harbor improvements	55,000

Following are the Public Works votes by provinces:—

Nova Scotia	\$150,000
Prince Edward Island	5,000
New Brunswick	53,500
Maritime Provinces generally	12,000
Quebec	254,500
Ontario	894,400
Manitoba	320,000
North-West Territories	77,000
British Columbia	101,000
Yukon Territory	3,000
Public buildings generally	61,000
Rents, repairs, etc.	75,000
Harbors and Rivers—Nova Scotia	\$340,463
Prince Edward Island	42,350
New Brunswick	170,950
Maritime Provinces generally	20,000
Quebec	723,300
Ontario	647,550
Manitoba	34,500
North-West Territories	5,000
British Columbia	103,500
Yukon Territory	15,000
Generally	8,500
Dredging	586,500
Slides and booms	45,000
Roads and bridges	62,000
Telegraph lines	49,000
Miscellaneous	23,270
	\$2,142,760

There is an appropriation of \$50,000 for a steamship service between Canada and Mexico and an increase of \$85,000 in the vote for the mail service between Canada and the Old Country.

\$19,000 is asked for special explorations and surveys in British Columbia and the Yukon, and the publication of maps and reports thereon. \$25,000 will be devoted towards the building of colonization roads in Manitoba and the Territories. \$500,000 is to be devoted towards surveys for the new trans-continental road.

NEW MILITIA ACT.

PROPOSAL FULLY EXPLAINED BY THE MINISTER—PERMANENT CORPS TO BE DOUBLED—OTHER CHANGES.

Ottawa, March 18.—Sir Frederick Borden furnished the House of Commons yesterday afternoon with a clear outline of the chief points of interest in the new Militia Act parliament is called on to pass this session. At the outset he explained that the existing militia law of Canada has been in existence since before Confederation. Both the country, though, and the militia force have largely increased in the interim, and it was thought wiser to recast the entire act on lines more in keeping with the changed conditions. As Minister of Militia, he was fully alive to the importance of the task he had undertaken, and had framed his proposals after a full examination of the law in force in the Old Country, in the British colonies, and in foreign countries. The new bill omitted some features of the old law. Other clauses had undergone change, whilst a number of entirely new provisions were added.

Taking up first the omissions from the present Militia Act, Sir Frederick said it had been deemed best, at the request of the Colonial Defence Commission and of the Admiralty, to strike out of the new Militia Act all mention of naval militia, as that service comes more properly under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

COMMAND OF CANADIAN MILITIA.

It has been decided to abolish the stipulation that appointees to the command of the Canadian militia must be Imperial officers not beneath the rank of colonel. It will then be open to the government to appoint to this important post any qualified officer in the empire, whether he belongs to the Imperial forces, to the Canadian militia, or to one of the other colonies.

As the law now stands, an Imperial officer takes precedence in this country over a Canadian of the same rank, though the latter may be his senior in date of appointment. This favor to the British regular is withdrawn.

Under the present statute, in the event of war the officer commanding His Majesty's forces at Halifax, no matter what his rank, would take command of the Canadian troops over the head of the general officer commanding at Ottawa. This clause is eliminated. The net result will be that the senior officer will command in the event of hostilities, whether this officer happens to be stationed in Halifax or at Ottawa.

THE KING'S REGULATIONS.

There will be no reference in the new act to the King's Regulations, which have been binding on the Canadian forces hitherto. In the future our militia will be governed entirely by its own regulations. It has been thought best, however, to specify that the British Army Act shall still apply in this country.

INCREASING PERMANENT CORPS.

The permanent force of Canada is to be increased from 1,000 to 2,000 men, in view of the increased calls upon these corps for instructional purposes and to replace the Mounted Police in the North-West as the latter are moved to more remote settlements.

BETTER PAY FOR THE FORCE.

In order to secure and to hold the best class of men in these permanent corps, the government has thought it best to raise the pay to 50 cents upon appointment, increasing at the rate of five cents a year to 75 cents. Their present remuneration is 40 cents. At the same time an increase is to be authorized in the pay of the active militia, so that whilst still beginning at 50 cents, men will be advanced in three years to \$1 a day, provided they have shown a desire for proficiency in their duties.

An amendment will be made to provide that the active militia shall only be called out to aid the civil power in the suppression of riots when the permanent corps are not strong enough to cope with the situation.

THE ANNUAL DRILL.

The time for annual drill of the militia has been changed from a maximum of sixteen to a maximum of thirty days per annum. The force, though, will probably be called out for twelve days as it has been of late years. The new act simply provides authority for a longer training in any case where it is considered desirable.

DRILL FOR SCHOOL BOYS.

The ministerial bill contains carefully prepared regulations for the enrollment and control of cadet corps in Canada. Under these the minister may authorize the formation of school boys of from 12 to 14 years into cadet corps, and of school boys between 14 and 18 years into what will be known as senior cadet corps, which latter may be attached to the active militia for drill. All cadet corps will come under the jurisdiction of the various district officers commanding. They are to be drilled and may be furnished with arms and ammunition.

BRIGADIER AND MAJOR-GENERALS.

There will be authority hereafter for the appointment of Canadian officers of the higher rank as temporary brigadier-generals. This is found necessary by reason of the numbers that will gather in the larger camps. The honorary rank of major-general may also be conferred upon retirement on those who have attained to the highest position in the militia and who have rendered special service.

COL. HUGHES'S CRITICISM.

Colonel Sam. Hughes complimented the minister upon his bill and especially upon the provisions regarding cadet corps. He was sorry to see the law changed, however, which limits the appointment of general officer commanding the militia to Imperial officers of standing. No doubt it would be very nice for Canadians to supply their own generals and no doubt some of the English officers who have filled the office hitherto were unfit. Still, for all that, he would rather see this link retained that helps to bind the Imperial force to ours.

The Minister of Militia interposed that there would be nothing in the law as amended to prevent us from retaining a British officer as commander of the Canadian militia. All that the proposed change did was to provide that a Canadian officer may be chosen if one is available with the necessary training. He could not see that this meant the severance of any link binding us to the Old Country.

Colonel Hughes said he had not misunderstood the minister's intention. He was perfectly aware that the government might, under the amended act, go right on appointing British generals to this office. But in his opinion there should be no authority to do anything else. If a Canadian officer is wanted for the command of the militia in this country, let it be one like Sir Percy Giorard, who has had a good training in the Imperial army.

MILITIAMEN AND STRIKES.

In his judgment it was an injustice to call out militiamen in time of strikes and subject them to police duty. There is no such obligation imposed on the volunteer or militiaman in the Old Country. The change the minister proposed did not go far enough. In these days militiamen were called out when their services were really not required. They were subjected to all manner of indignities at the hands of the strikers and frequently had to wait a long time before being paid. There should be no authority to compel these men to leave their ordinary avocations unless riot took the form of insurrection.

The bill then passed its first reading.

A FLAG INCIDENT.

Mr. Henri Bourassa asked why it was

that the red ensign bearing the Canadian coat of arms, which used to fly from the clock tower of the Parliament Buildings had been exchanged lately for the Union Jack.

The Minister of Public Works said in reply that the red ensign was the flag of Canada, as he was advised, so when a new piece of bunting was needed, he thought it best to get the right thing when he was about it.

Mr. Bourassa was still inclined to the opinion that the ensign was the national flag of the Dominion, but under the rules of the House he was not permitted to follow the question up further.

Repeating to a question, the Premier said our government had been asked by the Hon. Mr. Seddon, New Zealand, to join in such a protest. The Canadian authorities had not thought that interference in the matter was advisable.

GRAIN SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL.

THE SCENES OF WAR

A Week of Rumors, with Little Real News as to the Movements of Either of the Belligerent Forces.

RUSSIANS SEEM TO REGARD ADMIRAL MAKAROFF AS A GREAT HERO.

