

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## THE SCOTS GREYS CUT UP.

### The Famous British Regiment Meets with a Reverse.

#### A LARGE NUMBER OF BOERS CAPTURED BY COL. PARK WITHOUT ANY LOSS ON HIS SIDE.

London, Feb. 20.—A detachment of the Scots Greys, one of Great Britain's crack dragoon regiments, has been cut up by the Boers at Klipdam. Major C. W. M. Feilden and Captain E. Usher were severely wounded, two men were killed, six were wounded and forty-six captured. The news was received to-day from Lord Kitchener in a despatch from Pretoria of Feb. 19. The Scots Greys formed part of General Gilbert Hamilton's column. The latter, while moving on Nigel, on Feb. 18, engaged a force of Boers at Klipdam. The Scots Greys became detached, were surrounded and were cut off. General Hamilton was unable to dislodge the Boers from their position, so he continued his march towards Nigel. The Boers released the Scots Greys who had been made prisoners.

#### COL. PARK REPORTS SOME IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

London, Feb. 22.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, Friday, Feb. 21, says: Col. Park, with three hundred mounted National Scouts recently surprised a Boer force at Nookgacht, Transvaal Colony, and captured a hundred and sixty-four prisoners, together with a quantity of munitions of war and a number of horses and wagons. There were no British casualties. The prisoners include Field Cornets Joubert and De Jager and Lieutenant Viljoen.

#### GOVERNMENT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Pretoria, Feb. 24.—The members of the Boer Government and Jack Hindon, a train wrecker, had a narrow escape from capture on the occasion of Major Park's attack on Bothasberg on Friday.

#### GENERAL DE WETT.

Pretoria, Feb. 22.—General De Wett, with four hundred followers, broke back northward through the blockhouse line, on the night of Feb. 19, ten miles west of Landley, Orange River Colony. The blockhouses opened fire on the Boers; two of whom were killed. The remainder got clear away to their old ground near Reitz.

#### LORD KITCHENER NOT SATISFIED WITH THE EXPLANATIONS OF THE TWEETFONTAIN MISHAP.

London, Feb. 19.—Lord Kitchener's details of the operations in South Africa during January are published in the 'Official Gazette.' Referring to the TweETFountain mishap he says a court of enquiry was held on the affair, which, in my opinion, was not satisfactorily covered by the explanations put forward. Considering the warnings this force received directing them to be on the alert the preparations made by them to meet a night attack seems, so far as I can judge, at present, to have been defective.

Incidentally Lord Kitchener mentions that Major Colenbrander met a party of natives under Chief Linchwe, 2,000 strong, marching in an endeavor to recapture stock that had been stolen the previous month by Commandant Kemp. As there were Boer women and children in the neighborhood deplorable results might have occurred. Major Colenbrander ordered the natives to return, and they obeyed, much to the relief of the Boer families scattered in the district.

#### SOME FRESH LIGHT ON THE FAMOUS DESPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 21.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says: 'Indefatigable as ever, Mr. Henry Norman has succeeded in inducing Mr. Balfour to throw some fresh light on the famous Spion Kop despatches. It now seems that General Buller contented himself with forwarding General Warren's account of the battle, with two opinions on General Warren's conduct. In both of these General Buller adversely criticised his second in command, but the one in which he really spoke his mind was marked, 'Not necessarily for publication.' General Buller refused to write a connected story of the whole affair. Mr. Balfour indignantly repudiates the suggestion that General Buller was asked to tamper with the truth in order to please the War Office.

#### LIBERAL LEADERS OPPOSED TO THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

London, Feb. 21.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, spoke on the South African situation in opening a new Liberal club at Sheephead yesterday. He said he believed that nine-tenths of the Liberal party did not want hostilities carried on to such an extreme length as would seem to the judgment of the world to have an element of vindictiveness. What they wanted was British supremacy without any trace of race ascendancy. Their belief was that the future peace, prosperity and safety of the British Empire in South Africa depended upon the settlement of the war upon terms.

#### IN THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL.

London, Feb. 21.—In a despatch from Pretoria the correspondent of the London 'Times' says there is no doubt the Boers in the eastern Transvaal Colony are greatly demoralized and that they are so hard pressed that many are reluctant to continue the struggle. In an

intercepted letter from General Piet Viljoen to Mr. Schalkburger, the writer urges the latter to do something to counteract the spirit of surrender among the Boers. It is rumored that General Botha and Mr. Schalkburger are trying to arrange a meeting.

In spite of these indications, however, there is no ground for believing that the war will be immediately over, continues the 'Times' correspondent. The influence of the Boer leaders may still prevail, and, in any case, the majority would refuse to be bound by the action of the Boers in the Eastern Transvaal.

The Capetown correspondent of the 'Times' says the influential rebel Troskie, who has just died from his wounds, carried with him in the field clippings from the 'Review of Reviews' and other pro-Boer journals. The correspondent says the clippings were of great service to Troskie's cause.

#### MR. KRUGER'S PLANS.

Brussels, Feb. 21.—It is said in Boer circles that if Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels, after investigating the situation in the United States, advise Mr. Kruger that a tour of the United States would be beneficial to the Boer cause, the Boer president will overcome his aversion to a long trip and undertake the journey. Mr. Kruger appears to be in excellent physical condition.

London, Feb. 21.—M. Blowitz, the 'Times' Paris correspondent, sends an article which will appear in the Rome 'Tribuna' to-day, and which is written by the Paris correspondent of that paper, Signor Capponi, in the form of an open letter to Mr. Kruger. In prefacing it De Blowitz remarks that Capponi forgets that Mr. Kruger has not borrowed from the Bible the humility it inculcates. Signor Capponi tells Mr. Kruger he has borrowed from the Bible his force and energy, and urges him also to borrow from history the indication of his duty toward the country he represents. Mr. Kruger is advised to imitate the example of Victor Emmanuel in 1848, and that of other great men, and sue for peace. Whatever Mr. Kruger does, says Signor Capponi, there will no longer be a Transvaal except as a geographical expression. Now is the moment to act; perhaps it will never come again.

#### LADIES' COMMISSION OF INQUIRY REPORTS.

New York, Feb. 21.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the report of the ladies' commission of inquiry attributes the great mortality in the South African concentration camps to, first, the insanitary conditions of the country caused by the war; second, causes within the control of the inmates, and, thirdly, causes within the control of the administration. The inquiries of the ladies have resulted in the appointment of travelling inspectors, the revision of the ration scale, sanitary precautions against the spread of enteric, an increased supply of qualified doctors and nurses, a general provision of soup kitchens, the reorganization of four camps and the dismissal of incompetent officials. The commissioners disapprove of the suggestions which have been made for disbanding the camps.

#### CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The casualty department cables the following to Lord Minto: Capetown, Feb. 18.—Casualties reported to S. A. C., at Uityk, Feb. 17: Killed—William James Jones, next of kin Mrs. Jones, 107 Medill street, Toronto, Ont. Died of enteric fever at Heidelberg, Feb. 15, George Robert Lundy; please inform C. L. Lundy, Innisfail, Alberta.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Capetown, Feb. 20.—Mr. R. Rose-Innes has resigned the attorney-generalship to become chief justice of the Transvaal Colony.

#### LOYAL NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 18.—With the departure of the sixth contingent from Auckland yesterday New Zealand has sent five thousand men to the front, a number which, on a population basis, was equal to thirty-five thousand from Canada, twenty-four thousand from Australia, and two hundred and seventy-one thousand from the United Kingdom. In addressing the men the Premier, Mr. Seddon, said New Zealanders were resolved to assist in bringing the war to an end, and if a twentieth contingent were required would give it cheerfully.

#### CANADIANS ARRIVE.

London, Feb. 22.—The transport 'Victorian,' with the second section of the Canadian Mounted Rifles on board, which left Halifax on Jan. 23, arrived at Capetown on Thursday afternoon.

London, Feb. 21.—The transport 'Manhattan,' from Halifax, with the first section of the Canadian Mounted Rifles on board, has arrived at Durban from Capetown.

#### A CANADIAN ILL.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Mr. Chamberlain cables the following to Lord Minto:—H. W. Meade, South African Constabulary, dangerously ill with enteric fever at Vet River, Feb. 18. Next of kin, M. S. Meade, Brockville, Ont.



J. BULL—'SAY UNCLE, NOW JOIN HANDS AND MAKE IT GO ALL AROUND.'

—Detroit 'News-Tribune.'

## BOER BRUTALITY

### HEART-RENDING STORY OF A CANADIAN VOLUNTEER.

(London 'Times'.)

A Canadian volunteer, the son of an English clergyman, has sent home a detailed account of the mishap which occurred to Damant's Horse in the neighborhood of Teufel Kop, Orange River Colony, on Dec. 21. After describing the manner in which our troops were surprised, he says: 'Those who were not shot down at the first volley, and they were few, for the Boers had each his man marked before they rose from their hiding place, I say the survivors made as good a fight as possible, but it was a hopeless fight, and they eventually had to throw up their hands. It was at this stage of the fight that the Boers disgraced themselves and spout a victory to be proud of. Tom fought until the last, and when he saw it was all up he put up his hands to an old grey-whiskered Boer and dropped his rifle and revolver on the ground in front of him, upon which the old Boer shot him dead. — was my messmate and came over from Canada on the same boat as I, and we had slept under the same blanket ever since joining the corps. Another similar case happened alongside of him, and was perpetrated by the same old brute and another old Boer who was with him. The sergeant of the ambulance corps started in to dress Colonel Damant, who was wounded in four places, and a Boer went up and stopped him. The ambulance man shoved him the Geneva cross on his arm, his bag of bandages, etc., and pointed out that he was unarmed. The Boer shook his head, said, 'That game won't do,' put his rifle to the sergeant's head and blew the top off. These are only three instances of dozens that occurred which were told me by comrades who saw these things happen half an hour after. Anyway, I could see the evidences of it for myself. The great majority of the wounds were inflicted by explosive bullets. Indeed, that is about the only form of ammunition the enemy have left now. Before we could get the wounded into the ambulances a bad thunderstorm came on, and the rain, mixed with hail, was the cause of a good many two out of the fifteen-pounder gun's crew who came out unscathed; all the rest were either killed or seriously hurt. They lay round the guns, one with a shell in his hands, another with a sponger, each man at his post doing his duty when he fell—a truly grand picture of pluck. The captain of the pom-pom made his will on the ground before he died, and left fifty pounds to each man of his gun's crew who survived. There are three to benefit by it, two of them badly wounded. Of No. 3 troop of my squadron five men were on parade next morning, and there were over thirty of them before, so you can see how many the Boers spared. Let them look to themselves next time Damant's Horse gets within reach of them.'

#### REMOUNT SCANDAL.

London, Feb. 19.—The War Secretary, Mr. Brodric, replying to a question in the House of Commons regarding the remount scandal, announced that Major-General Truman, inspector-general of the remount establishment, had sent in his provisional resignation, but he would be allowed to retain his post pending the decision of the court of inquiry appointed to inquire into the charges brought against his department.

#### CABLE RATES.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The Militia Department gives out the information that the arrangements made for transmission of telegrams between troops in the field in South Africa and their relatives in Canada is still in force. The present rate is 49 cents a word.

#### KRITZINGER'S TRIAL.

London, Feb. 18.—The press censor in South Africa is evidently active, as the first intimation that the trial of Commandant Kritzinger, who was captured by General French in December last, had commenced, came from the War Secretary, Mr. Brodric, in the House of Commons, yesterday afternoon. The secretary did not volunteer to furnish any details, but he informed a questioner that Lord Kitchener would certainly see that the Boer general had every facility for producing witnesses. It developed during Mr. Brodric's answer that the trial began on Feb. 15.

#### GENERAL HECTOR MACDONALD.

London, Feb. 18.—General Hector Macdonald has been appointed to succeed Major-General F. T. Hobson as commander of the forces in Ceylon.

#### APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT.

The Brussels correspondent of the 'Chronicle' telegraphs that the Belgian League of the Rights of Man has sent a message to President Roosevelt referring to the executions in South Africa by the British of Commandants Lotter and Scheepers. The League expresses its fears that Commandant Kritzinger and other Boer leaders will be similarly executed, and prays that Mr. Roosevelt in memory of Washington, intervene in a friendly manner to prevent their execution. The message concludes:—'For the love of God take this message into consideration.'

#### A MESSAGE TO MR. KRUGER.

Antwerp, Feb. 22.—Dr. Albrecht, who has just returned from the Transvaal, proceeds to Utrecht to see Mr. Kruger, to whom he is said to bring an important secret communication from the Boer leaders in South Africa.

Dr. Albrecht predicts the long continuance of the war. He says the blockhouse system will not affect the final result. It may cost the Boers a few more men, but they will never surrender, and the British will never possess the Transvaal.

#### AMERICAN BUSYBODIES.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Dr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Thomas, of Chicago, have been refused passports to visit the South African concentration camps by Secretary Hay, of the State Department at Washington. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas intended going to South Africa to distribute money for the use of the camp prisoners. Mr. Hay, it is stated, gave as his reason for refusing the passports, that President Roosevelt would object, and consequently he would not make application for them to Lord Paunce-cote.

## IS MISS STONE FREE?

### LATEST TALE FROM MACEDONIA SAYS THE BRIGANDS HAVE RELEASED HER.

Constantinople, Feb. 24.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, who, with Mme. Tsilka, was captured by brigands in the district of Salonika on Sept. 3 last, has been released, and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, at three o'clock yesterday morning. Nobody was at Strumitza to meet Miss Stone, as the brigands had given no indication where they proposed to release the prisoners. Mme. Tsilka and her baby were also released at the same time. They are all well. Miss Stone immediately made herself known to the authorities at Strumitza. The first news of Miss Stone's release was contained in a telegram received by Mr. Dickinson, the American consul-general at Constantinople, from the American vice-consul at Salonika. The telegram gives no details of the release.

As Strumitza is near the Salonika-Usukb Railway, Miss Stone will proceed to Salonika without delay.

## BLOODSHED IN MONTENEGRO

### TROUBLE DUE TO THE RECENT ASSASSINATION OF AN ALBANIAN CHIEF.

Cettinje, Montenegro, Feb. 24.—Sixty-four men are reported to have been killed or wounded in a fight which occurred on the Montenegrin frontier between Albanians and Turkish regular troops. The trouble was due to the recent assassination of an Albanian chief, Mulazeka. The latter's clansmen demanded the surrender of the murderer, failing which they attacked a force of Turkish frontier troops. The fighting still continues.

## RECIPROCITY

### WESTERN LEAGUE ANXIOUS TO FORCE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Within the next few days a conference will be held here for the purpose of launching a movement to force congressional action on international reciprocity. The Western Reciprocity League, of which Governor W. E. Stanley, of Kansas, is president, and James Deering, of Chicago, vice-president, will arrange for the conference. They will endeavor to bring together manufacturers who favor reciprocity and others interested in the movement. The application of the principle of reciprocity to the trade relations between this country and all foreign governments is sought.

#### NEW PARTY IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Feb. 22.—The Political Reform Union, the new provincial party, headed by Mr. R. L. Richardson and Mr. A. W. Puttee, M.P., met for provincial organization on Thursday evening. Delegates from various districts in Lisgar were present. Mr. A. J. Andrews was elected president, and Mr. W. McCurdy vice-president. Vice-presidents were also elected for each of the Dominion constituencies in Manitoba. Several speeches were delivered by those high in the order. Mr. R. L. Richardson was present, as well as the Rev. J. B. Silcox, and were prominent supporters of the movement.

## LONDON TOPICS

### Popular View of Prince Henry's Visit

#### LAST ECHOES OF THE PAUNCECOTE TREATY.

(Special cable despatch to the New York 'Evening Post'.)

London, Feb. 22.—To-day's comments upon Prince Henry's visit to the United States somewhat resemble those of one member of a family when another member is making a great social spread. 'One is a little sorry for the guest,' says one review, 'lest he be killed with kindness. The Prince must become a Mycerinus. His sleep is allowed for on Mr. Edison's four hours' principle.' 'Fancy,' says another, 'nine nights in sleeping-cars out of eighteen.' 'These little foibles,' says a third review, 'are common to us all. To the crowd a prince remains a prince, however much stern theory may declare him to be a mere man.' Politically no one seems to take the mission seriously. The Kaiser may, as one journal says, use his brother, as in China, as a bait for the German hook, but in America he has nothing to gain from a closer relationship with Germany than now subsists.

In view of these comments, there is a certain appropriateness in an item of news published to-day from Berlin. King Edward has presented the Kaiser with a set of 'ping-pong.' The Kaiser has become fascinated with the popular game of English Suburbia.

The interest in the German contention that Germany, not England, was America's friend in the Spanish-American war has almost died out. The 'Spectator' gives it a parting kick to-day, though with apologies, lest it weary its readers with a twice-told tale. It finds the key to the situation in the contrast between the aggressive, arbitrary and unfriendly attitude of the German Admiral in Manila Bay and the friendly co-operation of Capt. Chichester. This, it says, typified the attitude of the respective Governments, and it then adds: 'The English people, if we know anything of our countrymen, look on Germany's semi-official attempts to undermine England's good relations with America with a certain amount of amusement. They see Germany's game very clearly, but bear no ill-will to the Kaiser or his brother. They wish the latter a pleasant visit.'

Secretary Hay's note to the Russian and Chinese Governments regarding Manchuria is regarded with the greatest satisfaction in political circles. Following so closely upon the Anglo-Japanese alliance it is accepted as a proof of the solidarity of the policy of England, America, and Japan in the Far East, though America will not pledge herself to action in the last resort. At the same time Mr. Hay's note provokes queries whether a joint Anglo-American-Japanese note on the Hay lines would not have effected the same purpose as the Anglo-Japanese alliance, without sacrificing England's traditional policy of no alliances. These critics of the Ministry, and they include some influential Ministerialists, hold that America has at least an equal potential concern with England in the preservation of the open door in China, and might very well have been told plainly that England would go as far as she pleased in her company, but that England did not propose to take any action without her. The official reply doubtless would be that if America desired a joint note, she had only to suggest it. She clearly preferred individual and noncommittal action along parallel lines.

Lord Rosebery's final rupture with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman throws Liberalism into utter confusion. The chief gainers for the moment are the Ministerialists, who openly rejoice that Gladstonian home rule is definitely ruled out of the Rosebery policy. That and not the conduct of the war was the question which really decided Lord Rosebery. It is true that he tilted at an independent national parliament in Dublin, demanding that it be wiped from the Liberal slate. Home rule Liberals reply that it never was there; it is merely a bogey of Lord Rosebery's imagination. What is there is Gladstonian home rule, and to that, under Mr. Morley's special guidance, they cling. In a nutshell, the position is this: Lord Rosebery holds out to the Irish as a reward for their future good behavior local self-government of a type suitable also for England, Wales, and Scotland. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, on the contrary, declares that Gladstonian home rule is still the best immediate remedy for Irish disloyalty. The following of each in the House of Commons is about equal, but Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman controls the party organization. What Lord Rosebery did Mr. Asquith now have to decide is whether to create a new organization, as Mr. Chamberlain did when he broke with Mr. Gladstone, or call the party together and attempt to oust Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The feeling of the rank and file, primarily, is one of anger with their leaders generally that they cannot sink personal jealousies and unite on a substantial platform common to them all. With domestic reform in the forefront, the next move is with Lord Rosebery, if he really means to attempt to dominate his party.

P. A. H.

#### JUDGE LISTER'S SUCCESSOR.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—The name of Mr. John R. Cartwright, deputy Attorney-General of the province, is being considered by the federal authorities as a likely appointee for the judgeship rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Lister. The appointment may be filled by elevating one of the High Court judges to the Court of Appeal, but Mr. Cartwright's chances are good.

### A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION.

(L. C. Wood, in 'Sunday Companion'.)

Not far from one of the great cycling centres of Ireland, and in one of the midland counties, lies a small village. Beautifully picturesque, lying among fields green as an emerald, embowered in trees, surrounded by rivens and wide canals, which run sleepily amid the osier-banks, where the golden water-lilies bask in the sun, and the yellow flags flaunt in the summer breeze.

Peaceful and beautiful and quiet now, with the fringe village church standing amid the lime-trees and osier woods. But there was a day when its steep, wide street ran blood; when cries, piercing and bitter, reached to the heavens; and when lives, precious and priceless, fell ruthlessly beneath the rebel pikes.

I must tell the story as it was told to me by my grandmother. She had lived through that reign of terror. She had been through the fire of persecution while yet a girl, and often, in the gloaming of the winter's evening, as we sat round the old hearth fire, with the firelight dancing on the eager, bright faces gathered round the hearth, someone would throw a few more rods of turf on the blaze and say, 'Now, granny, tell us about '98,' and how grandpa rescued you from the rebels.

GRANNY'S STORY.  
It was very long ago, darlings. I was young then—not more than seventeen—and, as you know, was very fair in those days. Already one or two duels had been fought in my honor; but among all the suitors who came and prayed for my hand I favored none but one.

Those were disaffected times; we heard rumors of a rebellion—a possible rising among the people—and my father, then agent to Lord —, occupied the demesne at the end of the town. Lord — was away on the Continent at the time, and, of course, my father—your great-grandfather, dears—managed all the affairs of the estate during his absence. Rents were paid in to him, difficulties settled, abatements given, and leases arranged; and he thought, as we all thought, that he was well-beloved by the tenantry and by the townspeople.

But, as I said, rumors of an alarming nature were about; sullen scowls were often cast at my father where before bright looks prevailed. The clergyman of the parish became uneasy, and often long consultations were held between my father, the rector and the numerous influential gentlemen living in the town of Ballymona and its neighborhood.

I remember crouching, trembling by the breakfast-parlor fire one afternoon, listening to the low, eager voices in the hall, and the careful shutting of heavy doors, lest some of the men servants hanging about the staircase should hear any of the whispered last injunctions given, as one by one the little gathering broke up and went away, each one forewarned against the danger which we all felt was hanging over us to a great extent.

But my father remained hopeful. 'Nonsense, Rideout!' he said to a neighboring nobleman, who took the dullest view possible of the future. 'I would trust my men—all of them—with my life. They are true to a man, and, whatever the townsmen may do, the tenantry over whom I have the privilege and honor to rule are staunch.'

'I'll wager you anything you name, Nelson, that you are wrong! Why, man, with my own eyes—riding home late one evening—I have seen those McCarthys who have the holding near the bog sharpening their pikes by the light of their turf fire!'

'They sharpen them every night at the forge in the town. I hear them at it night after night, and they drill in dozens in the river fields at early morn,' another voice chimed in.

Still my father was incredulous. He shook his head, and drew his broad, light figure up to its full height. 'I think more of my countrymen than that,' he said, proudly. 'A lot of foolish boys playing at soldiering! Why, man alive! one or two of the regulars or even the militia, would quickly make them show the white feather!'

I was standing at the breakfast-room door then—white terror on my cheeks, and fear in my wide, grey eyes. And someone drew near me there, seeing, I suppose, my fear and trembling.

'No need for thee to fear, my Bride,' he whispered—I think I hear his voice now—'as long as this right arm can wield a sword in your defence.'

How brave he looked in his uniform of the Yeomanry! And as I gazed up into Dermot Blake's brave, true face, I felt the wave of fear retreating again, and I was brave, too—for his sake!

There, that is right, my little one. Keep-up a good heart! Go in and out among the people. Let them see that you do not fear them and wish them naught but well, and I believe yet all will quiet down.

'Oh, Dermot! Dermot! Father is so reckless and not even for mother's creature or mine will he take arms with him,' I said.

But in the days that followed I did as Dermot wished, and through the cold winter I went in and out among the sick and poor, and gave them what I could of food and clothing.

II.  
One evening, however, some time after that, Dermot came to bid me goodbye. He looked grave and worn, and I trembled when I saw the look of stern, repressed anxiety upon his face.

'I shall not be long away, dear one,' he said. 'I have to go to Dublin Castle with private information of an alarming character. Bride, my little one, keep brave, and do all you can to warn your father. He is so foolhardy, and will take no advice, and I fear he there will be bad work soon. If I can only ride to Dublin in time to get troops down, all will be well; but if not, we betide us all in Ballymona.'

I walked down the long shadowy avenue with him, clinging to his arm, and glancing fearfully around me, lest any rebel, more daring than his fellows, should be lurking behind the hoary trunks of the elms. Then Dermot bade me a long and tender farewell, and, mounting his horse, rode away. I watched his agile figure swinging easily in his saddle as he trotted on, with his sword at his side, and two braces of pistols in his holsters, and, with a fervent prayer for his safety, I turned up the avenue again.

Someone started from the bushes just as I was about half-way up. It was Farrell, the smith, who had the forge in the village, and whose children I had lately helped to nurse through fever.

'Hand this note to the masher, Miss Bride darlint, an' it's risking me own neck I am in doing this thing, but if I can save ye all I will, for as sure as my name is Pat Farrell the boys will be gathering to-night, and it's murder there will be in the morning. Tell his honor to barricade the house, for in all the provisions he can, as it's stacked it will be as shure as you are standin' there.'

I required no further bidding. Seizing the note, I fled up the avenue, arriving in breathless haste; and meeting my father in the hall, I pressed the note into his hand. Mahony, the butler, and one of the footmen were talking to him, both, I saw, paralyzed with some awful fear. A message had come from the rectory and from the other influential families about, imploring my dear father to save himself and his family.

'Shure, sir, they are all taking refuge in the church, and won't ye take the poor mistress and Miss Bride there for safety? There will be bloodshed in the morning, for watch-fires were ablaze all over th' hills last night; and that's the signal given, as sure as I am here.'

Mother came, white with terror, to the door. 'My dear husband, do, I entreat of you, listen to the advice of these worthy servants!' she sobbed. 'My dear one, the rebels are only too willing to cut all our throats, I am certain. At least, let us barricade the house.'

But my father was obdurate. Nothing would ever move him once his mind was made up. He was a man of iron will, and it was his doom. None of us slept that night; and, pale and haggard, mother and I crept downstairs to breakfast. Father was already in the breakfast parlor, smiling and cheerful; but ever and anon he glanced wistfully at us both.

'Oh, William,' my mother pleaded, 'let us fly, for there is yet time, and I feel sure we are in great danger, as I could hear the rebels drilling all night and the pikes being sharpened at the forge.'

'Nonsense, Letitia, my father said. 'I can trust the Ballymona men with my life, and what is more precious still, yours and Bride's as well.'

'We made a feint at eating breakfast, mother playing with her chocolate and I was watching father's face. Then there was a loud tramping of feet on the gravel ways outside, and a violent ring at the hall door bell. Mahony answered it, and, white as death, he came into the breakfast room.

'The men desire to see your honor, sir.'

'William,' gasped my mother, 'do not go.' She flung her arms round him, and I clung to his hand. Kissing us both fondly, he forcibly put us aside and went out. Mother and I followed. Ah! how shall I tell what happened then? My father—my brave, fearless father—standing erect and fearless, with his fine, proud face held high, demanding of the ring-leaders what they wanted.

'What can I do for you, my men?' I heard him say, in a loud, clear, cool voice.

There was a rush, a scuffle. My father was down amid a hundred men. There was a flash of a hatchet, a clatter of a score of pikes, and a yell of fiendish laughter.

Mahony seized my mother in his arms and dashed off to the garden with her. I flew out wildly, and stood on the stone steps with my hand raised to heaven. Was it my voice—that clear, hard, wild shriek?

'Men—men, have you no pity, no honor, no bravery in your souls?'

There was no answer; they were kicking something wildly about the lawn, and my father's headless body lay at my feet. I tottered and fell just as a dozen men armed with pikes rushed toward me, and then I knew no more.

When I came to myself I was in the midst of a great yew-tree; the dark foliage completely hid me from view. It seemed midday then, and, dazed and stunned, I clung to the branches, faint with fear and agony of mind and hunger, too.

as has hid the mistress in a hape of damp manure in the garden; so she's safe, too. I'll convey ye to the forge in the dead of the night, and here's a drink of milk and some bread for ye. 'Ate now, me darlint, ate now, and don't be tremblin' so.'

I tried to eat, but the food choked me; but he stood over me till I drank the milk. He took me to his house that night—mother, he said, was safe—and, tottering, I crept along beside him in the black, moonless hours. His wife, weeping, for she loved us all, seeing her husband was my dear father's foster brother, took me in her arms, and led me up to a garret, with a window overlooking the street. There she kept me three days, faint and weak, and half dead with grief and anxiety. I heard awful noises, shrieks and pistol-shots, and the tramping of many feet, and Hannah Farrell sat by me, stroking my hand and occasionally glancing out of the window.

I struggled up one afternoon, and crept to the casement. Hannah was beside me. The street teemed with a motley mob, and at first, weak and dazed, I could hardly see, and a kind of awful fascination kept my eyes fixed on the scene. There were armed men and angry faces, and amid the crowd I saw a prisoner—a tall, fair girl in a white dress, with her proud, clear-cut face held high, though there was not a vestige of color in her cheeks.

'Come away, Miss Bride. Don't look, honey,' Hannah cried, gathering me in her arms.

'It is Judith—Miss Judith Fitzgerald—Sir John Fitzgerald's eldest daughter! Oh, Hannah! what are they going to do with her?'

Hannah dragged me away, but I caught a glimpse of a dead, fair face as the rebels lifted the graceful body on their pikes and marched off to the canal.

And I knew no more after that. It was only one scene amid a hundred others, when all who were of one faith and position perished miserably beneath the vindictive cruelty of a misguided peasantry.

III.  
And where was Dermot all that time—Dermot who had gone for help four days before? He, too, must have perished; and my mother—my frail, lovely mother—where was she? I often wonder now I lived through those three days.

Farrell crept up softly to see me one morning. He looked disturbed and uneasy, and soon he unburdened his mind. 'They know you are here, honey, and demand your life. But, Miss Bride, if ye will do what I say, ye may save your own life and those of some of the gentry as is hiding in a house over beyond. It lies with you, Miss Bride; now be aisy, and do what ye are tould.'

He wrapped a warm cloak round me, and led me down the rickety stairs. A crowd of men were assembled in the forge, and a loud murmur arose as I came in—angry looks and angry faces—and I clung to Farrell's arm. One man came and put a cold muzzle of a pistol against my temple. 'It would be too aisy a death for ye,' he said, with a cruel laugh. I looked at the low, brutal face and shuddered. One or two of the younger men looked at me pityingly; but others, with bold looks of admiration in their indolent eyes.

Then one of the number—evidently a spokesman—stepped forward and told me that they would bring me in front of a large house in the town, where several of the gentry were hidden, and if I would bid they lay down their arms and come out they would all be given their lives and I mine.

'Will you be sure to give them their lives,' I asked, looking into the cunning face of the speaker. There was a hoarse laugh and a wink all round, but they gave the required promise, and then I was marshalled up the town between two men, and the rest following.

I kept tight hold of Farrell's horny hand, and he pressed mine tenderly now and again. Then we drew up short. It was a large house, three stories high, five windows across, and a big lamp-post hanging out over the door. It was well barricaded.

'Spake now, and bid them come out,' I hesitated. Could I—should I—do this thing? They put a loaded pistol on either side of my head then.

'Spake, and have their lives, or we will fire.'

And I called in a loud, clear voice to the souls who were inside to lay down their arms and come out. A window was cautiously opened, and I saw Dr. Newenham, an old friend of my father's, look out.

'Will you swear to give us our safety and lives?' he shouted. I shook my head and covered my face.

'Swear!' the mob answered—'ay, shure we will swear anything! Arrah, come down, doctor, and don't be talkin' there.'

Many a laugh and coarse jest went round then, and presently the door was thrown open, and one by one those in hiding appeared—all men and frail, terrified ladies and little children.

Suddenly Farrell seized me in his arms and dashed to the chuzhyard. I frantically struggled.

'Let me go!' I shrieked, taking one look over his shoulder. But I hid my face then. They were butchering the unfortunate—my friends, my own dear friends, one by one—all of them I know and loved!

'Oh, let me die with them! Farrell, let me go!'

forinst ye there. I'll help ye along, and it is there ye must stay until I can get ye safe.'

Not caring where I went—longing to be in the grave, to hide my misery and grief—I took his hand again and followed him. We slipped from tomb to tomb silently, and at last the hiding place was reached. Down a few steps we went, and then I was safe, and Farrell piled a few thorn branches which lay near against the door. Then he went, and I was alone, and I knelt and prayed—prayed long and earnestly for help and strength in that terrible time.

The hours went by, and the moonlight fell in long, straggling beams over the silent church and across the quiet tombs. The rebels never came, doubtless thinking the stout iron-clamped oaken door would resist all their efforts. But towards midnight I heard the door open, and voices whispering softly. I staggered to my feet, and, flying over the graves, I threw myself at the rector's feet, and just heard him say:—'Bride—little Bride Nelson.' And I fainted once more.

They dragged me into safety, they gave me food and drink, and I was surrounded by terrified, sobbing ladies and helpless children. A few stern, desperate men, armed to the teeth, guarded the door. Two more awful days passed away after that. The rebels tried to bombard the church, but it withstood their efforts, and we heard them retreating down the avenue. And next day we heard the boom of artillery—the thunder of English guns—as they swept the street, and we knew that help had come. Come, alas! but too late, for many a life had met its death that awful, awful week.

After a time we heard the tramp of horses' feet and a ringing, 'Open, in the King's name!' and we opened our stronghold, and there was Dermot, with my poor mother clinging to his arm, and a band of militia and gunners with him. His arm was in a sling, and he was pale and worn. How I clung to them, mother and he, how I told his tale—how, in riding hard through a most disaffected part of the country, he was shot at and wounded in the arm, and just-by dint of flying for his life—escaped, to fall ill from loss of blood next day. Then he struggled on and reached Dublin; but three days had been lost, and before he could return with troops, the flower of the nobility and gentry round had perished.

They raked the town with cannon; they hung the ring-leaders and the rebels also by the dozen from the lamp-posts which hung over the door of the ill-fated house. They took awful retribution; but it could not wash away the bloodshed, nor restore to us the dear ones who were slain. The bloodstains and bullet-marks disfigure the houses until this day, as you know, dears; and I think it was not until years after I married your grandfather that I could bear to be alone—that I could even venture out myself.

But time softens everything, and sixty-five years have passed away, or even more; and I am an old, old woman, living to relate these things, which you, in turn, will hand down to your great-grandchildren in the years to come.

(The End.)

### CHILDREN'S CORNER.

#### THE STORY OF GOO AND GAN.

Never was there a child with more friends than little Madge Maynard. Wherever she went she won hearts. Smiles, and tender looks, and words greeted her, just as flowers were said to spring up in the path of the good princess in the fairy tales that we love.

There are a couple of lines of poetry which will tell why Madge was such a pet:

'If you bring a smiling visage,  
To the glass, you meet a smile.  
And little Madge Maynard was such a sweet-natured, unselfish, trusting, loving-hearted child, that the very sight of her round, dimpled face, her kind, busy hands, her willing, nimble feet, put people in good humor, and seemed to call out the best that was in them.

And not people alone, but animals loved her. The horses on Uncle Jim's farm, the cows in the field, the poultry in the yard, all were friends to little Madge.

But perhaps the oddest of all her admirers and followers were a big goose and a gander. She fed them every day, and at last they used to run to her when she called them by their pet names of Goo and Gan, and would go after her anywhere.

One day Uncle Jim bought a fine turkey-cock, and Madge, knowing nothing of this, went out into the poultry-yard as usual, the morning after the big bird's arrival.

At once, on seeing her, the fierce creature got into a passion, and might have hurt her very much had not the valiant Goo and Gan come to the rescue.

Rushing forward, screaming and flapping their wings, they attacked old Gobble with such hearty good will that the cowardly bully had to beat a hasty retreat, pursued in his flight by the geese, who pecked viciously at his tail feathers till they had driven him into a corner.

It was not long, however, before even fierce old Gobble came under the charm of little Madge's sweetness. For only ten days later you might have seen him quietly eating out of her hand, or standing proudly beside her, allowing the tiny soft palm to stroke his feathers, while he cocked his eye at her repentantly as much as to say:

'Yes, I'm a bad bird, I know, but at first I took you for an enemy; now I know you for a friend.'

'For I'm mending my ways as fast as I can. Having learnt my lesson from Goo and Gan.'

—'Child's Companion.'

'WORLD WIDE' SPECIAL OFFER.  
The special rate of seventy-five cents for 'World Wide' closed Jan. 31, and people generally hereafter will pay one dollar. We have decided, however, to keep the seventy-five cent rate open until further notice to subscribers of the 'Weekly Witness.' Those who have not yet done so can take advantage of the club offer, namely, 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide' the two papers, for \$1.50, or for \$1.75 the 'Northern Messenger' will be included.

### Advertisements.



## BELL PIANOS

Give Satisfying Results to the purchaser because they are carefully made from selected stock, ensuring durability.

"Built to Last a Lifetime."

## BELL ORGANS

Are regarded Everywhere as the Embodiment of all that is Good in Organ construction.

Made by

The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited, GUELPH, Ont.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, ENG., SYDNEY, N. S. W.

(Catalogue No. 50, Free.)

Send for Cent's

Without wisdom of its own, 'World Wide' reflects the wisdom of the age—the day—the hour—the moment. Without opinions of its own 'World Wide' beats to the tick of modern British and American thought. 'World Wide' has found its place on the study table. As a pleasant tonic—a stimulant to the mind 'World Wide' has no peer—at the price, no equal among the journals of the day.

An effort is made to select the articles each week so that due proportion is given to the various fields of human interest—to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

Regular readers of 'World Wide' are kept in touch with the world's thinking.

The intellectual mind can nowhere else find such a feast of good things as 'World Wide' offers in its sixteen pages of entertaining articles every week for the trifling annual subscription of one dollar.

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



### THE NEW HIGH ARM No. 3

### DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE.

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

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

The Cabinet is piano polished; work is of the highest grade and best workmanship throughout. The following attachments are supplied:—Ruffer, Tucker, Binder, Braider Foot, Under Braider Side Plate, Shirring Side Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths, Quilter, Thread Cutter, Foot Hammer and Peller.

The Accessories include twelve Needles, six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screw Drivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screw, Certificates of Warranty, good for five years, and elaborately illustrated instruction Book. The advantages of the drop head machine are many. It is neat in appearance, and when closed can be used as a table or writing desk; a great convenience over the old style.

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH of NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates:

—or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional.

—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional. For sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, \$22; or including the 'Weekly Witness' \$27.

Transportation to be paid by receiver.

### Advertisements.

## Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good; no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

I was completely run down, troubled with headaches and dizziness and pains in my back. I could not sleep and had no appetite, and medicine did not do me any good until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave great relief and in a short time entirely cured me. Mrs. L. WINTERGTON, Orangeville, Ontario.

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

LITERARY REVIEW.

A. RUBEN IN NEW YORK.

'My Friend Bill' is a story, the author says, 'in which the heart rather than the intellect guided the pen.' He thinks that 'a story may contain interest even though the strict rules of literature are not followed.'

It was getting late. I had walked the full length of the avenue and I had found no clue to Bill. A man went with me into a drug store and looked all through a big book which he called a directory, but he couldn't find any one by the name of William Van Alden except one, a banker, and his residence was in Hackensack.

The search, after several lively incidents, comes to an end when Ruben goes to the hospital, having been run over in the street while rescuing a child. The grateful family show him every attention, and in their intimate circle he finds Bill, a better fellow and more prosperous than we would have supposed from his want of address.

'Why,' he said, 'there are single days when we make more money than Ruben's course at college would cost—and yet he would not allow us to work just one day for him.' It is so strange how words can be used.

'It would have been a pleasure to the De Hertherns,' said Bill, 'to have sent you through college.'

An unexpected stroke of fortune, however, enables Ruben to go to college on his own money and he becomes a prosperous lawyer, having chosen a calling in which he thinks he can aid the weak.

Advertisements.

"CONSUMPTION CAN POSITIVELY BE CURED."

SO STATED BY THE FAMOUS DR. ROBERT HUNTER OF NEW YORK.

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

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

FAMILY KNITTER.

Cheapest, Simplest, Best, Price, \$8.00

Dundas Knitting Machine Company DUNDAS, Ontario.

their share to the interest of the story finishes it appropriately by promising to marry him. A number of serious subjects are brought up in the course of the story and the opinions expressed in terse and picturesque forms of speech are earnest and honorable, if sometimes a little crude.