Admiral Stark was Relieved of His Command—Some Belated Stories of Port Arthur Sea Fights—Effect of the Bombardment.

The cabled despatches of last Tuesday had much that appealed to the imagination, second-hand, as it were, for while it left the reader largely to supposition, the imagination of the readers of the despatches had been plainly drawn upon. For instance, a Tokio despatch foreboded the withdrawal of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur and a dash to get to Vladivostok. Then Port Arthur had been abandoned—one of the most improbable stories since war began. Again, the Russians had sunk four vessels to leave only a lane to the inner harbor, and Admiral Makaroff had ordered the fleet to the outer harbor, with steam up, to await and fight the Japanese fleet. As Makaroff had his chance of fighting the fleet at the time he abandoned the 'Stereoguchitchi' to her fate, it is quite probable he will want to be better prepared for the next view he will have of the Japanese fleet. There is everything on the face of these stories to mark them as nonsensical. The Japanese denial that the Russians sank any of their torpedo boats and the assertion that those injured could be repaired in a week without docking is nearer the truth in all likelihood. General Zilinski reported the dispersal of a Japanese patrol north-west of An ju, the party losing one man killed and some gun cotton and swords and blankets. Ninety seamen killed and forty taken prisoners is said to have been the Russian loss in the Port Arthur naval fight of March 10. The Japanese speak of having rescued the survivors of a second torpedo boat that they sank along with the fated 'Stereoguchitchi.'

War news on Wednesday may be said to have been comprised in the Yin kow despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' that the Japanese had again bombarded Port Arthur on Sunday as a challenge to Admiral Makaroff to come out and fight, and that the Russian cruiser 'Diana' had been damaged. This was held to indicate that the Russian fleet had not left Port Arthur for Vladivostok on Friday night, according to a rumor to that effect.

All quiet on the Potomac—a war news phrase hackneyed in the sixties during General Macdonell's army manoeuvres in the war of the Southern Confederacy against the North—gives place now to the slightly altered phrase 'All quiet at Port Arthur.' That was the burden of Thursday's despatches. In the same breath it is announced that four men were saved from the Russian torpedo destroyer 'Skori,' which had been struck and sunk by an unplaced mine while entering Port Arthur. Whether the mine was one placed by the Japanese or one of the Russians' own placing, the result was dreadful. The news was confirmed by a St. Petersburg despatch. A vague story in Tokio that seven Russian war vessels had been seen passing Port Lazareff, which is, roughly speaking, a little more than three hundred miles south of Vladivostok and near Gen san, Corea. If this were true, it might be the Vladivostok squadron on a raid or on the way to make a desperate attempt to form a junction with Admiral Makaroff's Port Arthur squadron. The fleet, alluding to army movements on land, is confusing and mainly conjecture. Admiral Stark has been relieved of his command, and Admiral Makaroff is being honored in St. Petersburg for having precipitated a fight that ended in disaster. Russian warships have been cruising in the path of eastern bound craft. The last vessel stopped was the 'Elswick Loror,' sixteen miles outside of Alexandria. Other vessels have been stopped in the Gulf of Suez, and others near the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal.

THURSDAY'S ATTACK.

A SHANGHAI STORY OF THE DAMAGE DONE.

London, March 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Express' sends the following account of the attack on Port Arthur last Thursday, which is the first and the fullest detailed inside story of the damage done by the Japanese bombardment to arrive here.

Three Norwegian steamers, the 'Brand,' 'Argo' and 'Seirad,' arrived here to-day direct from Port Arthur, which place they left on Sunday night. Their captains were taken before the port admiral prior to their departure and forced to swear that they would not reveal what had taken place. Conversations with members of the crews, however, drew out the following authentic particulars:—The vessels were coal transports. During the last bombardment the 'Argo' lay alongside the 'Retvizan' in the harbor. A shell from a Japanese warship fell on the deck of the 'Retvizan' and exploded, killing nineteen officers and men. The crews of the merchant ships in the harbor deserted and fled towards the promontory during the bombardment. The greatest damage was done to the new town, in which the shells caused such havoc that practically all the shops and business buildings on the main street were demolished. Scarcely a residence was left untouched. The Japanese fire was marvelously accurate. The inhabitants were terror-stricken. Many attempted to construct rude bomb-proof shelters. A shell fell among a crowd of curious sight-seers, who were gazing at the attacking fleet, and killed twenty-five of them. Three government clerks were killed while hurrying from the port admiral's

Alexander Chapel. The interior was wrecked, but no one was killed. The authors of the act are unknown.

JAPANESE MOVEMENTS.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—Admiral Alexieff, under date of to-day, telegraphs to the Czar as follows, from Mukden: 'General Mishtchenko reports that Pingyang is occupied by Japanese infantry with some guns. Korean carts transport their supplies. No large bodies of the enemy's cavalry are visible. Only isolated horsemen are seen.' The horses are poor. Our patrols round the enemy's infantry on the banks of the Chongcheng, five versts distance from Anju. The enemy fired, killing one of our horses.

ATTACKED BY BANDITS.

London, March 19.—A Yinkow despatch to the 'Telegram' states that several hundred Russians arrived there daily. Nineteen more guns have been added to the forts at the mouth of the river. The despatch says that the Russian post at Chingchau, near Port Arthur, was attacked by five hundred Chinese on Thursday. Thirty Russians were killed. The Chinese were finally repulsed, losing four men.

A RUSSIAN PROTEST.

London, March 19.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from Tientsin says that M. Lesard, the Russian minister at Peking, has again protested to the Board of Foreign Affairs against the sending of Chinese troops beyond the Great Wall. He asked for their withdrawal, saying that if they were not withdrawn Russia may be compelled to assume that China has abandoned her neutral state in Japan's favor. He reiterated his threat that at the first apparently hostile movement of Chinese troops the Russians would march to Peking. It is understood that China refused to recall her troops.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DESTROYER GONE.

Chefoo, March 17.—4 p.m.—While entering Port Arthur yesterday the Russian torpedo boat destroyer 'Skori' struck upon an unplaced mine and was blown up. Four of the crew were saved.

BACK IN PORT ARTHUR.

London, March 19.—The correspondents at Kobe of the 'Express' and the 'Daily Mail' both claim to have definite

information that Admiral Makaroff, with the Russian fleet, left Port Arthur on March 10 or 11, supposedly to try to join the Vladivostok squadron. The fleet was sighted by Japanese scouts on March 13, and it immediately returned to Port Arthur, where it remains.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—A report has been received that the Vladivostok squadron dynamited a clearance through the ice last Tuesday and is believed to have gone to Saghalien Island. It was in the inner harbor when the port was bombarded by the Japanese.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

London, March 19.—A despatch to the 'Daily Graphic' from Sebastopol states that five of the best of the eight Black Sea battleships are being quietly overhauled, with the view to the possibility of fortuitous circumstances enabling their admission to the Baltic fleet, when it sails for the Far East in June. The correspondent also claims that the overhauling of the battleships has no reference to danger in the Balkans, which Russia does not regard seriously.

THE 'VARIAG.'

The Seoul correspondent of the 'Telegram' says that the raising of the sunken Russian cruiser 'Variag' at Chemulpo is proceeding rapidly. The Japanese have a complete wrecking outfit at work, and profess hope to have the vessel placed in commission in a few months. Several more bodies have been recovered from the wreck. They were buried with military honors.

A PARIS STORY.

Paris, March 19.—The 'Petit Parisien's' correspondent at St. Petersburg sends a mere rumor to the effect that Vice-Admiral Stark, who has been relieved of the command of the fleet at Port Arthur, ostensibly on account of ill-health, has attempted to commit

suicide. There is no confirmation of this rumor from any other source.

THE CZAR IS CHEERFUL.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The Emperor visited the new Admiralty dockyard this afternoon. He was looking pale, but was cheerful, and smilingly greeted the 12,000 dock workers who turned out to welcome him. He inspected a cruiser and two transports.