THE BRITISH LANDLORD.

'After twenty years' stay in Canada I am firmly of the opinion that there are still large tracts of land in the Highlands that would give better returns for every one hundred dollars spent in improvements than the same amount spent on waste lands in Canada.'

It must be remembered that the old system of clans and feudalism was a system of government. If the common people worked a few days each year on the big chief's farm, the big chief was necessary to the small man. It was a system of mutual protection. The chief protected his clan and the clan fought for their chief.

LITERARY CHAT

The fifth edition of Jacob Riis's popular autobiography, 'The Making of an American,' is on the press for immediate publication. It was only last week that the fourth edition was issued.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's novel, 'Marett: A Maid of Venice,' is now in its fortieth thousand, and a new edition of it on the press; and a fourth edition of Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's 'Old-Time Gardens' is also on the press.

'A Life of Napoleon I,' by John Holland Rose, the well-known English historian, with photogravure frontispieces and many illustrations, is likely to arouse curiosity. Mr. Rose is a man whose historical perspective has heretofore been satisfactorily proved and he has here given us an admirably scholarly work resting upon the most recent contributions to the subject.

Mrs. Strong, stepdaughter of Robert Louis Stevenson, will contribute to the March 'Century' a descriptive paper of a curious character, entitled 'In Samoa with Stevenson,' setting forth the picturesque and romantic features of the native life. Speaking of the flexibility of the language, Mrs. Strong says that the word 'ta' means: I, we too, to beat with a stick, to play on a musical instrument, to reprove, to tattoo, to open a vein, to bail a cannon; to wash clothing by beating, and to turn a somersault.

The title of Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's new novel was decided upon at a dinner given by this writer to a small company of artists of different kinds. A list of possible titles was submitted to the guests, each of whom was asked to cast a vote for two, and the result was so overwhelmingly in favor of 'The Crimson Wing' that the author, with a docility foreign to his kind, decided to prefer that name himself.

There has come to light in one of the auction rooms an interesting relic of Robert Burns. It is an ordinary businesslike tumbler, enclosed in an oak case lined with velvet and secured by a Brahmin key. The tumbler has engraved on it the following inscription: 'This glass, once the property of Robert Burns, was presented by the poet's widow to James Robinson, Esq., and given by his widow to her son-in-law, Major James Robinson to whom Jean Armour gave the relic was a Sunderland gentleman who became, by marriage, connected with the Burns family. The box is made from one of the piles of Old London Bridge, with some lighter pieces of oak, relics of the 'Royal George.'

PEN AND INK VOLUME.

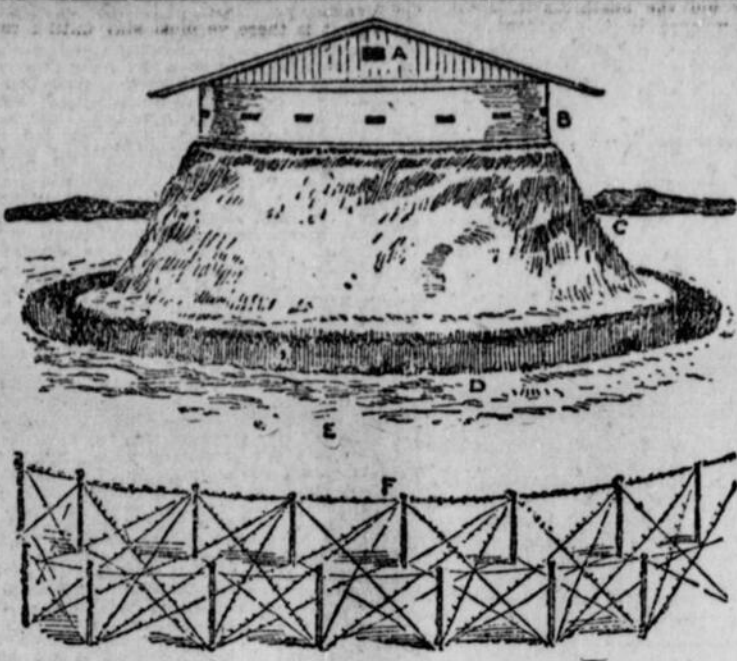
A wonderful manuscript book on archaeology has just been presented to the library of Congress by Thomas Wilson, LL.D., of this city. The author of the work in question, S. H. Binkley, a farmer of Montgomery county, Ohio, died in 1900, at the age of ninety-four years.

Mr. Binkley employed his spare time for the last twenty years of his life in writing this book, or rather printing it with pen and ink, and illustrating it with drawings in black and white and color, which have the fineness of engravings and lithographs.

The objects described and illustrated are the common utensils of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and embrace arrow and spear heads of bone and stone, domestic belongings, of various kinds, working implements, carvings, etc.

Prof. W. K. Moorehead, of New York, who, through a mere accident, became possessed of the unique volume, thus speaks of the author according to the few facts which he has been enabled to gather concerning him:

'S. H. Binkley was a gentleman farmer of the old school. Whether he was a college graduate or not I am unable to say, but my impression is that he



A BLOCKHOUSE.

A-In important blockhouses a loophole for a Maxim gun; in any case a ventilator. B-Loopholes for rifle fire. C-Earth works. D-Trench four to six feet deep and six feet wide. E-An open space for 'sentry-go' and playing skittles. F-Barbed wire fencing.

We reproduce herewith a sketch which appeared in a recent issue of the 'Weekly Scotsman.' It represents a blockhouse, and was drawn by Mr. J. D. Horsburgh, chemist and druggist, who is at present with the R. A. M. C. somewhere in the neighborhood of Vrede, in the north-east of the Orange River Colony.

houses are erected in one day by about a hundred natives and twenty engineers to each. They begin at the trench, throwing the earth into the centre. When sufficient height is got in the middle a circle (about 24 feet diameter and 3 feet high) of galvanized iron is put in, another of the same added, and then banked round until a bullet-proof mound surrounds the whole.

NEW CHURCH OPENED

FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR OTTAWA.

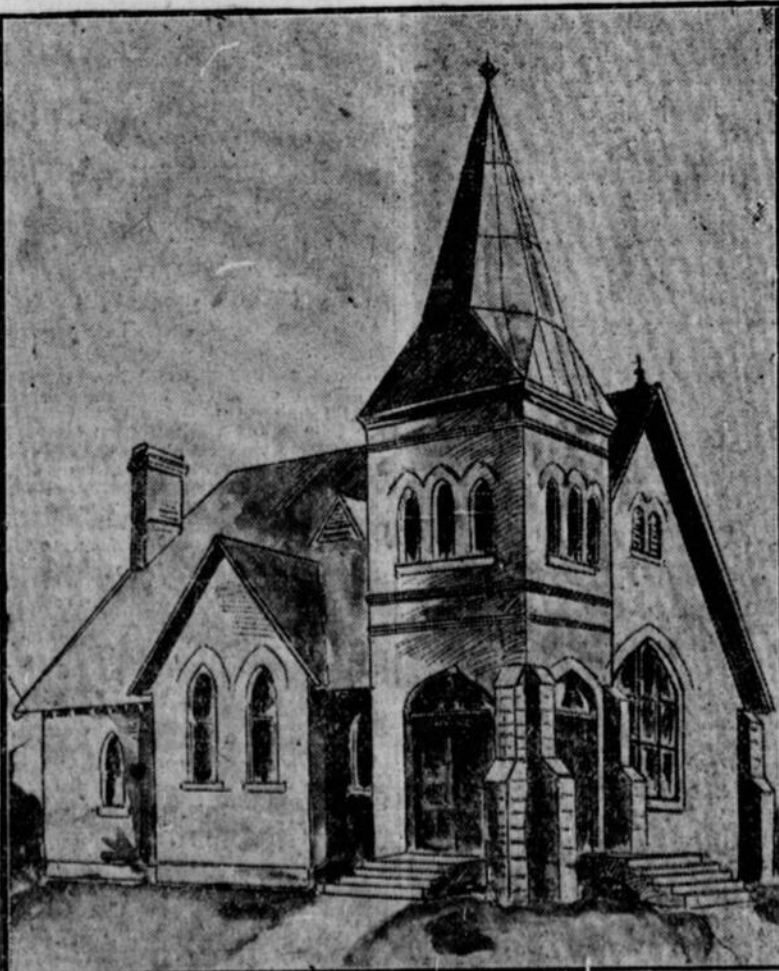
The new French Presbyterian church on Wellington street, Ottawa, was formally opened on Feb. 16. The morning service at eleven o'clock was conducted by the Rev. E. F. Seylaz, the pastor. This service was in French. At three o'clock the dedication service took place, the Rev. Dr. Herridge officiating. Other city pastors were present.

The new church replaces St. Mark's church, which was burned in the great fire of April 26, 1900. The new church has been erected on the site of the one destroyed. It has been constructed after the Gothic style of architecture and presents a most attractive appearance. The material used is brick and stone, the latter having been employed in the abutments. The roof is covered with metallic sheathing.

The interior of the edifice is quite as attractive as the exterior. The walls are finished in plaster, with wainscoting running around the bottom. The ceiling is made of wood. The seats are of oiled and varnished pine and the pulpit of the same material. It will cost about \$4,200. The congregation received \$2,000 insurance on the former church and \$2,000 from the Ottawa and Hull fire relief fund. Lord Strathcona, after the fire, gave \$100 to the church, and a Hamilton gentleman the same amount. Accordingly there is sufficient money in the church treasury to pay for the new building. More money is needed, as a shed has to be built, and a fence erected around the property. This will require an additional \$200 or \$300. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Seylaz, has been

READING ROOMS.

Libraries and reading rooms not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on application for a six weeks' trial free of charge. Subscribers will kindly make this known and oblige the publishers.



THE NEW FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OTTAWA.

indefatigable in his efforts to provide a new home for his people, and has worked day and night to bring about the completion of the beautiful new edifice. He is especially popular as a pastor.

A GIRL'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London 'Daily Mail' sends the following under date of Feb. 3: A female servant, 16 years of age, in the employment of a magistrate at Lussan, in the Department of Gard, has just had an experience she is not likely to forget. She was sound asleep on Sunday night, when she was suddenly aroused by a woman, who told her to dress immediately, as her master had been taken ill. The girl obeyed at once, but on going downstairs she was seized and gagged by two men, who tied her legs and arms, carried her to a carriage in waiting, and drove off. When the village had been left behind, one of the kidnappers asked the girl if she would like to enter their service. As the girl obstinately refused to listen to the proposal, she was chloroformed and laid upon the railway line, the cords which bound her being untied. Happily, the keen night air awoke the girl before the passage of a train, which, had she remained on the rails much longer, must have cut her in pieces.

HONOR TO CANADA'S STALWART SONS.

Honor Britannia's stalwart sons Wherever Britain's flag doth fly; For loyal blood in their veins still runs; Nor fear they for England's rights to die.

She has stood for freedom for ages past, In her sea-girt isle was freedom born; And with firmness still, she holds it fast, Nor from her bosom shall it be torn.

The hate of the nations she well can bear, While her countless sons are brave and strong;

They rush to the conflict and know no fear, For they love the Right, but hate the Wrong.

JAS. M. SHEPHERD. Pontiac, Mich.

Advertisements.

FOR TEN YEARS.

How a Well-known Farmer Suffered - The Story in His Own Words - It Should be of Interest to Many.

Mr. John Scaife, of No. 9 Johnson Side Road, Byng P. O., Ont., has given for publication a most interesting story of how he was cured of Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach ailments which has made his life a burden for over ten years.

Mr. Scaife is a farmer well known and highly esteemed. He is one of the oldest residents in the county, having lived there nearly sixty years. In his published statement of his case and its cure he says in part:

'For over ten years I was a great sufferer with Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach, which gave me great pain.

'I did not dare to eat any pastry, and in fact almost everything I did eat, no matter how careful I was, would cause me a great deal of distress and pain.

'I tried several remedies, but nothing would do me any good till one day I was in a drug store in Dunnville, and the druggist told me of several wonderful cures of Stomach Trouble and Dyspepsia that had been done by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

'I made up my mind to try them and bought a box, which I began to use at once.

'From the first dose I got relief. I found very soon that I could eat anything I wanted to without the slightest distress or pain afterwards.

'I continued the treatment till I was completely cured, and I can honestly recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets as the very best medicine for Stomach Troubles.

'This is over four years ago, and as I am still in good health I am satisfied my cure is a permanent one.'

What Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have done for thousands of others, and they will do the same for any Dyspeptic who gives them a chance.

TAPE WORM CURED. The Abyssinian Tape-worm Cure removes head complete without any sickness, or detention from Business. Particulars Free. DR. KRUSS, Laboratory Co., Toronto.

Fits Cured Free

KLINGE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders - No Fits after First day's Use - Send to Dr. H. H. Klinge, Co., 361 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1250 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

'Weekly Witness' Subscribers

who send in two dollars for two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' are entitled to receive the 'Weekly Witness' for themselves or for any other friend, free of charge.

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

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A young woman tried to be aristocratic, and did not look at the money that she gave the tramway conductor, but he meekly gave her back the lozenge on which was written: 'I'll never cease to love 'hee,' and said that she was an orphan with five little brothers to support, and must be excused.

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 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.

SPLENDID FOR RATS.

Gentleman (indignantly).—'When I bought this dog you said he was splendid for rats. Why, he won't touch them.'

Dog Dealer.—'Well, ain't that splendid for rats?'

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 fulfill everything claimed for it.

Mme. Newrich.—'I want a first class passage to New York.'

Agent.—'Yes, ma'am.'

Mme. Newrich.—'And I insist upon having a smooth passage, no matter what the cost.'

A Medicine Chest in Itself.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas's 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.

A young man was once proceeding along the road on a beautiful horse, when he overtook a witty old monk riding on a donkey. 'How goes the ass, father?' he asked.

'On horseback, my son, on horseback, returned the old man.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickel'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.

Wife.—'Do you think Tommy disturbs our neighbor with his drum?'

Husband.—'I'm afraid so; the man next door made him a present of a nice new knife to-day, and suggested that Tommy should cut open the drum and spend the "money that is inside."'

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

'You say she is a business woman. What business is she interested in?'

'Oh, everybody's.'

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.

First Dentist.—'I got even with the photographer who took my picture.'

Second Dentist.—'How did you do it?'

First Dentist.—'When he got into my chair I said "Look pleasant, please."'

Monkey Brand Soap will clean a house from cellar to roof, but won't wash clothes.

NEVER REPEATED. 'Professor, do you expel students often?'

'No, only once.—Pennsylvania "Punch" Bowl.'

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

'Where's your bottle of cough medicine, Josiah?'

'What do you want with it?'

'Well, you won't take it, and as it cost ninepence it sha'n't be wasted. I'm going to polish the piano with it.'

CASTORIA

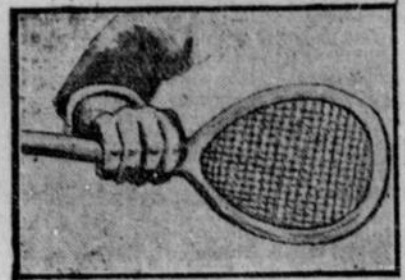
For Infants and Children.

The Signature of J. C. Fitch is on every wrapper.

# The Boys' Page.

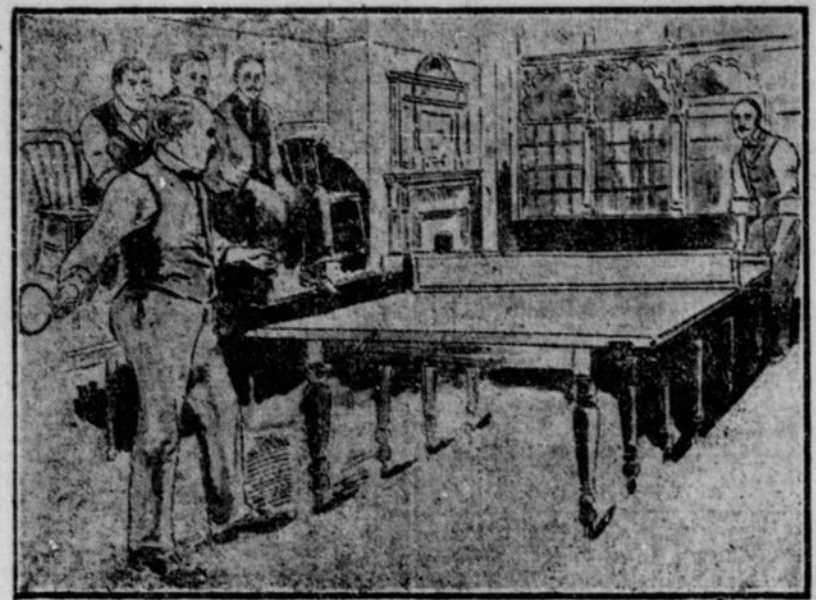
## Ping-Pong

Ping-Pong is rapidly growing as popular in Montreal as it is in England. The following excellent hints on the game, given in the 'Boys' Own Paper' for January, will therefore be of interest: The game of 'Ping-Pong,' or 'Gossima,' as it is also called, is in very many respects similar to lawn tennis, but is



BACK-HAND GRIP.

adapted for use on a dining-room table, and is played with a specially prepared elastic or celluloid ball in place of the usual India-rubber one. A dining-room table from about seven feet to nine feet long by half the breadth



THE SERVICE.

is the most suitable for play. Across the centre a net, usually of green gauze bound at the top with white tape—is stretched, varying in height from five to eight inches. This net can be raised or lowered at will by means of small holes pierced for this purpose in the two posts which are fitted by means of brass clamps to the edges of the table.

Battledores (formed of parchment which when slack through dampness becomes taut again in front of a fire) are used as rackets, although lately gut rackets have been coming into use; but these latter are really intended for play out-of-doors with leather-covered substitutes for the celluloid balls, the latter being too easily affected by gusts of air.

Complete sets may be purchased at almost all toy-shops, but readers with an eye to economy can easily form the net

weights form admirable stands, by the insertion of an ordinary wooden knitting-needle, or some such rod, on which to fix the net. Battledores can be purchased anywhere, and cost in proportion to size. The celluloid balls will have to be specially ordered, and cost in England, according to quality, a shilling or eighteen-pence a dozen.

The game is intended for two players, who stand one at each end of the table, and in turn serve, very much as in lawn tennis.

The service, however, must be understood, and the server may on no account serve leaning over the table. No fault in the service is allowed, but should the ball touch the net at the service and then pass over, it is considered a 'let,' and the stroke is taken again. The scoring is precisely the same as at lawn tennis, and for tournaments special score-sheets are published.

Having sufficiently explained the game, I now pass on to a few hints for play.

**HOW TO HOLD THE RACQUET.**  
The back-hand grip.—The racquet should be held in a moderately tight grasp, about a couple of inches from its 'face' or base, with handle slightly turned away, as in the accompanying illustration.

The thumb should rest out straight behind, to steady the stroke, which of course must be entirely wrist-work.

This method of play amply defends the weak spot of most beginners, that is, the left-hand corner, while at the same time

quiescently down the centre of the ball, thus imparting to it a second spin towards yourself. The author has seen this feat accomplished with such success that the ball has actually broken back into the net.

The 'Forward' Stroke is the favorite, without doubt, among novices, though really a harmful one to adopt, since the difficulty of obtaining a light touch is increased. However, by this method it is easy to impart to the ball a certain amount of 'side screw,' and this, perhaps, is the reason of its popularity.

The position needs little explanation, since it is the same as at badminton, battledore, etc. (vide illustration). The arm in place of the wrist involves greater risk of hitting the ball out, although it is possible to remedy this partially, by



THE 'FORWARD' STROKE.

playing with a racquet quite slack, instead of the usual tautness; but the followers of such a method, I need hardly say, are few.

Ping-pong is essentially a wrist game, so that players with weak wrists have an easy remedy for this defect. Obtain a short, thick stick, about ten inches long, and twist it rapidly backwards and forwards for a minute or two, whenever the opportunity occurs. The result is surprising.

The art of bevelling is, all said and done, a question of eye, and even more of luck. No hard-and-fast rules can be laid down, since the varying tautness of a racquet is sufficient to upset one's calculations. In addition, it is the custom now to play on a specially prepared top, fitting over the ordinary table, on which the court is marked out, leaving a margin of an inch or so around it.

The secret of success is practice. Make a point of spending a few moments each day practicing imaginary strokes with a racquet to keep the wrist supple, and add to this, if you can, by getting some one to play a game or two daily with you. If this is impossible, devote a little time to making experiments and finding out fresh strokes for yourself. Never adopt a position that is stiff or tiring, but, standing slightly away from the table, keep your attention concentrated, and move about as little as possible, letting your arms and wrists do most of the work.

## Mr. Volt's Adventures

### THE STORY OF THEM CONTINUED.

We publish to-day a few more of the reports received in the recent competition:—

#### WHAT HAPPENED TO MR. VOLT.

On the 31st of January Mr. Volt left for Lawson to deliver a lecture on the subject of mischievous boys. About twenty miles from Lawson his train was side-tracked to wait for a belated train to pass. As soon as the train stopped, a well-dressed negro lad came to him with a message from a friend, requesting Mr. Volt to meet him at a certain place. This person was one whom Mr. Volt especially wished to see. After making enquiries he found that he would have time to see his friend before the train started.

He went with the boy, who led him to a house standing apart from the others. He followed the boy into the house, was given a chair, and told to wait a moment for his friend. Suddenly a troop of masked boys rushed in, and while some tied his hands to the chair, others fastened a gag over his mouth. Then they began to dance, sing, and play harmless tricks before him, while he was forced to sit there, unable to hinder them. Time was kept up about an hour, when the whole troop rushed up and untied his hands. As soon as this was done, they ran out. Mr. Volt soon had the gag unfastened, and then he began a hurried search for the boys, but no trace of them could be found. He hastened to the station, but as there was no other train to Lawson that evening, he was unable to deliver his lecture.

#### CLARICE ALLEN (aged 14 years).

Brazil Lake, Yarmouth County, N.S.

#### HIS WHEREABOUTS ASCERTAINED.

The famous Mr. Volt is now on the way to the town of Lawson, where he was expected three days ago. The story of his absence is as follows:—Mr. Volt, it seems, reached a certain station about six miles east of Lawson, and having ten minutes time, he left his car to get a lunch, but on returning to the platform, he found the train had left him. Hiring a hired team he set out in great haste for said town, but on crossing a swift stream on a low bridge the left hand front wheel of the carriage suddenly flew off, and went over the side of the bridge, followed by Mr. Volt, who unexpectedly landed foremost in the water.

He struck bottom, and on coming to the surface, found himself some forty rods from the bridge, and in company with the floating wheel.

Laying hold of this, and partly supporting himself upon it, he drifted all night until about 8 a.m. The wheel stopped at a large rock on a small point, where the weary Mr. Volt landed, and after resting an hour, started back up the shore for a house which he had dimly seen while drifting down stream.

This he reached at 4 p.m., to find it deserted, the owners having gone to hear his speech at Lawson. After getting something to eat, he fell asleep on the bed. On awakening the next morning he found himself bound hand and foot. Failing to make the owners understand that he was not a thief, he was at once taken to the nearest police station, where the chief of police recognized and released him.

#### ARCHIE MORRAE (aged 15).

Adler, N.D.

#### MR. VOLT WAS BOXED.

Lawson, 1 a.m.—Yesterday morning, several boys here met at the outskirts of the town, having previously formed themselves into a secret society to prevent Mr. Volt lecturing here. At this meeting, several boys subscribed a sum to pay expenses, and three of the older members were chosen to go to Montreal. After they were arrived at Montreal, they purchased some heavy twine and two boxes. Each box was about three feet, by two feet. They knocked an end out of each box.

They then went to the station, and carried the boxes with them. There were but few passengers on the Lawson train, when it arrived, and the boys had a car for themselves. Mr. Volt, expecting to find some of his friends on the train, started to look for them. When he came to the car where the boys were they soon discovered who he was, and humbly requested him to stop with them a short time, which was granted. Mr. Volt was soon absorbed in a conversation. Suddenly Mr. Volt was seized by the boys, and before he recovered from the shock, he was firmly fastened in the boxes. In such a position he kept quiet. When the train stopped at Ilderton, about seven miles from Lawson, the boys got off with their cargo. Mr. Volt was now hopelessly trapped, and his revengeful feelings soon disappeared. He agreed to return to Montreal, and the boys footed it home.

DAVID I. JAMIESON (aged 15).  
Glenora, Ont.

#### A DARK NIGHT.

The sun was shining when Mr. Volt's train left the station. Mr. Volt was feeling rather sick and therefore in a bout half an hour he thought he would take a little walk on the train. The sun was sinking down beyond the horizon when he reached the platform at the back of the car. He paused to look at it and just as he did so the train crossed a track and bumped so that he lost his balance and tumbled out. Nobody saw him tumble, and being stunned by the fall, when he got up the train was gone, and it was beginning to get dark. With as much haste as possible he started walking back to the last station passed which he knew to be about five miles away. It happened unfortunately for him that that night was a very dark one. He had just gone about a mile when he found he had lost his way.

After wandering about all night he ran into a man and knocked him down. The man fell in a bed of thistles and Mr. Volt fell on top of him. The man thought Mr. Volt meant to rob him and when they got up began to fight him. Mr. Volt at last got him to understand who he was, and then the man led him to his house, where he was found this morning. The lecture will be postponed until next Friday evening.

GEO. W. RITCHIE (aged 13).  
481 King William street, Hamilton, Ont.

#### A SERIES OF MISHAPS.

Mr. Volt stepped out on the platform of his car, it being the last one, and stepping too close to the edge, fell off; he shouted, but it seems that no one heard him, or the train would have been stopped. The train was going so fast, that when he got up and tried to catch it he could not, so he decided to walk to the nearest farmhouse—which he could just see in the distance—and get some one to drive him to Lawson. He climbed the fence and started to walk across the fields, but he had hardly taken two steps before a bull, which he had not seen before, rushed at him; but the bull could not get at him, because his tether was too short, so Mr. Volt hastily reclimbed the fence, and followed the railway till he came to another field which, when he started to cross, he was attacked by a ram, which, with head lowered, rushed at him. Mr. Volt picked up a stick, and after a few minutes' fight, struck the ram senseless; he then made his way to the farm, hired a team, and started for Lawson. The horse ran away, threw him out, and he was found, senseless the next morning by the roadside. The farmer who found him took him to Lawson, where he speedily recovered.

WILLIE MORRELL (aged 10 years).  
Tryon, P.E.I.

#### TIRED OF BOYS.

After the train had gone quite a distance, Mr. Volt thought that he would try and get away somehow because he was so tired of lectures. So he thought for a while and then walked out of the train and went to the nearest village. There he bought some travelling clothes, some provisions, and went on the train going to the west. On the train he got acquainted with some men who were going on a hunting expedition in the Rockies. They asked him to come with them. He said he would be glad to go with them because he was so tired of boys. After a long journey they got out at Banff. It was nearly dark and they stayed at a hotel that night. The next day they went up a mountain and made a little hut and watched for a bear to come and eat the apples they put in a can for him. Mr. Volt went out to look around and presently he heard a growl behind him. Before he could turn the bear was upon him. The men came out, killed and skinned the bear and kept its meat. Mr. Volt was black and blue because he got such a hug. They had quite a lot of adventures with the bears. They saw one up on the mountain; they all got up trees and shot the bear. They missed him. He came down, but they had forgotten their bullets! They did not dare go down he was such a monster. The bear ran to Mr. Volt and got stuck with a musket and fell down. They climbed down and the bear went after him. Mr. Volt said, 'I like boys better than bears now.' Then he went back to lecture the boys.

ROBT. SEIKIRK CROSS (aged 9).  
Brunette Saw Mills, Sapperton, B.C.

(The following names should be added to the list of those who received 'honorable mention' for the reports they sent in concerning Mr. Volt's whereabouts: Robert S. Cross, Frank Wilcock, William Murray, John Matheson.)

## Puzzles

### CHARADES.

(Youth's Companion.)

I.  
First is a dwelling, sometimes spacious,  
Where many guests find welcome gracious.

My second is a title short;  
It means that many 'hold the fort.'

My third is always with you present;  
My fourth's a sau sound to the peasant;  
It must be paid, whatever the weather.  
Second and third e'er stick together.

(Though whole my words may seem to you,  
To me they're two, three, four and true.)

II.  
My first's the poetical name  
Of a country far over the sea;  
From my second they say Adam came;  
My fourth will embrace you and me;  
My third is a very large plant  
That grows everywhere you can see.  
If your living by writing you'd make,  
You will need very total to be.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

PICTURE PUZZLE.  
The two American cities represented were Buffalo and Springfield.

WORD DIAMOND.  
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A DICTIONARY.  
Jurisdiction, indiction, benediction, malediction, interdiction, prediction, contradiction, valediction.

Answers received from M. M. Kechnie, Duncan McLosh, Robert Denman, Bertie Martin, G. S. Greenleese, Helena Kemp, Albert Kemp.

QUOTATIONS.  
1. Of two evils, the less is always to be chosen. Thomas à Kempis, in 'Imitation of Christ.'

2. Pain would I climb, but that I fear to fall.  
Sir Walter Raleigh wrote these words on a pane of glass in Queen Elizabeth's presence.

Her reply was: 'If thy heart fail thee, why then climb at all!'

3. When musing on companions gone,  
We doubly feel ourselves alone.  
Sir Walter Scott, in the introduction to 'Marmion.'

4. 'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print;  
A book's a book, although there's nothing in 't.

RIDDLE.  
If I'm in it when I'm warm,  
It is apt to do me harm;  
If I'm warm and it is cold,  
It's more welcome, far, than gold.  
If you owed me, I would thank you  
To draw one on the bank.  
If, perchance, you'd like a game,  
I would help you play the same.  
If you dislike war and strife,  
Shun this as you value life.



FIG. A.—THE SPOON.

out of any piece of gauze or linen, which, however, should differ in color from the top binding of white tape. Heavy leaden (as being the softest to bore into)

#### FIG. B.—DIFFICULT, BUT EFFECTIVE.

out an opponent at all fidgety, it yet lacks the sting of a more dashing attack, and gives your opponent opportunities of putting in 'hot' returns. It is, however, well worth cultivation. For this position hold the racquet exactly like a penholder, about an inch from the handle, as in figure A. The other illustration, figure B, shows a most difficult style of serve, which when acquired is very effective, but it should only be attempted when the other styles have been thoroughly mastered.

The 'spoon' method involves more wrist-work than any other position, and so is more tiring, but such a light touch is obtained that it very frequently is adopted at the end of a long rally when the muscles are not so much under control. It is the safest style also to adopt against a 'beveller'—that is, a player who aims for the bevelled edges of a table. With practice and a quick eye, a bevel shot, necessarily lacking much 'screw,' can be returned just over the net to drop almost dead by a slight flick forward of the racquet, the wrist, not the fingers, being sharply dropped at the same instant.

Another advantage of this style is the ease with which a 'screw dead' or 'back' may be imparted to the ball. For this purpose, on the rebound, draw your rac-



THE RETURN.

## Advertisements.

**900 DROPS**

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

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

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

*John Douglass*

**WORD PUZZLE.**

Several Boys Named Nate,  
—Nate wants his own way.  
—Nate gets what he wants.  
—Nate is a girl-boy.  
—Nate is a teasing boy.  
—Nate lights the darkness.  
—Nate rules every one.  
—Nate leads every one.  
—Nate despises every one.  
—Nate charms every one.  
—Nate spreads everything.  
—Nate ends everything.  
—Nate leaves out nothing.  
—Nate never commands.

Hint.—The first word wanted is obstinate.

**QUOTATIONS.**

Can you tell where the following quotations are to be found:—

1. I must be cruel, only to be kind.
2. Defend me from my friends.
3. Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is another man's doxy.
4. I will die in the last ditch.
5. The sea! the sea! the open sea! The blue, the fresh, the ever free.

Byron, in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.'

5. That man has an axe to grind. From 'Essays from the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe, Doylestown, Pa.' (1815), by Charles Miner.

**QUEER NICKNAMES.**

Australians have some queer nicknames for different states and for one another. The Queenslanders are dubbed 'banana landers'; Western Australians, now abbreviated into Westralians, are known as 'sandgroppers,' or 'groppers.' The Westralians class the whole of the other states into one group and call them 't'other side,' and the inhabitants 't'other siders.' Tasmania, so much like England in climate and other characteristics, is usually regarded as a little behind the times, and referred to as 'the land of lots of time,' 'the land of sleep a lot,' and so on. Tasmanians are called 'Tassies,' also 'jam eaters,' jam being one of the chief productions of the 'tight little island.'

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ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNRIVALLED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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WONDERFUL BRAIN WORK

MAIL CLERKS' MEMORIES HEAVILY TAXED IN THE SERVICE.

(Chicago 'Record-Herald'.)

Millions of people are complaining nowadays of being taxed financially, but an army of men in the employ of Uncle Sam are burdened with a mental practice unheard of, as regards extent, in any other country in the world.

One Chicago postal clerk maintained for several years a record of 21,000 cards (which take the place of letters in examinations) with an average percent of correct distribution of a fraction over 90 percent.

A clerk on the New York and Chicago Railway post-office must know the correct situation of every post-office in a group of states made up of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

Not only is the clerk required to be 'up' on the general scheme, which means the correct location of the post-offices in each state, but he must know how to reach the whole 12,000 post-offices from one or more stations.

A clerk running between Chicago and Minneapolis underwent no fewer than seventy-eight examinations in fifteen years learning 13,306 offices in fifteen different sections of the United States.

Think of such a task, taking into consideration the puzzling similarity of names that are used to designate post-offices! Then, too, must be considered the fact that there are hundreds of cases where in each state is a post-office of the same name.

HOW KITCHENER DOES IT.

He was pacing up and down with his hands on his hips and elbows pointing backward, talking good naturedly to a colonel man, who was evidently just off 'trek,' and with his overgrown gut and ponderous step the great Kitchener did not look half as imposing as his travel-stained companion.

The chief was explaining something to the colonel. They paced up and down together for a few minutes, then stopped just in front of us, and the conversation was as follows:

Chief—All right; I will soon find you a staff. Let me see; you have a brigade major? Colonel—Yes; but he is at Hanover Road! Chief—That's all right; you will col-

lect him in good time. You want a chief for your staff. Here, you (and he beckoned a colonel in passable just-out-from-England kit, who was standing by); what are you doing here? You will be chief of the staff to the new cavalry brigade!

New Colonel—But, sir— Chief—That's all right. (Reverting to his original attitude.) Now, you want transport and supply officers. See that depot over there (nodding his head toward the De Aar supply depot.) Go and collect them there—quote me as your authority. There, you are fitted up; you can round up part of your brigade to-night and be off at daybreak tomorrow. Wait; you will want an intelligence officer. (Here he swung round and ran his eye over the miscellaneous gathering of all ranks assembled on the platform. He singled out a bedraggled officer from among the group who had arrived the preceding night in the van of the ill-natured African guard.) What are you doing here?

Officer—Trying to rejoin, sir. Chief—Where have you come from? Officer—Deelfontain—convalescent, sir. Chief—You'll do. You are intelligence officer to the new cavalry brigade. Here's your brigadier; you will take orders from him. (Turning again to the colonel, and holding out his hand.) There you are; you are fitted out. Mind you move out of Richmond Road tomorrow morning without fail. Good-by! —'Blackwood's Magazine.'

SCIENCE

Attempts to Reduce the Steam-Engine's Coal Bill

REFINEMENTS—HIGH PRESSURES—ETHER ENGINES—GAS ENGINES.

There is an essential wastefulness about the steam engine which annoys some people a good deal. This wastefulness lies in the fact that a great deal of heat has to be put into water to turn it into steam, and this amount is entirely lost in ordinary engines, the steam being thrown away when it has done a little work in the engine.

As regards the use of liquids other than water, we published some time ago an account of the 'cold-steam' engine, driven by the vapor of sulphur dioxide, which is boiled at 150 degrees (Fahrenheit) by the waste steam from the low pressure cylinder of a steam engine.

The newest thing in this direction is the ether motor. Ether not only boils at a much lower temperature than water, but the conversion of the liquid into steam absorbs much less heat than the boiling of water.

But all these improvements cost money, and there soon comes a point where the interest, depreciation and repairs cost more than the coal saved. For this reason many inventors have branched out into new fields, the most promising of which are the use of much higher pressures, and the use of other liquids than water.

M. Serpollet, a very successful manufacturer of steam automobiles, is equipping for the French government, several locomotives with his style of boiler and engine. He uses cast-steel water-tube boilers, in which the tubes are kept red hot.

World Wide. WITNESS Northern Messenger. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. DAILY & WEEKLY. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Three publications which supplement each other, and which as a series are acknowledged to supply all the periodical reading necessary.

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JUST ONE OF MANY. And all the more interesting because it comes from a Canadian across "the line": Nov. 28, 1901, Pontiac, Mich., U. S. A.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find \$1.75, the club rate for the 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger.' I fully appreciate your endeavor to put clean, wholesome newspapers and periodicals into every home and wish you all success.

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Table with 2 columns: Single Publications and Two Publications. Lists rates for Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, World Wide, and Northern Messenger.

Clubbing Offers.

Table with 2 columns: Two Publications and Three Publications. Lists rates for combinations of Daily, Weekly, World Wide, and Messenger.

Sample copies of all publications gladly supplied on application. When sending your own address why not send the names of some of your friends as well? It costs nothing. They will be pleased.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

Danger of explosions is avoided by flattening the tube, so that the water does not have room to assume the spheroidal form that a drop of water takes when dropped on a red hot stove plate. This boiler produces superheated steam at a pressure of about 1,000 pounds per square inch, with an expenditure of coal not much greater than that of an ordinary locomotive boiler producing steam at 200 pounds.

An ether engine was installed in a ship as long ago as 1852, but some of the ether got loose, there was an explosion, and the ship was burnt up. This had the effect of discouraging inventors for 40 years. Then M. De Susini and Desvignes de Malapert took up the problem, and the latter devised a chamber which equalizes the pressure and so diminishes the danger of explosion.

OSHAWA MIRACLE IS EXPLAINED.

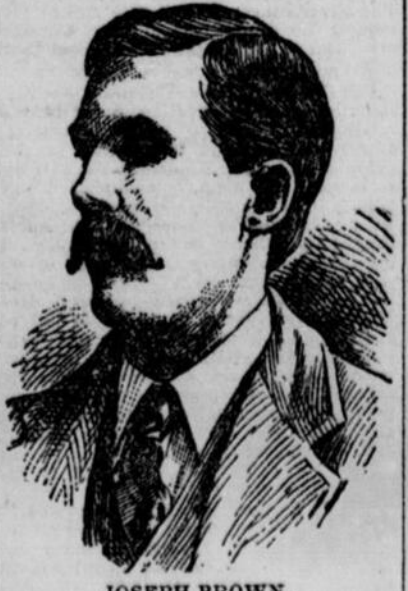
How a Remarkable Case of Paralysis Was Cured.

THE MOST INTERESTING MAN IN CANADA.

Joseph Brown Attracts Attention of Physicians, Scientists, and Sick People.