ITO IN SEOUL.

Seoul, March 19.—Marquis Ito had a formal audience with the Emperor yesterday afternoon in the council hall. The ceremonies were conducted in the presence of the court. The Emperor was in his most affable mood.

THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Seoul, March 14.—The funeral of the Queen Dowager, who died in January, was held here to-day. The bier was placed on a catafalque at the west gate of the city, where the foreign diplomats gathered this morning. It was a weird scene. Thousands of lantern-bearers, soldiers and the populace in white dresses gathered around a bonfire until daybreak. The Emperor, attired in straw-colored robes and head-dresses, arrived at six o'clock and performed his devotion over the body within a canvas pavilion. The procession then started to the tomb eight miles outside of the city, the bands playing the funeral dirges.

The procession was two miles long, and full of Oriental colors. It was headed by native police, followed by lantern-bearers and spearmen, in fantastic attire, carrying banners and huge paper horses. Then came two tiers, gorgeously colored and surmounted by dragon heads. They were borne on the shoulders of a hundred men, there being a hundred pal-bearers. The biers were surrounded by eunuchs and court functionaries. The first bier was empty, being intended to cheat the devil. The populace crammed the streets and covered the roofs to witness the pageant. After the start of the procession the Em-

peror received the foreign diplomats, and the Japanese minister, being the senior member, presented the condolence of the corps.

Seoul, March 18.—On Wednesday, March 16, thirteen accomplices in the murder of the Queen in 1895 were executed by strangling in the city prison. Twenty-two highwaymen were similarly executed at the same time.

STARK RELIEVED OF COMMAND.

St. Petersburg, March 16.—Official orders were published to-day relieving Vice-Admiral Stark from the command of the Port Arthur division of the navy, ostensibly on account of illness. No successor will be appointed, Vice-Admiral Makaroff having determined to serve as squadron commander as well as commander-in-chief of the entire Russian naval force in the Far East.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Sebastopol, March 16.—It is stated that five vessels of the volunteer fleet now here, have received preliminary orders to proceed to the Baltic two months hence. It is understood that they will serve as coiliers to the Baltic squadron, which will sail for the Far East in June, and that they will carry 30,000 tons of coal, in addition to their own supplies.

STOPPED BRITISH STEAMERS.

Alexandria, Egypt, March 16.—The British steamer 'Elswick Loror,' which arrived here to-day, reports having been stopped by a Russian warship, which was cruising fifteen miles outside of Alexandria.

A CURIOUS PROPHECY.

The newspapers here are reproducing a curious prophecy attributed to St. Seraphim, the Holy Hermit of Saroff, in which he predicted his canonization by the Emperor last year and also the

present war. The oracular utterance follows:— 'Marvel not that the leaders failed to reach the mill. There will come a greater wonder when a multitude, like ears in the cornfields, will march with banners to Saroff. Shortly thereafter will come a burdensome war for Russia. The Emperor will go to battle, I with him, and we shall read the clock from off England's shoulders.'

STUDENTS EXPELED.

Berlin, March 16.—Thirty Russian students, several of them women, have received yesterday and to-day from the police notices of expulsion, in consequence of participating in a meeting held on Saturday to protest against the government permitting Russian police agents to watch Russian residents in Germany. The students have from three to eight days in which to leave the country, and may select the frontier to cross, the government not compelling them to return to Russia, as in some instances.

DENIAL FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—The report from Niu chwang that four Russian steamers have been sunk at the entrance to Port Arthur after the removal of the battleship 'Retvizan,' is authoritatively denied here.

FELL INTO AMBUSCADE.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—General Zilinski, telegraphs as follows, under yesterday's date: 'On March 7, our patrol discovered four of the enemy's posts on the Chong cheng ang river, and a troop of cavalry acting as scouts near Patetchen, north-west of An ju. A Japanese cavalry patrol fell into an ambuscade prepared by our patrol, and were dispersed, losing one killed. The Japanese left behind them a quantity of gun cotton and some swords and blankets.'

IRISH GRIEVANCES.

British Government Defeated on Snap Vote.

London, March 15.—On motion of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., for a reduction of the Irish education vote the government was defeated by 141 to 130. A scene of the wildest excitement ensued on the tellers announcing the figures. The Opposition cheered frantically. The Premier viewed the scene from the strangers' gallery, where he had gone to speak to a friend. The division was what is known as a 'snap division,' no whips having been sent out for either side. A motion to report progress was rejected by 171 to 146.

THE GERMAN SURTAX.

PROSPECTS FOR ITS ABOLITION.

Ottawa, March 18.—It is fairly safe to say that the present session will witness the abolition of the German surtax that went into effect last year. Herr Bopp, the German consul-general in Montreal, has made more than one visit to the capital in this connection, and has made it abundantly clear that his government is desirous of securing better tariff relations, or, as Mr. Fielding would probably put it, that our surtax has brought the Germans to their senses.

GERMANY'S HOSTILE PAMPHLET.

London, March 15.—A pamphlet on Canada, just published by the German Government, warns emigrants against going to the North-West Territories, as opportunity for farm work can only be had by a limited number owing to machinery being in general use. In winter no work is to be had. It also warns German Catholics against moving to the North-West, as there are no churches.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

London, March 18.—In an interview with the Canadian Associated Press to-day Sir Charles Tupper abused the English newspapers for lack of enterprise in not securing a full report of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's important statement in the Dominion House of Commons regarding treaty-making powers. Sir Charles declined to comment until in possession of the full text.

The ex-leader of the Conservatives declared that when the Dominion elections were on he would likely return to Canada, but added that he would never return to public life.

TRIBUTE TO ARCHBISHOP MACHRAY.

London, March 16.—Truth says Archbishop Machray was strongly evangelical but of wide sympathies and strong common sense. The Canadian Church owes him an incalculable debt of gratitude for his nearly forty years' wise guidance. He worked alike with enthusiasm, ability and success.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TOUR.

Gibraltar, March 18.—The North German Lloyd steamer 'Koenig Albert,' with the Emperor William of Germany on board, and under convoy of the armored cruiser 'Prinz Friedrich Karl,' arrived here to-day. All on board are well. The British squadron stationed here saluted the German ship and General Sir George Stewart White, the Governor of Gibraltar, boarded the 'Koenig Albert' and welcomed His Majesty.

The Emperor William subsequently landed and lunched with Sir George White. The streets traversed by His Majesty were lined with troops and blue-jackets. The Emperor was accorded a most hearty reception.

The owl and the monkey put their heads together. The owl was wise and the monkey was comical. For pure fun the 'World Wide' cartoon number can't be surpassed. Sent post paid for 10 cents a copy. See illustrated advertisement.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

WHAT THE TERRITORIES DEMAND.

Ottawa, March 18.—The demand of the North-West Territories for full provincial autonomy has been taken up by Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, and is being forced by that gentleman's following into the position of a campaign issue against the Liberal party in the part of Canada directly concerned.

As matters stand the North-West is not permitted to levy taxes or to contract debt like other parts of Canada, and the Dominion administers the public lands. Territorial men argue that in view of their rapidly growing population they are as much entitled to full provincial standing as Manitoba alongside. This view has already been endorsed by vote of the Territorial Legislature on more than one occasion, and has been pressed upon the attention of the Ottawa ministers by deputations from Regina.

The Liberal leaders at Ottawa answer for this step, that the Territories are not losing anything in the meantime, but on the contrary, that it is to their financial advantage to wait. When the North-West Territories make their bargain with the Federal Government they will get all the better terms for having waited, because its subsidy from the Dominion purse will be reckoned on their then population, and will not be changed until the next census year comes around. If the provincial autonomy had been conferred, for instance, last year, the North-West would have only had six members in the next parliament, whereas as matters stand parliament was able to give it ten members because its territorial status did not tie it down to the law of representation that prevails in all the provinces. Another reason for delaying the determination of the question is that there is considerable difference of opinion in the West itself as to whether the Territories should be made one province or cut up into two or three. Divided into three provinces each would still be considerably larger than Manitoba, whilst Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan together will one day constitute an empire.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

PLAN FOR INSURING THEIR SAFETY TO GO INTO EFFECT ON MONDAY.