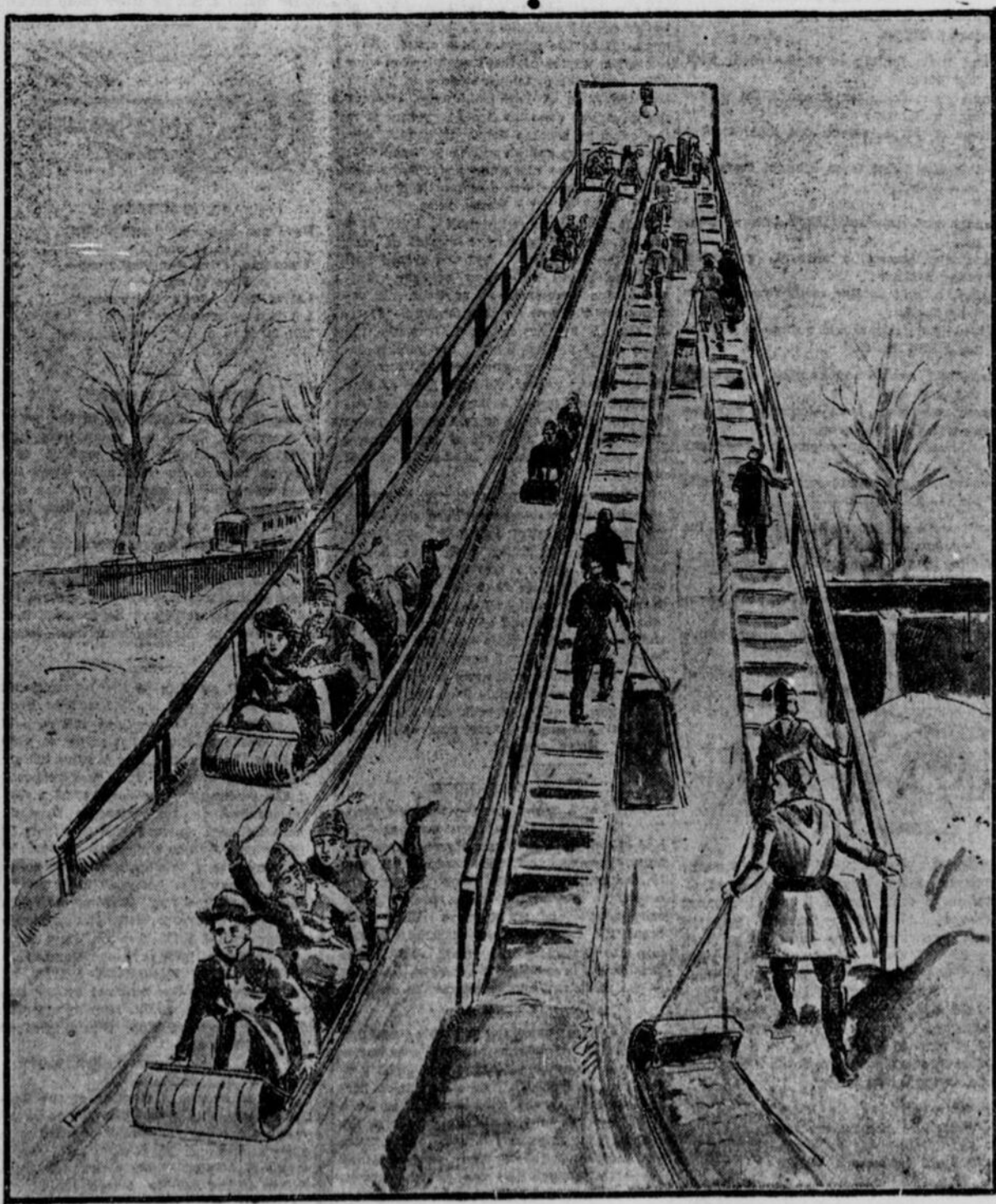
(From the 'Mail and Empire'.)

Oshawa, Ont., Feb. 21.—Joseph Brown, whose case was fully reported in the 'Mail and Empire' some days ago, seems to be the most talked-of and written-about man in Canada. He is in receipt daily of many letters from all over the Dominion. Physicians and scientists, as well as sick people, write him, and many and often amusing questions are asked.



JOSEPH BROWN.

Seventy-five percent of all nervous diseases, paralysis and brain troubles is directly caused by weak kidneys, allowing violent poisons to escape through the system to derange and destroy. Dodd's Kidney Pills, by correcting the action of the kidneys, encourage these natural filters of the blood to extract and expel the poisons, thus removing the cause of many of these dangerous ailments, which are not generally spoken of as kidney diseases.



A JOLLY NIGHT AT THE M. A. A. SLIDE.

Dr. White's Electric Comb

The sure cure for Headaches and all Scalp Ailments, prevents and stops Baldness, the Ideal Comb for toilet use, once used always used. Comforting, economical, lasts a lifetime. Ladies 60c., gent's 40c. Sent prepaid on receipt of price, from Dr. White's Agency.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN COBBLER. The Home-Repairing Outfit. A complete set of tools for Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness, and Tires repairing. 44 articles packed in a neat strong box; weight 18 lbs. Every family needs one. They sell like hot cakes. Price for the complete outfit, \$1.75.

PERMANENT WORK -AT- GOOD WAGES.

THE WORLD WIDE wishes to secure a representative in each county to do subscription work. Any one devoting a reasonable amount of time to the work each week can earn enough to warrant permanent application to it.

WINDMILLS. ECONOMY the WATCHWORD. Farmers can set farm properly without a... CANADIAN STEEL AIRMOTOR. WHY? Because it cuts your straw, Grinds your Feed, Pumps your Water. Write us... ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited TORONTO, Ont.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE COUPLE WHO PULL TOGETHER. Women as Farmers—The Old Daguerreotypes—Household Hints.

HUSBAND AND WIFE. (By Mrs. J. Ritchie, in 'The Scotsman'.)

A genuine love match, in which the man and woman have married because each believed the other to be the one person in the world for them, is undoubtedly an ideal relationship.

What an advantage has the happy married man over his bachelor friend! The latter comes home from work tired and cross with the cares and worries of business.

The benedict, on the other hand, goes home tired, but light of heart. He knows that a sunny smile from the little wife who superintends the domestic arrangements, awaits him.

Yes, the wife and bairns will be on the outlook for him; and his step quickens, and his face lightens at the thought of it.

Unhappily, there is a sinister side to the picture. The couple who don't pull together, who could hardly tell, if you asked them, why they married (certainly it was not for love); who seem to have no aims or interests or sentiments in common; who never lose an opportunity of contradicting each other, particularly before outsiders; who, to use an Irishism, are never happy unless when they are miserable—to such a pair marriage is a tragedy.

Happily such cases are not numerous, and I, for one at least, am content to believe that the bright side of the picture I have endeavored to portray is a true one, and that the state which God intended for mankind is in the end the best for the race.

WOMEN AS FARMERS.

Mr. George E. Scott, in the 'Orange Judd Farmer,' writes of the successful management of farms by widows who have been left with mortgages to pay off and children to educate. He says: 'I know a frail looking little woman who lost her husband forty years ago, leaving her with three little boys and a mortgaged farm. Did she sell out? No, but with will and determination she went to work to pay off the debt on the farm. She did that, and educated her boys. Then she purchased another farm for the oldest boy, and all worked with a will to pay for it. After that was accomplished, another was bought and paid for, for the second son; and now that grand little mother rests from her labors in the old homestead, which is to be transferred to the third boy. Maybe those boys are not proud of that mother, who has been to them both father and mother in one; and well may they say that her last days shall be her best!'

'At a Northern Ohio institute two winters ago a woman told an audience that her husband had died a few winters before, leaving her the possessor of a large farm, and that every year she had grown, harvested, and marketed thirty acres of potatoes, in addition to other incidents of farm life. Another had been left with a farm and thirty head of dairy cows, with a lucrative milk trade in a prosperous city. She had taken up the work where her husband left off, and found not only a handsome living, but employment that made bereavement less hard to bear.

'One of the most conspicuous cases came under my own observation. It was an Irishman who, when his first wife was living, was poor as the poorest. The wife died, leaving the man with three little girls. He re-married in a shorter time than is usual. That was twenty years ago and now those people have a comfortable home and a small farm, and are making money every year. While the man is a

hard-working, industrious fellow, the management and economy of the farm came through the wife.

'One day, driving over a nice section of country, two farms were pointed out to me. One of three hundred acres was left to a son by a rich father. It was well stocked, and in good condition. In ten years the young fellow had made an assignment. The other farm contained one hundred and sixty acres, with fine buildings on it, and the whole farm in excellent repair. This farm was the property of an Irishwoman who had been left a widow, twenty years before, on an eighty-acre tract, heavily mortgaged, with two boys and a daughter quite small. Through thrift and tact the mortgage was paid off, more money made, and another eighty-acre tract added to the first. The children were educated, one son going through the university, and being retained as instructor. The daughter was highly educated, and is teaching in a seminary. The other son, a well educated youth, remains at home aiding the mother in the management of the farm.

'The woman president of the institute mentioned gave her experience as the widow of a minister, left homeless, with two boys to raise and educate. She had been trained on a farm in girlhood. When adversity overtook her, she went to the country, rented a small place, and took up the poultry business as a means of gaining a livelihood for herself and her boys. With perseverance and tact she had been able to make her venture a success, and expected to enlarge her already profitable vocation. 'I am often incensed at the criticism of some writers upon the successful efforts made by women in the role of farmers and stock-raisers. The right to earn bread by the sweat of thy face,' was intended as much for my girl as for your boy, and if it ever comes to the crucial test, may that girl, be she yours or mine, show to the world that she can handle farms as well as needles or kindergartens.'

THE OLD DAGUERREOTYPES.

Up in the attic I found them, looked in the cedar chest. Where the flowered gowns lie folded, which once were brave as the best; And, like the queer old jackets and the waistcoats gay with stripes, They tell of a worn-out fashion—these old daguerreotypes.

Quaint little folding cases fastened with tiny hook, Seemingly made to tempt one to lift up the latch and look; Linings of purple velvet, odd little frames of gold, Circling the faded faces brought from the days of old.

Grandpa and grandma, taken ever so long ago, Grandma's bonnet a marvel, grandpa's collar a show; Mother, a tiny toddler, with rings on her baby hands. Painted—lest none should notice—in glittering gilded bands.

Aunts and uncles and cousins, a starchy and stiff array. Lovers and brides, then blooming, but now so wrinkled and gray. Out through the misty glasses they gaze at me, sitting here Opening the quaint old cases with a smile that is half a tear.

I will smile no more, little pictures, for heartless it was, in truth, To drag to the cruel daylight these ghosts of a vanished youth. Go back to your cedar chamber, your gowns and your lavender, And dream 'mid their bygone graces, of the wonderful days that were.

—Joe Lincoln, in 'Saturday Evening Post.'

'We're building for Eternity, We're sowing precious seed; And if our work be blessed of God, It shall be blessed, indeed.'

In my last 'wells of refreshment,' I quoted the passage of Scripture, 'Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing, and one of them shall not fall on the ground with-

out your Father.' Some one else in looking over the manuscript, most in kindness have added the word 'knowledge,' supposing I had omitted it. But it was no omission; we have not found the word 'notice' or 'knowledge' in that connection, either in the 'Authorized' or 'Revised Version,' though for many years I thought that to be the correct way, having always heard it so quoted by preachers and people, and only found out my mistake in a very peculiar way about fifteen years ago.

I was needing some money for church dues; it was not forthcoming. But having become accustomed to look to the Lord in every difficulty, and finding the mountains removed, I was comforting myself with the thought, He will provide, and repeating to myself, 'A sparrow does not fall to the ground without your Father's notice,' as usual.

Suddenly the inward Voice said: 'The word "notice" is not there at all; it is "without your Father."'

Then followed this inspiration, 'We may notice many things, and not be much interested in them; of course, nothing escapes the notice of the Almighty, but when it says "without your Father," that brings God himself right into it.' I was much surprised, and set to work to look it up, but did not know the exact chapter. On opening the Bible, it was the first words that caught my eye, Matt. x., 29, and it was even so.

I have been believing in and acting on the authority of this word for many years, and find the Lord true to his word. That passage seems to embrace the smallest matters in every-day life, for what is so insignificant as the fall of a sparrow. God is very near to us, only let us believe, love, and obey, and we shall see "strange things to-day" as they did then. This is another of the "wells" that accompany salvation, but all will not receive it.

Your Sister in Christ, DRBORAH.

Toronto.



ORANGE PUDDING.

To make a Seville or sour orange pudding grate the peel from half an orange, heat the yolks of three eggs and a cup of sugar until frothy, add two tablespoonfuls of butter melted and the juice of half an orange. Bake the mixture in a crust. Have ready the whites of three eggs beaten very stiff. Add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the juice of half an orange. Spread the meringue over the fire and return it in the oven to become firm. It should take fifteen minutes and should be browned delicately. Cut the pie while hot. Make this with an ordinary sweet orange if it is desired, using a little lemon juice.

To make orange jelly, soak a third of a box of gelatine in half a cupful of cold water for two hours. Add the grated peel of three bright red-yellow oranges. Valencia, nice Mediterranean or California oranges are the best for this purpose. Florida oranges are not so good because the skins are flavorless though the pulp is delicious. Melt the gelatine with half a cupful of boiling water. Add the juice of four oranges, one lemon, a large cupful of sugar and half a cupful of cold water. There should be nearly a cupful of orange juice. Let both of the jellies harden in a cool place.

RECIPE FOR CHOCOLATE CHARLOTTE. Moisten four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with half a cupful of cold milk; add slowly one pint of hot milk; cook in a double boiler until smooth and thick; add four ounces of chocolate that has been melted over hot water, and half a cupful of sugar; take from the fire and add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour this while hot into the well-beaten whites of three eggs; turn at once into a mould and stand away to cool. Serve with a soft custard made from the yolks of three eggs, a quart of milk and four tablespoonfuls of sugar; flavor with vanilla. —'Ladies' Home Journal.'

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Stale bread is the standby of the dyspeptic. Its hardness has been attributed to loss of water. I have been shown by experiment, however, that the hardness is due to the shifting of the water from the crumb to the crust. Stale bread has a crisp crumb and moist crust. With fresh bread the conditions are reversed. Therefore the dyspeptic who would avoid moisture in his bread should eat only the crust of the fresh and the crumb of the stale.

Aside from being a palatable addition to the list of winter relishes cranberries are said to possess marked medicinal properties. As a health food the crimson berry is better served as a sauce than as a jelly, because in the straining process too much of the substance is lost. For a sauce the berries should be whole and clear and the skin tender. To one quart of cranberries allow one pint of sugar and half a pint of water. Cook ten minutes without stirring, remove from the fire, let the sauce cool in the porcelain lined pan in which

it has been cooked and then pour into a glass dish.

As the results of experiments that have been made with the cereals from which bread is made, wheat is acknowledged the best bread maker of all grains. Rye gives a less elastic and clinging loaf, heavier and not so well raised. Rye bread is found to be second in importance to wheat, but less digestible. Barley and oats produce more gluten and contain still more indigestible matter. Corn contains more fat, but less tissue building materials than wheat. Its flour contains no gluten, and this is why it cannot be used alone in making a good loaf, raised with yeast.

A keyboard cover is a desirable acquisition and a practical one, for it prevents the entrance of dust that has such a persistent way of sitting in-between the keys of a piano and putting the instrument out of tune. A strip of silk or satin matching in color the general decoration scheme of the apartment makes an appropriate cover. If embroidered in floral pattern or embellished with an apt quotation an artistic touch of elaboration is imparted, and a perfumed lining of quilted satin completes this useful bit of fancy work.

A polish that will keep hard or stained wood floors in excellent condition is made by cutting eight ounces of yellow beeswax into small pieces and adding to it two quarts of spirits of turpentine and one quart of Venetian turpentine. When the beeswax has dissolved, the mixture may be boiled for use. It should be applied with a soft piece of flannel.

Ink spots on furniture may be removed by an application of nitre. Mix together one teaspoonful of water and six drops of nitre and apply to the stain with a feather. As soon as the ink disappears rub the spot behind it. A saturated solution of oxalic acid is sometimes used in the same manner to rid furniture of ink stains.

Olive oil is useful for removing finger marks from furniture. Apply a little at a time on a piece of flannel.

For the dining room art serge or linen plush make exceedingly effective curtains. The material is hung straight from the pole without any attempt at draping or tying back and is edged with ball fringe of the same color.

Gilt frames that have acquired a dull and dark tint may be restored to their original brilliancy by applying a mixture of the whites of three eggs and an ounce of powdered soda. After being well rubbed in it should be removed with a soft cloth or chamois. Spots from which the gilding has disappeared entirely should be touched up with gold paint.

Porcelain spoons with long wooden handles are extremely useful in the kitchen. They come in various sizes and do not easily become heated when in use about the range. Another point in their favor is that they are more easily cleaned and more agreeable to handle than the ordinary kitchen spoon of tin or other cheap metal.



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

SUNSHINE THOUGHT. There is plenty of sunshine in the world for everybody, only in many lives the clouds gather thickly and shut it out. What we have to do is to drive away the clouds whenever we can, and let the sun of happiness shine on those who have been living in the shadow. 'You gave on the way a pleasant smile, And thought no more about it; It cheered a life that was sad the while, That might have ben wrecked without it; And so for the smile and its fruitage fair, You'll reap a blessing sometime— somewhere.'

The annual meeting of the International Sunshine Society will be held in New York City, on May 29. The sessions will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning, and lasting till six o'clock in the evening. It is now proposed that the evening will be devoted to a sunshine carnival in the Carnegie Lyceum. Several hundred children will take part in the play called 'Emie's Visit to Cloudland.' It is hoped that this carnival will be so successful that it will pay all the expenses of the annual meeting. Anyone caring to have tickets reserved will please notify headquarters, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York, for the ball will hold only one thousand.

WESTMOUNT SUNSHINE NOTES. The following letter, received by the secretary, from a lady on St. Hippolyte street, shows how the Sunshine Circle goes on quietly widening.—

Montreal, Feb. 9, 1902. Dear Miss Macdonald, I want to become a member of the Sunshine Society, and would like you to enroll my name. I am very much interested in the work, and will try to do what I can in the way of helping others. Although not a member of the Society, I took the liberty a couple of weeks ago of sending some journals and writing a letter to an invalid whose name was mentioned in the Sunshine columns. I visit a friend who is an invalid,

and has not had the use of his limbs for over six years. I cannot attend the meetings of the society, but if I knew of some 'shut-ins' who would like to receive letters, crochet patterns, etc., I might be able to do something.

HOW EVERYBODY CAN HELP. The Westmount Branch has on its list several 'shut-ins' who like to receive silk pieces for patchwork, ideas and patterns for needlework, and things of that kind to help pass the time in making pretty and useful articles. The secretary will be glad to give names to those wishing to send sunshine. Scrap-book making is a favorite pastime with some invalids. Many people have boxes of pretty picture cards, for which they have no particular use, and old magazines, from which selections of poetry and prose might be clipped. It would take only a little while to make up a package of clippings, and send them to the secretary, who would be glad to forward them to some shut-in for her scrap-books. A box of pictures, with gilt paint scrap book and clippings, etc., is being made up for the invalid member on a back country farm, who was mentioned in this column a couple of weeks ago.

Two Sunshine members have also enquired for and received the address of the invalid St. John, N.B., mentioned last week, to whom cheerful letters will be written. This young man also makes scrap-books.

A member of the Westmount Branch is making a number of scrap-books for use among sick children. She intends having a 'scrap-book afternoon,' when materials will be provided and members invited to help.

A Sunshine worker in Burgessville, Ont., is sending for the Westmount Branch to 'pass on' a box of literature and other things for an invalid. She is going to send some magazines regularly to the Rev. F. W. Hardy, Ymir, B.C., for distribution among miners. In expressing his appreciation, Mr. Hardy says: 'The selections are grand and the boy often asks for "something to read." The majority of them are well educated, some of them College men, who can appreciate high class reading. Few of them subscribe for periodicals, as they are constantly on the move, and may change their address at any time. All contributions of pure healthy literature are passed on by Mr. Hardy. Magazines are highly appreciated, but it is not so with old papers, as the Western miner is progressive, and reads only newspapers up-to-date. This worker also sends 'World Wide' to a Quaker friend, who enjoys it.

The secretary gratefully acknowledges donations of literature from the following: Mrs. T. Sterry Hunt, Mrs. J. Aird, Mrs. D. Stroud, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Robertson, of Montreal; Mr. Harrison, Westmount; Mr. Frank Bayne, Belwood, Ont.; Mr. F. Fitzpatrick, Stratford, Ont.; Mrs. Robb, P.E.I.; Huntingdon W.C.T.U.; and from Mrs. Hall, Western avenue, who also sends silk pieces. Contributions for postage and express have been kindly given by Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cavanagh, Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. McCormack.

A parcel of magazines, etc., was sent to the Dart Home, and was much appreciated.

A lady recently remarked to the editor of this column: 'The Sunshine members who have visited Miss — (an invalid and alone), have done more good than perhaps they knew. I found her quite happy-looking, and she talked for some time about how much she had enjoyed the visit.'

The secretary of the Branch is Miss M. Macdonald, 4639 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Fourteen Methodist gospel cars are now at work in England. Princess Victoria Patricia, younger daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria Eugénie of Battenberg were confirmed on Jan. 23 by the Bishop of Winchester.

During the second half of February a simultaneous mission is to be held in Calcutta, preceded by a universal house-to-house visitation, carried on by earnest men and women.

The bishops of the M. E. Church, North, have decided that 'deaconesses' may both teach and perform evangelistic work, and the carefully worded decision on the subject practically opens to women the pulpits of the denomination.

On one of the lines of Chicago street cars, whenever a business placard is removed and there is none to take its place, a Scriptural reading is inserted. The advertising company does this at the request of several prominent Chicago men who have thought the idea one that might do good.

The fact that Queen Alexandra has just contributed to a Salvation Army bazaar articles of clothing of her own making, affords a striking illustration of the value of what Mr. Gladstone used to lay so much stress upon, 'the sanctified half hour.' The example is one which might, with advantage to themselves and much benefit to others, be steadily followed by numbers of ladies in all ranks of society, whose lives are so largely given up to the pursuit of personal pleasure. Her Majesty's sympathy, however, is not of a spasmodic kind, and on many occasions she has, with each of the other members of the royal house of Denmark, evinced, in a very practical way, a strong personal interest in the great evangelistic and philanthropic work of the present day.—'The Christian.'

Advertisements.

A Flower Garden Free. We want 50,000 new customers to use our seeds. Send your name with Ten Cents, and state where you saw this advertisement, we will mail our Handsome Catalogue for 1902, and include, Free of Charge, our Special 50c. Flower Seed Collection—Asters, Giant Comet; Morning Glory, new Japanese; Sweet Peas, large flowering; Poppy, new double; Verbena, Mammoth, enclosed in a Coupon Envelope.

Envelope Worth 25 Cents. The empty envelope, when returned, will be accepted as 25 Cents cash payment on any order amounting to one dollar or upwards, for Seeds selected from our catalogue. Your opportunity for a pretty garden without cost.

The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. TORONTO, ONT. Limited. "Canada's Greatest Seed House"

THE LATE DR. ROBERTSON.

The following are tributes to the late Dr. Robertson, the Presbyterian Home Missionary Superintendent: To few men, especially in the ecclesiastical sphere, has it been given to impress the imagination of his countrymen as did Dr. Robertson.

By the secular press he is regarded as a true statesman who did his part in the building of the great country beyond the lakes. He never gave you the impression that he thought himself a very important man in the church, and was doing a great work, while you and others in similar circumstances were making almost a pretence of doing work for Christ. Though a decisive, determined man, patronage of any one seemed foreign to him. He gave the impression that we were all fellow-workers in one great work.—'A Minister's Wife' in 'The Westminster.'

We were in the hotel waiting to separate east and west, I alone to the Kootenay, the others to well-known stations. Dr. Robertson sat with me the livelong night. I shall never forget that night. He spoke to me of the Master himself, of the needs of the men, of their priceless value in God's sight, of my Bible and the promise of companionship. He reminded me of the time when he was a student of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was behind me. But what he said, however good, and it was good, was as nothing compared with the memory of a prophetic-like himself, sitting in that silent town, building up the courage of a tenderfoot missionary till Aurora, she of the rosy fingers, had actually begun to brighten the prairie around us for another new day.—Thomas H. Rogers, in 'Presbyterian Review.'

DEEP SEA FISHERMEN IN WIN-TER.

The grey fitful waves roll over the Dogger, and the steady, shrill wind is lulled but seldom. The sea does not run true, and thus sometimes after a succession of glossy rollers has travelled westward, there comes a furious northerly drift, which is met by a swift whirling current from the south; the charging waves meet in thunder, the rearward sea clings in foaming piles over the shattered bulge of those that reel back from the onset, and the wild hurly-burly lasts until the strong set of the westerly roll masters the leaping cross-drift, and then once more the grey sliding procession moves inexorably shoreward.

In ordinary weather this alternation of measured roll and wild flurry of tortured water goes on for hour after hour, and no one minds the spasmodic and sudden outbreaks of roughness. But sometimes the folks who make their living on the Dogger—the Dorrgr, they call it, by the way—have to face weather that tests their courage and seamanship to the utmost. I have seen a Cape Finisterre storm, and stayed on deck for twenty-four hours, while our old collier steamer bored at a snatching seas without gaining a knot per hour; I have seen the mid-Atlantic in a very bad humor—so bad that we could not get away from the lightning rush of the following waves, and they went over us as if we had not been there; I ever run through the Race to the Farne Islands, in Will Cuthbertson's coble, when the mad drift flew far above the light-house. But I never knew any sea more ugly than that which comes away on the Dogger when a hard easterly gale blows; and, like a degenerate landsman, I have often wondered that anyone should be found to face a North Sea gale for the second time. Happily for us the fishermen take a good deal of scaring, and I have only twice known them allow that the weather was too bad for anything!

In 1881 there came a gale that no work of human hands could defy. The East Coast snags—the finest sea-boats in the whole world—were simply smashed and

Advertisements.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One woman with Sunlight Soap will do quicker work than Two will with impure soap. REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

mothered by the weight of water. The fishermen never talk much about bad weather; it is all in the day's work, and they forget it when the trouble is over; but you never can find an old hand who does not shake his head and look grave when you mention that big gale.

In December, 1883, there was another storm that will not soon be forgotten. To say that there was a heavy sea expresses nothing; that tremendous convulsion passes the power of descriptive words.

A powerful steam-carrier was hit by one unlucky sea which not only struck her, but shivered her into tiny scraps; strong wire ropes were snapped like worsted; wire stays which held well, tore up great lumps of the bulwarks, and the amazing force of the sea was shown by the fact that the wood of the torn bulwarks was cut as cleanly as if a huge knife had shorn through.

One smack was hoisted, and the men were taking things easily, when suddenly a boy screamed: 'Look out!' The wave overlapped and swept her, and her two masts were snapped like carrots. When the long rush of water had passed, and the vessel had time to shake herself, she was as bare as she was when she was launched. One steamer, in which I afterwards ran out to the fishing grounds, was kept with her head to the sea all night; the engines were put full speed ahead, but the vessel did no more than hold her own, and at times she reared at it until the captain thought she would come over backwards.

Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Grimsby harbors looked as if they had been under heavy shell fire, for many days after the gale; hardly a boat escaped without serious damage, and the wonder is that any of the fleet got home.

But the trawlers must not heed the weather, and you see them at work when the waves are making clean breaches over big steamers, and when the sailing ships are covering along under close-reefed topsails. There are no boats; like them, and the men are the flower of the seafaring population of all the world.

A man must be born in a smack, they say, or he will never learn to handle one. Assuredly the skill of the Yarmouth and Lowestoft men approaches the miraculous.

Not only do they come safely through bad weather, when an instant's hesitation, a single misunderstanding at critical moments, would mean destruction; but at all times the sea seems to be like an open book to them.

If the haze comes down in billowy wreaths, and the smack is shut in by a blinding cloud, the men do not much mind. The whistles of the huge screws boom through the mist, and the collier captains nervously claw their slow way northward and southward; the sailing vessels are becalmed, but the smackman is quite at ease. Let him use the lead, and he can tell you exactly where he is, no matter if the log lasts for days together.

If he is making homeward, he can pick up the channel and name every buoy accurately while it is still but a dim dot amid the grey pall, and this, too, with no other guide save the lead line and the tallow at the foot of the lead. It seems amazing that such craft should be able to keep the sea for nine weeks at a stretch, in all sorts of weather, but the men think nothing of it, for their smack is their home, and the sea-depths are familiar ground to them.

The carrier is a powerful vessel, of most curious build. Her bow rises to a tremendous height, and the rail slopes down rapidly until it almost reaches the water aft. The stem is as high as the stern of a big collier, but you can step on deck from a dingy if you go to the quarter. These carriers will stand almost anything, and I have sailed in one that rode out a gale which drowned over 500 men round our coasts.

That gale nearly annihilated the male population of Eyemouth, though the north-country boats are rare craft for ugly weather. Our vessel had fourteen hours of it, and, notwithstanding that the wind was enough to level a man who met its full force, the steamer kept her decks nearly dry.

In all weathers these ships go out, and they are punctual as the postman. If the carrier reaches her ground at night she sends up rocket after rocket, and the vessels of the fleet which she attends gradually edge towards her. It is a beautiful sight to see the smacks circling round the steamer, but the casual visitor is apt to feel queasy when the little boats begin to leave the carrier. I gasped and said, 'Is that fellow going to try to come through that sea?' It was ugly enough in all conscience, and I would not have pulled over that seething quarter mile of rough water for gold, but my friend grinned and said, 'This is only baby's play. You should see what their ar boats has to come through sometimes!' From what I have since seen I should say that one of the squat little boats manned by east coast men would be pretty safe for a day or so in a shorter south of the loon.

The men certainly do express a wish for some less risky mode of conveyance, and lives are lost every year: the astounding thing to an outsider is to see any boats escape at all on certain days. There is wild work when the crowd of broad shallops make fast to the carrier's quarter. The crashing, the yawning, the hoarse, sharp shouts of the fishermen, the vast lunges of the steamer, the furious efforts of the laboring sailors on the carrier's deck, make up a wildly exciting scramble. The men are as active as cats, cool as circus gymnasts, and as strong as fish are seen heaved up, and the stout rowers make for the smacks, which are cunningly sailed within easy distance of the steamer.

The smackmen have a stamp of their own, and you might pick out an east-coast hand from a thousand of other nautical persons even without hearing his odd, singsong accent. Superb, thickest, well-fed fellows they are. Their diet at sea is not very generous, but there is always the bucket of coarse fish ready for every man to help himself, and so they fare healthily. The fishers are the flower of our race for strength and hardihood; they have not the grace and liessomeness of the dalcemen, but their type of manly beauty is quite admirable, and, if it came to fighting, no men on earth could match them.

Some of them are ruffians, but what would you have? Are their surroundings likely to breed saints? When they do take to religion they are the most devout of men, and that noble institution—the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen—has brought so many of them under the influence of the gospel, that I am free to say you could not find a more sober, harmless, praiseworthy set of fellows than those grave seamen who walk quietly in the Gorleston road at evening.—James Runciman, in 'Foilors of the Deep.'

own, and you might pick out an east-coast hand from a thousand of other nautical persons even without hearing his odd, singsong accent. Superb, thickest, well-fed fellows they are. Their diet at sea is not very generous, but there is always the bucket of coarse fish ready for every man to help himself, and so they fare healthily. The fishers are the flower of our race for strength and hardihood; they have not the grace and liessomeness of the dalcemen, but their type of manly beauty is quite admirable, and, if it came to fighting, no men on earth could match them.

AN OLD MAN'S MEMORIES.

How deeply impressed I was, when quite a little child, not only by being taken into a quiet room with my mother every day when she prayed for me, but by standing outside at her room door and hearing her pray; and wondering at her thus talking with an unseen God and asking His blessing. Can I ever forget entering unexpectedly early in the morning into my father's room and finding him on his knees before God? Did not we children while still young enough for an infant school, thus receive lessons in early piety, sermons without words, but indelibly impressive? I could never think of my parents in after years apart from their habitual communion with God.—Rev. Newman Hall.

A TREASURED BIBLE.

(Rev. David Gregg in N.Y. 'Observer.') Dr. Whyte says: 'The very Scriptures are secret to the children of God; a confidential communication between child and father.' And that is so. I saw that illustrated in London. While there Dr. Newman Hall showed me what he called 'his greatest earthly treasure, viz., his mother's Bible. He has had a special safe made for the purpose of keeping that treasure. As I turned over its pages I saw the confirmation of Dr. Whyte's assertion. That was her Bible. No one else's. It was God's secret book to her. It meant much to her that it meant to no one else. It was all marked here and there. Those marks were his private, personal, secret. The whole of the one hundred and third Psalm was bracketed off, so was the twenty-third Psalm; these were bracketed off from all public interpretation. Here and there verses were underscored. God had italicized them to her. God had rewritten them for her with a personal emphasis, and the italics and the emphasis were full of divine secrecy.

I could read the verses, but I could not break into the secrecy; I could not read the underscored, even her own son, Dr. Newman Hall, could not. Only God and she knew what those bracketed and underscored verses and chapters and books meant to her. Every underscored and marked Bible of every saint of God is a standing and living proof of the truth of the sacramental promise of the text, 'I will give him a White Stone and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 9, 1902.

THE DISCIPLES SCATTERED.

Acts viii., 3-13.

(By Rev. Joseph Newton Hallcock, D.D.) Golden Text.—'Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word.'—Acts viii., 4.

In the terrible persecution which followed the martyrdom of Stephen was one more active, zealous and busy than any other, a young Pharisee, named Saul. He made havoc of the Church and did all he could to lay waste and ruin it. He was the fittest tool the chief priests could find to serve their purpose. He was informer-general against the disciples. He entered into every house, breaking open doors, night or day, and having a force attending him for that purpose. He entered into every house where they were accustomed to hold their meetings, or every house that had any Christians in it, or was thought to have. He hailed with the utmost contempt and cruelty both men and women, dragged them along the streets without any regard to the tenderness of the weaker sex. He committed them to prison that they might be tried and put to death unless they denounced Christ.

SCATTERED ABROAD.

The effect of this great persecution was that they were all scattered abroad. They remembered their Master's words: 'When they persecute you in one city flee to another.' Their work was pretty well done in Jerusalem, and it was time they should witness for Christ elsewhere. The preachers were all scattered, except the apostles, who, probably, by direction of the Spirit continued at Jerusalem yet for some time, they being by the special providence of God screened from the storm, and by the special grace of God enabled to withstand it. They tarried at Jerusalem that they

might be ready to go where most needed by the other preachers who were sent to break the way. They continued longer at Jerusalem than one would have thought consistent with the command to 'go into all the world and to disciple the nations.' But what was done by the evangelists they sent was in effect done by them.

THEY WENT PREACHING THE WORD.

They did not go to hide themselves for fear of suffering, but they went up and down to scatter the knowledge of Christ, and everywhere preaching the Word. They went everywhere into the way of the Gentiles, and the cities of the Samaritans, which, before they were forbidden to go into. They went evangelizing the world, preaching the Word of the Gospel. They were now in a country where they were no strangers, for Christ and his disciples had been much in the regions of Judea, so that they had a foundation already laid there on which to build. It was important, too, that the people should learn what that doctrine which Jesus had preached there had come to, and that it was not lost and forgotten, as perhaps they had been made to believe. If they would now revive and strengthen and propagate it still further.

THE WORK OF PHILIP.

This Philip was not the apostle, but Philip the deacon, who was chosen and ordained to serve tables, but having used the office of deacon well, he purchased to himself a good degree and great boldness in the faith. The preaching of Philip was attended with wonderful success. He had chosen for his place the city of Samaria. Many of that city then believed in Christ, though he did no miracles among them, and now Philip, three years after, carries on the work then begun. The doctrine he preached was Christ. The Samaritans had an expectation of the Messiah's coming. Now Philip tells them that he is come and that the Samaritans will be welcomed by him. The proofs he produced for the confirmation of his doctrines were miracles. To convince them that he had his commission from heaven he shows them this broad seal of heaven, which the God of truth would never put into a lie. The miracles were now undeniable, for they heard and saw the miracles that he did.

THE GOSPEL WELCOMED.

Philip was sent to break the power of Satan, and in token thereof, unclean spirits, being charged in the name of the Lord Jesus, came out of many that were possessed with them. Wherever the gospel gains admission and submission evil spirits are disclosed, and especially unclean spirits—all inclinations to the lusts of the flesh which war against the soul. He was sent to heal the minds of men, to cure a distempered world, and to put it into a state of good health, and in token of that 'many that were taken with palsies, and that were lame, were healed.' So the grace of God in the Gospel is designed for the healing of those who are spiritually lame and paralytic, and cannot help themselves. The common people gave heed to Philip, not simply here and there one, but a multitude of them, with one accord. They were all of a mind that the doctrine of the gospel should be engraven into, and an impartial hearing given to it.

THERE WAS GREAT JOY.

The satisfaction they had in Philip's preaching and the success it had with many of them is signified by the fact that 'there was great joy in that city.' They believed, and were baptized into the faith by Christ, 'both men and women.' Philip preached the things concerning the Kingdom of God, and as preached the name of Jesus Christ as King of that Kingdom, and the people who heard him gave themselves up to the conduct and government of it. Men only were capable of being admitted into the Jewish Church by circumcision, but to show that in Jesus Christ there is neither male nor female, and that both are alike welcome to him, the initiatory ordinance is such as women are capable of. The bringing of the gospel to any place is just matter of joy to that place. Hence the spreading of the gospel in the world is often prophesied of in the Old Testament as the diffusing of joy among the nations. The Gospel of Christ does not make men melancholy, but fills them with joy.

SIMON, THE SORCERER.

Now, Simon Magus was being busy there, and had obtained a great interest among the people. Yet they believed the things that Philip spoke. To unlearn that which is bad is a harder task than to learn that which is good. He had been for a long time in that city practising his sorcery. His power, perhaps, was derived from an advanced knowledge of natural philosophy, especially chemistry, and partly from the arts of conjuration and jugglery. He had bewitched the people, thrown them into wonderment, boasting that he was some great one, some extraordinary person, giving an impression that he was superhuman; that, according to the Oriental philosophy, one of the emanations of divinity had now appeared in his person. But these bold assertions, if made by him, were probably uttered after this, when his opposition to Peter and Christianity became fixed and intense. When they knew no better the people were influenced by these sorceries, but when they were acquainted with Philip's real miracles they saw plainly that one was real and the other mere sham. The miraculous signs wrought by Philip not only overcame the influence of the sorceries of Simon, but also convinced Simon himself of their reality. He believed that what Philip preached was true, that Jesus was the Messiah, but he failed to appropriate him by a personal, saving faith as his Saviour. His faith was only historical and intellectual, with no change of his inner life, as is shown by his after conduct and Peter's rebuke. It is not necessary to regard his professional conversion and his baptism as acts of deceit, but rather as a desire to reform and as a temporary improvement. He was overcome at the moment by the heavenly power of the truth and he surrendered himself to it for a time and to a certain degree. He allowed not the light to penetrate into the concealed depths of his heart, and so there was no thorough humiliation of the man. He continued with Philip, apparently proferring his services as an assistant. Thus he could watch and study the miracles. The history of Simon Magus is an emblematic refutation of the dogma of baptismal regeneration.

THE CHURCH AND DEFECTIVE DISCIPLES.

Simon was baptized and received into the Church just as other disciples, and there is no reason to think that Philip did other than right in so doing. Though he had been a very wicked man, a sorcerer, a pretender to divine honors, yet upon his solemn profession of repentance for his sin and faith in Jesus Christ he was received and baptized. As great wickedness before conversion keeps not true penitents from the benefit of God's name, so neither should it keep professing ones from church fellowship. Prodigious, when they return, must be joyfully welcomed home, though we cannot be sure but that they may play the prodigal again. It is God's prerogative to know the heart; the Church and its ministers must be governed by the law of charity, so far as there is room for its exercise. We must always hope the best as long as we can; the secrets of the heart God only judges. Simon's conviction was wrought and kept up by the miracles. He wondered to see himself so far outdone in signs and miracles. Many wonder at the proofs of divine truths who never experienced the power of them.

PETER AND JOHN SENT.

God had wonderfully armed Philip in his work as an evangelist at Samaria, but he could do no more as an evangelist. There were some special powers reserved to the apostles for the maintenance of the dignity of their office, and in what follows we have an account of what was done by two of them, Peter and John. The twelve kept together at Jerusalem, and thither the good tidings were brought them that Samaria had received the Word of God, that a great harvest of souls were gathered into Christ there. The Word of God was not only preached to them, but also received by them. When they heard it they sent unto them Peter and John. If Peter had been, as some claim, the Prince of the Apostles, he would have sent some of them, or if he had seen cause, would have gone himself of his own accord, rather than as a servant to the body, who went whither he was sent. Those two apostles were sent to encourage Philip and aid him in his growing work; to carry on the good work that was begun among the people, and with those heavenly graces that had enriched them to confer upon them spiritual gifts.

DAILY READINGS.