Ottawa, March 19.—On Monday next, March 28, an arrangement will go into effect by which registered letters addressed to places within Canada may be insured against loss for a fee as follows: Three cents for a limit of compensation up to ten dollars, four cents up to fifteen dollars, five cents up to twenty dollars, and six cents up to twenty-five dollars.

COLOR LINE DOWN SOUTH.

Baltimore, March 18.—Governor Warfield has approved the two so-called 'Jim Crow' bills relating to railway and steamboat travel in the state, and the act will go into effect. The railway bill requires companies to provide separate coaches for colored passengers except on express trains and trains with Pullman coaches attached. It excludes from its operations employees of railways, nurses, officials in charge of prisoners. The provisions do not include electric or street cars.

The steamboat measure provides for separate compartments for white and colored passengers, but there must be no discrimination in the quality of accommodations.

A DOSE OF HIS OWN MEDICINE.

Snowhill, Md., March 18.—William G. Kerbin, a delegate from Worcester county, who has been pushing the 'Jim Crow' bill in the State Legislature, has been boycotted by negroes. Kerbin boards at a hotel here. When he returned from Annapolis and entered the dining-room he was informed that the colored cook had refused to prepare another meal for him. Hungry and angry, he travelled to Baltimore before obtaining food. His colored laundress also has joined the movement.

Salaries Paid

At the Rate of \$500.00 a Year

To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the \$500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, MONTREAL.

How About Your Town ?

There are still many places where the 'World Wide' Cartoon Number is not yet being sold.

And yet it provokes more merriment than can be measured by a ten-cent piece.

And the cash commissions are large.

And the value of the prizes of organs, bicycles and gold watches are such as to set people working.

Our experience is that even the best prizes go to quite small lists. A few hours' work may (besides being amply remunerated by a cash commission), win an organ, or a gold watch, or a bicycle.

Prizes are offered for each county, and for city, town and village besides.

See the Owl and Monkey Cartoon and advertisement on another page for further particulars.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
MONTREAL, Canada.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Fire damaged the Pickering Public School building on March 14 to the extent of \$500. Fire drill of the pupils brought them out of the building safely and in order.

The Dominion Government will send representatives to the American Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held in October, 1904, in connection with the St. Louis Exhibition.

Fifteen gliders and picture framers in Toronto refused to go to work last Tuesday, their employers, the Rogers Manufacturing Company, having introduced a time-card sheet.

The Dominion Government, says an Ottawa despatch, will appoint censors throughout the country to see that the law is enforced as to immoral and obscene publications being kept out of Canada.

In the opening session of the Grand Lodge of United Workmen in Toronto on Wednesday, the recommendation that ladies be admitted to the order was carried, after a warm discussion, by a small majority.

A fire which broke out in the top story of the Canada Cotton mill, owned and occupied by the Canada Colored Cotton Manufacturing Company, on Tuesday last, was confined to one room. Not much damage resulted.

Muskies having burrowed the embankment skirting Mohawk Lake, whence the water power comes for driving the Brantford electric power, the city was without light on Tuesday evening last. The water of the canal which runs from the Grand River to Mohawk Lake was found to be flooding adjacent fields.

W. S. Hamilton, proprietor of the Oxford Café, Ottawa, and formerly a Montreal policeman, is in jail on a charge of having killed John Fitzgerald, an ex-sergeant of the Dublin Fusiliers, who had been drinking in his place and had been abusive in asking for something to eat. He was found in the snow in rear of Hamilton's Café, and died in the hospital the same day. He blamed Hamilton and another man for assaulting him.

The congregation of the Hespeler Presbyterian Church, at Hespeler, Ont., has decided to extend a call to Mr. J. D. Morrow, who graduates from the Montreal College shortly, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Rev. R. Pogue, who has removed to Philadelphia. Mr. Morrow will not be eligible for election until he is licensed, but the majority of the congregation were willing to wait until he has full power to accept the pastorate. Mr. Morrow is at present student in charge of St. Mark's Church.

Quite a serious outcome of the storm of March 14 on the Grand Trunk Railway system in the west was the crash and burning of several cars about three miles out of Stratford. The storm extended over Walkerville, London, Windsor, Goderich, and from Guelph north and west. The pay car had become stalled in the snow three miles out of Stratford, when along came a freight train, with two engines, and as the engineer could not see his engine, dashed into the caboose. The pay cheques for Stratford shops and the other contents of the car were burned.

Mr. Blair, chairman of the Railway Commission, gave the attack on the Bell Telephone Company of Canada rather a set back in his declaration that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had a perfect right to give the Bell Telephone Company of Canada exclusive rights in the company's stations, so long as the public was not injured by it. He, however, ruled that an order issued permitting Port Arthur and Fort William to have connection for their municipal telephone system with the C. P. R. station. The order would be held, however, until the pecuniary loss and consequent compensation could be ascertained and the parties heard. Other cases hinge upon this one, which is part of a general attack upon the Bell Company.

QUEBEC.

Howard & Craig have sent a gang of men into camp in the Eastern Townships woods again, to take advantage of the cold weather to cut wood as long as the roads last.

The steamer "Chaffee" is being rebuilt at Valleyfield, and will be ready for the opening of navigation, when she will resume her service between Lancaster and intermediate ports.

David Marshall has sold the farm of 63 acres, purchased from Allan Brown, and situated on the English river, below Howick, to Mr. Bergevin, a neighboring farmer, for \$3,500.

The Sherbrooke Store Works, in East Sherbrooke, were on fire March 14, and the office, pattern room, store and stock rooms were destroyed. Loss, about \$3,000; partly insured.

The residents on the south shore of the St. Lawrence visited Ottawa by a deputation from Longueuil, on Tuesday last, to complain that the South Shore Railway had not been accommodating the public. The company is in litigation and has been in difficulties for some time past.

A courier who left New River, Labrador, on March 1, is said in a Quebec despatch of March 18 to have reached the coast, with further details of the death by starvation of the explorer Hubbard, who had been on a tour of Labrador for a New York newspaper.

Mr. Bougie, driver, of St. Timothée, while trying to board a moving train on Tuesday last at Coteau, fell and one foot slipped under the wheels. Mr. Bougie was taken to Valleyfield, where the doctors agreed it would be necessary to have the foot amputated.

The extreme of winter weather has, it is stated by Dr. Delany, M.P.P., for the Magdalen Islands, caused a great deal of suffering. Navigation has been impossible, people did not have in a sufficiency of coal for the winter, and no wood to speak of can be secured on the islands.

Dr. Bryce, medical inspector of the Department of the Interior, was in Quebec city last Tuesday looking into the erection of a new hospital or house of detention for the care of diseased immigrants during the season of navigation.

Savard Park is where the hospital will be built.

Mr. John Folsom, engineer, Mr. Napoleon Beaud, fireman, and Mr. W. E. Cousins, brakeman, all on the Boston & Maine Railway train, were killed in a collision with a C. P. R. freight train at Lennoxville. There were several injured. The accident was caused, it is alleged, by the Boston & Maine train overrunning the signal.

Benjamin Briere and Oscar Brouillard, of South Ham, were fined on March 5 by Justices of the Peace W. W. Oughtred and Nadeau \$65 and costs for killing a moose on Feb. 26 in South Ham or Windsor township. It was stated that Briere is a good hunter, and has been suspected of killing deer out of season, but was never caught, and boasted that no one could catch him at the business or secure a conviction.