Monday, March 3.—Acts viii., 3-17. Tuesday, March 4.—Acts viii., 18-25. Wednesday, March 5.—John iv., 31-42. Thursday, March 6.—1 Cor. ii., 9-16. Friday, March 7.—Matt. x., 23-33. Saturday, March 8.—Psa. lxxxix., 7-16. Sunday, March 9.—Isa. liii., 7-15.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

I read lately of an ancient house in the city of Edinburgh, that has over the door of the main entrance this significant inscription: 'He that thistles—overcomes.'

There is a great deal of expression in the word 'thistle' meaning to endure without flinching, and the influence of such a sentence seen for past centuries, must have been felt by many a passer-by. It reminded me of the promise in the Bible that gives of the tree of life to him that overcometh. One need not set down and endure whatever hurts or oppresses us—better to 'thistle' and overcome 'with a heart for any fate'; and make our lives like the plants in our garden beautiful or otherwise according as we cultivate, and are free from the locality grasses from thorns or figs from thistles. Neither can we expect to gather flowers if they are choked with evil weeds. The plants must be nourished and watered, and properly cultivated if we would have good results and it is the same with life and experience. With the plants of the garden, the 'thistle' we must give our lives to the advantage of sunshine and nourishment to develop spiritual and mental growth. The pity of it is that we are often half starved, and do not realize it, while the bread and the water of life are within our reach.

As a well tended garden beautifies and ennobles the locality where it is planted, and influences others towards improvement, so there are sweet and holy lives that we all have met when selfishness and envy, dishonesty and uncharitableness have no entrance, lives that breathe of peace, and make the world better that they have lived in it.

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT.

Among the pleasures of these Garden Talks there is not anything gives me more real enjoyment than the letters from far away correspondents who read the 'Witness' and send words of encouragement and words of sympathy. It is a pleasure to me to see how many of our readers are suffering, and many troubles hard to bear. Among the rural population the young people are dissatisfied because they have not the opportunities for an advanced education, and one letter is as follows:—'You people, in or near the city, cannot imagine what it is to live in a country where there are no educational advantages. Grown-up boys who have only had about four months schooling each winter, and that not very regular, are quite discouraged when they are the height of a man and are far behind small boys at girls' schools attend regularly. And so we are left to the simple rudiments and never get any further.'

In answer to this I would say, why not get any further? Any one who can read and write as well as your letter shows, can pursue more advanced studies. I have in memory a man who did not get four months schooling at your age, but who has written alone on his farm he studied French and law until he became quite an authority in the neighborhood on those subjects. Then he learned shorthand, and kept a diary in that script, while he studied also both ancient and modern history. Given a clear head, and the ability to ground in the reading, writing and composition, it is no excuse to say that you must remain ignorant because away from a city, with its advantages. Good books and time to read them are necessary, and the many advantages that lectures afford are generally attainable at your age, if the ground is given at the meetings of farmers' institutes, and while believing in the grand work done by our colleges, I have a strong faith in the intelligent young men in country homes, whose lives are spent in adding beauty and

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fertility to the land, while they work to feed the world's millions. Apropos of this, comes to mind a story of the attempt to start a school among the negroes in a certain locality, the students of which had the ambition to get an education, so that they would not have to work with their hands.

The story is told of a colored man who one hot day in July, while he was at work in the cotton field, stopped suddenly and looking up at the skies said: 'Laud, the cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard, de sun am so hot, I believe dis darky am called to be a preacher.'

PINEAPPLE GERANIUM.

E. M.—The leaves enclosed are the Salvia robusta and it is sometimes called Pineapple Geranium, though it is not a true geranium. It is a very strong growing plant needing plenty of room, for in proper conditions it will grow eight feet high with branches three feet long. No wonder you do not think it should take up quite so much room for it is hardly worthy a prominent place at the window garden when there are so many flowering plants that would give more satisfaction.

LIST OF SHRUBS.

'E.M.' also wishes a list of shrubs for setting out a garden; also the best one where there is not room for more. Answering the last question first, if I had any room for any shrub preference would be given to the Japanese rose, called Rosa Rugosa. It is one of the best for lawn planting; the foliage is thick, and it is not attacked by insects, while the flowers are of a fine shade of magenta red, and after the main flowering in June it continues to have blossoms until frost comes.

There are many fine shrubs where space can be given, and they ought to be better known, and more largely planted. We are all familiar with the Snowball, and the Lilac, nor would we be without them, but the refreshing beauty of the flowering Almond is more rare, and so is the wreath-like whiteness of the Spiraea Van Houttei, and the long sprays of the St. Peter's, up and down the stems. The Tartarian Honeysuckle is called the most chaste and comely shrub, and it certainly never fails to bloom, while the Weigela is sometimes a failure as far as flowers in some seasons. This shrub, as well as the Forsythia, or Yellow Bell, should be pruned well during summer, to give the shorter shoots a chance to ripen. The Fringe Tree is another interesting shrub, covered as it is with white fringe-like flowers, and the Rose Acaelia, with its pea shaped sprays of pink blossoms, is a pleasing variety.

It is a pity the Mahonia is not better known, for it is an evergreen, like a leafy holly, and is covered in spring with yellow flowers, while the shining green leaves are useful at Christmas for decoration in the house. If one may be old-fashioned there is nothing more fragrant than Ribes aureum, or flowering currant, with an illusive sweetness, that is carried in the air for a long distance. Perhaps the laurels also remind me of the poisonous quality of their leaves, and with the Azaleas, require a peaty soil in order to thrive, for they will not live if their roots touch lime-stone.

The trouble with most shrubs, is that they all blossom early in the season, leaving very little for late summer. Perhaps they are not needed so much then, for the annuals are in gorgeous array, but we are glad when the Hydrangea Panicleata gives us its immense trusses of flowers, that last all through autumn, and the Hibiscus, or Rose of Sharon, gives its open showy flowers. Several of the Spiraea blossom late, as the white alder (Clethra alnifolia) produces fragrant flowers in August, and should be better known. The Barbary has fine foliage, and the Japanese variety grows dwarf and shapely, while its red fruit hangs on all winter, proving an attraction a few weeks ago to a white turkey that stood on the snow and enjoyed the red fruit with evident gusto, unmindful of the picture in scarlet and white, that was made.

St. John's Wort has yellow, open flowers, in August, and the Burning Bush (Euonymus) has attractive looking seed pods in late summer, and forms a good contrast to the Snow Berry, if planted together. There are still the Darbnes Dentata, Japan Quince, and many others, while there are a number of Springas, called sometimes Mock Orange, from which to select, and the drooping, graceful Persian Lilac is always an acquisition. Plant carefully,

REX BEGONIA.

A 'Lily' complains that the Begonia Rex has lost its leaves, and the stem is almost bare, and asks what she can do. For answer it is best to suppose that the plant is otherwise healthy, and has been properly treated. If so, the need is rest, and it should be given a place when it will not have sunshine, and very little water. If treated in this way for two or three months after the leaves drop, the plant can be potted in spring into new earth that is light and porous, with good drainage. For successful growing, they need a cool, moist temperature, and partial shade at all seasons in order to produce the gorgeous leaves that constitute their beauty.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.

'Mrs. B.' had one of the above little evergreen trees given her at Christmas, and is afraid it is losing its color in the dry atmosphere of the rooms. Ans.—The Araucaria Excelsa, as it is called by the botanist, is a native of the island from which it takes its name; the large trees on its native heath reaching to 150 feet when growing in solitary grandeur.

The diminutive trees, with their frond-like branches, are quite an article of export, and they are rather particular when growing in our houses, as to the treatment that suits them. One thing to be avoided is giving them too much heat, for this results in soft, long jointed growth, and favors the red spider and thrip. A night temperature of 50 degrees, and a moist atmosphere suits them best, and plenty of water must be given at the roots as well as a daily sprinkling overhead to keep them in proper condition. A rich soil, with a little bone dust, is of benefit, and if not once allowed to become dry, there is no reason why the plant should not thrive. In overheated rooms a newspaper over the plant at night keeps from dryness.

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

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FEBRUARY, 1902

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

FRAUDULENT APPLE PACKING.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—The first conviction for packing the small apples in the centre of the barrel and the big ones at the top and bottom was registered in the Police Court this morning. Elsen James was fined \$4.25 for having in his possession eighteen packages with the "big ones" at the top. Mr. James said the apples were only storage ones, and that the department was pursuing him entirely too vigorously.

OUTBREAK OF HOG CHOLERA.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—A serious outbreak of hog cholera is reported in the district south of Collingwood. According to the report an officer of the Dominion Department of Agriculture was called to the district on Monday, and after killing two or three animals decided to slaughter the whole drove, and burn them. It is also stated that other hogs in the vicinity are affected.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

The Premier of Manitoba has managed to frame a referendum as unrighteous as he well could. In operation it may not prove a greater handicap to the cause of prohibitory legislation than Mr. Ross's method, but in point of form it is a distinct slight offered to the better class of voters, seeing that his plan counts a temperance vote as worth one half what a liquor vote is worth. Such is the respect shown after careful consideration to temperance voters in a province where they have always shown themselves to be in a majority. Governments, the meanest of them and the noblest of them, always and without exception want to be on the side of the majority, but they understand by that not the majority of abstract sentiment, but the majority of votes at the next election. To get at this they do not count heads; they weigh forces. They count that the liquor men, though in numerical minority, being desperately interested in the result, are more in earnest and, that they are, for reasons which are obvious, much more likely to spend money than the temperance men. Governments find that they can dally with moral sentiments but they dare not face the active enmity of a whole craft at bay in a life and death struggle, and so, though no doubt preferring the moral side, they succumb and accept the bidding of the liquor men. The prohibitionists may rage as they like. It pleases the liquor men that they should expend their energy in denouncing the method of emancipation offered rather than in taking advantage of it. The right course for temperance men is to face the facts. They should realize that they have driven the trade to desperation, that, as a consequence, and as was perhaps to be expected, the trade has intimidated otherwise well meaning governments, and that the prohibitionists will gain nothing till they can show themselves politically the stronger. The greater the odds against them in the referendum the greater will be the victory if they gain, the less will be their defeat if they are narrowly beaten. At the worst let them make it plain to all shifty politicians that prohibitionism is a rising tide that will soon engulf all who oppose it. Any supineness would be playing into the hand of iniquity leagued with intimidated power.

With the wisdom of a Solomon, President Roosevelt has decided the Sampson-Schley dispute by denying credit to either for the naval victory off Santiago and declaring that it was a captains' fight. Each ship appears, according to his decision, to have fought independently under the direction of its commander, neither of the admirals having directed operations from the beginning to the end of the engagement. The President has fortified his decision by facts and arguments that partisans will find extreme difficulty in controverting. It is not often that subordinates get credit in this fashion over their superiors, honors, like prize money, being usually distributed more among the higher than the lower ranks. But the battle and its sequel convey a lesson which should be both an incitement and a warning to all future naval commanders.

In order to interest people generally more intimately in the financial affairs of the city, the new comptroller of New York introduced some novel features into the sale of city bonds recently advertised. Instead of disposing of them in big blocks to a few large monetary concerns, he has opened the sale to everybody who has ten dollars, or any multiple of that sum, to invest. As an additional inducement to small investors, he has offered a rebate of ten percent for a single bond of ten dollars, which will be awarded to the applicant before the million dollars tendered for by a banker at the same price will be granted. The comptroller believes that the more single bonds are purchased by people in modest circumstances, the keener, more active and intelligent will be the interest taken in civic affairs by the public. It will largely increase the number of watchful eyes on the doings of the city council, and stimulate a wholesome popular pride in the city. The low rate of interest allowed by the savings banks should make these bonds attractive to people of small capital, and it is sound doctrine to bring this sort of investment within the reach of as large a number as possible.

President Roosevelt's services at Santiago in the war with Spain were undoubtedly dramatic, and have often been romantically related, but the board which has had the duty of awarding medals of honor and certificates of merit for distinguished gallantry in action did not

think him entitled to either, and recommended him for a brevet major-generalship, which he has refused. The decision of the board, though variously commented on, has not been condemned, for out of all the troops engaged in the war only ten commissioned officers and seventy-nine enlisted men were considered worthy of awards for gallant conduct. The members of the board must be men of rare independence of character to bar the President's name from the roll of honor in which he was ambitious of having it included. His refusal to accept the proffered brevet is supposed, probably without reason, to indicate repentment. In any case, as the board apparently acted on principle, he will abide loyally by its decision.

Senator Elkins, who is reported to be engineering a movement in Washington to bring about reciprocity with Canada, as an offset to the demand for trade concessions to Cuba, illustrates in a striking manner the intense selfishness of the protected interests in the United States. There is no reason in the world why intercourse with Cuba should be denied on the score of reciprocity with this country, except that the privileged sugar and tobacco interests of the south are willing to sacrifice the privileged interests of the north, if by so doing they can keep off Cuban competition from themselves. Cuba is in a serious predicament. General Wood, military governor of the island, in a circular letter to members of the Senate, pointed out that, unless Congress makes trade concessions to Cuban products, the industries of the island will be ruined. When the United States relieved the Cubans from the Spanish yoke, it shut them out from the markets of Spain; then, by refusing to open United States markets to them, it isolated them commercially and industrially. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the Cubans should regard the assistance given by their powerful neighbors to secure their so-called political independence as of little value, when the opening of United States markets, as the natural offset to the closing of them in Spain, is refused. The difference is great between the lofty humanitarian professions of politicians before the war, in condemnation of Spanish tyranny, and their own equally cruel commercial despotism after the war is over.

The exodus of French-Canadians from Quebec to New England has been much talked about and greatly bewailed, but, according to the census returns, Quebec is the only one of the eastern provinces whose rural population has increased. It must, of course, be remembered that large numbers of French-Canadians living in New England cities have been counted as residents of their rural birthplaces in Quebec, so that the actual rural population of Quebec may have decreased like that of the older provinces. This decrease does not mean decay, but that the work of the farm laborer is being more cheaply done by agricultural machinery, and the surplus laborers are swelling the working force of the cities, or finding their way to the west, where, even with the most economical machinery, there is often a lack of men to harvest the grain. In either case there is necessarily an increase of intelligence from the handling of machinery or the life of a city, where, other things being equal, the country-bred man's physique gives him the best chance. The decrease in rural population also means that some towns of less than four thousand inhabitants—all such are classed as rural—have passed the four thousand mark, and are now counted as cities, while other small towns have lost population to the cities, where cheap freights and convenient markets make most industries more profitable. This is also a natural and desirable process.

A Brooklyn physician, Dr. James Edwin Russell, has started the scientific world by offering his own body as a subject for vivisection. He is a practical vivisectionist himself, having during the last twelve years devoted much of his time to the study of the vital functions on lines of experimental vivisection. By making this public announcement of his willingness to submit to the scalpel of science for an indeterminate series of experiments, Dr. Russell departs from the custom of vivisectionists, who, in deference to popular feeling, and to escape the penalties of the laws against cruelty to animals, carry on their experiments in secret. He may be perfectly sincere, and may believe he has a right to dispose of his own body, living or dead, in any way he pleases. But realizing that most people will think that an "inquiring de lunatico" would be the proper course in his case, he declares that he is perfectly sane, and that he is convinced it is his duty to sacrifice himself for the advancement of knowledge that will benefit the human race. He claims that, in stretching himself on the dissecting table, he would do no more than the soldier who goes into battle, the explorer who leaves all behind him to force his way into the

heart of Africa or beyond the Arctic circle, the fireman who goes to the rescue of those perishing in the flaming building, and the scientist who works with high explosives, subtle poisons or mysterious and unknown forces. This sounds heroic, but the cases are not analogous. The soldier, the explorer, the fireman, and the scientist take all necessary precautions for their own preservation, and cherish reasonable hopes of escaping death. Dr. Russell would simply immolate himself and suffer death in the most ghastly and excruciatingly agonizing form imaginable. True science requires no such sacrifice, while the sanctity with which religion, morality and law regard human life forbids it.

Lord Grey, who is the leader of a movement in Britain to run a trust in public houses, not for profit, but for the public good, should be welcomed by all temperance reformers as a genuine philanthropist with the same object in view as themselves. Indeed, we are assured that his system of reform has, for the moment at least, worked great changes for the better in the condition of some English boroughs. What will be its permanent result cannot yet be declared. The natural tendency of an evil thing is to demoralize every channel through which it flows and we must confess that we have little hope from a system whose aim is to render drink shops respectable, even though the effort to substitute "soft drinks" for "hard" be honest and determined. But while they extend to Lord Grey the right hand of fellowship, as an enemy of the drink evil, Ontario prohibitionists will have to be excused if they ask themselves what brings him to Toronto to urge his scheme at the present juncture. There should be reciprocity in the mutual respect that is due between philanthropists who do not see eye to eye, and Lord Grey would do much better to let Ontario alone while it is trying to cure the drink evil in its own way. He has surely scope enough in England to prove the excellence of his particular method. Of course, if Lord Grey considers prohibition a positive danger to temperance and morals he is right in raising a warning cry, just as are the English prohibitionists who have made protest against his method as a delusion and a snare. But it is clear that if he is to be looked upon as having come just at this particular juncture in order to put a spoke in the wheel of the prohibition movement, Canadian prohibitionists will find it impossible to count him as an ally or even a friend. There are always a large number of people, cultured people especially, who do not much believe in any particular remedy and who are only too ready to adopt any other than the one that is before the country. As the largest result of Lord Grey's propaganda at the present moment is likely to be to set adrift loose adherents of prohibition it will not be wonderful if he is accused of having been inveigled here by enemies of prohibition or even in the interests of the liquor men whose cause he is, under the circumstances, most likely to serve.

Trieste, which has suddenly attracted attention through sanguinary labor riots, is, including its extensive suburbs, a city of nearly two hundred thousand population. As the principal seaport of Austria, it carries on an extensive and flourishing commerce and, like the other ports of the eastern Mediterranean, is highly cosmopolitan in its aspect to the traveller. It has borne the title of the most loyal of towns, but this would seem to be rather an expression of what is wished for it than of what it is. Being peopled chiefly by Italians, and being the centre of that region which was known in Garibaldian days as unredeemed Italy, it could not but sympathize with the Italian movement which took Lombardy and Venice from Austria, and added them to Italy. Even special advantages as a free port and prosperous industries have not drowned this sentiment. Moreover, among the workingmen, who are all Italians, the doctrines of anarchism have made even more progress than in those Italian towns whose national longings have been satisfied. As a result Trieste has been a constant source of anxiety to the Imperial Government. The feeling between the Austrian garrison and the Italians has always been that of distrust on the one side and dislike on the other, a fact which may account for the readiness of the troops to fire with deadly effect on the rioters. That the town has enjoyed substantial freedom is proved by the fact that as a rule the municipal council has been in sympathy with the people. Most of its members took the side of the strikers in connection with the demonstration on Friday and Saturday which led to the death of so many people. The decision of the arbitration tribunal in favor of the strikers appears to have had momentarily a quieting effect, and the trouble may blow over for the present, but it does not seem probable that the combustible elements of

social unrest will, in view of such a success, be the less ready to flame out again, or that Trieste will be any the less a source of solitude at any time when the mutually hostile races of Austria may come into collision.

There is no more thankless task than deceiving those who are trying to do good because they follow not with us. It is certainly a good sign of the times that philanthropists who do not believe in total abstinence or at least in the practicability of abolishing the drink trade are found putting large money into a scheme to ameliorate its conditions. It is the duty, however, of those who see danger in any such scheme, to sound the alarm. The Public House Trust, which, it is likely, will shortly be advocated in Canada by Lord Grey, has been criticised by Mr. Joseph Malins, a county councillor of Birmingham. Mr. Malins denies that prevalent drunkenness is due to the adulteration of liquor and claims that the injurious ingredient in alcoholic drinks is alcohol itself. He believes that the average drinker will continue to take his usual drink undeterred by the fact that intoxicating liquor is to be relegated to the background in the "Trust Houses" and the managers given no commission on its sale, and holds that spending £2,500 on drink was an expensive manner of raising the £500 for recreation and sick nursing realized by a "successful" "Trust House" in the village of Ketly. (The sale of food in the houses owned by the trust and their endorsement by "the clergy, nobility and gentry" will, according to Mr. Malins, result in bringing into danger men who would not enter an ordinary public house. The fact that the managers are in receipt of a regular salary irrespective of the profits of the concern in their charge he finds more than counterbalanced by their natural and laudable desire to make the speculation a paying one for their employers. In favor of this contention may be quoted the results of a similar work undertaken by "The People's Refreshment House Association." Of the three public houses first reformed we are told by the Boston "Transcript" that one was a dirty place, and being brightened up it drew more custom. In the second case no custom was lost through the change. In the third there was a falling off due to a more aggressive bid for patronage on the part of the old style public houses in the neighborhood, the only thing clearly demonstrated being the financial success of the experiment. Though the advent of the "Association" and "Trust" is too recent fully to gauge their results, there is reason to fear that the schemes will prove as great a disappointment as similar experiments which have been tried on the continent of Europe.

AN ENGLISH ANNEXATIONIST.

At this time when the Canadian people are realizing in a degree never experienced before their unity with the Empire and their practical interest in its fortunes Mr. W. T. Stead's article upon "The annexation of Canada," which appeared recently in "Collier's Weekly," offers surprising reading. His principal reason for considering annexation our "inevitable destiny" is our financial and industrial position. He draws attention to the fact that the proportion of Canada's imports from the United States is steadily increasing, that American capital is becoming more and more interested in exploiting the resources of the Dominion and tells of Canadian owners of water and other privileges who are confidently looking forward to the increased value of their holdings which is to result, when this country has become a portion of Uncle Sam's dominions. Though annexation as an issue in practical politics, if ever it had any existence, may be considered as dead and buried, there is just sufficient truth in his observation on the undue importance with which we are prone to regard material and pecuniary considerations to give his words a sting. We have always been loud enough in our boasts of loyalty but have ever gained far more through our connection with the Empire than we contributed toward its maintenance. Even to-day when Canadians are laying down their lives for the preservation of British prestige we allow the taxpayers of Great Britain to shoulder the financial burden of the war. This is not as it should be. Great business corporations profess as their chief end the acquisition of wealth and confess as their policies the "bread and butter" of their promoters. But a nation should have a much higher ideal of existence, for it is not an aggregation of such corporations but of men and women possessed of a patriotism more or less pure and unselfish. The extension of British influence by all righteous means is one of the grandest tasks in which men have ever engaged. As the Hebrews were chosen to teach the world religion; the Greeks, beauty; and the Romans, justice, so the British seem to have been selected to make known the identity of liberty and law. British possessions are a shelter for the oppressed of every nation and a refuge

for all who are persecuted for conscience sake. In all our borders there is an attempt to give to every individual the greatest liberty compatible with the safety of the state, and thus for the first time history has exhibited a great empire whose rule rested not upon force but on the good will of its people. Closer relations to the home country and a more perfect participation in its task, rather than annexation by our southern neighbor, is certainly our present trend. We look for a constant assimilation of the two great English countries to each other and for such closer relations between them as shall make our position, as politically bound to the one and by neighborhood to the other, a very delightful one.

THE BOER AND THE POLE.

German attacks on Great Britain, especially in the press of Prussia, have aroused a spirit of protest among the Polish subjects of the Emperor against the treatment to which they are subjected. (These seem to think that the critics of British operations in South Africa might find within their own borders objects for the exercise of their humanitarian impulses. Long before the pro-Boer excitement started the policy of suppressing the Polish language, by placing it under an absolute ban in schools, churches and courts of justice, was put in operation, along with other concurrent measures designed to Germanize the Polish provinces. But the Poles were quick to see and apply the logic of the pro-Boer movement, and their resistance to this policy became so bitter and implacable that its failure and abandonment is freely predicted. The attempt has proved that the partition of Poland has not destroyed Polish racial self-consciousness, and it is even said that under conceivable circumstances the Poles might rise in another struggle for independence. As matters are now shaping in Europe neither of the three partitioning powers can contemplate without anxiety the possibility of a Polish upheaval. Altogether the Poles number about fifteen millions, of which three million are in eastern Prussia, chiefly in Posen; four million in north-eastern Austria, most of them in Galicia, and eight million in eastern Russia. Of these divisions the Austrian is the most contented, though its representatives form a distinct group in the Reichsrath. Their religion is the same as that of Austria, and they enjoy a large share of local self-government. In Russia the Poles have no part in the government, but being of Slavonic stock, they get along with less friction than in Prussia, where in race, religion, and language they are at total variance with their masters. No attempt has ever been made in either Austria or Russia to suppress the Polish language, while in Prussia the policy of Germanizing has been pursued relentlessly. In their resistance to this scheme of denationalization the Poles of Prussia have the active sympathy of their people in Russia and Austria, and the echoes of the struggle that occasionally come to us over the cable indicate its intensity and bitterness. Polish papers in the United States are full of this engrossing topic, and allusions are frequently made in them to the wisdom and superiority of British methods, as, for instance, in Canada, to those employed by the Germans in their treatment of the Poles. The severe punishment inflicted on Polish children in the public schools in Posen for refusing to learn German has added fuel to the flames of discontent. Still more provocation has been the sentencing of students to long terms of imprisonment for belonging to the Polish League, an organization similar to the Irish League. The latest report is that the Polish women are everywhere uniting to boycott all German goods and pledging themselves to hold aloof in all matters from the Germans till the Germanizing policy shall be definitely abandoned. Polish newspapers in the United States may well ask those who are loud in their sympathy for the Boers, if they might not extend a little of that sympathy to the sadly oppressed Poles of Prussia.

THE REFERENDUM.

There is a great deal of feeling against the Ross Government on the part of the temperance workers of Ontario, and superlatively against Mr. Ross himself, for the way in which he has failed to keep the promise of the Mowat Government and of his own government—his own promise in both cases—to give the province the utmost measure of prohibition which the courts should declare to be within the power of a provincial government. This bitterness is greatly added to by the fact that Mr. Ross has all through his public life been known, not only as a prohibitionist whose name was continuously in the list of vice-presidents of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, but as a parliamentary champion of that cause. It was Mr. Ross who year after year, while he occupied a seat in parliament, was the mover of the resolution declaring that the prohibition of the liquor traffic was the right and only sufficient

remedy for the evils resulting therefrom, an explicit declaration which has been often renewed on the minutes of parliament. There are those who, under opposition promptings no doubt, go so far as to say that there has been an understanding come to between Mr. Ross's Government and the liquor men, the latter having promised large subscriptions to the Liberal election fund in return for a promise to bring in the referendum bill in the form in which it has been laid before the legislature. This assertion we shall rightly treat as a slander until unquestionable proof of it shall be forthcoming. In any case, let us adjure the prohibitionists, if they have any sentiments adverse to Mr. Ross, to turn into votes, that they shall give them scope at the provincial elections and not against the success of the referendum. They may rest assured that the prohibition sentiment of the province will certainly be gauged by the result of that contest, and that any lack of enthusiasm in it will simply injure the cause.

From the moment when the referendum bill was announced we fully realized the heavy odds that it tied to the heels of the prohibition cause, possibly as correspondents point out, far heavier odds than would have resulted from requiring a majority of sixty or even sixty-six percent of the votes cast. We realized also, however, that the government had placed itself on far stronger ground than had it put a handicap of that sort on prohibitionist votes. Our correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Dixon, places before our readers a series of figures showing in what absurdities the method adopted in the act might land us; but might not the same mode of reasoning reveal even greater absurdities in a referendum which should be regarded as final and absolute, no matter how few voters might go to the polls. It must be remembered that Mr. Ross is receiving advice, not only from the advanced believers in a prohibitory law, on the one hand, but from the enemy of mankind, in the shape of the liquor interest, on the other. Apart from these, there are many leaders of thought who are presumably, according to their own best lights, on the side of good morals—such men as Dr. Potts, Dr. Caven, Dr. Grant and a dazzling array of men to whom the Premier has a right to defer as philanthropists and thinkers—who seem to be as solicitous that he should go slow as those who have been fighting for prohibition are that it should immediately be snide law. Some persons of the class suggested have, we confess, not added to their reputation for wisdom by their excursions into the electoral world. But whatever may be said of their judgment in detail no one can deny that such men are looked to as the ethical leaders of the people, and if not their reasoning, still their instinctive conclusions, may be regarded as very much those that are likely to be reached or at least adopted by considerable masses of the church membership of the province. Under such circumstances it would seem that granted a referendum at all it was necessary to set some limit to its insignificance, and if there was to be a fixed number of votes required the only question left open was what that fixed number should be. Looking at the thing apart from our strong desire to see a prohibitory law passed and in the character of a judge seeking abstract right, we could not see that it would have been easy to find any better way of fixing what would be a substantial majority of the voters than the one chosen by Mr. Ross. We concluded that apart from predilections the sense of the community would be that it was fair, and we therefore resolved to accept it heartily.

There is one caution which we cannot too often urge on our readers. Most of them are prohibitionists and have been, like ourselves, working for a prohibition law all their lives. We have, perhaps been at too close quarters in the fight for this definite aim to keep fully in mind that it is not a law that we are really fighting for, but to secure such a sentiment on the part of the people as will make the drink traffic accursed in all men's eyes. For ourselves, we put little faith in law except as the expression of such an overwhelming public opinion as will insist on its enforcement. This moral force, which is the real desideratum, can be developed almost as successfully under one plebiscite or referendum as under another. After all, governments do not work by such exact figures as Mr. Dixon arranges. If the referendum shall make it plain that the people want the law, neither Mr. Ross's Government nor any other will fail to grant it. If it fails in this then the nastiest croaks of Opposition newspapers are likely to be realized, no matter what formal results a provincial vote might show. We end where we began. Under the referendum proposed by Mr. Ross, we have at least the opportunity to demonstrate to all reasonable men whether Ontario does or does not want prohibition in the concrete form of a given

law. Let us deal with our politicians as we think they deserve at the right place and time. Let those who think they can mend matters by turning out the Ross Government at the coming elections bend their energies to that end. But let us not get this referendum shelved for another seven years by kicking against it, and let us reserve our best powers to showing clearly when the referendum comes that Ontario wants and demands prohibitory legislation.

OUR NATIONAL MEANNESS.

The most notable omission from the speech from the throne at the opening of parliament was that of any proposal to bear any of the expense of any Canadian contingent to South Africa. The most notable omission from the criticisms on the speech from the Opposition side of the House was the lack of any rebuke for this blot on Canada's good name. The people of the Mother Country may have a certain interest in the maintenance of the integrity of the empire by defending its outlying portions, but they have no such interest as those have who occupy those outlying portions. The defence of the South Africa domain is precisely of a piece with what Canada would expect and demand were she attacked. Her interest is therefore at least as great as that of Ireland or Scotland. Yet Great Britain and Ireland have spent some six hundred million dollars upon this war. The share of either Scotland or Ireland, neither of them as big as Canada in point of population, is probably sixty or seventy million dollars. What has Canada done to match this? Have not our fellow-subjects a real grievance? What has the war cost Canada? The question was put to the Deputy Minister of Militia, and he replied: 'Two million dollars.' Two million dollars! One-thirtieth of either Scotland's or Ireland's share, with a smaller population. Canada's sons are ready enough to sacrifice their lives, but her parliament is not willing to pay them, but reserving the right of patronage, 'permits the Imperial Government to recruit in Canada.' For our part, we should much more willingly see our money go than our men, for war at best is hateful. But even in men we have been outdone. New Zealand, with a population of 772,719—less than one-seventh of the population of Canada—sends out its ninth contingent, making five thousand men sent to the front. This is excluding the Maoris, who would like to go en masse. The premier, as reported in today's despatches, says that if necessary to bring the war to an end, a twentieth contingent would be cheerfully given. We entirely sympathize with Dr. Parkin and Dr. Grant and the United Empire League in demanding insistently that Canada should do her share, but we see no signs of any parliamentary response. Here was surely an opportunity for the self-named party of loyalty to commit itself to an act of righteousness through its acknowledged leaders.

A GOOD MOVE.

The wisest thing planned for a long time by the friends of the Boers in Europe, in fact, the first and only really good service they have schemed for their brethren in the field, is this plan to spirit them out of the country and take them to Texas or New Mexico, where they will find climatic conditions very similar to those of the veldt. As the most of the men now left in the field are there only because, being British subjects, and therefore rebels, they dare not surrender, the British government could not, of course, be a party to their escape through neutral territory; but it can be counted on to wink very hard and discreetly as they steal away. There is only one sore point about the plan, and that is, the hardships which these brave cowboys will experience when they reach pastures new. The one idea that is entirely incomprehensible to a Boer is any kind of steady work. So long as it is riding or hunting or smoking about the farm, there is none to match him, but all sorts of work, indoors and out, have always been done for him by blacks, and he will be the most puzzled man in the world when he gets to a country where he cannot make the blacks work under terror of the sjambok. Indeed, the labor problem has been the deterrent which has prevented large numbers of Boers from already migrating to the United States. Some of them have lain awake at nights planning schemes for taking their own blacks with them or buying a few men and women on the African coast on the way. It will be bad enough not to have black men to hoe the meallies, but worse still, not to have black girls to do the house work while the vranuw fans herself in a central apartment that commands the whole house. To have to work for the rest of their lives, and possibly to degenerate into the same shiftless sort of creature which the Anglo-Saxon of Tennessee and the Carolinas has sunk into, will surely be punishment enough for the

mistake of hoping, as all these British born fighters must have hoped, to drive the British out of Africa. Such a migration would at all events be the happiest possible solution of the perplexing problem what to do with the Cape and Natal rebels, amnesty being in a way precluded on account of the injustice of it to those who have suffered for loyalty. This plan also suggests a practical use for the considerable amounts of money said to have been subscribed in France and the United States for the benefit of Boer sufferers by the war, partly no doubt out of sympathy for their real or imagined sufferings at the hands of brutal Britain, and partly as a righteous protest against that ogre which daily devours little nations for breakfast.

THE JONATHAN TERROR.

Mr. Bourassa (for the benefit of Ontario readers we may remark that this name is to be pronounced Boer-a-saw) seems at least to have the gift of keeping himself before the country. Like Mr. Jabel Robinson and Mr. McLean it behoves him as a party leader, however without a tail, to say something on the debate on the address, and all such occasions. In fulfilling this duty last Monday the other two leaders had great national reforms to propose. Mr. McLean urged the nationalization of telegraphs, railways, and so forth, and Mr. Jabel Robinson urged bachelor ministers of the crown to get married. Mr. Bourassa devoted his chief energy to finding fault. There were two things that troubled him chiefly. One was that American capital was coming into Canada, and the other was that Canadian capital was going out. That Dr. Webb should buy the Canada Atlantic, and that the Grand Trunk should improve its harbor facilities in Portland, were equally a grievance and an injury, which apparently the government should have prevented. In both matters his words will no doubt find an answering note in the national timidity of a lesser people alongside a greater. Whether we do our business in the United States or whether Americans find fields of enterprise here, we are equally afraid lest they will devour us. That was the way we looked upon Mr. Conner's enterprise, and on Captain Wolvin's splendid offer of business, and that is the way we feel about Mr. Dryden's ranching in Dakota, and many another such international development.

In these terrors, Mr. Tarte is at one with the member for Labelle. The Minister of Public Works continues to rejoice in parliament and out that the Americans cannot purchase our canals, implying that the American money coming into Canada is more of a danger than a blessing. As for the canals they are not likely to find a purchaser so long as they do not pay running expenses, to say nothing of interest on the ninety millions which they have cost. The best service they have rendered us so far has been to keep down railway rates between certain points, and these points are few. With the deepening of the canals to fourteen feet much increase of traffic was expected, but the time does not seem to have come to realize this. Montreal is not yet equipped with harbor and terminal facilities. Neither is Port Colborne, which we are glad to see Mr. Tarte taking an interest in. Meantime the increased depth of our canal route has been quite outrun by the increased draft of the vessels in which the lake business has to be done. This fact might afford warrant for starting on the French River route, supposing it possible to make a twenty or thirty foot channel through to Montreal before the new depth chosen should in turn become obsolete. Mr. Tarte, however, plainly acknowledges this to be quite beyond our powers; and yet without blushing he urges the expenditure of national millions on the French River for no other purpose than that of giving the Canadian Pacific Railway a lake harbor as near Montreal as the one the Grand Trunk has at Midland. Mr. Tarte explained that in this he was speaking for the Canadian Pacific and not for the government, with which he seems to take delight in declaring himself at variance. A witty member suggested that he was educating the government. The Canadian Pacific has certainly a loyal but possibly too frank ally in the Minister of Public Works, who plainly avows himself on its side as against its rivals.

With regard to the Montreal harbor, Mr. Tarte is reported as making the astounding statement that no time has been lost. If not, what is he forever scolding the Harbor Commissioners and the Montreal shipping men about. It is the old story of the Irishman's defence about the borrowed teapot: 'He never got it; it was cracked when he got it, and he returned it whole.' There has been no delay, but the Montreal shipping men in their desire for monopoly are doing all they can to prevent any progress in the Montreal harbor. It is hard to think what sort

of shipping line could desire to have the harbor in its present state of chaos, even if it had it all to itself. About our mercantile marine Mr. Tarte holds all the protectionist heresies, and among them a faith in bonusing. No bonusing in the world would, we fear, support a shipping business handicapped by our international non-intercourse laws. Certainly it would be very difficult to show the taxpayers where their benefit came in from a system at once expensive and restrictive. Neither the American nor Canadian farmer cares very much which way his wheat goes so long as he is not artificially restricted in the price he gets for it. If we want to develop our Canadian shipping we must people the Canadian shores of the lakes and develop enterprises. One of the best things that can be done for it is the speedy finishing and deepening of Port Colborne harbor, and completing what is necessary to the channel between Montreal and Quebec, and agreeing with the commissioners concerning our harbor works.

AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

It is stated that the Canadian Parliament is to be asked to pass a bill against anarchists almost identical with that now being considered in the United States. The chief aim of the United States bill is to establish immediate federal jurisdiction over criminal assaults upon the President or any officer entitled by law to succeed to the presidency. It also extends such jurisdiction to the case of a ruler, ambassador or minister of a foreign state killed while in that country. The assault or murder must be committed while the federal officer is in the performance of his official duties, or because of his official character. Killing under great provocation, or in self-defence, or in any way that would constitute a legal justification, is excluded. Neither will the enactment of the proposed statute prevent a state from punishing the offence of killing or assaulting the President or any one in the line of succession, the aim of it being to arm the general government with a weapon for use in case of inaction by any state. So far the bill is in line with existing laws, but there are sections in the bill not only for the suppression and punishment of crime, but also for the suppression and punishment of anarchism, as an opinion. We do not refer to that clause which classes him or her who directly incites to murder with the murderer, but to that under which no man holding the abstract views of opposition to or disbelief in organized government is to be permitted to enter the United States, or, if he is already there, to take out naturalization papers, rules and regulations to this end being left to the initiative of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is here that the bill is likely to fail, as any man wicked enough to kill would scarcely stop at perjury, and such regulations might easily be made a weapon of persecution.

There is a vast deal of difference between denial of the existing order of society because of real or fancied grievances, and the positive intention to annihilate the present civilization. The latter is only conceived and executed by such degenerates as Ravachol, and yet that murderer had the audacity to claim Herbert Spencer as his mentor almost when he was on the scaffold. Anarchism does not necessarily mean murder, as it is now very generally thought to do. In its ideal sense it means the perfect, unfettered self-government of the individual, and consequently the absence of any kind of external government. It demands the unconditional realization of freedom, both subjectively and objectively, equally in political and in economic life. It was a pious opinion held by Proudhon, Stirner and Elisee Reclus, who, however mistaken, believed they had found a better law of social progress, the law, as Tolstoy has always affirmed, of the Sermon on the Mount. Such men as these are to be judged by an altogether different rule from Most, who is an anarchist of blood in contradistinction to what has been called 'noble anarchism,' which would take joyfully the spoiling of one's goods, and when smitten on one cheek would turn the other. Reclus was a noble character, an eminent man of science, and the correspondent of such men as Darwin, Wallace and such like. He was one of the first authors in France who eagerly supported the war of the Northern States of America for freedom and defended Lincoln. When the United States ambassador in Paris wished to express his recognition to the savant, then living in extremely modest circumstances, by the present of a sum of money, Reclus angrily rejected it. Yet because of some of his academic opinions he would probably be ejected from the Land of Liberty under the proposed bill, while the really dangerous characters would swear themselves in with malignant gratification. It is for reasons such as these that Britain has always refused to enact special legislation against anarchism as an opinion, and holds that the present laws are sufficient to deal with real crime. So far as legislation in Canada is concerned,

public opinion will support a really drastic attempt to punish murder or incitements to murder or outrage, carried on in the name of anarchism, but an attempt to persecute opinion because of its mere dislike of the existing order of society would be Russian rather than British in its scope, and would probably do more harm than good.