The death of an old and respected resident, Mrs. Sullivan Gallup, took place on Thursday, March 10, at Bulwer, in the ninety-eighth year of her age. Mrs. Gallup was born in Melbourne, Que., on Aug. 17, 1806, and resided there until forty-eight years ago, when she moved with her husband and family to Bulwer, where she has lived since. She leaves four daughters and one son, a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren, to mourn their loss. She retained all her faculties to within a few days of her death.

Mr. Alexander Black, one of the pioneer settlers of Beauharnois county, passed away on March 6 at the residence of his son, fourth concession, Lancaster, Ont. He was born at Carleton Place, Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1816, and came to Canada with his parents and other members of the family in 1835 on a sailing vessel from Leith, which took eleven and a half weeks to reach Montreal. A few weeks later he settled on a bush farm in the third concession of St. Louis de Gonzague. On the outbreak of the rebellion in 1837-8 he joined Captain Wilson's company of volunteers, and served throughout that disturbed period. In 1839 he enlisted in Captain Jones's troop, organized that year in case of further trouble, and served as sergeant of the division stationed at St. Timothy until it was abandoned the following year. He was married in May, 1841, to Miss Margaret Shanks, of Huntingdon, Que., who died on Feb. 18, 1890. In 1870 he moved with his family to Glengarry county, where he died.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Judge Ritchie, at the opening of the criminal assizes in Halifax on Tuesday last, ordered that Mayor Crosby be indicted on a charge of having unlawfully released a person charged with crime and in the hands of the police. The prisoner, who was released, is wanted on a charge of having stabbed another man, and he is now missing.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

The Rev. J. B. Silcox has resigned from the Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg, with a view to accepting a call to a Lansing, Mich., church.

The body of Mr. Samuel Wilson, Qu'Appelle, farmer, lost in a recent snowstorm, was found on March 14 about a mile from his home.

A Hamilton, Ont., despatch says Southern, Limited, with a capital of a million dollars, is to enter the field of newspapers in Winnipeg.

Thursday's train from the east to Winnipeg, comprised thirty-five coaches, which went forward in three sections, and four hundred immigrants arrived on Wednesday.

F. W. Gifford, a young man well-known in Winnipeg, was committed to stand his trial last week, for an alleged series of forgeries by means of which he secured small sums from a good many merchants.

Altogether, the C. P. R. has twelve million acres of land to sell in the North-West. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, not long ago, speaking to a meeting of stockholders, said that the lands which the company had originally received from the government, were worth more than the capitalization of the corporation. At one time the C. P. R. was glad to get fifty cents an acre for its lands. The price is now five, seven, and ten dollars. It will still go up. The C. P. R. this year intends to spend some twenty million dollars in the North-West—in hotels, stations, new branch lines, and in the great irrigation scheme, all for the purpose of attracting settlers to those twelve million acres of land which are, as a matter of fact (less three million acres) all of the most desirable character.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. J. R. Marcotte, a collector at the City Hall, was found to be short in his accounts nearly a thousand dollars on Wednesday, and he was allowed to make good the loss and resign.

The Rev. Edward C. Russell, who for the past six months has acted as rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, has been appointed rector of St. David's Church, Ottawa. Mr. Russell is a native of Ottawa, son of Mr. William Russell, of the Customs Department.

It is thought that D. A. Hamel, the civic paymaster, who forged the city's credit and got away with nearly ten thousand dollars, went from New York to Havana, Cuba, where he can escape extradition. The detective who went to New York came back without him.

The Rev. J. W. Almond, of Grand Mere, Que., has been chosen rector of Trinity Church, in succession to the Rev. C. G. Rolla. The new rector is 36 years old, and went out as chaplain to the Royal Canadian Regiment to South Africa, where he did good work in the Bloemfontein hospitals.

Lauritz Fredrickson, a young Norwegian immigrant, on his way to the North-West, accidentally let a revolver bullet into his leg while travelling between Halifax and Montreal. The bullet was extracted from him at the Royal Victoria Hospital last Tuesday, and he doubtless will be soon again on his way west.

The Rev. Canon Ellegood, who reached his eightieth birthday last Wednesday,

day, was the recipient of an address from the warden of his church of St. James the Apostle, and congratulations from the people of Montreal of nearly every denomination. He has been to the city a landmark of example and precept, the influence of which is not easily measured. Fifty more Chinamen, whom the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Oriental steamers brought to America, were taken back again over the Canadian Pacific Railway on Tuesday last. They were stopped at the United States border, and under the Canadian law could not remain in Canada. They go back at the C. P. R. expense to China.

Notice of motion was given by Ald. L. A. Lapointe in the City Council last week for an application to the legislature for leave to take over the property, plant and all accessories belonging to the Montreal Gas Company. The loan required is not to exceed \$1,800,000. A letter from Mr. J. N. Greenfield offering to supply gas at 80 cents—just two-thirds of the present price paid—was held over. There is some indication that the Lake Superior Company, with Mr. C. D. Warren as its prospective head, will commence business when the Ontario Government comes to their aid. If the outcome will ever return to the shareholders the capital would and won from them by Mr. Clergue's persuasion, every one will be delighted. Mr. T. Drummond is also quoted as saying that the opening of the works will prove a great boon to New Ontario.

Patrick Henry, the alleged assailant of Mrs. Hanna, who was nearly killed at the time, has been identified and found guilty of having held up and robbed Mr. Henry Julien in Hochelaga on Jan. 16. He will also answer for the Hanna affair. In this he is charged with having represented himself as a waterworks inspector, when he suddenly beat Mrs. Hanna into insensibility and then robbed the house. He is before the Court of King's Bench.

John Boulé, 31 years old, was caught

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE DEAD

PASSED AWAY ON THURSDAY MORNING FULL OF HONORS.

London, March 17.—The Duke of Cambridge died at 10.35 o'clock this morning. He was a cousin of the late Queen Victoria and was born March 26, 1819.

The King and Queen had been constant visitors to the sick room, while the Duke's sons, Admiral and Colonel FitzGeorge, are almost incessantly at his bedside. Up to the present year the Duke retained much of his old time activity, and despite his great age he always participated in the shooting parties at his place, Six Mile Bottom, Cambridgeshire, and enjoyed entertaining and being entertained. Although the Duke was imbued with old-world conservatism he was undoubtedly a popular figure with the masses and even his prejudiced opposition to the modernization and demoralization of the army, failed to decrease the affection with which all ranks regarded their old commander-in-chief. The title of Duke of Cambridge died with the late Duke, his sons being born of a morganatic marriage, and his death also placed at the disposal of the King a field marshal's baton, as well as an Order of the Garter.

Although it is understood the drawing-rooms and other court functions have been postponed, the death of the Duke will not affect their Majesties' visit to Denmark and Ireland.

It is not generally known to the present generation that the Duke of Cambridge's wife was an actress, named Fairbrother.

She died in 1800. Neither the peerage nor other reference books mention her marriage, which was not recognized officially by Queen Victoria, being in contravention of the Royal Marriage Act, although the latter visited Mrs. Fitz-George.

The Duke of Cambridge is supposed



THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

by Mr. Charles Middleton, of 203 St. Andre street, last Tuesday morning, just before dawn, setting fire to Mr. Middleton's shed. Surprised at seeing the unusual light, he went to his shed and found the door open. He had hardly time to see that the incendiary fire was well under way when he received a violent blow on the face. Then he went for his man, held him, and shouted for help. Finally Policeman Ainey took charge of Boulé.

A young Roumanian boy, U. Paltiel by name, was in the store of Messrs. Wener Bros., St. Helen street, on Friday, to see his father, who is employed there. The lad was looking down the elevator well, with curiosity, and he did not notice the danger of the position for the elevator cage was descending. Before he could be warned the frame caught his head between it and the outer frame over which he had been looking. It crushed his young life out instantly. The agony of the father may be imagined.