COMPENSATION.

Compensation of those engaged in the liquor traffic, in event of the enactment of a prohibitory law, has recently found a distinguished advocate in the person of Dr. Goldwin Smith, who has fired a catchy epigram on its behalf into the prohibition camp. Moral reform should be sought by moral means, he says, and assumes that to pay the destroyer for the loss he will incur in ceasing to destroy, is primary morality, seeing that the government has hitherto shared with him the profits of his injurious course. There is little doubt that efforts will be made to insert compensation clauses in the bills before the Ontario and Manitoba legislatures. The idea has a certain superficial appearance of justice, but is untenable from either a legal or a moral standpoint, when the true merits of the case are examined. It is not an unusual thing for a community to refuse to renew the franchise of a company operating within its borders, and, in spite of all the capital previously sunk in the enterprise, compensation is never expected. Again and again industries have been affected and large numbers of men thrown out of employment by modifications of tariffs and taxes, yet no demand for compensation has been made. Increase of license fees and reform in the liquor laws have frequently driven liquor sellers out of business, but those thus affected have never hitherto claimed compensation. There are in operation local prohibitory laws of much greater stringency than either of the two bills now under discussion, but no one ever dreamed of compensating the liquor sellers with whose business such legislation interfered. Moreover, the liquor traffic does not exist except by sufferance. It is surrounded by restrictive stipulations, and licensed year by year at the discretion of the representatives of the state. Nothing, therefore, could be more logical than its total prohibition without compensation if such a course of action were considered as in the public interest. Besides all this, during the last forty years, those who have engaged in the traffic in Canada have been repeatedly warned of the insecurity of its tenure of life by the steady growth of prohibition sentiment, and by frequent declarations of parliament that prohibitory legislation should be enacted as soon as the country was ready for it, no compensation ever being considered or even suggested. Under prohibition the legitimate demand for hotels, restaurants and clubs will continue undiminished, and the absence of intoxicants cannot interfere with the existence of as many as are needed. There is legally no such thing in Canada as a drinking place, pure and simple. Legally speaking, it is only the sale of a minor adjunct to the liquor sellers' business that is stopped by a prohibitory law. If Dr. Smith and others who share his views were to take some of these facts into consideration, and could also by any process be persuaded to take thought of the losses and suffering inflicted upon this country by the liquor traffic, and the unholy virus it continually pours into the veins of responsible government, they would speedily discover a cause more worthy of their sympathy and a client more deserving of their benevolent interest. The Queen of Madagascar, when the French liquor dealers on the coast asked for compensation for the loss of their business through the prohibitory laws, replied that she would gladly compensate them, if they would compensate her people for all the injury they had done them. That was a woman's reasoning, but we find no flaw in it. We all know what the reply of the traders was to it—armies, bullets, and a monarchy dethroned.

THE FAR EAST

The United States Sounds a Warning to Russia

Rome, Feb. 20.—It is learned on diplomatic authority that active negotiations are going on to induce Italy to join the Anglo-Japanese alliance in regard to the Far East. Italy, it is said, is holding back, as she is unwilling to displease France and Russia. Berlin, Feb. 20.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states that a number of British officers with ten guns have arrived at Seoul for the purpose of training the Korean army. The report is regarded here as interesting in view of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but it needs confirmation. Chicago, Feb. 20.—The 'Tribune' today prints the following special telegram from Peking, China, under date of Feb. 19:—'Excitement was caused in diplomatic circles here to-day when it became known that the United States,

through the Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, had sent a note to the Russian and Chinese Governments following closely along the lines of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of Jan. 30. (The note is interpreted as a distinct warning to both China and Russia that the United States will not permit the integrity of the Empire to be molested in favor of one nation to the detriment of another.) The note, which practically endorses the British treaty with Japan, says:—'An agreement whereby China gives any corporation or company the exclusive right or privilege of opening mines, establishing railways, or in any other way industrially developing Manchuria can but be viewed with the gravest concern by the government of the United States. It constitutes a monopoly which is a distinct breach of the stipulations of the treaties concluded between China and foreign powers and thereby seriously affects the rights of American citizens. It restricts their rightful trade, exposing it to being discriminated against, interfered with or otherwise jeopardized, and strongly tends to permanently impairing China's sovereign rights in this part of the Empire, while it seriously interferes with her ability to meet her international obligations. Furthermore, such a concession on China's part would be undoubtedly followed by demands from other powers for similar equally extensive advantages elsewhere in the Chinese Empire, and the inevitable result must be the complete wreck of the policy of absolute equality of treatment to all nations respecting trade, navigation and commerce within the Empire's confines. On the other hand the attainment by one power of such exclusive privileges for the commercial organizations of its nationality conveyed to this government by the Imperial Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Imperial Government's intention to follow the policy of the open door, as advocated by the Government of the United States and accepted by all the treaty powers having commercial interests in the Empire. It is for those reasons that the government of the United States, now as formerly, animated by the sincerest desire of insuring to the whole world the benefits of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all, submits the above to the earnest consideration of the Imperial Governments of China and Russia, confident that they will give due weight to its importance and that they will adopt such measures as will relieve the just and natural anxiety of the United States.'

EARL GREY IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Earl Grey arrived yesterday from New York and is now a guest at Government House. Earl Grey is a brother of Lady Minto and a grandson of Earl Grey, of Reform Bill fame. He is said to be largely interested in railway enterprises in the United States and England, and will probably remain in Canada until March 6. It is reported that his visit to Canada is partly in connection with the formation of a public house trust similar to that now in operation in England.

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

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

WORLD WIDE.

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way—Terence. The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance—New York 'Evening Post'. What Can Russia Do?—New York 'Sun'. A Notable Diplomatist—'M.A.P.', London. The Conan Doyle Propaganda—Letter in 'The Mail', London. Russia and Finland—Special Correspondence of the 'Morning Post', London. Why Parliament Can't Work—By Alfred Kinnaird in 'Daily News', London. Dragomans and Dragomans—By Ex-Attache in New York 'Tribune'. The Educational Value of News—New York 'Times'. Vulgarly of Moderns—Abridged from the London 'Chronicle'. Sea-Fishing in Australia—'The Traveller', London. The Moral Drug Stores—'Punch'. Columbia's Electric Dream—New York 'Sun'.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Adelaide Ristori—'The Speaker', London. 'Alysians' at Her Majesty's Theatre—Criticisms in the London Weeklies: 'The Spectator', 'The Pilot', 'The Academy', and 'The Speaker'. An Art-for-Schools Ally—By Charles Mulford Robinson, in 'The Nation', New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Quietus—Poem, by William Watson, in 'The Speaker', London. Each in His Own Name—Poem, by Professor Garruth, reprinted in 'The Academy', London. The Two Prayers—Poem, by John MacFarlane, in 'Presbyterian College Journal'. Hogard Pictures—By Moses Leggart, in the Springfield 'Republican'. Finland as it is—'The Athenaeum', London. 'Shakespeare's Library'—Birmingham 'Daily Post'. Charles Dickens—By G. K. Chesterton, in 'Daily News', London. Allen Newspapers of New York—'Printers' Ink'. The Insight of Love—Extract from sermon by Horace Bushnell. Stories of the Late Professor Davidson—'Westminster Budget'.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Too Great a Sacrifice—Brooklyn 'Eagle'. Limitations of Wireless Telegraphy—The Manchester 'Guardian'. Fluctuations in Lake Levels—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer'. Man in the Upper Atmosphere—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean'. How High Can a Balloon Rise?—From 'Harper's Magazine'. One dollar a year. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Baby carriages propelled by electricity are in use in Paris.

Switzerland has, at Bex, salt mines which have been worked for 348 years.

The largest lighting-conductor in the world is on the Lugspeite Weather Station, in Bavaria.

The main wheel of a watch makes 1,400 revolutions a year, the central wheel 8,760, the third wheel 70,080, the fourth 525,600, and the escape wheel 4,731,860.

Great Britain has a longer sea-coast line than any other nation in Europe.

It is a curious fact that, while many ancient manuscripts are almost illegible, from the ink fading, manuscripts of the fifth and twelfth centuries have, so far, shown hardly any trace of fading.

In Tartary, onions, leeks, and garlic are regarded as perfumes.

Every horse in the British army is numbered, and has a little history kept for it all to itself.

The Swedish census shows the lowest death-rate ever recorded by a civilized nation.

During the last decade it has been 16.49 per 1,000.

Reze is a favorite instrument in East Africa.

Extreme cold produces on the skin the same sensations as those due to extreme heat.

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£11,202. The iron foundry in which they were cast was at Brightling, in Essex.

The strongest animals exist entirely on vegetable food. It is the ferocity of the lion rather than his strength that makes him formidable.

The animals with most speed and endurance—the horse, the reindeer, and the antelope—are all vegetarians.

The German Government voted \$30,000 to purchase the collection of musical autographs which was accumulated by the Vienna music publisher, Artaria.

The collection is now in the Berlin Royal Library. There are 93 Beethoven, 32 Haydn, and six Schubert autograph manuscripts in the lot.

The increased value of sealskins in 1900 induced the lessees of the Pribylof Islands, the breeding grounds of the seal herds, to kill thirteen thousand two-year-old seals.

An interesting experiment was tried during the recent Swiss military manoeuvres to discover whether smoking was beneficial or injurious to troops on the march.

The trial resulted completely in favor of smoking. Instead of destroying discipline it preserved it, and it was discovered that the troops who had been permitted to smoke on the way were less sensitive to fatigue and were fresher and less tired at the finish than their more abstemious comrades.

A writer for a German paper has risen in wrath against the story that Mozart composed the overture to 'Don Giovanni' in a single night, or, as claimed, between the hours of two and seven.

He says there are 292 measures, scored for oboes, clarionets, bassoons, horns, trumpets, tympani, and strings.

A transcript by a rapid copyist required an entire day to make. It is well known that Mozart was a very fluent composer; if the story be literally true, it shows, in comparison with the copyist's work, the wonderful rapidity with which he composed and did the manual labor of transcribing his musical ideas on paper.

THE LION OF THE PLACE. ('Youth's Companion.')

Of the many artists who have depicted on canvas the tawny royalty of the king of beasts, few indeed have omitted the precaution of maintaining strong bars between themselves and their models—unless, indeed, the models were no longer living.

The story is often told of the dinner party given by Sir Edwin Landseer, at which the guests were startled by the entry of a lion, sir.

There was, indeed, but it was safely dead, and the body had been sent around from the Zoo, as a complimentary offering from the authorities to Sir Edwin.

It remained for a woman artist, Rosa Bonheur, to own her own lions, make friends of them, and careen and handle them, with absolute fearlessness and impunity.

Indeed, at one time she accorded her great pets the freedom of her house and garden at By exactly as if they had been dogs; but this liberty she was later obliged to curtail out of deference to other people's nerves.

It was certainly hard for the casual caller to arrive expectantly at the gates of the chateau and behold, as soon as the latch clicked, a huge yellow lion rear itself upon the terrace, stretching in a sleepy and amiable yawn a pair of jaws that could easily bite a man's head off.

'Oh, it is only one of Mademoiselle Rosa's lions,' with intent rather to tease than to reassure—one was once heard saying to an alarmed visitor who still hesitated on the safe side of the fence.

'Monsieur need only be careful not to step on its tail; the tip is black and one does not readily observe it. It is a friendly animal—quite friendly. I assure monsieur—though I do not know how it would behave if stepped on. One might do well to go tiptoe.'

On another occasion a note from an admirer of the artist's work, a distinguished man not known to her personally, was delivered at the chateau.

'Mademoiselle,' it ran, 'I had promised myself in passing through By the pleasure of seeing the lion of the place, mademoiselle, and I, therefore, offer upon paper the tribute of my profound regard to the lion of the place I no longer expect to see.'

CANADIAN CITIES CHARACTERIZED. ('Saturday Night,' Toronto.)

Mr. Maxwell's book, just published, on the voyage of the 'Ophir' round the world, contains many interesting impressions of the royal visit to the Dominion. Of Canada itself the author writes: 'It

is a common remark that all cities are alike. In Canada they are entirely different. Quebec, for example, is a beautiful and ancient dame, with the manners of a past age.

Winnipeg is like a hoyden, Victoria a dainty maiden, Ottawa a lady of fashion, Montreal a solid business man, and Toronto a well-to-do citizen with a place in the country.

It was with a feeling of repose that we approached the capital of Ontario.

A BIG EYE-BAR. The engraving is from a photograph of what is doubtless the largest eye-bar ever made.

It was forged at the shops of the Phoenix Bridge Company and broken in their 1,000-ton testing machine.

These bars were made for the 1,800-foot cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Quebec.

The bars are 15 inches by 2 inches; the eye is 32 inches in diameter, the pin-hole 12 inches. In testing, the bar developed an ultimate strength of 50,160 pounds per square inch.

The elongation in eight feet was 25.63 percent, the elongation of the pinhole 5.26 inches; the reduction of the area at the fracture was 52.9 percent. It broke in the body of the bar, with a silky fracture.

SHE WON A SEALSKIN COAT. ('The Boston Transcript.')

An amusing story is being told of a Boston woman who lost a beautiful seal garment which her indulgent husband had purchased for her in Montreal for a Christmas present.



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SHE WON A SEALSKIN COAT. ('The Boston Transcript.')

An amusing story is being told of a Boston woman who lost a beautiful seal garment which her indulgent husband had purchased for her in Montreal for a Christmas present.

The story is told in a large travelling bag carried by the purchaser. As he approached the Canadian-American border he began to have doubts as to whether or not he could persuade the customs officials to pass the garment, so he cast about him for some means by which he could evade the payment of the government's dues.

A short distance from his seat in the car was a well-dressed woman who appeared to be alone. The man went to her, and, explaining his predicament, asked her if she would be willing to wear the coat as her own garment over the line.

The woman agreed, and the danger line was crossed in safety. As the train approached the Massachusetts line the purchaser of the coat approached the woman, and, after thanking her for the trouble to which she had been put, and expressing both the thanks of his wife and himself for her assistance, said that he would not trouble her to wear the coat for any longer time.

Much to his surprise, however, the woman failed to recognize him and insisted that the coat was her own. All appeals from the man were of no avail, and the wearer of the coat finally stated, so it is said, that she knew the man well, and, calling him by name, asked him if he were willing to have it made public that he was trying to evade the payment of customs duties in that way.

The purchaser of the garment pondered over the matter for a while, and came to the conclusion that the loss of the sacque would be less annoying than any notoriety, while the woman left the train at Boston resplendent in a seal garment intended for the wife of a Back Bay man.

IMPOSING ON THE MONKEY. ('From 'Chatterbox.')

The pet monkey of a German professor having made his escape, climbed into a tree and defied all attempts to catch him.

Well knowing the imitative habits of the animal, his master hit on a curious plan to regain his pet. He looked at the monkey through an opera glass, pointing the small end at him for some time, and then retired to a short distance leaving the imitative monkey descended from the tree and, taking the opera glass, gazed after a similar manner at his master, who seemed to the deluded ape to be half a mile distant.

The monkey, still looking through the same end of the opera glass, supposed his master was several hundred yards distant when the latter, reaching out, secured the chain and led the victim of an optical illusion back to his cage.

HUMORS OF JAMAICA NEGROES. Truly to dissuade these law-abiding but law loving people from indulging their passion for litigation is perhaps the most valuable, as it is certainly the lengthiest, part of the justice's business.

And in these trivial stories, these childish individualities, Black Jamaica, with all its problems, is continually passing along that narrow shelf of grass before his window. The tenant who has now so long occupied it is telling, in the sweet, inexpressible plaintive negro voice, an interminable story concerning the mysterious disappearance of his yams.

'Telling,' he calls it. The government calls it 'praedial larceny,' and is preparing a 'cat-o-nine-tails' for the thief; but whether either he or the government will catch that elusive individual is another matter. As he draws to an end a well dressed negro, with

the air of youth bestowed by plump and shiny blackness, steps jauntily into his place. There is even something exaggerated about the easy nonchalance of his pose, the beatific nature of his smile.

He coughs insinuatingly, and the justice, who has been noting something in a book, looked up, stares, and then: 'Why, it's you, Dixon! I never expected to see you again.'

With innocent wonder, Dixon interrogates: 'Not see me, squire? Why not see me?'

'Because I haven't seen you for ten years, and then you owed me a pound.' 'Oh, the world of gentle, pained astonishment, in that ebon face! The depths of mild yet shocked reproach in the mellifluous voice. 'Me go way and owe you a pound, quire? Oh, no, su, you make great mistake. I not owe no man anything.'

But something—perhaps a distant glimpse of a certain big book which has a way of recording trifles otherwise unconsidered—suddenly galvanizes Dixon's memory into unnatural activity.

He not only recollects owing that pound, but he recollects paying it at least seven times. Does't Squire remember how he paid it in cleaning the pasture, how he paid it in corn, how he paid it in driving the wagon, how he paid it, in short, at various times in all the various fruits of the earth and by all the various labors of man?—how finally he, Dixon, paid that pound—of which, oh, shocking to relate, the Squire has heard nothing!—in cash, into the hands of the Squire's own trusted Mr. Brown?

Surely by this time the justice has earned his breakfast. In a parenthesis, a true Jamaican breakfast is a déjeuner a la fourchette, and may take place at any hour from 10.30 to 12. But lo! just as he is leaving his study another black head bounds into view at the window—a large, black, breathless, particularly ugly head.

'Quire, quire, I want process 'gainst Thomas Jones!'

'Thomas Jones is a black man. 'What for, Edwards?'

'Libel, su, Libel! He call me ugly black nigger. Yes—ugly, black, nigger!—(Mrs. Woods, in 'The Cornfield.')

SENATOR CULLOM TRIED IT ONCE. Senator Cullom made a call on President Roosevelt the other day, and when he came out of the chief executive's room he was asked: 'Did you suggest to the President any candidate for cabinet positions?'

'I never offer advice to the President,' replied Mr. Cullom, 'regarding cabinet positions. I did that once and I will never do it again. When Grant was in the White House I thought I saw a chance to get an Illinois man in the cabinet, so I suggested his name to Grant and pointed out some of his good qualities. Grant arose from his table and, stepping up to me, placed his hands on my shoulders and looked me squarely in the face. Then he said seriously: "Cullom, a president wants to be just as free from interference or advice when he selects a member of his cabinet as he does when he picks out his wife."'

I would like to see an Illinois man in President Roosevelt's cabinet, but if he wants any information or advice from me he must ask for it, and he has failed to do so up to date.—Chicago 'News.'

THINKING IS PROHIBITED. A despatch to the London 'Daily Mail' from Vienna, dated Feb. 1, says: In the Croatian Diet yesterday a deputy, Dr. Vinkovic, made a vigorous speech against the government. The president, M.

Gyurgevic, censured the speaker for his unparliamentary remarks, whereupon a deputy, M. Harambasic, interrupted the president in the midst of his speech, and caused the following altercation: The president—'You must keep quiet when I am speaking.'

M. Harambasic—'I only thought—'

The president—'You must not think when I am speaking.'

M. Harambasic—'So we are not allowed to think any more?'

The parliamentary record at this point states that 'uneasiness reigned in the House.'

POLITE IRISH CONDUCTORS. 'I have heard a great deal about the politeness of street car conductors on the other side,' said a returning European traveller, 'but I never knew just how far it was carried until I had an experience on a car in Dublin. In that city the fares on the street car lines are graduated by zones. That is to say, if you want to ride five miles in any direction you pay five cents, the rate being one cent a mile, with a minimum fare of two cents. When the conductor came around I found to my embarrassment that I had nothing less than a £1 note. The conductor could not make the change, and I hardly knew what to do. "Well," I said, "I suppose I had better get off, get some change, and take another car." "That won't be at all necessary," said the conductor. "I'll carry you all right. Here's a bill for you." Forthwith he filled out a page in a book of blanks which he carried in his pocket, tore it out and handed it to me. "Be kind enough to pay that at your earliest convenience," he said. At the top was written my name and address, which the conductor had asked me for. Below, in fine type, it read: "Please call at the office of the Consolidated Tramways Company, 6 Great Thruway street, and pay two pence, amount due for fare." I set off early next morning to pay my bill. I found that the office was a good way off, and before I reached to pay my "thrippence," it had cost me "thrippence" for street car fare. I paid my bill, got it handsomely receipted, and spent another "thrippence" in riding back to my hotel.—'Railway Age.'

CRITICIZED THE WRONG HOUSE. 'I've made bad breaks before, but I certainly eclipsed all previous efforts out in Cleveland the other day,' said a well known business man yesterday. 'A business friend met me at the station, and said we would drive round a bit before going to his new home. He allowed up a bit as we drove around a curious looking mansion, in which several styles of architecture had been mixed with terrible results. I was forced to exclaim: "What fool was unkind enough to put up that monstrosity?" My host then took me to his club for dinner. He said in explanation: "We will dine here, because I have a headache, and the fresh paint odor of my new house might make it worse." The next day another friend snowed me my first friend's new house. It was the monstrosity of the day before.—'New York Tribune.'

COL BENSON'S COOL MOVE. Col. Benson was noted for his daring resourcefulness. One day when on the staff of Lord Methuen, he went out reconnoitering with only a signaller and an orderly. Some two or three miles from his main force, between four or five hundred Boers appeared suddenly on the line of advance, making their way up a kopje. Instantly Col. Benson and his two men made a dash and managed to reach the top of the eminence,

while the enemy was suni patiently climbing the side. The Boers had got to within three hundred yards from the top when Col. Benson suddenly appeared with the signaller energetically flashing messages on every side, while the orderly soon emptied his bandolier firing in every direction. The colonel shouted loudly, 'Come on, men. Give them cold steel.' The result of the daring device was instantaneously successful. The Boers were seized with a panic and fled from the phantom army. Col. Benson was asked by Lord Methuen on returning to camp whatever he was signalling for, as no one could understand him.—London 'Globe.'

SIR BOYLE ROCH'S 'BULLS.' (London 'Express.')

He was the father of 'bulls.' It was he that asserted that 'the best way to avoid danger is to meet it plump.' At another time, in conveying a warm invitation to a friend, he remarked: 'I hope, my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, that you'll stay there all night.'

He may have been the fool of 'the Grattan Parliament, but there was a good deal of native shrewdness hidden away behind all his foolishness. To Curran, when the latter once exclaimed in the midst of a debate that he needed aid from no one, and could be 'the guardian of his own honor,' Sir Boyle instantly interjected his sarcastic congratulations to the honorable member on his possession of a sinecure. But possibly the gem of his rhetoric was the picture which he conjured up on one occasion to bring home to his hearers the excesses of the French revolutionary mob:—

'Here, perhaps, sir, the murderous Marshal Law Men (Marseillois) would break in, cut us to mince-meat, and throw our bleeding heads on that table to stare us in the face.'

'DEVILS' FOR DUBLIN. An amusing story told of the late Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who delighted in all kinds of tricks both of speech and act, is related by Canon Staveley in 'Temple Bar.' It appears that he was expecting a pair of those rare and unnamable marsupials, the Tasmanian devils, which he was about to present to the Zoological Gardens in Phoenix Park. Being unable to meet the incoming ship, he wired from Dublin to a friend, 'Meet two devils for me.' The Fenian trouble was in the air, and the fair telegraphist, scenting danger, enquired into the meaning of the message, and was met with an unclerical wink and the reply, 'They're Fenians, my dear. Thinking that she had discovered an important state secret, she informed the authorities, and several police were sent to await the incoming steamer. Their intense disgust on being introduced to the deadly little animals can better be imagined than described.

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Advertisement for Hood's Pills, claiming to cure various ailments like headache, dizziness, and biliousness.

Large advertisement for Powley's Liquefied Ozone, featuring a portrait of Mrs. John Anley and testimonials about chronic stomach disorders.

THE SCOTTISH CENSUS

COMMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF POPULATION, AND DECREASED USE OF GAELIC LANGUAGE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

A parliamentary paper has been published presenting some interesting results with reference to Scotland of the census of 1901.

The population, 2,173,755 males, 2,298,348 females, total 4,472,103, divided by the number of separate families, yields an average of five persons to a family. The statistics in reference to housing are very satisfactory. Thus there are nearly a million houses for nearly four million five hundred thousand people, which suggests a very liberal allowance of house room, which Londoners may well envy. In 1891, when the population was 4,026,647, the inhabited houses were 817,568, and the number of separate families 876,089—working out then as now one family one house. One house in sixteen is uninhabited. The figures are: Houses, 926,814 inhabited; 59,420 uninhabited; 9,062 building. Then we are told how many rooms there are with one or more windows. The number is 3,022,508, which means about three rooms for every four persons.

Is Gaelic dying out? The Registrar General has set himself to answer this question by introducing into the returns columns for 'persons speaking Gaelic only,' and 'persons speaking Gaelic and English.' It will come as a surprise to many that in Scotland there are no fewer than 28,106 persons who speak Gaelic only. Most of these, of course, are in the counties; in the burghs they number only 348, and on board ships in Scottish waters only six. Highlanders will be interested to learn that 202,700 Scots speak Gaelic in addition to the language of Scott and Burns.

(London 'Standard.')

Not the least satisfactory feature in the census report for Scotland, issued recently, is that the population has increased as notably in the counties as in the towns. In the latter it amounts to 2,038,483, in the former to 2,425,704. To these must be added the persons on board ship in Scottish waters, to the number of 9,856, making a grand total of 4,472,103—an increase on the previous decade of 446,456, or very nearly one-ninth. As usual, the women are more numerous than the men, whom they exceed, in round numbers, by 124,000. The disparity has been reduced since 1891, for it was then, with a smaller total, a little above 140,000. The arrangement of the figures makes it rather difficult to estimate the actual distribution of the increase, but the parliamentary counties seem to have grown in population a little more rapidly than the burghs. One item, however, in these returns is of great interest at the present time, when sympathy is so often invoked for languages which are in danger of extinction. This is the number of persons who speak Gaelic only, or English only, or both languages, and how they are distributed about the country. The figures are striking. Out of a total population amounting, as we have said, to nearly 4,500,000, 28,106 speak Gaelic only—that is to say, about one in every 160 inhabitants. The bilingual make a better figure, for they amount to 202,700; so that the Gaelic language is known to rather more than 230,000—that is, to about one percent in twenty.

A closer examination of the figures shows the speakers of Gaelic exclusively to be almost restricted to the counties, the towns containing only 348, though a much greater number in them—a little over 39,000—can speak both languages. Indeed, those who know no English are either absent from many burghs, or can be counted on one hand. Only in the rural districts is it possible to get along without knowing English, and even in these the Gaelic tongue has but few strongholds. It is fairly vigorous in Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, and Sutherland; moderately represented in Perth, Renfrew and Stirling; while in the rest of Scotland the numbers are very small. Gaelic, of course, clings to the Highlands; it has been swept away from the Lowlands and every com-

mercial centre. It is only another example of an invariable rule; old races, old languages, old beliefs, old customs linger longest in the mountain regions. In them they find their camps of refuge. Race after race has flowed over western Europe, steadily pressing its predecessors before it in the same direction, and now Brythons or Goidels, Celts, and perhaps remnants of yet older races linger in the Scotch Highlands, in Wales, Cornwall and in Cornwall. The existence in a single state of more than one language is such a great practical inconvenience that when sentiment becomes the only excuse for keeping the less useful one alive the government is justified in insisting that the tongue of the majority should be learned by all. Let the Ideal of Nationality say what it will, the Confusion of Tongues was not a blessing, even in disguise.

[For the 'Witness.')

SKATING IN MONTREAL

AN ENGLISH GIRL'S FIRST EXPERIENCE.

(By an Old Country Woman.)

My old school friend, whom I shall call Maude Gray, has just come out from England for a two months' visit to Montreal. Her observations on the new phases of life she is meeting recall very pleasantly my first impressions of Canada experienced now many years ago.

Maude is a most enthusiastic skater, having lived as a child in the north of Scotland, where often for weeks together the lakes are frozen hard without a particle of snow to mar the glossy smoothness of the ice. Of later years in the mid climate of the south of England she has had no opportunity of practicing her favorite art and consequently since the visit to Canada was first proposed has dreamed of little else but unlimited time and opportunity to skate. Like most old country people while she was aware that one may expect to see plenty of deep snow in Canada it never seemed to dawn on her that the same deep snow falls on the ice, rendering skating impossible, unless it is kept cleared. With snow falling more or less heavily at intervals during four or five months, this, of course, is no easy matter.

The morning after Maude's arrival, when we had at length discussed our home interests and the doings of our mutual friends, the subject of the skating came up.

'I have brought my skates—in fact, two pairs,' said Maude. 'My old ones were rather shabby so I got a new one from Birmingham. They're scrumptious—mahogany, with brass caps.'

'Oh, but you can't wear those wooden kind here,' I gasped, 'nobody does; they're no good for Canadian ice. Besides, there are no men round the ice here with chairs and little bits of carpet who will screw the skates on for you.'

'But, my dear, Canadian ice can't be so very different from any other ice.' 'Oh, but it is,' I said. 'Montreal ice at least is. It is not at all the same beautiful clear stuff that sings and crackles under your skates as you wheel about on a Scotch or English lake or pond.'

'Well, but surely skates that are good for good ice are good enough for bad ice,' Maude persisted.

'Yes, but you see, nobody else has them,' I said feebly, 'and besides you could not put them on yourself.'

Then when I saw her downcast looks, I collected my wits. I told her that I had a pair of skating boots and skates too small for me which would doubtless just fit her, and that I would hunt them up immediately and that the beauty of the Canadian skates were that once they were on a pair of boots they were there for the season, and one had merely to lace on one's boots when wanting to skate.

When the warm lined boots with the skates attached proved to be a perfect fit Maude was inclined to be less disdainful of Canadian manufactures in this line. Then she was eager to start off to skate. Did we skate in the parks or on the river, or did we go outside the city?

'Oh, we'll first have to go up to the M. A. A. office and get you a ticket for the season,' I said. 'I expect you'd like an open-air rink better than a closed one.'

'A rink, a ticket!' Maude gasped. 'Wait, Maude, till you have been out a bit,' I said, 'then you'll understand some of the conditions here that don't exactly prevail in England.'

Maude would hardly believe me when I told her that it was a very cold day and she must wrap up warmly.

'But I am as warm as toast; in fact, I'm almost too warm,' she said, 'and you have no fire in the room. I don't believe Canada is so cold after all. I never felt cold once on the train coming from New York.'

'But we have the hot-water pipes going full in every room and passage,' I explained, 'and so they have on the cars. You can't judge the atmosphere outside by the temperature in the house, as you can to a large extent in the old country.'

'Well, I've always heard that open fireplaces make for health, anyway,' said Maude.

I replied that while many people here liked to have an 'open fire' burning the fire had to be additional to the hot water heating, as a fire alone would never give sufficient heat. Our pipes would freeze, whether we ourselves did or not. Mention of pipes freezing recalled to Maude's mind some dire catastrophes her people had in that ice last winter. She began to realize the reasonableness of furnace heating—at all events in Canadian houses, when I said that during all the winters I had been in Canada I had never been in a house where a pipe had burst.

By this time we had our things on—that is I had all but my overstockings and rubbers. I danced at Maude's

feet. Of course I might have known. They were innocent of such accessories. 'Maude,' I said, 'you can't walk a step beyond the hall-door in the winter time without your rubbers on. They are the only things that can keep you in a proper vertical position. And you have to have overstockings on, too, or gaiters, if you want to know that you possess a pair of feet.'

'But I never wore gaiters in my life, and I don't want to begin and molly-coddle now.'

I told her there was no molly-coddling in the matter, that rubbers were a sheer necessity, worn by the strongest men as well as the weakest child, and that when people came to Rome they must do as Romans do; in other words, she must put on a pair of my rubbers and gaiters.

Finally attired, we got out and made our way to the M. A. A. office.

Maude could not get over the absurdity, as she called it, of paying to skate in Canada, although I told her how much work was involved in keeping either a closed rink or an open rink in order, and that, moreover, the most comfortable of heated dressing rooms were provided in which to put on and take off one's skating boots.

She still harped on the way they did things in England. When the ice bore in any particular place, crowds of unemployed men would collect on the banks, each with a chair and minute square of carpet, and several pairs of more or less battered wooden skates, with gimlets for boring a hole in the heels of the boots, in which the skate screw fitted. You walked to the ice, seated yourself on a chair; a man was glad to receive a few pence from you for his trouble in screwing and strapping on your skates. Should snow have fallen there would be plenty of men and boys sweeping clear avenues through the snow and you gave them a penny or more just as your purse permitted.

After a while Maude did admit that perhaps this system would not act so well if instead of a continuous frost for one, two, or even three weeks, it was a question of continued ice and snow for months. Still, we both agreed that the more formal skating on a rink where one often went just as much to meet one's friends as to actually indulge in a skate could hardly make up for the exuberant delight one experiences on a hard winter's day in the Old Country when with relatives or friends one departs for a whole day's or afternoon's skating, often bringing refreshments and the materials for a fire to be lit on the bank, if the rendezvous was not actually in a city or in public property.

We arrived about eleven o'clock at the rink and Maude was very much impressed with the complete arrangements for comfort both in the dressing rooms and outside round the ice where a warming room adjoined and benches stood at regular intervals. She was surprised, though, to see only about a dozen boys and girls skating. I explained that the children were all at school and the grown-ups at business or engaged in household concerns, and that since they were sure of the ice being there for at least the next two months they made no special effort to avail themselves of it just at the moment. In the evening on a 'band night' was the time to see the skaters out in full swing.

Once on the ice Maude was delighted. It was a particularly clear, bright morning with no wind to speak of and the temperature just pleasantly bracing without being too cold. Maude thought that the snow-mantled mountain in the rear with the white farms and orchards stretching away west and the housetops to the east made picturesque by their soft burden of 'the beautiful,' and the sun shining above in the bluest of blue skies—all combined to make an ideally charming picture.

She grew enthusiastic, too, over my Canadian skates as she found she could go faster with them than with her own, and at the same time cut figures with the greatest ease. A crowd of youngsters who had just come on gathered round to see the lady doing 'fancy skating' as they called it.

Their costumes delighted her. The boys' long overstockings pulled up to the top of the leg, the little girls' coon coats and the tasseled red and blue tuques of both boys and girls were quite strange to her English eyes.

'The small boys seem nothing but arms and legs and tassels,' she remarked, watching the active little sprats darting and dodging hither and thither, 'and how well they skate.'

We kept on the ice until it was time for luncheon. Maude was quite loath to come off. I thought she would be tired out, but instead she began suggesting that we might skate again that same evening.

As it happened that the evening was free, and it was also 'band night,' and we should not have another free evening for some time, I took up the idea, particularly as I wanted to hear her comments on the grown-up skaters.

When we got to the ice that evening, we were somewhat late, and the band had already played several numbers. The ice was crowded and Maude stood for a moment on the steps leading down from the dressing rooms gazing on the animated scene.

A full moon joined with the electric lights suspended across the ice, revealed ice and skaters with the clearness of daylight.

'But the people have hardly room to move,' was her first remark.

'Well, they cannot exactly go in for fancy skating,' I answered, 'but you can see a few couples waltzing in the middle.'

Presently we made our way through the crowd lining the bank and skated together slowly round the rink.

What are all those girls doing kneeling on the benches, and why do they don't all those others sitting round skate?' she asked. 'They have on their skates.'

Then I explained that the grown-up girls here seemed to have a horror of skating by themselves. Occasionally they would skate with one another, but usually they seemed to prefer to wait about on the benches until some gentleman friend asked for the pleasure of taking them round. As for those kneeling, this was one of the best methods they knew of for getting the blood to circulate in their benumbed feet.

Maude thought this custom of not skating unless asked to skate absurd, and proceeded at once to skate off alone in front of me. I caught her up presently and we joined hands and went vigorously enough round and round the rink until at last Maude declared that even

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Advertisement for Cadbury's cocoa, featuring the brand name and product details.

AUSTRALIA ON ITS DIGNITY

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM FOR THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

The difficult question which has arisen as to the precise form of invitation to the coronation which shall be extended to the state premiers of Australia is under reconsideration by the Colonial Office, and it is believed that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at. If not, the state premiers may not come at all. It is to be observed that they have used a strong term in objecting to the comparatively subordinate positions which it is proposed to assign them, and as they consider there is a great principle at stake, they will not lightly surrender what they feel to be their rightful privileges. If the Federal Premier and the Premier of New Zealand come to the coronation as the guests of the government, the state premiers say they would not care to come as merely distinguished visitors, as their invitation is at present worded. The principle referred to, Sir Horace Tozer, the agent-general in London for Queensland, explained is that of the preservation of the autonomy of the states in matters which appertain to the states. 'In discussions upon the Federation,' he said, 'there was always a distinct promise made that that autonomy should not be lowered either directly or indirectly by the establishment of the Federation. Otherwise the constitution would not have been acceptable to the states. Now upon such a great occasion as this, so soon afterwards, a sharp distinction is drawn between the states which joined in the Federation and one which remained outside. New Zealand is placed before them.'

I quite appreciate the difficulty in which the Colonial Office was placed, especially as to the added Sir Horace, especially as to the position which arises concerning the positions of the Premiers of the Canadian provinces. But why not have invited all of them on the same footing? Australia would not have objected.

RICHEST MAN IN AMERICA.

The richest man in all the world to-day is an American miner. He has made every dollar he is worth working American mines. He is not yet much past the prime of life, and he was elected to the United States Senate from Montana only a few months ago. His name is William A. Clark. He went to the Rocky Mountains about thirty-five years ago, with no other capital than good health and a pretty fair education, and to-day he is the richest man in all the world—has more wealth than any other individual in all the world has ever possessed—has so much wealth that the Rothschilds, the Vanderbilts and the Carnegies are poor men compared with him. He made his great wealth in Montana, but it is the United Verde mine, of Arizona, that constitutes the bulk of his fortune. It is claimed to represent a calculable gross value to-day exceeding five billions.—Western Miner and Financier.

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

WHEN THE SNOW LIES DEEP.

Oh, the best time of the year Is the winter cold and clear, When the snow has covered all the hill-side steep!

Ah, the jolly sleigh-bells ring, And the happy children sing, When the snow lies deep—

Oh, the merry, merry days When the heavy-laden sleighs, Down the hillsides, like the storm-winds, wildly sweep!

Oh, the fun and frolic when All must struggle up again, When the snow lies deep!

Oh, the sturdy forts that rise, Tow'ring upward to the skies, As the snow is rolled and piled up heap on heap!

And the shot and shell of snow Wages war on every foe, When the snow lies deep.

Ah, there's no true-hearted boy, But whose heart is filled with joy, When the winter king has come his reign to keep!

For there is no end of fun When the winter's well begun, And the snow lies deep!

MARGARET MACTAVISH Deseronto, Ont.

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A QUEEN'S BARGAIN

DRAGA OF SERBIA'S SENSATIONAL CAREER.

(London 'Daily Mail')

The King of Serbia is said to be abdicating. Is it Queen Draga's doing? Those who know her well, who have watched her closely as she mounted step by step to her present position of regent consort, will tell you that Draga Mashin worships two gods, the god of power and the god of gold. And the last has always come first. With the coffers of the Russian Czar open before her, a crown and a kingdom will sink into insignificance. She was weary long ago of the stupid clown known as Alexander Obrenovic, who would wait hours before her house to catch a glimpse of her, weary of him as a lover long before he made her a queen.

ANOTHER CATHERINE OF RUSSIA. The disgraceful series of scandals which have come from Serbia since Queen Draga became openly the actual ruler have not been because she could not rule strongly, if unscrupulously. She has in her the making of another Catherine the Great of Russia. She could conduct the Serbian Government with as much political shrewdness as has been displayed by China's present empress, born a slave. But Draga of Serbia differs from these women in one thing. They were willing to sell their souls for a crown, but the crown itself they would not sell. Power came first and money second with them. With her, money has always been first.