J. R. Marcotte, a collector for a number of years in the Water Department at the City Hall, has resigned under circumstances that have caused considerable comment. On Wednesday it was discovered that he was a considerable amount behind in his returns and as a consequence he was suspended pending further investigation. He went to the city treasurer's office and explained to Mr. Robb that, while admitting he had not made all his returns he would be prepared to do so. With the assistance of friends the accounts have since been squared.

Very lamentable was the accident early on Friday forenoon, when Mrs. Dr. Bernier, 1181 St. Denis street, left her children in the nursery to answer a telephone message. Though she was not away more than a few moments, the children had been playing with matches meantime, and she returned, on hearing screams, to find two of them in flames and the curtains on fire. She did her best to save the children, but the little girl, three and a half years old, survived. He is five years. The boy will probably recover. Madame Bernier was herself badly burned in saving her children.

Laugh and grow fat. The "World Wide" Cartoon number is a good spring tonic. Post paid to any address the world over, only 10 cents a copy. See owl and monkey advertisement elsewhere.

perfected a seedless apple, after seven years of experimenting. It looks like a navel orange.

A man who sat in a stage box in the American Theatre one evening last week tried to shoot one of the performers on the stage, but missed him. He and another with him escaped.

Edward J. Neaton, an expert accountant, formerly of 102 Duchesne street, Toronto, killed himself in New York on Wednesday night within a block of the Ursuline Convent, in which the girl he loved had taken the resolve to be a nun.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine in the washing house of the California Giant Powder Works, on the bay shore at Sorbrante, on March 14, killed two laborers and crippled a third, with a loss to property of \$15,000.

Mr. Eugene N. Foss talked Canadian reciprocity at Haverhill, Mass., one evening last week, and concluded with the remark that the United States "must either adopt the policy of give and take, which Mr. McKinley advised, or we must shut ourselves in and fight."

War in the Philippines is not altogether unheard of, and the United States troops were attacked by Moros while reconnoitering east of Cocabato. The hostiles had become embittered because of an anti-slavery law. Some canon of an old Spanish pattern were captured.

Ten thousand men were said to be idle last week in New York City, because of the strike of the "Laborers' Protective Union on the previous week. The laborers called out are those of the building trades, and bricklayers, stone-masons and workers in iron to some extent were affected.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Paul, Minn., last week declared against Peter Power, appellant, that the Northern Pacific Company had acted within its powers in converting the preferred stock into common, and in consolidating with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.

A New York despatch states that a cake was recently sent to the Rev. Essex J. Gruden, pastor of Filmore Baptist Church, Plainfield, N.J., by an unknown man, after eating part of which the pastor's sister and six-year-old child were in danger of their lives until medical aid saved them. There is a belief that the cake was sent as an outcome of church trouble with the minister.

SUMMARY.

Lightning exploded a powder magazine on the island of Madagascar on Feb. 19, killing twenty prisoners on the spot and seven people in the adjacent village two miles distant.

Negotiations between Great Britain and France, interrupted by the war outbreak, have been resumed. They include the settlement of differences as to Egypt, Morocco and the Newfoundland fisheries.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's early return from Egypt is commented upon in London as indicating an early dissolution of parliament. His friends say he may, however, spend some weeks in Italy before reaching London.

A mob of students and workmen in Vienna on Tuesday last smashed the windows of many people who had not illuminated their houses in honor of the anniversary of the revolution of 1848. The police dispersed the rioters and made many arrests.

Mr. Lewis Vernon Harcourt, eldest son of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, has been returned unopposed for the Rosendale, division of Lancaster, in the House of Commons, the seat from which Sir William Mather retired. All are Liberals. Sir William Vernon Harcourt is to retire from parliament shortly.

A riot took place in Linz, Austria, one evening last week, when a German mob, in revenge for the treatment of their fellow countrymen in Prague by the Czechs, stormed the concert hall where Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist, was playing, and broke up the entertainment, forcing him to fly to his hotel for safety. They had previously stoned the District Governor, Count Wickenburg.

Letters published in Berlin from German South-west Africa describe the atrocities committed by the revolted natives as dreadful. Some 113 German settlers were killed, the women having been outraged and dismembered, and pieces of their bodies nailed to the doors of houses. The boys had been mutilated, and left to die slowly. One sight often

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DEAFNESS.



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Don't let your Deafness run on any longer. Here is your chance to have a first class specialist—the best in the world on the ear and all its troubles—study your

case and tell you, without its costing you a cent, just what to do to get cured. You can be sure of the best of help and sympathy from him, for Deafness Specialist Sproule's heart has always ached over the sad lot of the Deaf.

Write to him to-day and tell him all about your Deafness and just how it came on. He will give you the most valuable medical advice and make

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for diagnosing your trouble and telling you what you should do to cure your Deafness. Don't let this generous offer pass! Answer the questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines cut out the coupon, and send it to Deafness Specialist Sproule, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

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Do your ears itch?
Do your ears throb?
Do your ears feel full?
Are you weary in damp weather?
Do you hear better in a noisy place?
Do you have ringing sounds in your ears?
Is your Deafness worse when you have a cold?
Can you hear some sounds better than others?
Do your ears crack when you blow your nose?

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

met by the expeditionary troops was the farmer's head fastened to the roof of his former homestead house.

AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AROUSES THE LONDON 'SATURDAY REVIEW.'

London, March 19.—The "Saturday Review," in referring to the recent speech of Mr. Shaw, the American Secretary of the Treasury, favoring the negotiating of a rational reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, says it is of the first importance. A speech on such lines should not be ignored on this side, yet not a single newspaper correspondent in America whose business is to keep England informed of the drift of American public opinion, reported it. Americans, undoubtedly, are keen to secure a commercial treaty with Canada which would render impossible close relations with the Mother Country. Their anxiety is eloquent proof of the consciousness of the foreigner that the British preferential tariff would hit him hard.

BOSTON STILL AGITATING FOR IT. Boston, Mass., March 20.—Mr. Henry M. Whitney, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has joined Mr. Eugene Foss in leading a vigorous crusade in behalf of reciprocity with Canada.

Mr. Whitney urged the Boot and Shoe Club to take the lead in a campaign for reciprocity, but said that if it was thought that the Chamber of Commerce, as the older organization, should stand in the van in this fight, it would do so.

First Cartoon Edition Exhausted Already.

Agents who ordered small lots of the 'World Wide' Cartoon Number rushed in larger orders immediately on receiving the first supply. They saw they were good value, and as soon as they showed them to customers they realized that they were good sellers.

The Second Edition is now on the presses, and orders should be sent in immediately.

For further particulars see Owl and Monkey Advertisement elsewhere in this issue, or address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, MONTREAL, Canada.

UNITED STATES.

Copper River Indians in Alaska are said to be sick and dying off at an alarming rate.

A snowstorm in Chicago last Tuesday which commenced on the previous Sunday night, was the worst of the winter and it delayed traffic in the city.

Samuel Parks, the walking delegate of local union No. 2, of the Structural Iron Workers' Association, is dying in Sing Sing prison, whither he was sent for fraud some months since.

Strikers of the American Can Company, Chicago, were the cause of several riots on Wednesday, the union teamsters having refused to strike in sympathy with them.

Mr. John F. Spencer, fruit grower of Glenwood Springs, Col., is said to have

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

BULL MOVEMENT BASED ON TECHNICAL CONDITIONS

'Witness' Office, Friday Morning, March 18.

It seems to be generally agreed that this week's upturn in security prices is based not on any great change in conditions affecting values, but on the technical condition of the market. For some time before the Northern Securities decision came out, professional traders had been selling stocks short, with the expectation of covering on the drop that they thought would follow the decision. They overdid the selling, however. When the decision came out, unfavorable as it was, the market only faltered for a few minutes, and then the bears made a rush to buy and take their profits, prices started upward. The motive power of the advance that followed was buying by frightened shorts, and by bulls who wished to frighten other shorts into buying at still higher prices.

An advance of this kind can hardly be more than temporary, but it may leave prices quite a little higher than they were before. It is probable that a good many investors were waiting to buy when the decision came out, and their absorption of securities should leave the market on a higher level. Besides, this bull movement corresponds, in a way, with the drop that followed the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, and a restoration of values to the level obtaining before the war would not be unreasonable.

General conditions are encouraging; the iron trade is improving, weather conditions are more favorable to the winter wheat crop, and railway earnings are better.

	Div. Pay	High	Low	Close	Price	Re-
C. P. R.	.31	118 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	5.2	
Power	.10	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.5	
M. S. R.	.24	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.0	
Twins	.10	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.5	
Tor. Ry.	.10	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.1	
Detroit	.10	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.1	
Richelleu	.10	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.1	
N. S. Steel	.10	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.1	
Dom. Coal	.10	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.1	
Iron Bonds	.10	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.1	
Iron Com.	.10	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.1	
Toledo	.10	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	5.1	

COTTON KING FAILS.

DANIEL SULLY FORCED TO SUSPEND.

New York, March 18.—The suspension of Daniel J. Sully, C. E. the senior member of which is Daniel J. Sully, the operator whose dealings in and manipulation of the cotton market have been the sensation of the speculative world for years, was announced on the Cotton Exchange to-day. This announcement came at the close of a long decline in the price of future contracts. Some weeks ago on heavy buying believed to have been more of a manipulative than of an investment character, the price for future delivery of the staple was pushed above the 100 mark, and predictions were made by those in charge of the bull campaign that the twenty cent mark would be reached and passed. These predictions, however, were never realized, and when the bull pool tried to realize some of its paper profits it found that the bears had "taken the market," and in one afternoon there was a bewilderingly rapid drop in price of more than a cent a pound.

It was at this time that Sully gave out a statement that he was going South for a rest, and would retire from active market trading for a time. He changed his mind, however, when the trend of prices turned, and remained in New York, presumably to stem the tide, if he could. Day after day lower levels were reached in spite of his buying, and except for occasional spasmodic rallies the drop was not interrupted. From time to time reports were given out that Sully had sold out before the break but these found few believers, and his buying.

FAILURE BREAKS GRAIN MARKETS.

Mr. Sully was a heavy speculator in grain and stocks, and the announcement of his failure was seized upon by the bears to break the Chicago grain markets. The New York stock market also weakened, but considerable quantities are still being imported from the Western States which helps to keep down prices. Fresh killed hogs still sell at about former rates, but old frozen stock is lower in price, and so also is frozen butter. The fruit market is active, about former rates, lemons being slightly higher in price; all kinds of garden truck are pretty high in price. Oats sold at 90c to 90c per bag; buckwheat, \$1.10 do; potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag of 80 lbs.; turnips, 75c do; carrots and beets, \$1 to \$1.25 do; parsnips, \$1.25 do; onions, \$2 to \$2.50 do; cabbages, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per barrel; celery, 50c to 60c per dozen; cauliflower, 50c to 75c per lb.; beef, hindquarters, 50c to 70c; forequarters, 40c to 50c; lamb's mutton, 70c; sheep's mutton, 50c; dead turkeys, 16c to 18c do; geese, 10c to 12c do; chickens, 13c to 15c do; fowls, 8c to 12c do; tub butter, 19c to 21c do; print butter, 35c to 36c do; new laid eggs, 35c to 40c per dozen; older eggs, 25c to 30c do; apples, \$2 to \$4 per barrel; California navel oranges, \$2.25 to \$3 per box; blood oranges, \$2 the half box; lemons, \$2.75 to \$3 per box; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bunch; hay \$7.50 to \$9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Oats are coming into the city faster than they can be sold, and dealers have made further concessions. Sales of No. 3 on track have been made at 35c for five-car lots, with more offered at the same figure. This is a decline of a cent since a week ago.

Manitoba flour is steady, Ontario easy on account of the arrival of delayed shipments.

The egg market is somewhat easier. The receipts were large but the demand was good, and as the receipts were small on Saturday very few were left over to be sold to-day.

The condition of the English cheese market has improved somewhat and holders on this side are more confident. A report from Liverpool says: "There has been a further expansion of demand, and a brisk business has been done. There is more firmness manifested, and quotations are a little higher on the week. All grades have participated in the movement, and the present outlook is more promising."

The local butter market is unchanged. The provision market is steady with a good local demand. The receipts of live hogs were fairly large this morning and it is likely that the market will be weaker in a few days on account of larger supplies from the west of the western market.

GRAIN—Peas, 60c each; oats, 35c to 37c for No. 2, low freight; 35c to 37c for No. 2 in store here, No. 3, 37c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$5.40; seconds \$5.10; strong bakers, \$4.60; Ontario straight rollers, \$1.75 to \$1.80; in bags \$2.20 to \$2.30; winter wheat patents, \$5; extras, \$1.80; rolled oats, \$2.20 to \$2.50 per bag; \$4.30 to \$5 per barrel.

C.P.R. reports for last week, a decrease of only 2 1/2 percent, as against 5c the week before, and Grand Trunk 10, instead of 20. The weather has been favorable this week, and the next reports will probably show further improvement.

The trading in Telephone Rights necessarily ended on Tuesday, the Rights expiring on that day; since then there have been sales of the stock ex-dividend at 135, at which price the yield is 5.5 percent. A single sale of old stock, with the dividends, was made at 135.

The inactive stocks dealt in this week up to this morning's close were: Montreal Telegraph at 158, yielding 5.1 percent; Commercial Cable at 158, yielding 4.4; Montreal Cotton at 107 1/2, yielding 5.4; of the preferred stocks, Scotia advanced to 118, yielding 6.8; Ogilvie to 120, yielding 5.8, and Switch (Montreal Steel Works), to 85, yielding 5.3. Scotia bonds sold at 70 1/2, yielding 5.8.

There was a sale of Iron preferred at 25, an advance of a point from the last sale. As there is about 1 percent accrued on this stock, it would net the investor no less than 29 percent income—that is, if the company were to start and pay its dividends at all soon. The price of the stock is a sufficient commentary on the probability of such a thing happening.

The bank stocks dealt in this week up to this morning's close, were: Montreal steady at 248, yielding a trifling four percent to the investor; Merchants, 1/4 higher at 153, yielding 4.6; Nova Scotia, 1/4 lower, at 253 1/2, yielding 4.6; Eastern Townships, 1/4 higher, at 121 1/2, yielding 5.6; Quebec at 119, yielding 5.1, and Melsons, ex-dividend of 4 1/2 percent semi-annual, 3 lower, which is equivalent to a rise of 1/2, at 138, yielding a trifling over 4 1/2 percent.

	Low	High	Low	High	Close	Price	Re-
Low	110 1/2	114	110 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	5.2	
High	110 1/2	114	110 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	5.2	
Low	110 1/2	114	110 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	5.2	
High	110 1/2	114	110 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	5.2	
Low	110 1/2	114	110 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	5.2	
High	110 1/2	114	110 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	5.2	
Low	110 1/2	114	110 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	5.2	
High	110 1/2	114	110 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	5.2	
Low	110 1/2	114	110 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	5.2	
High	110 1/2	114	110 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	5.2	

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk, \$20 to \$20.50; shorts, 21c; Manitoba bran, in bags, 19c; shorts, 21c.

BEANS—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bushel; \$1.40 in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut Pork, \$18.50 to \$19; light short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; American short cut, clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$18.50; compound lard, 7 1/2c to 8c; Canadian lard, 8 1/2c to 9c; kettle rendered, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c according to quantity; hams, 11c to 12c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.

BUTTER—Winter creamery, 19 1/2c to 20c; new made, 20 1/2c to 21c; full grade, full makes, 18 1/2c to 19 1/2c, according to quality; western dairy, 15c to 16c; rolls, 16c to 17c; creamery, 15c to 16 1/2c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; Townships, 9 1/2c to 10c.