She was made lady-in-waiting to Queen Natalie of Serbia because Natalie believed her to be loyal to Russia and a faithful friend. At the same time Milan counted her chief among the court dames who had succumbed to his attractions, and who had sworn allegiance to Austria's interests in Serbia. After Milan had spent his wife's Russian dowry and had abdicated in favor of his infant son, he passed his days in nursing the Austrian influence in his native country from the tables of the Paris boulevards. Many a delicate political mission did he entrust to Mme. Mashin—for gold. Milan did not pay his tailor, he did not pay his debts of honor; but the Serbian courtiers say he always paid Mme. Draga. Had he considered himself less charming in her eyes and paid her more, Serbia might to-day be going to Austria instead of to Russia.

THE MEETING AT BIARRITZ. Draga was at Biarritz with Queen Natalie when King Alexander first saw her. That was seven years ago; he was seventeen and she was well into her thirties, the widow of an army officer and an experienced woman of the world, of whom the gossips had much to say. When he entered the room to greet his mother, he encountered the flashing dark eyes of the fascinating lady-in-waiting staring boldly and steadily at him. He saw nothing in the room but those eyes, paid attention to no one but Draga, and upon that day he became her willing slave forever after.

When she returned to Belgrade from Biarritz a few months later, her power over the boy king was already recognized. Queen Natalie allowed it, mindful of Russia. Milan fostered it, delighted at the prospect of knowing his son's movements through such a trusty source and of influencing his mind for Austria. And Mme. Mashin quietly and skillfully manoeuvred not for Natalie or Milan, neither for Russia nor Serbia, but always for herself.

In less than a year her hand was shown in Alexander's first coup d'etat. He had not yet attained his majority, and his kingdom was governed by three regents. These dignitaries were feasting one night with him when the room was suddenly barricaded, the King announced that the authority of the regents was ended, and they were kept prisoners until he had been formally proclaimed before the army. After that, no one dared ignore the existence of Draga Mashin in political affairs.

HER SPLENDID PALACE.

Her palace near the royal Konak was as splendid as any in Belgrade. There the Court flocked for gaiety; there the Russian and Austrian diplomats held secret conferences in turn, each trying to pay more than the other. There the king often mingled with the guests, speaking to no one but Draga, dancing all the evening with no one but Draga, throwing confetti to no one else, and frowning darkly upon any one who attempted a word with her.

The Court did not wonder at her sway over the King, who had inherited the vices of his father and the weaknesses of his mother without the military bravery of the former or the personal goodness of the latter. Mme. Mashin was never counted a beauty; she is dark enough to be almost swarthy, and in repose her face is cunning and treacherous. But her fascination has seldom been doubted; she is a bewitching taker, and while talking becomes a beauty. She is tall and slender, and beautifully formed, of the Oriental type, with masses of soft black hair and liquid eyes full of subtle flattery. Before she essayed the role of Queen she was frequently seen in the Paris salons, where she was known for her perfect taste in toilettes as well as for her wit and social diplomacy.

THE POWER OF HER EYES.

She has a regal taste for gems, and even in those days carried a king's ransom in the jewels upon her hands. Well born—as Serbian birth is counted—well educated and an accomplished linguist, speaking French, Russian, German and English with ease, she has always been a social leader in Serbia and usual to the throne. Her intelligence and shrewdness have long been recognized; but how shrewd and how intelligent she really is was not known until the summer of 1900. Then she disclosed her hand, and showed that she carried a king's ransom in the power of her eyes—a power which could be bought.

The Serbian people and Court wanted their King to marry. After his mother and father had unsuccessfully begged the hand of many a petty princess, they were willing for him to marry a commoner. But they never thought of his marrying Mme. Mashin—they would have opposed that. Alexander, however, did not consult them, nor even his own ministers or his council of state. One fine morning in July, 1900, the people of Belgrade awoke to discover that the King's second coup d'etat had taken place during the night. Upon the walls of the city was a long proclamation signed by the royal hand, in which he made known his betrothal to Draga Mashin, a daughter of the Serbian people whose home would be a pattern to all Serbian homes, and who would bring happiness to the country, as did the wife of his grandfather, also from the people.

RUSSIA'S PAYMENTS TO THE QUEEN.

Absolutely no Serbian official seems to have known of the proclamation beforehand. The capital was in a turmoil of excitement, cabinet ministers gathered in agitated meeting, the council of state assembled to declare against the proposed marriage; the President of the Skupschtina and the Metropolitan, the head of the Serbian Church, went down upon their knees before the King and begged him to be wise. There were threats among the people, and Mme. Draga's house had to be carefully guarded. The King ignored all entreaties, and drove boldly through the streets every day in an open carriage with his future Queen by his side.

It was significant, and not unexpected, that the Czar of Russia was the first and only sovereign who congratulated Alexander and Draga upon their marriage. When an heir to the throne was expected, it was the Czar who was to be the god-father. When the sixteen cradles were taken away from the royal palace at Belgrade, the largest and finest among them had been sent by the Czar. When Queen Draga was declar-



M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, THE FRENCH PREMIER, DECLARING HIS POLICY.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau is by temperament and training the man for the vanguard in a strenuous struggle. The approaching elections for the French Chamber are likely to test to the utmost the strength of his hold upon his position. While he can command enthusiastic devotion from his followers, his opponents have the greatest detestation of his policy. His action against the religious communities of France has aroused the bitterest feelings in his enemies, and the forthcoming elections will witness a great effort on their part to bring about his downfall and humiliation.—'Black and White.'

ed innocent of attempting to deceive her husband by substituting the child of her sister, Mme. Petrovich, it was said, 'The Russian ambassador and the Czar have been very friendly and sympathetic in the matter.'

Draga has worn her crown for a year and a half longer than the diplomats in Serbia thought she would. In the meantime, she has had costly presents, many magnificent jewels, and much gold from the Czar. But the Russian statesmen seem to have concluded that Draga has worn her crown long enough, and the Czar has become tired of choosing jewels to suit her fancy. They have been haggling over the price of Serbia. But the bargain has apparently been made at last. If so it will be shown in Alexander's abdication.

REBECCA A. INSOLEY.

CHINA IN CONVULSION

(By Frederic Coleman, in the 'Daily News,' London.)

There is but one man in the world, with the possible exception of one other, who could write a closely interesting, highly instructive book in two good-sized volumes on the trend of affairs in China during the past two years, and not tread in oft-travelled and well-beaten paths. That man is Dr. Arthur H. Smith, 'Chinese Characteristics' Smith, as he is sometimes called in China, and in 'China in Convulsion' he has given to the world a book that will be readily recognized in all quarters as the best and most complete work on the subject that has yet made its appearance.

Dr. Smith is considered by many to be the very best authority extant on the Chinese people, and those who have long looked forward to the coming of his book on the troubles in China in 1900 will have been repaid for their watching by a perusal of his latest work. Not only is the unmistakable 'touch of the master hand' everywhere in evidence in 'China in Convulsion,' but the whole book is written in such a style as to make it of absorbing interest, even to one who has read a dozen diaries of the siege of Peking. One pleasing characteristic of the work is the frequent introduction of bits of Dr. Smith's dry American humor, which make delicious reading. The illustrations are numerous and without exception excellent.

The scope of this new handbook in affairs Chinese is very great, and in what the author calls the pointing out 'of some of the remoter underlying causes' of the Boxer movement, the reader is taken into a realm of thought in which the real origin of the anti-foreign outbreak in 1900 is dealt with in extenso.

The causes of the trouble have been so variously quoted that those to which it is attributed by Dr. Smith are of special interest. He says that the convulsion of China was brought about chiefly by the appliances of 'funded civilization' to China in the shape of steamships,

telegraphs, mines, etc. This he argues upon the ground that the Chinese consider whatever tends to swing their race out of line with the past is for that reason alone to be tabooed. To what Dr. Smith calls the fluctuating, feeble policy of foreign governments he attributes much of the open hostility to the treaty right of foreigners. 'Had the Tientsin riots (in 1870) been properly punished,' he says, 'it is morally certain that many important events in the subsequent relations between China and the west would have been different.'

The effect of the expansion of foreign trade on the industries of China and the consequent suffering of millions of Chinese was another factor. The subject of opium, treated with great moderation, is considered as far as its part as a cause is concerned. The propagation of Christianity has been termed a cause by so many writers and in so many ways that to find that subject handled fully by Dr. Smith, himself a Protestant missionary, was to be expected.

And handled it certainly has been, fearlessly, broad-mindedly, and impartially. This is the summary of what par, in the opinion of the author, the missionaries played in causing the Boxer troubles. He recognizes, he declares, the present attitude of the Christian Church (Protestant and Catholic alike), not only as a great bar to the spread of the Gospel in China, but perhaps the most potent single cause of Chinese hostility. The development of Christianity in China will be and must be marked by conflict, perhaps not more so than elsewhere, but surely not less. There has been much in the method of its propagation in China which is open to just criticism, which ought now to be fearlessly exposed, frankly admitted, and honestly abandoned, new and better methods replacing those which have proved faulty and unworthy.

Dr. Smith advises against running too sharp a line of cleavage between the men of the west in considering the animosity of the Chinese, but fairly and justly condemns the present semi-political administration of the Roman Catholic Church in China. He thinks the universal and deep-seated animosity to the claims and the practices of that body will contribute materially to the difficulty of a permanent settlement.

Nearly one-half of the first of the two volumes of 'China in Convulsion' is devoted to a resumé of all that has a bearing on the war's causes, from the most remote sources of antipathy to foreigners to the birth of the Boxer movement, and through its various stages of growth to the attack on the Peking legations. Several references are made to the fact that none of the foreigners in China, even the best-informed (among whom was Dr. Smith himself) saw the Boxer movement in the horizon or apprehended it when it was at their doors. This fact the author considers, in admitting it, one of the most remarkable psychological facts of modern times. He has abundance of praise for the native Christians, and declares that had they been among the besieged in Peking, none

of the foreigners would have been saved. The Anglo-Saxon in Dr. Smith is very strong, and he was considerably impressed by the marked contrast between the conduct of those of his own race and that of many of the besieged Continentals. The latter, for the most part, sat at ease on their shady verandas, chatting, smoking cigarettes, and sipping wine, apparently trusting for their salvation to fate, while the Anglo-Saxons threw off their coats and went to the work to be found on every hand with a will. Of course, the author refers to the civilian, and not the military Continentals. Dr. Smith's diary of the siege is complete and well-written, and occupies the latter half of the first volume and several chapters in the second.

The vandalism of the foreign soldiers in China comes in for some attention at Dr. Smith's hands, and knowing as I do how much he could say on the subject of their atrocities, I must confess I am surprised that he says so little on that head. He speaks of the overwhelming evidence of wholesale and promiscuous murder of non-combatants, however, and states that the moral inferiority of foreigners to Chinese, which the latter had always been able to demonstrate, had been impressed upon them in varied but convincing forms. The thoroughly wicked, inexcessively foolish, and utterly unjust raids of the Germans who came to China, too late for the most of the fighting but in ample time for almost unlimited atrocities are also given some space in the second volume.

That Dr. Smith knew what was going on in Northern China after the Legations were relieved is evident from his remark that if any one first-class Power had been dealing with China progress would have been definite and steady. In the case of two Powers, he discovered the progress was twice as slow. With three Powers the friction was so much increased that the pace was diminished by a still larger percentage; and by the time that all eight armies then in China had to be reckoned with, 'it becomes,' says Dr. Smith, 'a complex and practically insoluble problem whether the decrease of efficiency has been inversely as the square of the number of the Powers involved, or as the cube of the number of Major-Generals.'

As to the result of China's punishment, and the outcome of negotiations, Dr. Smith is, of course, as are most people except those who carried on the negotiations, very critical. The terms of settlement with China he characterises as altogether inadequate, being mainly punitive, private, and destructive in character, and containing no seed of future promise. The author remarks that a unique opportunity for aiding in the rehabilitation of the most populous and most ancient of Empires seems to have been lost, while a more impressive object-lesson of the failure of diplomacy to achieve constructive results, when unhampered by external conditions and operating on a large scale, has seldom been seen.

Advertisements.

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It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

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

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

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

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

He so deplores the restoration of that arch-criminal, the Empress Dowager, to her usurped throne, as do so many others in a position to judge the result, that it really seems marvellous she is allowed to hold the sway she does. He prophesies a reawakening in all Chinese officials and people alike, a thorough contempt for westerners who are so easily hoodwinked, as an inevitable result of a pointer of weak dealings with those to blame for the Boxer movement. While his reference to Russia is brief, Dr. Smith gives it as his opinion that no foe ever so gravely threatened the existence of the Chinese Government as Russia has done, and is still doing, and speaks of an 'inevitable conflict,' as the outcome between Russia and Japan. The disavowal of hostile intentions toward China on the part of the former nation he declines to believe sincere, or ought more than he usual temporizing, until the coming of a more favorable time.

Naturally enough, Dr. Smith considers Christianity the only road to a solution of the problem of China's existence, declaring that it is true of China more than of any other non-Christian people that they have never been profoundly moved by other than moral forces. By the introduction of Christianity—and by no other means, says the author—can the empire be adapted to the altered conditions brought about by the impact of western civilization.

'China in Convulsion.' By Arthur H. Smith, twenty-nine years a missionary of the American Board in China. Author of 'Chinese Characteristics' and 'Village Life in China.' With illustrations and maps. In two volumes, 21s. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)



QUEEN DRAGA.

BOER TREACHERY

STORY OF THE "ACTION AT" HOLLAND.

(London 'Times'.) An officer who was wounded in the action at Holland, in the south-eastern district of the Transvaal, on Dec. 19, writes from the field hospital to which he was conveyed after the engagement:—

'I suppose you will have seen long ago the account of what happened to us the day before yesterday. We never had a chance from the first. The treacherous devils were nearly all dressed in khaki, and we were mostly hit by explosive bullets. It was the worst day I have ever spent or ever wish to. My arm is very sore, so you must excuse the writing. My last letter was posted from Morgenzen on Dec. 18. That night we got orders to start for a night march at 11.30 p.m., the party consisting only of 200 men of the 14th M. I., under Bridgford, our commanding officer. We started off, and, having marched all night, we searched at day-break some farms for Boers. We found none; but presently on reaching a spruit we spotted six making off to the opposite bank. These six Boers led us on about five miles to some high ground overlooking the Vaal. I had about fifty men with me. They had got such a long start of us by then that I decided not to go on any further and halted. After about half-an-hour my vedettes appear to have seen what they thought was a force of mounted infantry coming to join us, marching in sections, and dressed like our men. They came close to our hill and were out of sight while coming up it. All our men were resting, having been up all night, when suddenly a tremendous fire was poured in on us from ten to fifteen yards away, our horses being shot and the remainder stampeded. I and my subaltern were hit almost at once, and the Boers surrounded our men from all sides, and shot them down or made them prisoners. I managed to get back to the next ridge, retiring as best I could with eight men, which ridge was held by— with fifty men. The Boers then attacked us, about 500 strong, and we had a most desperate fight, lasting about three-quarters of an hour. The Boers then charged up the slope from all sides at once, firing from their horses, and though the men fixed swords and charged to meet them, it was quite hopeless, and nearly all were hit, most of them in several places. I got one bullet through my right forearm, just missing the bone, one through my arm which I had in my hand, and one through my new Burberry coat, which, having lost my helmet, was on my head to keep the sun off. It actually grazed my hair. They treated the wounded and prisoners fairly well. One brute stole the watch you gave me just before I came out, but I demanded it back from their General (Britz), and he gave it me. Two of my own horses were shot, and a third, with my saddle, etc., taken from me. Luckily Rifeman, having been cut with barbed wire two days before, was not out, and is safe. We had fifteen men killed, and about thirty wounded. Three officers, . . . died of wounds, and— and myself are both in hospital here. Nearly all were shot by explosive bullets, —'s face being nearly blown off, while — had nearly the whole of his inside blown out, and yet lived till next day, and was conscious all the time. I sat with those two the whole morning till Spens came and picked us up four hours later. This is the most unpleasant Christmas Day I have ever had yet. . . . My arm is very painful, and I cannot use my fingers much at present, as part of the tendons were shot away. — is in the same tent with — and me, and is very cheerful, but is very badly hit, and going home.'

WHY MEN FAIL.

The New York 'World' some time ago invited confessions from those who felt themselves to have made a failure in life, and as will readily be supposed there was no lack of responses. Most of the writers lay the blame of their poor success upon themselves, though some ascribe it to circumstances. One man, at least, charged his failure to his wife, but with no great show of justice, as is clear, even from his own

statement. In any case, he should have changed his plea or held his tongue.

One man was ruined by gambling—which will ruin any man, no matter how rich he may get—and another made a somewhat similar confession when he says that he came to nothing by trying to get rich too suddenly. One man lays his poor success to lack of concentration and perseverance, but signs himself, 'Try, try again'; and one has 'dabbled in too many things,' made himself master of nothing, and consequently, as he says, 'has to take the bottom place everywhere.'

Still another man, a type of a large class, fell through strong drink. He heads his sad story with a motto from Emerson, 'The dice of God are always loaded,' and thus continues.

I fell from an estate of influence, usefulness and ease to a condition of drunken pauperism because I lacked self-control, pride, ambition, discipline,

A HARD RIDING RAID

CANADIANS IN A SWEEPING WEEK'S BOER CHASE.

A member of the South African constabulary a Canadian well known in Montreal, writes to his father a letter descriptive of British methods of gathering in the Boers. The troops are at Boschjesspruit, O. R. C., and on Jan. 2 they had been back from their work long enough to enjoy a New Year's dinner. The young soldier says:—

'I got back on Sunday last from a week's hard work chasing the Boers. Our troop, or at least a portion of it, left here on Sunday, Dec. 22, to join Major Peck Beresford's column at Bultfontein, about twenty miles away. On Monday night the column left at six o'clock to catch the Boers as they



One of the coronation cups now being manufactured in anticipation of the expected huge demand next June. The portraits are excellently executed in colors, and on this occasion at least British makers intend to hold their own against German competition.—London 'Daily Mail.'

I possessed some of the minor virtues— industry, integrity, honesty, chastity,— but these proved an inadequate bulwark against the evils of social drinking.

Beginning business life at twenty, with a fair education and a good knowledge of stenography, at thirty I was in charge of a newspaper and was an official court stenographer, blessed with a wife and children, and a peaceful home, and in the enjoyment of an income of about five thousand dollars. Energetic, skilful, apt, I was successful in my official and private vocations; generous, liberal, unselfish, and open-hearted. I had many friends and a wide acquaintance.

I drank moderately, joined in an occasional game of poker with friends, laid an occasional wager on an election, a ball game or a horse race—never to the material depletion of my purse—and was neither a gambler nor a rake. Twenty years since companionable drinking at open bars, was more respectable than it is now, and being in daily companionship with lawyers, county officials, jurymen, witnesses and politicians who indulged in a social glass, I soon became a regular drinker.

As a consequence of over-indulgence my health began to fail, and as custom grew into habit, I felt the need of stimulants when my work was prolonged or perplexing. I well remember the shock to my self-respect when I first took a drink alone, but I never stopped to breathe and exercise the soul by assuming the penalties of abstinence.

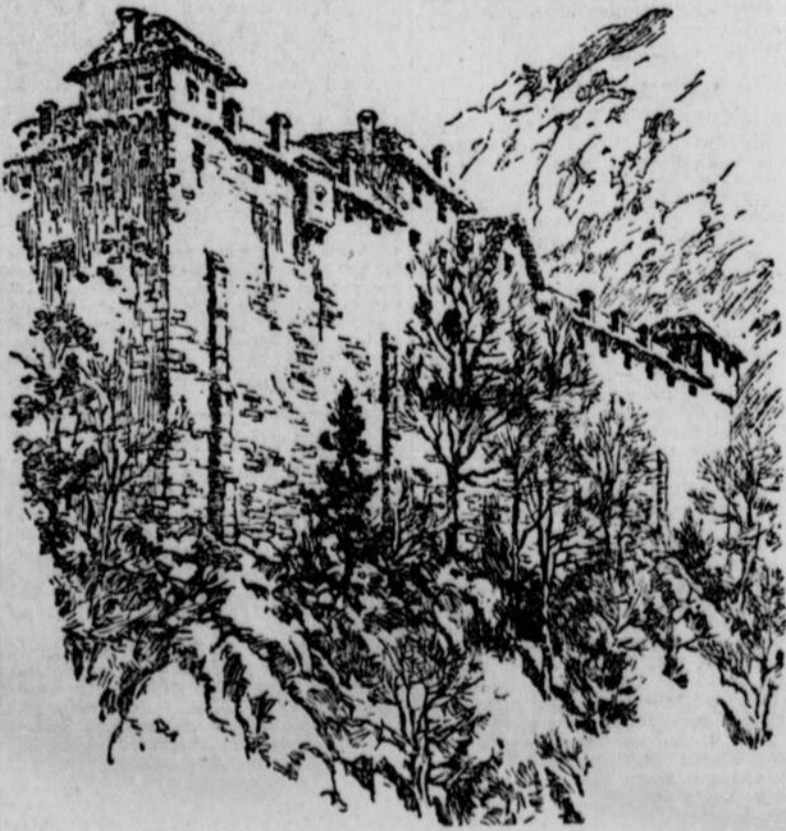
Finally nervous prostration compelled me to resign my official position and to sell my badly encumbered business, and soon I was a wreck, financially, physically and mentally; and one morning found me at a mirror gazing at my haggard features, and wondering if I had in reality gone mad.

Is it possible that my story will cause any young drinking man to stop in his downward way? I, too, was sure that I never could sink to such depths, and I pitied the wretched ones below me. But here I am, and there are countless thousands coming my way. And they forget that the dice are loaded.

were celebrating Christmas Day. We marched all night, rushed several farmhouses, and got one or two prisoners in each. We captured three small lagers, and kept going until daylight next morning, having then covered sixty miles during our night ride. You may imagine how fast we travelled. All we were allowed to take with us was three days' rations, and a small tin to boil water in. We off-saddled for half an hour and gave our horses a feed. What little sleep we got was with the ground for our bed and the saddle for a pillow.

We then started and rode until noon, when we stopped and rested until the cool of the evening, when we went on again and worked all night. On Christmas eve we got altogether twenty Boers. Still we kept going, and on Friday we got into the diamond mines about twenty miles west of Kroonstadt and camped for the night. We then started on and got to within ten miles of Kroonstadt, which place we entered on the following day, Saturday, reaching it at seven o'clock, a.m. We remained there until six in the evening, when we went by train as far as Vet river, and from there to Boschjesspruit we rode. We had been away just one week, and we had covered a distance of three hundred miles. During that time we captured seventy prisoners, with rifles, bandoliers, ammunition and cattle. All the columns were at work on Christmas day, and I believe all did good work. One incident of our march was when we surrounded a place called Bothaville, but the enemy had had wind of our visit, and had decamped about half an hour before we got there. We overtook one wagon with six Boers and a lot of rifles and ammunition; also some civilians' clothes.

We are expecting Baden-Powell this way in a few days to inspect the various troops. We lost a fine non-commissioned officer from dysentery. He was acting sergeant-major, and died while on the way to the hospital. The prisoners we captured say they will never give in until the last man is killed. Yesterday was New Year's



IN SEARCH OF MISS STONE.

The south front of Rilo Monastery in which the captives are said to be imprisoned.

Rilo Monastery is built upon a precipitous hillside and is practically a fortress. It is here that the Turks main tain, Miss Stone, is kept in captivity. Rilo is in Bulgaria, fifteen to twenty miles from the frontier.—London 'Graphic.'

Advertisements.

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dent sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

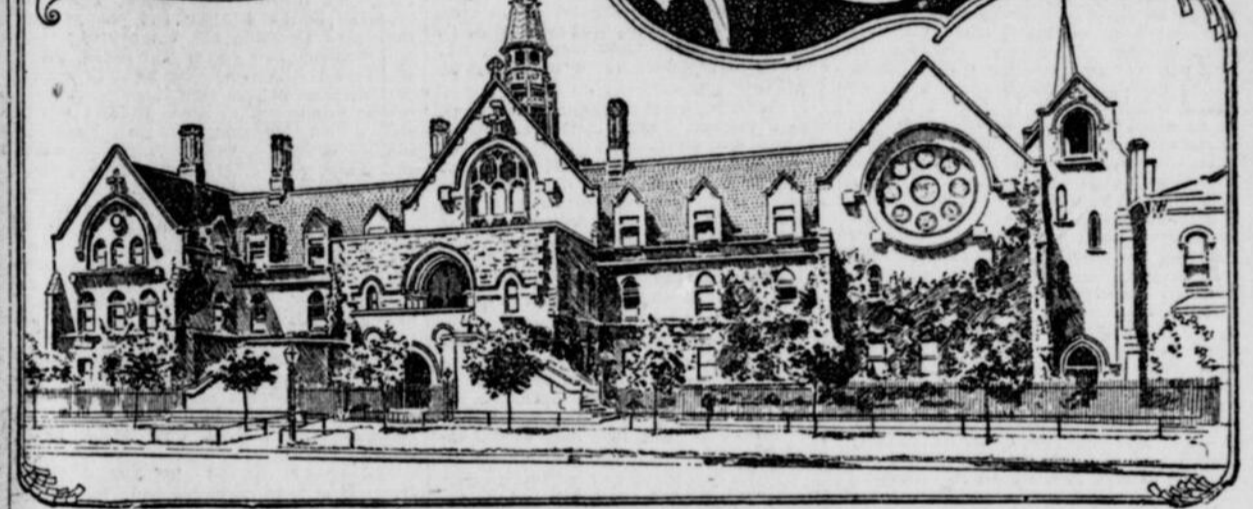
A letter recently received by Dr. Hartman from the Ursuline Sisters of Cleveland, Ohio, reads as follows:

"We have lately given Peruna a trial, for though the medicine was not new to us, we had not tried it sufficiently to testify to its worth as we are now ready to do.

"We find Peruna an excellent tonic and a valuable remedy for catarrhal affections of the throat. We have recommended it to our friends and have good reports from them as to its merits." Yours respectfully, URSULINE SISTERS.



URSULINE ACADEMY, CLEVELAND, O.



Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in the south-west reads as follows:—

"A Prominent Mother Superior Says: I can testify from experience to the efficiency of Peruna as one of the very best medicines, and it gives me pleasure to add my praise to that of thousands who have used it. For years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, all remedies proving valueless for relief. Last spring I went to Colorado, hoping to be benefited by a change of climate and while there a friend advised me to try Peruna. After using two bottles I found myself very much improved. The remains of my old disease being now so slight, I consider myself cured, yet for a while I intend to continue the use of Peruna. I am now treating another patient with your medicine. She has been sick with malaria and troubled with leucorrhoea. I have not a doubt that a cure will be speedily effected."

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, cold, cough and bronchitis."

Another recommend from a Catholic institution of one of the Sister Superior reads as follows:

"A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

"For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution."

These are samples of letters received by Dr. Hartman from the various orders of Catholic Sisters throughout the United States.

SISTERS OF CHARITY All Over United States Use Pe-ru-na for Catarrh.

From a Catholic institution in Central Ohio comes the following recommend from the Sister Superior:

The names and addresses to those letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters but will be furnished upon request.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some catarrhal derangement of the mucous membrane lining some organ or passage of the body.

A remedy that would act immediately upon the congested mucous membrane, restoring it to its normal state, would consequently cure all these diseases. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located, whether it be in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure it in one location will cure it in all locations.

Peruna is such a remedy. The Sisters of Charity know this. When catarrhal diseases make their appearance they are not disconcerted, but know exactly what remedy to use. These wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard. They realize that when a disease is of catarrhal nature, Peruna is the remedy. Dyspepsia and female weakness are considered by many to be entirely different diseases—that dyspepsia is catarrh of the stomach and female weakness is due to catarrh of the pelvic organs the Sisters are fully aware, consequently Peruna is their remedy in both these very common and annoying diseases.

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

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

DYNASTIC PROBLEM

EXPERTS CLAIM KING EDWARD VII. FOUNDS A NEW LINE.

The New York 'Herald's' European edition publishes the following from its correspondent in London:

Among the coronation questions that are much discussed is what warrant the new editions of the peerages and other books of reference have for the statement that a change in the dynasty has taken place with the accession of King Edward VII. For instance, Debret says: 'Upon the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which terminated the Hanoverian dynasty, a new one, that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, or perhaps, better, of Saxony, commenced.' But it is contended by many who consider themselves authorities on the subject that King Edward sits on the throne not by any right derived from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, or Saxony, but as the direct representative of the House of Hanover, which has reigned since 1714. I believe the question may be a subject of discussion in the House of Lords, but whether before or after the coronation I don't know yet.

One hears persistent rumors that the King is going to establish a royal body-guard of native Indian cavalry. These will be quartered in London. Sir Pertab Singh, of Jodhpur, who has just been appointed aide de camp to the King, is spoken of as possible commander. Sir Pertab, who, by the way, is to be one of the native princes present at the coronation, is well known and very popular in England.

Among coronation gossip one of the subjects discussed is what may be done

in connection with the historic coronation chair. Before Queen Victoria was crowned there was expressed the wish that the ancient chair might be restored to something of its pristine beauty. The hope again prevails, and the present year may see something done. Jubilee year the modern lions on the chair were freshly gilded, but much more than that is required, for the chair has suffered much from mutilation. Had Edward I. carried out his original intention to have the chair made of bronze, it is improbable that it would have the legend carved upon it, 'P. Abbott slept in this chair, July, 1800.'

'Coronets to order' is the legend which adorns the window of a fashionable West End jeweller. And the sign and the display within, as might be expected, exercise a strong fascination on the ordinary passerby. To tell the truth various of the headgear in the window look somewhat clumsy and certainly very heavy. On view in this particular window are the coronets prescribed for a duke, a marquis, an earl, a viscount and a baron, with corresponding ones, much smaller, for ladies. Any one who desires may purchase a duke's coronet for £14 5s. (£71). An earl's is more expensive, £16 10s. (£82). The cheapest, that of a baroness, may be had for £10 (£50). The metal work is made as light as possible, yet the coronet of an earl weighs twenty-six ounces.

A GOOD WEEKLY VISITOR.

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

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

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

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

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS HAVE BEEN SPOOKING OTHERS. G. MENELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N. Y. BELLEVILLE, CHILES, ETC. CANTON, VERMONT. PHILADELPHIA.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class...

FEEDING HOGS

EXPERIMENTS SHOWING THE WEAKNESS OF CORNMEAL AS A SINGLE RATION.

In view of the rapid extension of swine growing, and the consequent establishment of pork-packing houses in all parts of the country...

An extensive breeder of swine in Indiana thus describes the character of this product:—

Especially with young pigs, one finds some feed of great advantage that is rich in all the nutrients required, that is easily digested, and especially palatable.

A quantity of tankage was supplied the station at the request of the director, by Messrs. Swift & Co., of Chicago, for feeding swine.

To determine something of the value of tankage in a swine feeding ration, an experiment with a fairly uniform lot of pigs was begun and continued for 127 days.

The animals fed consisted of 16 head of young pigs, divided into lots of four each.

These were all pure-bred animals, and averaged about sixty pounds each at the beginning of the test.

The foods used were as follows: Lot 1—Ten parts of pure cornmeal and one part tankage.

Lot 2—Five parts pure cornmeal and one part tankage.

Lot 3—Pure cornmeal only.

Lot 4—Ten parts of a mixture, in equal proportions of pure cornmeal and shorts, and one part tankage.

The food was weighed out at feeding time, and mixed with water, forming a medium thin slop, about two parts water to one part grain being used.

The average daily gain as made by each lot was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Lot No., Daily gain per 100 lbs.

The above results show that the influence of the tankage in supplying protein to what would otherwise have been a very carbonaceous ration...

The condition of these experimental-fed pigs during the feeding was of much interest. Those of lots No. 1, 2 and 4, where tankage was fed, had noticeably silkier coats of hair...

The firmness of the flesh of lot No. 3 was not quite as good as that of the tankage-fed lots.

The conditions of the stomachs of the corn-fed pigs was of unusual interest, these containing sour, offensive smelling cornmeal simply, which seemed a sodden mass.

In conclusion, this experiment strongly emphasizes the weakness of using cornmeal as a single ration in feeding growing fattening pigs...

Live Stock Commissioner. Ottawa.

FARM GLEANINGS.

When a building has passed its usefulness, remove it. Do not think that it is worth while leaving it for some future use.

I have in mind a family of boys, says a farmer, where the father never allowed one of them to go to market while he lived.

No woman who does her work alone should ever be expected to do any part of the outdoor work, writes a farmer's wife.

Economy in handling manure is placing on the proper place all the manure that is and might be produced on the farm.

The farmer in his home is not the direct victim of trusts and combines. He possesses the divine right to work independent of strikes and lockouts.

Save dairying only, all the laborious operations in the farm kitchen are performed now practically as they were a generation ago.

Whether one considers the special manner in which cows and all other ruminants dispose of their feed, or reasons by analogy from one's personal experience in eating and its effect upon subsequent digestion...

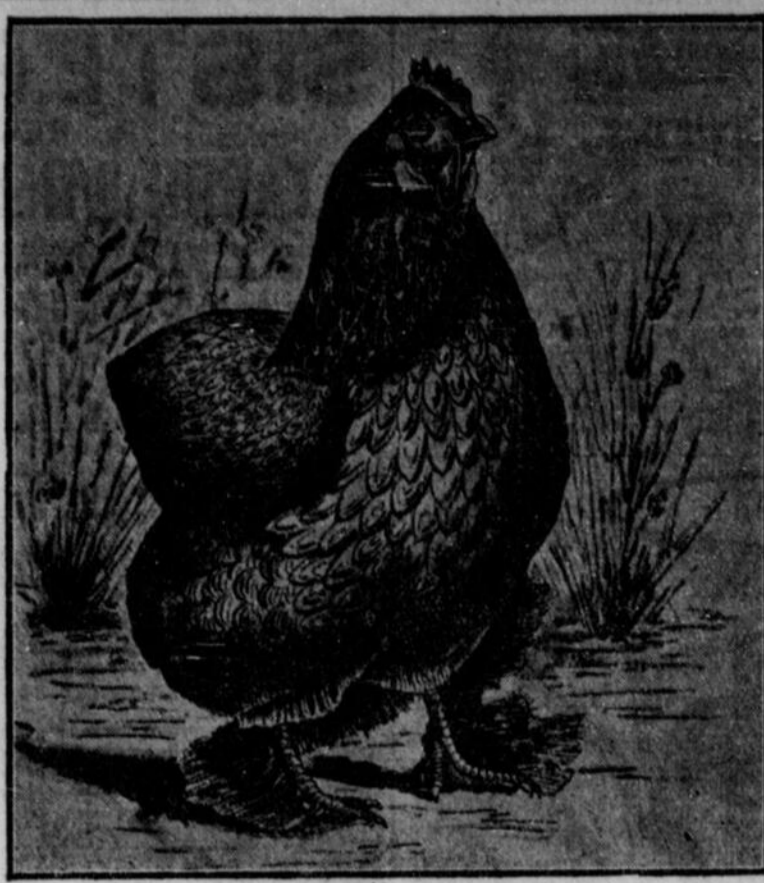
LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The high prices of feeds are causing many farmers to dry off their cows and to turn them for beef.

Too good attention can hardly be given cows in milk and those coming in soon. As they near parturition the care should be extra.

If there is an abundance of rich feed on hand, it should be fed to the young animals instead of the older ones, for they will gain more readily on it than the latter.

A few years ago, before farmers began to build warm stables, when the most of the stables were so open that there was always plenty of pure air for the cattle...



THE POULTRY VARIETIES.—10. THE PARTRIDGE COCHIN.

The Partridge Cochin is a beautiful fowl, yet difficult to breed, and in plumage is much after the pattern of the Dark Brahma, the color being red and brown, instead of the steel grey effect of the latter.

The female is the prettier of the two. Her head is small and of a rich brown plumage, with a stout, well-curved beak, yellow in color.

ventilation, and the result of close confinement of cattle, in poorly ventilated stables, has been cattle diseases, and no doubt is one of the causes of tuberculosis.

That the quality of our beefing stock is not what it was is undisputed. There is more than one reason for this. The development of our dairy industry is one cause.

Whether one considers the special manner in which cows and all other ruminants dispose of their feed, or reasons by analogy from one's personal experience in eating and its effect upon subsequent digestion...

A sow to farrow in winter would be better in a barn-head or large, roomy shed than in a close sty, even if it is not so warm.

should rise with a gentle convex curve and partially cover the tail. The plumage of back and cushion is a reddish-brown in color.

The body is broad and deep behind and of the same plumage as the breast. The fluff is very abundant, covering the posterior portion of the bird and standing out about the thighs.

The tail is small and short, is carried almost horizontally, and is partly concealed by the cushion. In color it is black, except the two main tail feathers, which are penciled.

can creep should be provided. Sheltered by this from direct draughts, sufficient warmth is secured, and the pigs are much less likely to become either 'belloxed' or 'cramped' than when more closely confined.

CROP ELEMENTS.

Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins, agricultural chemist at the University of Illinois, spoke to the Mason County Farmers' Institute upon the topic, 'The elements of fertility taken from the soil by a crop of corn and how to restore them.'

have turned under the whole crop of clover. These elements of fertility in the soil are the farmer's stock in trade.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Whitewash is a great destroyer of odors, and a coat of this will sweeten the air for days.

There is no better disinfectant than bright sunshine. Open the poultry house during the day as much as possible and get all the direct sunshine into it that you possibly can.

Your ration will never be a complete one until it includes a little raw meat, liver, or ground bone. In summer the hens can supply this want by hunting worms, bugs, etc., now they must depend upon charity.

To keep in condition for laying, a hen should never have a full crop during the day, but should be kept hungry enough to scratch and hustle about to find the food which has been scattered about in the litter.

Regarding the mash there is nothing better than bran and ground oats with a little corn meal. If this is mixed in hot water and fed hot it will prove an excellent ration.

Road dust absorbs noxious gases and kills off odors, and is a pretty good thing to have around the poultry house. If you cannot get dust use dry garden soil, sprinkling it over the floor every day.

An experienced poultry raiser says: Eggs have cost me the most when I have kept hens too much on grain rations. I believe I can reduce the cost of eggs nearly one-half by feeding less grain and in its place giving out clover, cut meat, and bone and vegetables, both cooked and green.

The shortage of the egg crop is more than usually general. Eggs in all markets have been extremely scarce, and the price has been correspondingly high.

When a hen leaves corn for other feed, it means that she wants something not fully supplied by corn. Without exception, the best results may be had from a varied diet, and, while a hen may do very well on corn, she will do better on a variety.

WATERING HORSES.

Horses should be watered before receiving their oats. If they are watered after feeding, the water washes the undigested food out of the stomach, and thereby may cause trouble.

NO DOCKED HORSES.

President Roosevelt is experiencing some difficulty in securing a team of carriage horses to suit him. The trouble seems to be over the pernicious practice of docking the tails of horses suitable for carriage use.

In the estimation of a large body of the people the docking of a horse's tail is foolish, cruel and vulgar. A handsome tail to a horse is an ornamental feature which, it would seem, a person of good taste and judgment would desire to preserve.

On the other hand, a docked tail is a deformity and a mutilation. There is not a single element of grace or good sense about it. It deprives the animal of a useful defense against the annoyance of flies and other insects in warm

weather, and is injurious to his spirit and temper. The practice of docking horses' tails is a mere caprice of fashion against which sensible and humane lovers of that mobile animal, the horse, should maintain a constant warfare.

In refusing to own or ride behind a dock-tailed team the President of the United States is administering a rebuke and setting an example which may go far towards bringing the custom of mutilating horses in that way into disrepute in that country.

BACON TRADE IN DANGER.

The agricultural department has sent out a warning circular to the effect that a great many undesirable hogs are being marketed by the farmers throughout the province of Ontario.

SHORTHORNS FROM SCOTLAND.

Following a consignment of Shorthorns already sent to Canada this season, Mr. George Isaac, Bomanton, Ont., has just secured a further shipment of two dozen valuable Shorthorns from the north, through Mr. S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Prof. Gilbert, of Ottawa, in answer to the question, 'Why is poultry valuable to the farmer?' gives the following reasons:—

- 1. Because he ought by their means to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.
2. Because with intelligent management they ought to be all-year revenue producers with the exception of perhaps two months during moulting period.
3. Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for his capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.
4. Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard.
5. Because while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country.
6. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage and leave him free to attend to other departments.
7. Because it will bring the best returns in the shape of new laid eggs—during the winter season—when the farmer has most time on his hands.
8. Because to start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. Under any circumstances, with proper management, poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

CANADIAN AYRSHIRES.

The breeders of dairy cattle in the United States are already beginning to prepare for the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOOK OF PRAISE.

A handsome book, large type, printed on best quality of India paper, reducing the bulk of the ordinary hymn book to three-quarters of an inch.

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

Read the list of contents of 'World Wide' on page 9 and see if the subjects do not interest you. If the subjects prove interesting the articles certainly will, for a first consideration in their selection is that they be the most entertaining writing to be found in the great publications of the day.

Advertisements.

Advertisement for 'Body Time' and 'Cordova Candles' featuring a woman's face and text describing the products.

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 enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notices will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

ACKNOWLEDGED.

A correspondent at Abercorn, Que., courteously sends a copy of "The Cattle Thief," asked for by E. F. Latowel, Ont. The poem is too long for publication, but has been forwarded.

"J.T." is thanked for sending the poem asked for by a Maple Ridge Reader.

'LONG, LONG AGO.'

"J.A." Dunchurch, kindly sends the poem asked for by 'A Friend,' Oshawa. The author is Thomas Haynes Bayly, an English poet and novelist (1797-1859.)

"Tell me the tales that to me were so dear, Long long ago, long long ago; Sing me the songs I delighted to hear, Long long ago, long ago."

Now you are come all my grief is removed, Let me forget that so long you have loved, Let me believe that you love as you loved, Long long ago, long ago."

"Do you remember the path where we met, Long long ago, long long ago? Ah, yes! You told me you ne'er would forget, Long long ago, long ago."

Then to all others my smile you preferred, Love when you spoke gave a charm to each word, Still my heart treasures the praises I heard, Long long ago, long ago."

"Though by your kindness my fond hopes were raised, Long long ago, long long ago, You by more eloquent lips have been praised, Long long ago, long ago; But by long absence your truth has been tried, Long long ago, long ago."

Still to your accents I listen with pride, Blest as I was when I sat by your side, Long long ago, long ago."

WOULD'ST THOU BE BLESSED?

W. S., Woodstock, kindly sends the poem asked for by 'C.L.W.' Mark x. 45.

Wouldst thou be blest? Ah, choose to be a blessing! Wouldst thou be loved? Nay rather choose to love. The cup which thou to other lips wert pressing, Thy solace sweet would prove.

Wouldst thou be great? Oh, stoop to lift the lowly; Wouldst thou be heard? Learn first to listen well. Dost thou aspire to service high and holy? Some childish grief dispel.

Does Fame attract thee to her temple hoary? Learn for another's sake to stand aside. Arise, and crown a rival with the glory, To thy white brow denied.

Perchance thou treadst a pathway dark and dreary, And yearnest for a heart whereon to rest. Prefer to let the head of one more weary Be pillowed on thy breast.

Climb by the pathway of humiliation; Stoop, that thy trembling hands may grasp the prize; Outpour thy heart's rich treasure as oblation, Nor count it sacrifice.

For love of Christ, and not for pride or merit, For love of Him account all 'gain' but 'loss'; Who stooped that we His kingdom might inherit, Who triumphed by His cross.

For He is worthy who hath gone before thee— Yes, He is worthy; follow Him to-day! Take up the cross, His banner hoasteth o'er thee, He leads Himself the way.

LUCY A. BENNETT.

THE FOUNDER OF ISLAM.

Bronte, Ont.—Why is the name of the founder of Islam sometimes spelled Mahomet and sometimes Mohammed? Ans.—Mohammed is the more correct form. The Arabic form is Muhammad (meaning, "the praised"). Variations of the name to be found among the Arabs are: Mahmud, Mehemet, etc. Mahomet is simply one form of the name; it has the same meaning.

ABOUT SLEIGHTS.

J.E.W.—Why are vehicles on runners made with narrower gauge than wheeled vehicles? Ans.—There are several reasons. Wheeled vehicles are higher and, therefore, require a broader base. A wide gauge for wheels is necessary in order that they may be "cramped" when the vehicle has to be turned. The gauge of the sleigh runners permits the vehicle to follow in the tracks made by the horses. This is especially an advantage in the deep snows of some country roads.

TO TEAN SKINS.

Drumbo—Please tell me how to tan a woodchuck skin without hair. Ans.—Put the skin into wet lime, and let it remain for a day or more, till the hair will come off. After taking from the lime rinse the

skin in clear water, so that it can be handled. With a rough stone scrape off all adhering bits of flesh from the inside of the skin. Then place the skin in a strong solution of alum (a little saltpetre may be added to the alum water), and let it remain two or three days. When taken out it will be soft, and easily manipulated. Dry it a little, then work it about between the hands until it is dry and pliable.

TO KEEP PORK.

Breadalbane.—Please tell me how to cure pork in midsummer so as to keep it pure all summer. Ans.—A very good way to preserve pork is as follows: Let the meat drain well; then cut it into slices and fry it as you would if it were to be used at once. Have a large earthenware crock, and when a frying-pan of the meat is cooked, place it in the crock in layers, pouring over the hot fat which has fried out of it. When the crock is full, the meat should be covered with the fat, in a cool place, it will keep, we are informed, fresh and sweet all summer. Another plan is to grate the meat. Cut it into pieces of suitable size, and rub with a mixture of two ounces of saltpetre to one pound of salt. Let the pieces stand for a day or two; then pack them into a clean pork barrel. Make a brine of three gallons of water, five pounds of salt, and seven pounds of coarse sugar; boil together and take off the scum. Pour over the meat in the barrel. Lay a coarse cloth over the top, and a board over that with a weight to keep the pork down in the brine. The sugar may be omitted, if desirable.

THE REFERENDUM.

Norwich.—Please explain clearly what is meant by the "referendum," about which we read so much at present in relation to prohibition? Ans.—A "referendum" means the submission of a proposed public measure or law, which has been passed upon by the people's representatives in the Legislature, to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. The referendum is a political institution peculiar to Switzerland, where, under certain conditions, it is a constitutional right of the people in respect to acts of legislation. To explain the approaching referendum in Ontario: The Prohibition Bill will be passed upon by the Legislature, but will not become law until it has been brought before the people. If it receives the assent of the majority, it becomes law; if not, it does not. In this instance, the "majority" must be not simply the majority of the votes polled for or against prohibition, but a majority of the number of votes polled at the next election for the Provincial Legislature, which takes place before the referendum.

MARCHIONESS.

P.—How should a letter be addressed to the wife or widow of a Marquess (British Peerage)? Ans.—The wife of a marquess is a marchioness. She is styled, the Most Hon. the Marchioness of —, and is addressed as My Lady Marchioness. As a widow she retains her title, but when the heir to the marquessate marries she becomes the Dowager Marchioness.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Brookline, Que.—Of what other material besides glass was the Crystal Palace in London built in 1851? Ans.—The Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, in which the exhibition of 1851 was held, was a vast structure of iron and glass. The building was 1,851 feet long by 408 feet wide, with an additional width of 48 feet for half that length; the highest portion was a centre transept, 128 feet high. The area covered was 19 acres. The present Crystal Palace, built in 1852-54, chiefly from the materials of the great exhibition building, is near Sydenham, about seven miles from London.

MEDICAL.

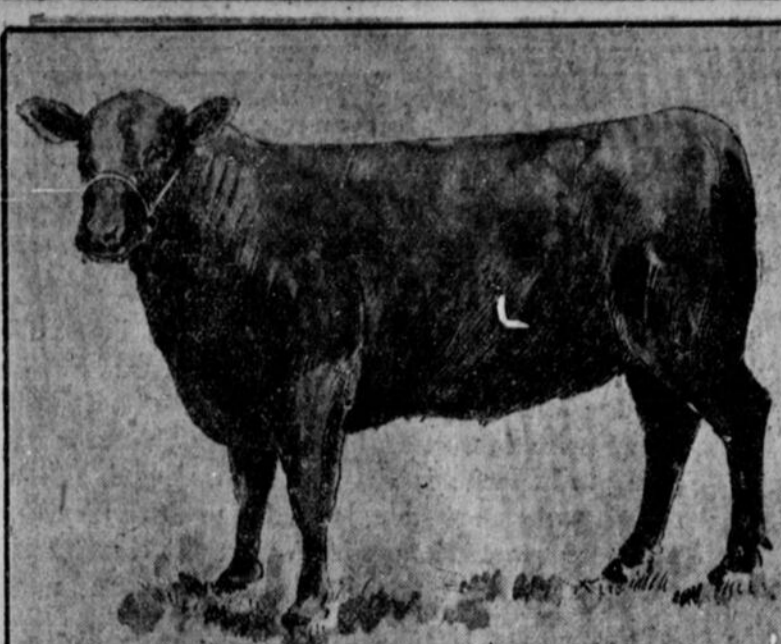
[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor," "The Witness," Montreal.] Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail (if a stamped addressed envelope and \$1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

HIVES.

"Old Subscriber" has a boy, eleven years of age, who, for a year or more, has been much troubled with hives. At times they come out nearly all over his body and limbs, giving him great annoyance from the itching. At other times they come out only in patches. He is in good health otherwise, and is very active. Eats and sleeps well. Ans.—"Urticaria," or "hives," is a very obstinate affection to cure. It is a form of inflammation of the skin and deeper structures, characterized by the formation of firm, circumscribed lumps of whitish or purplish color, with a dark reddish margin. The patches vary in size, and may be quite large. The itching is intolerable, and scratching produces new wheals. In the vast majority of cases, the disease is due to the absorption into the system of poisons from the stomach and bowels, due to imperfect digestion of food and mechanical irritation. Worms may be a cause. Certain foods, such as strawberries, cheese, sausages, port, or the use of certain drugs may do so. The only way to deal with the disease is to carefully scrutinize every detail of life, habits, clothing, etc. Try first modifying the diet in various ways until you find the offending articles. The bowels should be kept regular, and exercise taken. For the attack clear out the stomach at once with mustard and warm water, and give a dose of salts. For the itching, soda baths are useful.

EYE TROUBLE.

"A Subscriber" writes: His brother, aged 21, had one eye injured about nine years ago, and lost the use of it. About two years ago, after an attack of 'grippe,' the eye became so painful, and the other was affected so much, that it was found necessary to remove it. After the operation, the remaining eye became much stronger,



A \$6,300 YEARLING HEIFER.

The beautiful Aberdeen-Angus heifer "Black-cap Judy," 40,226, was sold at the recent International sale of livestock at Chicago for the record sum of \$6,300. She was bred by Mr. M. A. J. Judy, and her purchaser was Mr. C. H. Gardner, of Blandinsville, Ill.

until one day last summer the sight became dim. As it appeared to him the lower half of the sight appeared to be affected by a reddish blur. He consulted the specialist who performed the operation for this eye trouble, but the trouble has not gone away. It is especially troublesome after nightfall, or on entering a dark room. Occupation, a farmer. Ans.—In such a serious matter we cannot undertake to advise you further than to say that you should not neglect it, nor leave any stone unturned. The best way you can do is to see the specialist frequently, as the eye will probably need constant attention for a time. Tonics would probably be beneficial, as they seemed to be so before.

INDIGESTION.

"S.E." is a farmer's wife, aged 21. Has been troubled with indigestion for years, but is worse this winter. Has a good appetite generally, but cannot eat much. Has a feeling of fullness and weight in the stomach, with much belching of wind. There is also a soreness in the left side below the waist. This is worse when wind is present. Passes away in a couple of hours. Sometimes has headache and offensive breath. Tends to be constive. Ans.—Your trouble is probably due to imperfect digestion of the starchy constituents of the food with lack of motive power of the stomach muscles. If your teeth are not in perfect order, or if you need new ones in, you should get them attended to at once. Avoid pastry, cake, and rich buns altogether. Eat sparingly of potatoes and coarse vegetables, such as turnips and carrots. Do not use salt pork. You can take porridge, graham bread, Indian meal, grits, milk, stewed and fresh fruit, sugar, syrup. Drink only water at dinner. Milk or buttermilk may be drunk freely. On rising in the morning drink a glassful of cold water. The bowels are best relieved in your case by injections of cold water or soap suds. Every night apply massage by kneading movements to the region of the stomach.

VETERINARY.

[Conducted by Dr. McEwen, F. R. C. V. S.]

POINTS OF A HORSE.

A Reader.—Please state some of the points to observe in judging or purchasing a horse. Ans.—Head, proportionate in size; forehead wide; eyes, prominent; skull, large; ears, fine and carried erect and movable; nostrils, large and dilatible; neck, long, heavy or light, according to breed; withers, high; forelegs, plumb; well-muscled arm; hock, large and flat; knee large; foot, proportionate in size; horn of good quality; sole must not be flat; heels, open; chest, wide and muscular; barrel, round; ribs, round and deep; back, short; quarters, wide; thighs, muscular; hind legs, well placed under the quarter; neck, large and well let down; bone of shank, large and flat. Action should be straight. The knees and hock should bend well in motion. He should be a good feeder, of gentle disposition, sound and free from blemishes, and required of him. A horse requires training in his work as men require to learn their trades. Mere intuitive accomplishments should not be expected from a horse than from a person. Both require to be taught. If you are not a good judge of horses you should have the assistance of some one who is, in purchasing.

COLLAR GALLS.

Quebec.—Valuable mare, nine years old, is troubled with sore neck, underneath collar, on top; comes on like little boils, which just come to a head with a dry scab, and when that comes off leaves a hole from which runs corrupt matter for a day or so and then dries up, but breaks out in a few days again; about six or seven inches of neck affected; has had it occasionally since four years old, but only slightly. Ans.—Poultice the neck with l'huile ment till all hard tissues come off, then touch the sores with nitrate of silver

(Lunar caustic) daily. Poultice occasionally till the cavities grow up level, then wash with a solution of sulphate of zinc, 2 oz. to a quart of water. If required for work use breast "Dutch" collar. The should be used for single harness so as to avoid having to support the weight of the pole.

PIMPLES ON THE SKIN.

Old Subscriber—Valuable driver, five years old, clipped last fall, now has a pimply, scurfy eruption on the skin, principally on neck, head and belly; hair is beginning to fall off; he is in good condition, eats well and works well. I feed him on timothy hay that is two years old, and oats, with an occasional turnip. What is the cause, and what treatment would you advise? Ans.—It is an indirect effect of the clipping. Wash the bare portions of the skin with tar soap and warm water, rub dry, and sponge with the following: Creolin, 1 oz.; water, 1 quart; tincture of cantharides, half an ounce. To be well shaken while using. The stable should be warm and the horse well clothed.

CAPPED HOCK.

R. W.—Young mare with a capped hock. It is not large and is soft. Has not been noticeable over three or four weeks and was done by kicking in the stall. Kindly state the best and quickest remedy and how to apply. Ans.—Cut the hair close off the swelling, wash the skin clean and when dry rub the following liniment well in twice daily: Tincture of iodine, 2 ounces; spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; aqua ammonia, 1/2 ounce; olive oil, 2 ounces. Mix. Wash it clean with soap and water every three days.

A RHEUMATIC PIG.

J.F.—Pig, between four and five months old, was well all along, until nearly a month ago, when it was noticed getting lame in the hind legs; now is so crippled all around as not to be able to get up or go to the trough to be fed with its mate. It has been fed on boiled potatoes and crushed oats and barley, mixed with a little slop. It has a good dry plank floor, bedded with straw, and is warm all the time. Tincture of iodine, 2 ounces; spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; aqua ammonia, 1/2 ounce; olive oil, 2 ounces. Mix. Keep it warm and dry, and feed it on good nourishing food.

RINGWORM.

H. T.—Cattle have ring-worm. What is the cure? Ans.—Ringworm is a parasitic disease. It is contagious. Wash the parts with tar soap and hot water, rub dry and apply tincture of iodine with a brush, or if more convenient iodine ointment well rubbed in with the finger. Scrub the stalls and any woodwork against which they have been rubbing themselves with hot water and carbolic acid—then whitewash the byre, especially the stalls and divisions, with lime-wash, adding a pint of commercial carbolic acid to four gallons of lime-wash.

SWELLING ON MARE.

Subscriber, P.E.I.—Mare, twelve years old, appears healthy; three weeks ago swelling appeared near navel; it is increasing in size; does not seem to be painful. What is it? Ans.—If the swelling is hot and painful it may be an abscess forming. Poultice it till it softens, then open, when it will soon heal up by merely washing it with hot water. If it is painless and not surrounded by inflammatory swelling, it is probably a rupture, which, if small, is of important and treatment unnecessary. It may be supported by a pad and bandage to keep the intestines up till the opening closes.

MUSKOKA.

Muskoka.—Mare 8 years old; about thirteen hundred weight; appears to be in good health, but in winter, when on dry feed, is subject to severe pains, pawing and lying down; attacks come on quickly. Is it the heavy winter work drawing hemlock bark, lumber, etc.? Feed consists of seven quarts of oats three times per day, with timothy hay. Ans.—She should be given bran mashes, regularly, on Wednesday and Saturday night and a few carrots occasionally. If she is a greedy feeder, her oats should be crushed. Give her a powder containing carbonate of soda half an ounce and ground ginger two drachms, say every second day, mixed in her food. Give her water before feeding and never put her to rest work or heavy pulling immediately after being fed.

COLIC.

Subscriber, P.E.I.—Mare, twelve years old, appears healthy; three weeks ago swelling appeared near navel; it is increasing in size; does not seem to be painful. What is it? Ans.—If the swelling is hot and painful it may be an abscess forming. Poultice it till it softens, then open, when it will soon heal up by merely washing it with hot water. If it is painless and not surrounded by inflammatory swelling, it is probably a rupture, which, if small, is of important and treatment unnecessary. It may be supported by a pad and bandage to keep the intestines up till the opening closes.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.) COMPANY WINDING UP BUSINESS.

Old Subscriber.—I. Is it sufficient for the secretary of a joint stock company (in Ontario), having a capital stock of \$50,000, or under, to merely give a written notice to the provincial secretary, that the company as ceased to do business? 2. Must the former stockholders go through a course of law in order to free themselves from further responsibility? Ans.—I. No. 2. It is a matter to be attended to with the advice and assistance of a solicitor.

MARRIAGE BY NON-RESIDENT MINISTER.

E.E.E., Michigan.—I. Can a minister, coming from Canada to this country, and

Advertisements.

THE MILK FAMINE. Daily Shortage of 6,000 Gallons. The Remedy is Not in Watering. THE MILK, BUT IN FEEDING HERBAGEUM TO THE COWS. Read Below What is Said Regarding It.

Local milkmen are much put out at the milk famine which is threatening the city. The poor people are finding it very difficult to get any milk at all, as the large concerns which daily use great quantities, are doing their best to get their usual supply. As dealers are afraid of losing their customers, the householders suffer. Local milkmen are regarding the situation with considerable alarm. The following opinions on the value of Herbageum, in regular use with dairy cattle, are selected from The Beaver Mfg. Co.'s pamphlet, "Take a Pointer," and should be read by every dairyman. Mr. M. Cardin, of Drummondville, Que., says: "After feeding Herbageum for about eight days, the milk had increased 33 1-3 percent." Mr. D. A. Macfarlane, of Trent River, Huntingdon P.O., Que., says: "I find that straw and other coarse foods will be eaten clean in larger quantities when Herbageum is fed, thus saving hay and grain." Mr. G. J. Fockler, of Ringwood, Ont., says: "Herbageum keeps cows fat and sick and in good flesh when milking heavy, besides saving on the cost of about 25 percent on the cost of feeding by using it with coarse foods." Messrs. J. Ernst & Son, of Mahone Bay, N.S., say: "In feeding Herbageum to our milk cows, we not only find that there is an increased quantity of milk, which is of a richer quality, but that there is a saving of about 25 percent on the cost of feeding by using it with coarse foods." Mr. H. Dawson, of Guelph, Ont., says: "By feeding Herbageum to our cows more coarse foods can be utilized, and we can save from one-fourth to one-third of the feed, and consider that there is a saving of about 25 percent on the cost of feeding by using it with coarse foods." Mr. J. Ernst & Son, of Mahone Bay, N.S., say: "In feeding Herbageum to our milk cows, we not only find that there is an increased quantity of milk, which is of a richer quality, but that there is a saving of about 25 percent on the cost of feeding by using it with coarse foods." Mr. J. Ernst & Son, of Mahone Bay, N.S., say: "In feeding Herbageum to our milk cows, we not only find that there is an increased quantity of milk, which is of a richer quality, but that there is a saving of about 25 percent on the cost of feeding by using it with coarse foods." Mr. J. Ernst & Son, of Mahone Bay, N.S., say: "In feeding Herbageum to our milk cows, we not only find that there is an increased quantity of milk, which is of a richer quality, but that there is a saving of about 25 percent on the cost of feeding by using it with coarse foods."

BISSELL'S DISK HARROWS. A GREAT SUCCESS for making a seed bed after FALL PLOWING. Full particulars free. Address, T. E. BISSELL, Elora, Ont.

NATIONAL GALL CURE. Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC. Full particulars free. Address, T. E. BISSELL, Elora, Ont.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER. On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents. Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers. When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION COY. 370 St. Paul street, Montreal. Cancers and Tumors. FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE. All forms of malignant growths, such as cancers, tumors, lupus, old running sores, and foul ulcers, are completely cured by our new constitutional remedy. No operation or suffering of any kind to be endured. Send two stamps for full particulars, to STOTT & JURY, Downmanville, Ont.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

WHAT WILL THE CHOICE BE?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir.—In your issue of Tuesday, Feb. 18, appear two editorial articles, one entitled 'Our national meanness,' and the other 'An English annexationist.' In the former you very justly draw attention to the fact that Canada's contribution in men to the imperial force in South Africa has been entirely disproportionate to that cheerfully made by the Mother Country and the other colonies. Her contemptible attitude with respect to the expenses of her contingents is certain—when the enthusiastic imperialism engendered by the novel spectacle of a union of colonial forces with her regular and accustomed battalions has passed away, and when the cold processes of arithmetic are applied to the matter—to cause the British public to wonder why Canada ever received such glory with so little merit.

In the second article you comment upon Mr. W. T. Stead's recent essay in an American weekly on the subject of Canada's absorption by the United States. I quite agree with you that when the war is over, and when John Bull counts the cost of this huge campaign, undertaken in the interest of one of the colonies, and when he reflects—as in his slow but pragmatic fashion he is sure to do—that a similar contingency may arise at any moment in a dozen other quarters of the globe, he is likely to ask himself the question: Is the game worth the candle?

In other words, Great Britain has colonies the world over. The Mother Country gives them a free army, a free navy, a diplomatic and consular service that does not cost them a farthing. The colonies do not contribute sixpence, directly or indirectly, to the cost of maintaining imperial administration, or of sustaining the monarchy, or to the thousand and one expenditures incidental and necessary to the conduct of imperial affairs.

The pretence sometimes made by politicians that our canals and public works are to be considered imperial contributions is too shallow to need comment. As a matter of fact, we are gratuitously supplied with all the adjuncts of a nation—while the British taxpayer pays the bills.

And what does John Bull get in return? His colonies tax his goods, practically giving no preference or advantage to his products over those of foreign nations. Canada's preferential duty is a drop in the bucket, but the net result is inconsiderable, and the fact remains that British imports are heavily taxed by the colonies. When war breaks out, a war into which Britain was encouraged to enter by colonial legislatures, our own among the number, what do we do?

We allow the Mother Country to recruit soldiers in Canada! and make a paltry contribution towards the equipment, humbling in its littleness. This is a colony, defended and guarded and protected for a hundred and fifty years by British gold and valor, says to the Mother Country, 'You may invite our citizens—your own subjects—to enter the ranks of those who are willing to fight for your flag, and, great heavens! we will not forbid it. And as a further proof of our superb loyalty, we will buy a few uniforms and rifles, so that our sons may not reach you naked. But you must care for them, and in future if you want more men—you must equip, transport and maintain them eundo, marendo et redeundo.'

But Canada will take full share of the glory and with brazen complacency boast of our magnificent contributions to the forces fighting for King and empire! We are ready to play the good Samaritan, but we will not furnish the oil or the twopenny.

As you point out, such humbug will not long deceive John Bull, and when he discovers (and he is beginning to find out) that Canada has not done her fair share and that he has been paying the piper while we have been doing the dance—what will he say? That if colonies want the benefit of the Imperial connection they must be willing to pay their part of the Imperial expense like men. And what reply can be made to such a reasonable proposition?

The Bourassas and other statesmen of like calibre who inveigh against imperialism, seem to imagine that Canada can continue basking in Imperial sunshine while the inhabitants of the British Islands are sweating to keep the concern going.

Do they think this can last? And even if John Bull would allow it to continue for the sake of the fancied glory and sentimental perfection of a great colonial empire, is it the part of a self-respecting, free people to sponge upon the Mother Country for our army and navy? Why should the taxpayer of London and Yorkshire pay for a navy and army to defend Canada?

I firmly believe that the signs of the times point to a restlessness on the part of the people of Great Britain. They are beginning to realize that the colonial connection is a very one-sided affair. Mr. Chamberlain has hinted more than once that the colonies should make the first move, and I respectfully suggest that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had better get instructions from parliament and people on this subject than try to gloss over our inadequate and unequal part in Imperial obligations by brave speeches about our loyalty and devotion and the other cheap clap-trap that seems so tawdry when contrasted with the figures in the public accounts.

Let Canada offer—let the colonies offer to take a partner's share in the concern—with a partner's share of the profits and a partner's share of the risk and loss.

If we do not, we may be asked firmly to declare our intentions, and then we must reply.

What will the so-called anti-Imperialists say? If they declare that they prefer to remain as we are—that we are content to maintain the status quo, graciously permitting the Mother Country to continue to foot the bills to our exonerated, John Bull will answer: 'No, gentlemen, I have had enough of that. You are old enough and big enough (you have said so yourselves) to pay your share, and I won't keep you any more.' What, then, must Bourassa & Co. do?

—decide between Imperialism and annexation. Independence is out of the question. Canada could not and would not exist for twelve months as an independent nation. So that the issue is a well defined one—Imperialism, with its financial and political responsibilities, or annexation to the United States. Those who agree with Bourassa understand—it is to be hoped—what annexation means.

The time when Canada must settle what she is going to do seems to me much closer at hand than is generally imagined, and as a native Canadian, proud of British connection and desirous to continue it if possible, I respectfully submit that we should not wait to be asked what we are going to do, but should take the initiative and make a proposal to the Mother Country that will be fair and just to her as well as honorable to ourselves. The signs of the times point to a reconsideration of the subject of Colonial relations by Great Britain, and we will have to reply before long.

R. D. MCGIBBON.  
Montreal, Feb. 20, 1902.

A REAL REFERENDUM?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I ask for space to review the Ross referendum proposal, and give some reasons why I think Liberals should reject it. In my former letter I showed some of the anomalies of the proposal, but you suggest that the same method of reasoning might also show absurdities in any other proposal. But we can hardly imagine that any other proposal would, in effect, stuff the ballot boxes with anti-prohibition ballots before the voting begins. Our contention, which, we think, is sound, is that only the votes cast on a question shall decide that question. Under the Ross proposal the decision rests on the number of votes cast on other questions. Much has been made of the argument that a voter who will not trouble himself to vote for the bill will not be a factor in the enforcement. It is equally true that the voter who will not trouble himself to vote against the bill will not be a factor in the breaking of the law. Probably one hundred thousand voters in Ontario do not care whether we have the law or not. We could well wish they would arouse themselves and vote for or against, but the Ross proposal encourages voters to stay away from the polls, surely something not to be commended. Whatever percentage might be demanded we must stand firm on the principle that only the votes cast on the question shall be counted. The 'Witness' admits that the government has failed to keep its pledge. What effect will this have on public morality? If in the future some Liberal leader espouses our cause, what confidence can the Conservative prohibitionists and the people generally have in his pledges, if Liberals now allow their leader to break both the letter and the spirit of pledges repeatedly given? Pledge-breaking may have far reaching effects, and be disastrous to our cause. I agree with the 'Witness' that what we need is a prohibition people even more than a prohibition law. Sir John Macdonald and many others have told us we can have prohibition when we send prohibition representatives to parliament. When may we know that we have a 'prohibition people'? Only when politicians find that prohibitionists can make and unmake governments? Only when leaders realize that pledges to give a law cannot be violated without loss of power. If the Ross Government finds the Liberal prohibitionists are strong enough to defeat it for such violation, we shall not be long in waiting for some leader who will appeal to the country on the issue, and then and only then, perhaps, shall we have a guarantee of enforcement of law.

I believe the introduction of the referendum should be considered apart from the question of prohibition. It is a serious step which should only be taken after deliberation. Mr. Ross has quoted many eminent names as supporters of the referendum principle. As I understand it (and I am subject to correction on this) Dr. Lyman Abbott, Miss Willard, et al., never endorsed any such proposal as Mr. Ross has made. There are many thinkers who believe in the principle of the initiative and direct legislation, which might become embodied in the constitution of the state and be protected by the proper safeguards. But the Ross proposal is a vastly different thing, and is not the application of the same principle, nor does it have the proper safeguards. There is possibly nothing that could injure the cause of a genuine referendum so much as this sham referendum, brought in to evade responsibility, with the conditions for the taking of the vote undemocratic, arbitrary, and artificial. Would any friend of democracy wish to see the Ross principle become embodied in our constitutional usages?

We should not forget that the proposed legislation is not in the nature of a constitutional amendment which, if carried by a three-fifths vote, could be repealed only by a three-fifths vote. There is no safeguard against repeal, for it is quite likely an agitation for repeal would be started, and the government in power, if it granted another referendum for repeal, could easily find excuses enabling them to again load on prohibitionists the burden of polling a majority equal to the majority of the vote cast at the general elections. If we had a constitutional amendment the tables would be turned. Speaking of large majorities, it should be remembered that counties which passed the Scott Act by enormous majorities, repealed it by large majorities, while Halton, passing it by a small majority, had it in force for a longer period than any other county, and that large majorities in the United States have not guaranteed enforcement nor prevented repeal; while Kansas, passing the law by 5,000 majority in a vote of 175,000, and North Dakota by 1,200 majority in a vote of 30,000, still maintain the law. This bears out my contention that what we need is a prohibition people strong enough in principle to make and unmake governments. See the Liberal prohibitionists in Ontario strong enough in principle for that at this crisis? If we are, we shall not long wait for prohibition nor need we then worry so much about enforcement. The will of the government will secure that.

If we assume that those who ask for the fulfillment of pledges in the usual way are 'extremists' (and a persistent effort is being made to impress this idea) we may well assume that those whose business interests and political prospects might be affected by the fulfillment of such pledges are 'academics,' and we may still better assume that 'academic' opinions are, in a matter of this kind, not to be relied on. Mr. Ross has certainly not taken the 'golden mean' but has gone to the furthest extreme, as to the conditions of the vote, and has deliberately brought forward the question of compensation, endorsed the principle, and hinted at a Royal Commission. We are thus asked to vote in the dark, which we refuse to do. We are aware that the 'Witness' desires a campaign, and while your contention that 'the moral force, which is the real desideratum, can be developed almost as successfully under one plebiscite or referendum as under another,' may be academically correct, it is practically wide of the mark. We know influential and thoughtful prohibitionists who would be a tower of strength in a campaign where conditions are fair, who, after calm consideration, and many weeks' thought, absolutely refuse to put a dollar or a day into the campaign under present conditions. And in this, I think, they are right. I believe we should not send any more deputations to the government. We have protested through this means enough; let us now protest in a way that will be respected, let us now show that we are a prohibition people, and it will not be long before deputations shall wait upon us, asking what we would be graciously pleased to demand.

Some time ago the 'Witness' vigorously denounced the suggestion of a three-fifths majority, and said that it was sure such a proposal would injure the party that proposed it more than the temperance cause. The government proposes something far worse.

S. F. DIXON.  
The Parsonage, Seagrave, Feb. 20, 1902.

'BEATING THE BOUNDS' BY AN OLD SCHOOL BOY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Noticing the interest taken by our friends and brethren in Canada in the coming magnificent ceremonies about to be enacted in London, I thought that perhaps an account of one ceremony, general interest, and perhaps of personal recollection to some of the older ones who left our shores within the last half century. It is now fifty-two years since I 'beat the bounds.' Many of the rising which is rapidly dying out, might be of generation, even in England, do not know what it means. 'Beating the bounds' was carried out about every three years by all the parishes of London. From

what I have always understood, as soon as a church was built, a boundary was marked out around it, and the church was responsible for the spiritual welfare within that boundary. When streets were formed and houses built, many houses stood half in one parish and half in another. Every church undertook to clothe a certain number of boys and girls, their schools were anciently called 'charity schools.'

Living in the parish of St. Clement's Danea, in the Strand, I went to this church. History tells us that in ancient times the Danes invaded London and landed where the church stands. They were driven off and left one of their anchors behind. This anchor is the sign of the parish, and is placed all around the boundary. The day appointed for 'beating the bounds' is observed in the church as Holy Thursday. We attended divine service and then marched to the vestry. There were seventy boys dressed in the uniform of the school, wearing pointed coat tails and flat caps, like a plate, while a large brass badge was sewn on the breast with the anchor stamped on it. Each boy then received a bright new sixpence and a bun.

We now formed the procession, each boy receiving two cane wands, twelve feet long, to beat the anchors with. The beadle of the parish, dressed in a long coat with gold braid on the sleeves, collar and front of coat, with brass buttons, also a three-cornered hat with gold braid, went first, carrying his staff of office, the ministers, in their gowns, following. Following these came the churchwardens and overseers of the parish, carrying the maps of the boundary, and pointing out the anchors.

The first one we came to was near old Temple Bar, an ancient city gate, now removed and placed in Epping Forest. In ancient times, the heads of traitors used to be stuck on spears on top of this gate. The anchor, in this case, was cast on an iron plate and let into the pavement. The boys would get around it, beat it with their wands, and shout 'Hurrah!' with all the power they had. The next one was across the road in one of the oldest banks in London, Childs' Bank. (The anchor here was in the larder, and we were cautioned that if any crockery were broken we would have to pay for it. Only six boys went in here, and when they touched the anchor we shouted, and those outside took up the chorus. This bank stood in two parishes, the anchor being the boundary. We were then led to several anchors on the fronts of houses, and when we got to the extreme boundary in the Strand, the anchor was in the middle of the road on an iron plate. All traffic was stopped while the boys beat the boundary and shouted hurrah!

Another anchor was on the wall over a water cistern, in the back yard of a house. Two or three boys got out of a window on the first floor to the cistern, while the back yard and cistern were crowded with boys. As soon as the anchor was touched, all shouted 'Hurrah!'

Another anchor was at the bottom of

a blacksmith's shop, by the side of the furnace. One or two of the boys were led so as to strike it, when the shop full of boys rang out a hearty hurrah! When the boundary was completed, we were dismissed, each boy taking home his long wands, which we usually made into fishing rods. In the evening a grand supper was provided at the well-known Freemasons' Tavern, given by the overseers of the parish, to which the ratepayers were invited, thus closing the ceremony of 'Beating the bounds.'

JAMES MARSH, Sr.  
London, England, Feb. 3, 1902.

THE PROHIBITIONIST KRUGER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir.—The Ross referendum proposal is now before the electors of the Province of Ontario. Mr. Ross evidently thinks that the Liberal prohibitionists are either ignorant or docile creatures. Since Tuesday's 'Witness' reached me I have been carefully studying the situation, and the more I study it the more clearly do I see that it is unparalleled in the history of responsible government. What is the situation? Simply this, that as a fulfillment of solemn pledges he fails to put in operation the law promised, and reverts it to the people at a special election in which the prohibitionists to win must poll not only a majority of the votes cast, but such majority must be equal to a majority of the votes polled at the preceding general election. At first this seems like an innocent proposal, but let us see what it means. Let us suppose there are four hundred thousand votes polled at the general election, and that on the referendum vote the prohibitionists poll one hundred and ninety-five thousand and the anti one hundred and twenty-five thousand, a majority for prohibition of seventy thousand. Do the prohibitionists win? Not at all. They have polled upwards of sixty per cent of the vote polled, but that does not count. Let us suppose that the prohibitionists poll two hundred thousand and the anti one hundred thousand, the prohibitionists again lose. They have polled sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of votes polled, but they lack one vote of polling a majority equal to a majority of the votes polled at the general election. Could anything be more un-British or unjust? Surely, this proposal is 'fearfully and wonderfully made.' It is an introduction of a principle hitherto unknown in this British province, and the principle worked out means that the ballots cast on the question at issue do not decide that question at all, but it is decided by the number of ballots cast on other questions which may have no more relation to prohibition than the premier. Mr. Ross, has to his pledges. It is ballot-stuffing of the worst kind, and provincial in its scope. Mr. Ross proposes, in effect, first, to stuff two hundred thou-

sandy anti-prohibitionist votes into the ballot boxes. The anti can stay at home or busy themselves in keeping prohibitionists at home, while two hundred thousand and one prohibition voters must vote to win. Judging from the plebiscite votes and the votes on constitutional amendments in the United States, it is safe to say that at least one hundred thousand voters who vote at general elections will not vote one way or the other on prohibition, yet the votes they cast on the questions of school books, surplus, redistribution of seats, etc., will all be counted on prohibition, and the prohibitionists must poll fifty thousand more because these people, who presumably have no opinion on the prohibition question, chose to exercise their franchise on other questions.

Such a proposal is worthy only of the Sultan of Turkey or the ex-president of the Transvaal, and yet this prohibitionist (!) Kruger, Premier Ross, says he hopes this will be taken as a fulfillment of any promises the government has made, and result in the elevation of the morals of the people. As Prof. Goldwin Smith says: 'If we are to engage in a moral reform, we should go about it in a moral way.' I claim this proposal strikes at the very foundations of public morality. It has been the proud boast of Liberalism that its leaders ever appeal to the moral convictions of the people, and as one who holds Liberal principles, I say it will be to the disgrace of Liberalism if the Liberals of this province do not rise in the majesty of their might and declare in tones that shall be heard throughout the empire that in this British land no Boer trickery will be tolerated. It is no longer a question of prohibition, however important that may be. A principle of vastly greater importance is at stake, the principle of British rights and privileges, the loss of which would make prohibition itself useless. Let the friends of the principle of the referendum not forget that a 'precedent' is now to be established which will rule in all future referendum votes. A Sabbath observance bill may be presented to the people, and while only ten thousand voters might vote against it, yet one hundred and ninety-nine thousand votes for it would fail to pass it. If anything more absurd was ever proposed to the intelligent people of Ontario for approval I have failed to hear of it. I say it solemnly and in the fear of God, that if the people, irrespective of party, race or creed, do not rise in righteous indignation against this proposed method of ascertaining the will of the electorate, I believe we shall have such a carnival of deceit, bribery and corruption as was never before witnessed in this land.

One word more and I have done. Premier Ross declared that the opinion is that this prohibition law, if it is to be efficient, must have something at its back stronger than a bare majority. Let us suppose another case under his proposed method. Suppose two hundred thousand and one voters vote for it and two

NERVOUS TROUBLES

There is no torture more acute and intolerable than nervousness. A nervous person is in a state of constant irritation by day and sleeplessness by night. The sufferer starts at every noise, is worried by a feeling that something awful is going to happen; is shaky, depressed, and, although in a constantly exhausted state, is unable to sit or lie still. If you are nervous or worried or suffer from a combination of languor and constant irritation, you need a nerve food and nerve tonic, and

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are absolutely the best thing in the world for you. You will find after taking them that your feelings of distress and worry are being rapidly replaced by strength, confidence, and a feeling that you are on the road to full and complete health and strength.

Get rid of your nervousness in the only possible way—by building up strong, steady nerves.

Miss Ina Doucet, Bathurst, N. B., says:—"Words fail me to adequately express what I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was attacked with la grippe, the after-effects of which took the form of nervous exhaustion. The least noise would startle me and I would tremble for some time. I used several medicines but they did not help me, and as time went on I was growing worse and was so nervous that I was afraid to remain alone in a room. I slept badly at night and would frequently awake with a start that would compel me to scream. The trouble told on me to such an extent that my friends feared for my recovery. At this time an aunt urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using eight boxes I was completely restored to health, and I feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. I sincerely hope my experience will benefit some other sufferer."