EGGS—Firsts, \$6.10; pearl, \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c to 9c; buckwheat, 12c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per imperial gallon, 70c; in tins, 6c per lb. in wood; sugar, 9 1/2c to 10c per lb.

HAY—No. 1, \$14.50 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton in car lots.

POTATOES—Per 90 lb. bag, 75c to 80c; 65c in car lots.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—March 18. The sleighing throughout this part of the province is remarkably good for so late in the season, and the farmers put in an unusually large appearance at the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, many of them coming over 20 miles with large loads of oats, while potatoes were more plentiful than on any market day for some years past. Dead poultry are still scarce and dear, so also are new laid eggs, but considerable quantities are still being imported from the Western States which helps to keep down prices. Fresh killed hogs still sell at about former rates, but old frozen stock is lower in price, and so also is frozen butter. The fruit market is active, about former rates, lemons being slightly higher in price; all kinds of garden truck are pretty high in price. Oats sold at 90c to 90c per bag; buckwheat, \$1.10 do; potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag of 80 lbs.; turnips, 75c do; carrots and beets, \$1 to \$1.25 do; parsnips, \$1.25 do; onions, \$2 to \$2.50 do; cabbages, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per barrel; celery, 50c to 60c per dozen; cauliflower, 50c to 75c per lb.; beef, hindquarters, 50c to 70c; forequarters, 40c to 50c; lamb's mutton, 70c; sheep's mutton, 50c; dead turkeys, 16c to 18c do; geese, 10c to 12c do; chickens, 13c to 15c do; fowls, 8c to 12c do; tub butter, 19c to 21c do; print butter, 35c to 36c do; new laid eggs, 35c to 40c per dozen; older eggs, 25c to 30c do; apples, \$2 to \$4 per barrel; California navel oranges, \$2.25 to \$3 per box; blood oranges, \$2 the half box; lemons, \$2.75 to \$3 per box; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bunch; hay \$7.50 to \$9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

RECEIPTS BY RAIL. Week Ending March 21, 1904.

	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Buckwheat	Flour	Meal	Bras	Asbes	Butter	Cheese	Boxes	Beef	Pork	Meats	Hams	Leath	Tallow	Raw Hides	Apples
Wheat	11,113																		
Corn		270																	
Barley		1,381																	
Buckwheat		6,668																	
Flour		4,641																	
Meal		2,420																	
Bras		1,393																	
Asbes		25																	
Butter		515																	
Cheese		176																	
Boxes		439																	
Beef		20																	
Pork		40																	
Meats		439																	
Hams		35																	
Leath		1,912																	
Tallow		75																	
Raw Hides		221																	
Apples		583																	

GRAIN IN STORE.

Grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	March 19	March 18	March 20
Wheat	45,560	46,712	146,753
Corn	122,527	146,710	146,710
Peas	23,969	23,226	29,865
Oats	153,140	109,092	131,519
Barley	36,314	40,085	14,303
Rye	371	371	5,290
Buckwheat	13,269	13,269	5,742
Flour	14,446	13,579	48,091
Meal	337	337	643

ENGLISH CHEESE QUOTATIONS.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, March 18.—Cheese, 49s to 50s; finest, 50s to 51s; trade good.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

*Toronto, March 21.—Wheat.—The demand is not very large and the market is easier in sympathy with the decline in the outside prices. No. 2 red and white are quoted at 92c bid and 94c to 95c asked west and east. Goose is steady at 84c for No. 2, 83 1/2c for No. 1. Spring wheat is steady at 98c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is easier this week at \$1.05 for No. 1 hard, \$1.04 for No. 1 northern, \$1 for No. 2 northern and 96c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay port and six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour.—The offerings continue small, there is a fair inquiry for export and the market is steady at \$2.50 bid for ordinary 50 percent winter wheat patents for export in buyers' bags, west or east. Choice brands are quoted fifteen to twenty cents higher.

Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.50 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$5.00 for second patents, and \$4.90 for strong bakers', bags included on the track, Toronto.

Mill feed—Steady at \$11.50 for cars of shorts and \$16 for bran in bulk west or east. Manitoba mill feed is steady at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$30 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Steady at 45c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3 extra and 43c for No. 3 west or east. Buckwheat—Firm at 52c bid for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Firm at 53c bid, and 60c asked for No. 2 west or east.

Corn—In fair demand. The offerings of cars of Canadian are light owing to a weak demand. Canadian mixed is quoted at 38c bid and yellow at 39c f.o.b. cars, west. American is steady at 38c for No. 2 yellow, 37c for No. 3 yellow, and 35c for No. 3 mixed in car lots, on the track, Toronto.

Oats—Easier than they were last week. The cereal buyers in the east having reduced their prices 1/2c to 1c; No. 1 white are quoted at 32c, and No. 2 white at 32 1/2c east. No. 2 white are quoted 32c west.

Rolls—Oats—Steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track, Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Steady at 60c for No. 2 west or east and 63c to 70c for choice milling or seed west or east.

Butter.—The receipts of dairy roll butter continue liberal and this has depressed the price of choice dairy tub, prices for which are a cent lower. There is a fair demand for choice lots of table butter. Creamery brands, 20c to 22c; do, solids, 19c 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.

Eggs.—The receipts are heavier and it looks as if the supply for Easter will be large now and that the transportation difficulties are disappearing. The market is weak and unsettled at 22c for new laid.

Baled hay—The receipts are fair, and about equal to the demand. The market is steady; cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.00 per ton.

Baled straw—Steady, cars on the track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.75 per ton.

Dressed hogs—Steady, rail lots here are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.00. Farmers' lots delivered here are quoted at \$5.25 for heavy, and \$5.75 for light.

Live hogs—The offerings have been much heavier owing to better railway facilities the past week and the market is steady at last week's decline. Selects are quoted at \$5 and heavy and light fats at \$4.75 per cwt.

Ottawa, March 19.—The offering of farm produce on By Ward market to-day was exceedingly large, and a great amount of business was transacted. Pork was offered in usual quantities and prices were unchanged. Selects and light sold at \$5.75 to \$6.50; medium at \$5.50 to \$5.75, and heavy hogs at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Beef was unchanged, good hinds selling at 6c to 6 1/2c, and fronts at 5c to 5 1/2c per pound. Mutton was quoted at 8c for hinds, and 8c to 7c for fronts. The market for oats showed a decline of about 2c per bushel, good, clean grain being offered freely at 34c per bushel. Receipts were unusually heavy. Eggs were in active demand, and supplies on hand sufficient; the market had a downward tendency, case lots selling at 25c, and at 35c by the dozen. Butter was plentiful, and prices without change, prints selling at 22c to 23c; small prints at 19c to 21c, and tub butter at 18c to 20c per pound. Potatoes were in greater supply than usual, and an active demand ruled at 75c to 80c per bag. Timothy hay sold at \$12 to \$13 and mixed stock at \$9 to \$10 per ton.

Ingersoll, March 21.—Wheat, red and spring wheat, 90c to 92c per bushel; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 55c to 58c; corn, 50c to 55c; oats, 35c to 38c; flour, \$2.40 to \$2.60 per cwt. higher, \$15 to \$16 per ton; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; oatmeal, \$3 to \$4 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; creamery, 25c to 28c per lb.; eggs, 25c to 28c per dozen; potatoes 75c to 85c per bag; live hogs, \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt.; hay, \$8 to \$9 per ton; hides, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Memrs. J. S. Bach & Co., No. 16 St. Sacramento street, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
July	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Corn	52	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
July	52	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Oats	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40
July	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40
Pork	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Lard	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ribs	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

CATTLE MARKETS.

Live Stock Market—March 21. About 1,000 head of cattle, 75 calves, 3 sheep and 5 spring lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were some very choice cattle among the offerings, and Mr. Aaron Sault, of Craig street, bought two carloads of cattle, some of them being very choice, for which he paid 54c per lb., plus 25