Always look at the box when you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If the full name is not on the box, you are not getting what you ask for. Refuse all so-called "just-as-good-as," and if you have any trouble getting the pills, they will be sent you by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



hundred thousand against it, he then proposes to enforce it with a majority of one in its favor. The more his excuses and methods in this case are studied, the more absurd they are shown to be.

RELIGION OF THE DOUKHOBORS.

Friends,—In a recent issue of the 'Witness' appears a communication from a 'Subscriber in Manitoba' under the above caption, which I thought reflected no credit on the writer, as his intention is evidently not to enlighten his readers on what the religion of the Doukhobors really is, but rather by a parody of it, to bring it, and the people so professing into reproach.

'Every tree is known by its fruit, and does not the world say, "handsome is that handsome does." These Doukhobors have patiently and nobly suffered persecution for righteousness sake. Not for stealing, or drunkenness, sedition or murder, are they among us as "sangers in a strange land," but for believing that Christ Jesus, in whom they trust, meant what he said when he commanded his disciples to love one another, to return evil with good, to love their enemies.

will take his last point first, viz., good manners. The writer apparently blames the schools for the fact that many children are now "bold, rough, rude and impudent." I will be rude enough to flatterly contradict his contention.

And now for the holiday question. 'More School and Fewer Holidays' accuses Mr. March of writing twaddle. I have not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. March's letter, but can assure Mr. More School that he is himself guilty of the most arrant twaddle.

'Every tree is known by its fruit, and does not the world say, "handsome is that handsome does." These Doukhobors have patiently and nobly suffered persecution for righteousness sake. Not for stealing, or drunkenness, sedition or murder, are they among us as "sangers in a strange land," but for believing that Christ Jesus, in whom they trust, meant what he said when he commanded his disciples to love one another, to return evil with good, to love their enemies.

Principal Berthier Grammar School.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMPENSATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I see Prof. Goldwin Smith comes out very pronouncedly in favor of compensation re prohibition in Ontario. Contrary to the avowed principles of most prohibitionists, I, although a lifelong prohibitionist, and one who has always been in the fight for the same wherever I have been, believe in compensation.

No doubt they judge of us by those with whom they come in contact. What else could they do? A Japanese once said to me, "The Missionary told me that all people in Canada were Christians, but when I came here I found it was not so. There are both good and bad people here."

As regards the Mahomedans, it is sufficient answer to that, and to say that their Bible learning is only in the head and not in the heart, their godly life and conversation bear witness that that is not true, and his last paragraph is certainly, as he has put it, more applicable to himself.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS.

Sir,—The Presbyterian Church has, for the last twenty-five years, pursued an aggressive missionary policy in connection with the settlement of Manitoba and the western provinces. The result of this policy is clearly seen in the returns of the recent Dominion census, which show a large preponderating Presbyterian population to the west of Lake Superior.

On not a few occasions, when the committee in charge of the work were apt to be dispirited and to speak of retrenchment because of an insufficient revenue, he was always found on the other side, pleading that we should trust the church and go forward, expanding the work and availing ourselves of every new opening in which to plant the missionary and the gospel.

W. W. B.

SCHOOLS AND HOLIDAYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—May I write a few lines in reply to the writer of the letter signed 'More School and Fewer Holidays'? I

committee, last March, resolved to open up a large number of new fields, although the expenditure involved meant an expenditure of some \$25,000 in excess of the normal revenue of the preceding year. We have been busily engaged during the last six or eight months, in arousing the interest of our people, especially with a view to securing a hundred congregations or individuals willing to contribute \$250 each, over and above their other contributions, for home mission work, for the support of individual missionaries in the North-West.

Our church year ends on Feb. 28 (Friday of next week). To meet the salaries of missionaries, and other obligations of the committee, the sum of \$25,000 is still required. No step has yet been taken to secure a successor to Dr. Robertson, in pleading the cause of the North-West throughout Ontario and Quebec. I, therefore, take the liberty of asking you to make room for this communication, making known to our friends throughout the country the present need, and soliciting their generous co-operation in securing within the next ten days, the \$25,000 still required.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness.

ROBERT H. WARDEN. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1902.

Contributions should be addressed to the Rev. Dr. Warden, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Chess

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

Saturday, Feb. 22, 1902. PROBLEM NO. 534.

By A. J. Hamblin, in the East Anglian 'Daily Times.' (Competition A.) Black—9 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces. White to play and mate in two moves. PROBLEM NO. 535.

By Koltz and Kockhlova. (Competition B.) Black—1 Piece.



White—5 Pieces. White to play and mate in three moves. Solutions published March 15 must reach editor March 10.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 528. Breede. Two moves. Key—Kt-Q 6. Correct from Louis C. Wurtele, W. M. Thompson, Pawn, 'a gem,' G. Patterson, J.S.C. C. Miles.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

Table with columns for solver names and scores. G. L. Chaput 1, L. C. Wurtele 7, W. M. Thompson 10, H. W. Barry 8, Pawn 10, E. W. Allen 10, G. Patterson 10, C. Miles 10, J.S.C. 10, F. Warwick 2.

TO ENLIVEN A DULL CLUB.

Where there is not much inter-club play the following plan may be suggested to introduce a little keenness and fun into a club. Each fortnight or each week if preferred, two members selected by the committee pick up teams, of any convenient size, from the members of the club, and play a match. The scores of individuals in these matches are kept, and a prize or two may be offered for those winning the largest number of games during the season.

GAME NO. 469.

This and the following game are from the manuscript collection of the late Herr Charousek.

A FULL GARDEN Worth Growing: SPELTZ Giant Sugar Mangel. Waverley Oats. Includes lists of seeds and vegetables.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS... WM. RENNIE, - TORONTO. REMIT CASH WITH ORDER.

Scotch Gambit.

Charousek. White. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 P-Q 4, 4 Kt x Kt, 5 Q x P, 6 B-Q 4, 7 Kt-B 3, 8 P-B 3, 9 Castles, 10 B-K 3, 11 B-K 2, 12 P-Q R 4, 13 R x P, 14 R-Q, 15 Q-Q 2, 16 P-Q Kt 3, 17 Q-R R, 18 Kt-Q B 4, 19 Kt-Q 5, 20 B x B, 21 P-K B 4, 22 Q-K 2, 23 R x P, 24 R-B 6, 25 B-B, 26 P-K 5, 27 P-R 3, 28 R x B, 29 Q x R, 30 P x P.

GAME NO. 470. GIUOCO PIANO.

Englander. White. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-B 4, 4 Castles, 5 P-Q 3, 6 P-K R 3, 7 B-K 3, 8 Kt-B 3, 9 B-Kt 3, 10 Kt-K 2, 11 Kt-R 2, 12 Kt-Kt 3, 13 B x Kt, 14 Kt-R 5, 15 Kt x Kt ch, 16 K-R, 17 Q-K 2, 18 Kt-B 3, 19 R-K Kt, 20 Q-R-K, 21 P-B 3, 22 B-Q, 23 P x B, 24 Kt-R 2, 25 Q-Kt 4 ch, 26 B-R ch, 27 R x R, 28 R-Kt 8 ch, 29 R-K 2, 30 R-Kt 7, 31 R x B, 32 R-Kt, 33 R-Kt, 34 P x P, 35 K-Kt, 36 Resigns.

GAME NO. 471.

Played recently in Russia. (Philidor's defence.) White. H. Seyboth. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B, 3 B-B 4, 4 P-Q 4, 5 P-B 3, 6 B-Kt 3, 7 B-K 3, 8 Q Kt-Q 2, 9 Castles, 10 Kt-K sq, 11 Kt-Q 3 (b), 12 K-Res, 13 Kt-Res, 14 P x P, 15 P-K 5, 16 B-B 2, 17 Q-Kt-B 3, 18 P x P, 19 P x Kt (d), 20 Kt-Q 3, 21 Kt-B 4, 22 Kt-Q 4, 23 Q-K 2, 24 Kt-Kt 6, 25 B x R ch, 26 B x R, 27 Kt x R, 28 B x P, 29 P-Q Kt 3, 30 R-Q B sq, 31 P x P, 32 Kt-Kt3, 33 Kt-B 5 ch, 34 B-B 7, 35 Kt x Kt, 36 Kt-Kt sq, 37 K-B sq, 38 K-K sq, 39 R x B, 40 B x P.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. H. E. (Toronto).—Both diagram and solution of 524 are correctly printed. If K x Kt White mates at once by P-Kt 8 becoming a knight and giving double check and mate.

Angus Cameron.—Your intentions are excellent, but your facts are not quite right. You state: "The tourney must be finished some time ago." As a fact we are still very wearily waiting for the results of several games. The injustice to checkers is being committed by the participants in the tourney, not by us.

GREYHOUNDS' UNTIMELY END.

(Washington 'Post.') 'The most peculiar accidental death I ever knew to befall an animal was that of a greyhound I saw killed in California,' said Mr. Samuel V. Franklin, of Los Angeles, Cal. 'A party of us were out hunting deer with a couple of greyhounds. The dogs started a fine buck, and we were in hot pursuit when he left the prairie and entered a little clump of timber growing out of the plain like an oasis in a desert. One of the dogs was close to the buck, and when the latter dodged behind a tree he dashed right into it. The dog was running so fast—I suppose he was going at the rate of about a mile in a minute and a half—that his skull was crushed and his brains knocked out. He died instantly. When you consider how nimble the greyhound is, the manner of his death really seems remarkable.'

THE SECRET OF ENDURANCE.

Hebrews xi., 24-27; Exodus xxxiii., 9, 23. 'Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of God.'—Heb. xii., 2. 'The child of God is often called to suffer, because nothing will convince onlookers of the reality and power of true religion as suffering will do, when it is borne with Christian resignation and fortitude. And how great the compensations are!

'God can keep in such perfect peace. He can make lonely times, when no one is near the couch, to be so full of sweet fellowship and communion. He can put such strong, soft hands under the tired limbs, resting them. He can give refreshment to the spirit when the body is deprived of sleep. Every one cannot be trusted with suffering. All could not stand the fiery ordeal. Some who are Christians would speak rashly and complainingly. So the Master has to select with careful scrutiny the branches which can stand the knife; the jewels which can stand the wheel. It is given to some to preach, to others to work, but to others to suffer. Accept it as a gift from the Master's hand. Look up and take each throb of pain, each hour of agony as his gift. Dare to thank him for it. Look inside the envelope of pain for the message in folds. It is a rough packing-case, but there is treasure in it.

'And can you not minister to other sufferers? Can you not dictate letters of comfort, or pray for them, or devise little alleviations and comforts for those who have not what you have? Suffering is on Christ's behalf; it must, then, be intended as part of that great ministry for the world in which he, with his saints, is engaged. There is a sense in which all suffering, borne in the spirit of Calvary, helps men, not in the way of atonement or propitiation, of course, but by the exhibition of the power of God's grace in the sufferer.'—F. B. Meyer.

Charge not thyself with the weight of a year.

Child of the Master, faithful and dear; Choose not the cross for the coming week.

For that is more than he bids thee seek; Bend not thine arms to to-morrow's load— Thou mayst leave that to thy gracious God.

'Daily' only he saith to thee, 'Take up thy cross and follow Me.'—Wail.

God's parental heart does not wish to grieve us; he must wound us to the very heart, that he may cure its malady. He must take from us what is most dear, lest we love it too much, lest we love it to the prejudice of our love for him. We weep, we despair, we groan in our spirits, and we murmur against God; but he leaves us to our sorrow and we are saved; our present grief saves us from an eternal sorrow. He has placed the friends whom he has taken from us in safety, to restore them to us in eternity. He has deprived us of them that he may teach us to love them with a pure love, a love that we may enjoy in his presence forever; he confers a greater blessing than we were capable of desiring.—Fenelon.

MY INFANT PRAYER.

The cloud of presence hid thy face, When the vibrations of thy grace Thrilled me with a strange delight, Melting the clouds of darkest night.

Soft as the fall of flakes of snow, Faint as the gleam of the morning glow, Tender as touch of the silent tear, Were the promptings sweet of my infant prayer.

Why was I made to hear thy voice, And give response to sovereign choice, Rise from a prayerless state to stand, Clasped with a warm, embracing hand.

What but to welcome a larger life, And stand erect in toil and strife, Looking to thee in all my care, Living for thee a life of prayer.

H. T. MILLER.

THE PREACHER'S NEED.

The 'Times', London, reports the Bishop of London as saying, in a recent appeal on behalf of the underpaid clergy: 'The laity suffered very much from the ministrations of men who could not afford to buy a book or a recent magazine in which they could read an article or two with the object of keeping abreast of the times. No wonder the laity complained that the sermons were dull and poor.'

If they had such a paper as 'World Wide' in England, the Bishop of London would have less reason for his remark. There are but few ministers unable to spend a dollar a year for such a publication. Those who introduce it to their minister will do a good work.

The walk of Prose is a walk of business, along a road, with an end to reach, and without leisure to lo more than take a glance at the prospect. Poetry, on the other hand, is a walk of pleasure, among the fields and groves, where she may sit on a loiter and gaze her fill, and even stoop now and then to cull a flower.—Guessus at Truth.

Kindly introduce 'World Wide' to your friends. Sample copies for distribution sent on application to the publishers, Messrs. John Dougal & Son, Montreal.

ADVENT OF SPRING

The Coming Season's Millinery Styles and Materials

A VISIT TO SOME OF THE CITY WHOLESALE HOUSES.

The words 'spring millinery,' as applied to ladies' headgear, which is to be worn in a country that is practically destitute of any such season as spring, sound a little paradoxical. Added to this is the fact that the spring millinery openings, even at the retail stores, take place

have been favored during the past fall and this winter.

In respect to materials, it may be said that they are much the same as those of last summer, only they are, if anything, of a still finer description. In addition to the ever-popular chiffon and mousseline de soie, there are Malines tulle, Irish point, Plouin, Battenburg and black Chantilly laces, besides much linen, which latter is not the material that one thinks of by that name, but a kind of goods resembling chiffon, while stronger and better for wear than the latter fragile hat material.

In combination with the foregoing are straw braidings of more delicate manufacture than has been seen formerly, and fine mohair and silk bindings. The dress

erable extent. A number of fancy hat crowns are shown in laces, quilted chiffons, Malines, fine straw braidings and the latter combined with the new linen material.

In hat ornaments pearl effects lead, by themselves, in cabochons, and also combined with gold and steel. A number of steel and brilliant ornaments also appear on several of the Paris shapes. Several fancy hat pins were noticed, the head of which consisted of pearl ornaments.

NOVELTY IN VEILINGS.

At last one is able to remark a comparative novelty in veilings. Whether invention had temporarily ceased or the demand had fallen off, it is certain that nothing particularly new in veils has been seen for some time. Even now the novelties are but a combination of former styles; the nets remain about the same, but some light chiffons and mousselines de soie covered with very fine net are among the latest veilings. Chiffons in the nacré shades, with large chenille spots, will also be considerably used. Mousseline de soie thickly covered with small white spots and used either for veils or hat materials, form another attractive variety of these goods.

In feathers the black and white ostrich in three-quarters and long will be the kinds mainly used, while in ribbons the plain satins and some new designs in velvets will have the preference. Of the straw shapes there is no end, turbans, toques and, of course, the sailor, which latter must always be, with us, predominating. Of these it would seem that the symmetrical shapes have gone for the time, the latest kinds having crowns with a slight ridge across the top, running from front to back, and with a suspicion of a roll in the brim. Palmes and Javes will no longer be worn almost exclusively by the men as this year ladies will wear a number of these very useful hats.

In an upper floor of Messrs. Caverhill & Kiscook's warehouse were to be seen several of the Paris shapes which show that that city has no likelihood of losing its reputation as the birthplace of art in millinery. A large hat by Poyanne was in Argent chiffon, veiled with Irish point lace, the trimming being of 'Graves pale yellow roses and foliage and a large bow of soft fancy silk in the new Neptune nacré shade, which it is a question of difficulty to decide as to whether it is very light green or a delicate pale blue.

A double-brimmed picture hat by Mangin-Maurice was seen in fancy white silk straw braiding and trimmed with nacré 'bouton' rose and, around the crown a roll of Neptune soft silk fastened with a gold and brilliant ornament.

A pretty hat by Linn-Faulkner was a large one, also with a double brim, in fancy straw braiding trimmed high to the left with rolls of the same braiding. Malines tulle and satin ribbon, all in turquoise blue, rolls of tulle being placed around the underneath of the lower of the two brims.

Another attractive hat was by Pajol, made in white chip and applique lace,

the Standish, Vesta, Princeton, Vaeser, Amphion and others. The Standish is a pretty hat of fancy straw in all the leading shades the shape resembling, as far as the brim is concerned, the toradors of past seasons, and the trimming consisting of rolls of the new linen around the crown and a large rosette of the same high to the left of the hat.

The Princeton is in rough straw and satin and velvet trimming, while the Amphion is a two-toned hat both as to the straw and the trimming, the latter consisting of fancy silk with a silk and satin quill. Mr. Geo. Woodhouse, sr., also showed the reporter a quantity of attractive ornaments, chiefly in pearls and brilliants, the cabochons being especially pretty and a great variety of flowers including a quantity of black ones, 'bouton' and other small roses, narcissus, etc.

Messrs. S. F. Mackinnon & Co., of Toronto and Montreal, who have opened new premises in the recently-erected block at the corner of Lemoine and St. Peter streets, was another firm visited by the 'Witness' representative. This house was also filled from cellar to roof with all millinery requisites in readiness for the spring openings, which in the case of almost all the wholesale milliners of this city, take place on March 4, 5 and 6 next. Here again there were several ready-to-wears that cannot fail to become popular. Amongst those shown the reporter by Mr. L'Heureux, manager for Messrs. Mackinnon, were the Bon Ton, Savoy and Irene hats. Although 'ready-to-wears' these hats were not all of straw, the Savoy being made of fancy mohair braid and linen, while the Irene, a pretty turban, was in straw braid and fancy silk in the nacré shades. Another very pretty hat was in straw braid with a trimming of fancy surah silk and a white silk quill. There was also seen at this house among the trimmings some very pretty foliage in most accurate nacré coloring which showed to what perfection the art of imitating nature in this particular branch of her work has reached.

ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIBED.

The accompanying illustrations will serve to convey an idea of some of the popular styles of this second year of the new century.

No. 1 shows a picture hat by Poyanne, of turquoise chiffon with small white dots and straw braiding, trimmed with forget-me-nots and black velvet effects fastened with pearl cabochons.

No. 2 is a large hat in foliage and nacré roses trimmed around the brim with Chiny and black Chantilly lace and having a bow of black velvet ribbon running from back to front across the crown.

No. 3 is a picture hat by Linn-Faulkner in beige fancy linen galon with edging of black lace trimmed with Santos-Dumont nacré roses, the underneath of the brim with rolls of white chiffon.

No. 4 is a promenade hat of Zibeline straw, a fine pleating of beige Malines covering the brim. The flowers are white daisies, with brown velvet centers.

No. 5 shows a double-brimmed hat in fine beige braid embroidered in a pattern on white Malines. It is trimmed with white wings and white ribbon.

No. 6 is a large ready-to-wear toque in turquoise straw and mousseline de soie of a similar shade.



NO. 1. PICTURE HAT BY POYANNE.

at a time when the ice and snow on the streets denote midwinter. Usually, it is the latter part of March or the beginning of April before the sun has much effect on the ice and snow; then, after a brief period of slushy

hats are all of these materials, which also help form the trimming. Chiffon and applique are sure to be a favorite combination for crowns and for wide brims in large hats, if one may judge from viewing the latest Paris models.

ANOTHER FEATURE.

A feature of this year's summer millinery season is a greater prevalence than ever of the 'ready-to-wear' hat. In past seasons hats of this description have not had much of a show in Canada in the spring by reason of the very doubtful existence of that season, and in the fall by the comparative absence of anything particularly new in style. The English walking hats and others were not sufficiently novel, and did not catch the popular fancy for any length of time; but, when the United States manufacturers recently began to put natty and attractive ready-to-wear hats on the market the fashion took quickly here. There was a larger wear of this style of hat in Montreal last fall than ever before, with the result that in this coming spring these demi-season hats are likely to be worn to even a still greater extent.

This does not in the least mean that the spring 'ready-to-wears' are for a moment to conflict with the wearing of the lightly-constructed 'made' hats. On the contrary, it only indicates an addition to



NO. 2.—LARGE HAT IN FOLIAGE AND ROSES.

streets, leafless trees and a bright, warm sunshine, the summer is upon us with a rush. Some time before the last vestige of snow has disappeared straw hats of the new types are to be seen on the street, and in a few days more the diaphanous-cum-floral creations modelled from the Paris styles begin to show in numbers which increase daily.

Taking the new millinery for the coming season as a whole, it may be said that the changes are not radical in the extreme either in shape or materials. The comparatively recent discovery of the famous 'Duchess of Devonshire' picture led to a revival, to some extent, of the Gainsborough style, the effect of which is still to be seen in some of the new hats.

'Tam' crowns somewhat high, in the straw and other shapes, with rolling brims; 'haymaker' round crowns; hats with the double, and even treble brims; large toques and turbans, are all among the popular wears of the year, all following, to a certain degree, the shapes which



NO. 3.—A PICTURE HAT BY LINN-FAULKNER.

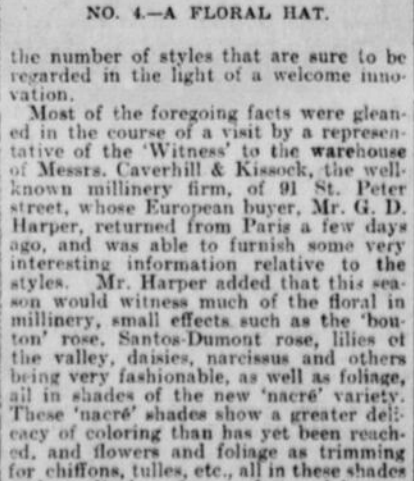


NO. 5.—LARGE DOUBLE-BRIMMED HAT.

trimmed with narcissus and a band of black velvet caught up with crescent ornaments in steel and brilliants.

A neat bonnet by Mangin-Maurice was in white chiffon and black straw braiding, trimmed to the left side with an effect of black chantilly lace fastened with jet and with steel and brilliant ornaments. The strings were of the same lace as the trimming fastened with a neat bow of white Malines tulle.

The 'Witness' reporter also paid a visit to the premises of Messrs. Woodhouse, Rozand & Co., 1794 Notre Dame street. A specialty of this house, although all millinery lines are carried, as fathers, especially ostrich plumes, of which some fine specimens were shown in three-quarters and long, as well as feather boas. Both plumes and boas were mainly in black and white. Here, too, were to be seen some of the latest style ready-to-wear hats, the work of New York designers, which certainly appear about the most attractive of this class of hat yet seen. They included



NO. 4.—A FLORAL HAT.

the number of styles that are sure to be regarded in the light of a welcome innovation.

Most of the foregoing facts were gleaned in the course of a visit by a representative of the 'Witness' to the warehouse of Messrs. Caverhill & Kiscook, the well-known millinery firm, of 91 St. Peter street, whose European buyer, Mr. G. D. Harper, returned from Paris a few days ago, and was able to furnish some very interesting information relative to the styles. Mr. Harper added that this season would witness much of the floral in millinery, small effects such as the 'bouton' rose, Santos-Dumont rose, lilies of the valley, narcissus and others being very fashionable, as well as foliage, all in shades of the new 'nacré' variety. These 'nacré' shades show a greater delicacy of coloring than has yet been reached, and flowers and foliage as trimming for chiffons, tulle, etc., all in these shades make a display of as perfect and harmonious tinting as can well be desired. Berries, also small, will be used to a consid-



NO. 6.—A READY-TO-WEAR TOQUE.

AN INDIAN FUNERAL.

The Late Chief Joseph Sky, Laid to Rest

CEREMONIES CONDUCTED BY THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday morning last, the remains of Joseph Sky, the late chief of the Caughnawaga bands, were laid in the native cemetery, a mile or so from the village. The funeral was conducted by the St. Jean Baptiste Society. About seven o'clock the bell in the odd little belfry of the church began to toll, and soon after the procession left the late home of the dead chief. In front of and behind the coffin, which was borne by six stalwart Indians, was carried a banner with the motto of the society, the Rev. Father Forbes and other priests leading. The men walked first, and at the end of the procession came the squaws, their black shawls drawn closely over their heads. As the coffin was carried out through the low door of the chief's unpretentious dwelling, the men struck up the old Indian death chant, the women taking up the strain in a wailing minor key.

In the church broad bands of black bunting were caught up to the ceiling and draped in canopies over the centre aisle. Black gauze veiled the windows. A congregation had gathered from all over the village to take part in the last rites to their chief. High mass was celebrated by Father Forbes. The choir of men's and women's voices sang tunefully. The organist, Miss Jacques, is a blind Indian girl eighteen years of age, whose slender brown fingers travelled over the keys with wonderful accuracy, considering, too, that the organ is one with a double keyboard. After the service, the funeral drove to the churchyard, where the interment took place without further ceremony.

So-se Ta-hio-Rou-iote (Joseph Sky) was elected life chief of the Caughnawaga Indians almost forty years ago. At that time each of the seven clans of the band—distinguished as the Wolf, the Snake, Big Bear, Small Bear, Turtle and Stone—elected a chief, and from these the supreme chief was elected. As in Caughnawaga there is now the ordinary municipal government no new chief will be elected.

Chief Sky was a full-blooded Indian, born on the reserve in 1819. In his younger days he was a fleet runner, and good at athletic sports. He was a strong man, and a skilful pilot. He stood six feet two inches in his mocassins, and until his death carried himself straight as an arrow, like a true Indian. He possessed about a hundred and fifty acres of land in the village. The chief died last Sunday about midnight. For two days and nights he lay

Advertisements. HAVE YOU Sent Your Name For EATON'S CATALOGUE? THE SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE, FOR 1902, issued by THE T. EATON CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT., will be ready for mailing about the First of March. It will be the best and handsomest Catalogue ever issued by them. Every family reading the Weekly Witness should have a copy. It will be mailed free to those who write for it. All you need to do is to send a post-card asking for a Spring Catalogue to be sent to your address. It will do no harm to mention this paper when you write. This is the address you should use when writing: THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED 190 Yonge St. - TORONTO, CAN.

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RIBBON REMNANT BARGAINS SPLENDID VALUES These ribbons are all from one to three yards in length, many of them of the very finest quality, in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, trimmings for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. You cannot buy such fine Ribbons as these at any store without paying many times what we ask. Our stock of Ribbons from which we make up these packages consists of Crown, Edge, Gros-grain, Satin, Front Edge, Hair, Edges, Silk, Brocades, Striped, Chiffons, and a variety of other Ribbons and fancy styles. All colors. No remnant less than one yard long. All first-class useful goods. Carefully packed in boxes and sent postpaid at \$6.00 a box, or 3 boxes for \$18.00. MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., BOX 550 TORONTO.

FREE GOLD-CASED Watch, elegantly engraved in Solid Gold design, open face, with wind and set, fitted with an excellent jewelled movement. This watch looks worth \$50.00. We give it for selling at \$10.00, only \$1.00. Fashionable Hat Pins set with handsome Rubies, Emeralds, open face, etc. They look worth \$10.00 and sell like hot cakes. Write for Hat Pins. Sell them, return the money and receive this handsome watch postpaid. \$1.00 and receive this beautiful Opal Ring in velvet box, postpaid. Prime Seed Co., Box 24 Toronto

cellent relations existing between Italy and all the powers. 'A policy,' said His Majesty, 'which bears in mind all our rights and all our duties has earned us a large share of good will and flattering testimonies of the esteem in which our country is held by foreign nations. The confidence which Great Britain and Brazil placed in me, by selecting me as arbitrator, is very pleasing to me. Thus, in the concert of the great nations, the defence of our interests and fidelity to our alliances and ties of cordial friendships are fully reconcilable with Italy's supreme aim, namely, peace.'

Among the bills announced for introduction were measures providing for divorce and a reduction in the price of salt.

NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 21.—The colonial legislature was opened here yesterday afternoon. Governor Boyle, in the speech from the throne, announced the favorable outcome of last year's industrial operations, and predicted even better results for the present season. The financial result of the operations during the last fiscal year are also most favorable, and show a surplus. The estimates for the present fiscal year are framed to achieve a like result. The legislation proposed for the present session includes bills to preserve the whale fisheries, to encourage the working of the colony's iron areas, to establish cold storage for the fishery products, for the municipal government of St. John's, and for the protection of railway employees. Mr. Bond, the premier, introduced the motus vivendi bill on the French shore question. The leader of the Opposition intimated the readiness of that party to give this bill its unanimous support.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT OPENED

Rome, Feb. 20.—King Victor Emmanuel opened parliament to-day with considerable ceremony. In the speech from the throne he referred to the tranquillizing effect on the country of the government's liberal policy and to the ex-

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A daily steamboat service will begin between Ottawa and Kingston in 1902. Mr. John Kempson, North Bay, dropped dead while at work on Wednesday.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Mr. S. S. Phillips, a pioneer at Regina, is dead. The Manitoba Government intends granting \$75,000 to the Canadian Pacific for the extension of branch lines in the Province.



CONSERVATIVE SYMPATHIZER.—'I tell you, the Ross Government's got to go—that's what! After the way they treated them poor prohibitionists'—Toronto 'Star.'

Colony to become Chief Justice of the Transvaal Colony. At the recent experiments with the target ship 'Belle Isle,' off Plymouth, the Lyddite shattered the four-inch plate but failed on the six-inch.

alias Will West, alias Charlie Scott, was arrested in Montreal on Wednesday on an extradition warrant, for the theft of \$10,000 worth of diamonds from a traveller's trunk at a hotel in Portland, Oregon.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The budget speech delivered at Halifax on Wednesday shows Nova Scotia to have a surplus of \$1,303. The Hon. George Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, is in New York, being treated for a nervous disease, but is not getting better.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE

ANNUAL MEETING HELD LAST WEEK AT OTTAWA. Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The British Empire League of Canada held its annual meeting in the Parliament Buildings this morning, Col. George I. Denison presiding.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

Mr. Ramon Beaufield, a well-known notary, died on Feb. 17. Ald. Gallery, M.P., has been appointed one of the party whips at Ottawa. The last big snowstorm cost the city \$60,000, of which the street railway will pay half.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Italy may join the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Sir William Leng, proprietor of the Sheffield Telegraph, is dead. Anuncio Esquivel has been elected president of Costa Rica.

\$200,000 connect our government lines with the Marconi system, and an independent cable at Belle Isle. Hon. George E. Foster, in moving a resolution favoring cheaper newspapers and periodicals between Canada and the mother country, said we should try to know as much as possible of one another's resources.

LORD ROSEBERY

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CAMP-BELL-BANNERMAN SECTION CALLS FORTH COMMENTS.

London, Feb. 22.—Lord Rosebery's announcement of his final separation from the Liberal party, announced by the former in a letter to the London 'Times,' forms a fruitful topic for afternoon editorials and for discussion in all quarters of Great Britain.

WELSHMEN AND CANADA.

An influential Welsh delegation visited the Colonial Office the other day for the purpose of asking Mr. Chamberlain to provide transportation to carry a large number of Welshmen from Patagonia to Canada.

SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS

Large Increase in Our Trade With South Africa

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The annual report of the Agricultural Department has been issued from the government printing bureau, and is now ready to be laid before parliament. Mr. Fisher says in his report that the splendid showing of Canadian live stock made at the Pan-American Exhibition has stimulated more than ever the trade in live stock between Canada and the United States—a trade which has for the last few years been so advantageous to our Canadian farmers.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

As agent for the purchase of agricultural products to the War Office, the department had forwarded the following to South Africa: Hay, 96,320 tons; flour, 38,285 bags; oats, 50,290 bags; beef, 40,722 cases; jams, 11,743 cases.

THE ARMENIANS

Constantinople, Feb. 20.—Fued Pasha, under secretary of the interior, was enticed to the palace yesterday and hurried on board the imperial yacht as an exile. His crime consists in disobeying the Sultan's orders and thereby preventing a projected massacre of Armenians on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada. Dear Sirs,—Please find herewith my renewal to the 'Witness,' also, an additional 50c and Coupon in full payment for 'World Wide' for the ensuing year. This coupon is worth fifty cents. Name, Address, Province, \$.....

ROSS PROHIBITION BILL

GRAND COUNCILLOR OF THE ROYAL TEMPLARS BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 19.—The twenty-ninth annual session of the Royal Templars of Temperance opened here yesterday morning. In a supplementary report the Grand Councillor makes the following reference to the Ross prohibition bill: "On Thursday, Feb. 13, I had the privilege of hearing the Hon. G. W. Ross introduce into the legislature his long-expected prohibitory bill. You are all doubtless familiar with its provisions. Speaking for myself, I must say that I am bitterly disappointed, and I believe I but echo the sentiments of every member of this grand council. I had expected a referendum, and a loaded one at that, but never for a moment entertained the thought that it would be so cleverly arranged that it is impossible for us to poll the required number of votes. Not only are we handicapped by the number of votes we must secure, but the question of compensation is held over our heads to warn us if by any good luck we win on the referendum that the matter is by no means settled. Surely, an enemy hath done this."

The following report was received from the committee on temperance and prohibition: The government of this province has repeatedly promised to introduce prohibition legislation to the full extent of its ascertained powers. These have been defined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The electorate of this province in two plebiscites and by overwhelming majorities have declared their adhesion to the principle of prohibition. After the plebiscite of 1894 Sir Oliver Mowat stated that the vote must be regarded as expressing strongly and emphatically the sentiments of the province, and showed that the people were sufficiently educated on this question. On the same day the Hon. G. W. Ross endorsed the statement of Sir Oliver Mowat, and also said: "I expected a large vote, but not so large a vote. The government will not accept such a verdict will be known by its epithet rather than by its acts." A year ago Mr. Ross stated that the policy of the government had not changed. "You know what our predecessors have proposed. It is not necessary to repeat this over. We stand where we always stood. Your committee cannot look on the bill now before the government as a fulfillment of the government's pledges, inasmuch as responsibility is evaded by the proposed referendum." Therefore your committee urges this grand council to enter its emphatic protest against such an evasion of responsibility, and to call upon the legislature to amend said bill by striking out all reference to a referendum.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 21.—The Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance of Ontario concluded its session last night. During the discussion of the report of the temperance committee, some of the members advocated that the Grand Council should appoint a deputation to wait on Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, and ask for his assistance in the cause of prohibition. This proposition met with much opposition and it was finally decided to take no action, leaving the individual Templars to vote as they thought proper in the forthcoming elections.

ROSS REFERENDUM DISCUSSED AT A DOMINION ALLIANCE MASS MEETING.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—The Hon. G. W. Ross's referendum came up for discussion at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Dominion Alliance at Zion Church last night. The chairman, the Rev. E. T. Fisher, of the Ontario Alliance executive, expressed his keen disappointment at the nature of the measure. The proposition was so unfair that it caused nothing but indignation in his mind. He told of his adoption of Liberal principles many years ago and now he was driven out of the party that he had owed allegiance to for forty years by the unfairness of this measure. The bill made him angry

every time he thought about it. The compensation reference itself was enough to defeat the measure and Mr. Ross's address on the occasion was unworthy of himself and of the Liberal party.

Mr. J. M. Godfrey said that at first sight the referendum vote seemed fair and plausible, but a closer examination showed that it could not be a more deadly thrust at the principles they advocated if it had been prepared by the solicitor for the licensed victuallers. Mr. Ross's position was not an easy one and the composition of the government made it difficult for him to offer an honest solution of the difficulty, but he felt that Mr. Ross should have before doing a thing which would drive thousands of conscientious Liberals from the ranks of the party.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan first dealt with the good points of the liquor bill, holding that it was simply an extension of the principle of the restriction of the traffic and that under it no compensation should be given. Then he turned his attention to the referendum and he quoted statistics to show that it was unreasonable to expect anything like the vote on an abstract question that there would be at a general election when all the party organization and all the personal power of candidates brought out a large vote. The referendum was unfair because every person who did not vote was counted against prohibition. The referendum destroyed the secrecy of the ballot. It was impossible for employers to compel men to mark a ballot this way or that, but in this case every man who went to the polls would be marked and employers could simply threaten to dismiss men who voted at all and the evil was done. He objected to the referendum on the wider ground as one who believed in the referendum principle that it was a bogus referendum. Under the true referendum the government was responsible for the legislation voted upon and went out and defended it, standing or falling by it. Under this bogus referendum the government sat still and considered the success or failure no affair of theirs.

Orangeville, Ont., Feb. 21.—The provincial committee appointed a few weeks ago to look after the interests of prohibition in the County of Dufferin has passed the following resolution unanimously: Resolved, that this committee considers it unfair that referendum vote to be taken in October when the farmers are so busy; that it would be impossible to poll a large vote in the rural districts of the Province of Ontario and thus secure a fair expression of opinion of the people in general besides incurring unnecessary expense. It is furthermore resolved, that this committee earnestly requests that the present referendum bill be amended so that the vote thereon shall be taken at the same time as the provincial election, or else at the same date as the next municipal election.

Peterborough County Prohibitionists. Peterborough, Ont., Feb. 21.—A convention of the friends of prohibition of Peterborough county conducted by the provincial organizer, Mr. John A. Nicholls, of the Dominion Alliance, was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. H. P. Lindsay presided. After addresses by Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Garvin, Mr. Geo. Powell, the Rev. Mr. Wilson and others, committees on organization and resolutions were appointed. It was unanimously resolved to organize as the County of Peterborough Prohibition Alliance. The following officers were appointed: President, Mr. H. P. Lindsay; vice-president, the Rev. J. Bastow; secretary, Mr. G. C. Prattley; treasurer, Miss Nicholls. The executive was instructed to call another convention at the earliest possible date after the provincial convention is held. The report of the committee on resolutions after discussion was unanimously adopted. It denounced the conditions of the Ross referendum bill as unjust, unfair, and in the interests of liquor men and counted on the government to make such changes in the bill as would allow the vote to be taken at the provincial election, with a majority of those voting upon the question to govern. At the evening meeting delegates were appointed to the provincial convention in Toronto and addresses delivered by Mr. Nicholls and others.

GOVERNMENT MAY MAKE SOME CHANGES IN THE CONDITIONS.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—The Ontario Government will make some changes in the conditions of the vote required in the referendum attachment to the prohibition bill which the Hon. G. W. Ross introduced a week ago yesterday. The question of changes was discussed by the Liberal members of the House at a caucus yesterday afternoon. It was suggested that some definite plan should be submitted regarding the vote necessary on the referendum. Further, some members believed the basis of the vote should be figured on the last provincial election vote and the Dominion census, so that a definite vote could be asked in the bill. Whatever changes will be made are carefully guarded by the members of the House, who refuse to speak on what the caucus had accomplished.

The Anglicans, so far as Toronto is concerned, seem to favor the Gothenburg system instead of prohibition. Karl Grey, who is closely connected with the Public House Trust in England, which is seeking to carry out the Gothenburg idea of "no profit" in the liquor trade by appointing and paying salaries to the keepers of hotels, and thus removing the temptation to urge drink upon customers to increase the profit, who is now in Ottawa, has been invited to address a public meeting in Toronto. His reply was read yesterday at a meeting of the Gothenburg committee of the Synod. He would prefer, he said, to address a private conference of temperance workers, and not a public meeting, and could be in Toronto on Feb. 28 or March 1. A

resolution was passed expressing pleasure at his coming and favoring the gathering together of an influential deputation to meet him.

TORONTO BAPTISTS.

At the annual meeting of the College Street Baptist Church the following resolution was adopted:—

While expressing no opinion as to the propriety of referring the prohibition bill introduced by the government to the people, be it resolved, that we record our strong dissatisfaction at the conditions upon which it may become law, because they involve: That prohibitionists will need to put up almost two votes to every one anti-prohibitionists have ever been able to secure, even when using some unrighteous means; that prohibitionists are compelled to bear all the expense, and go to all the trouble of various kinds, of a separate vote, while anti-prohibitionists do not need even to go to the polls or reveal their weakness; that it leaves undetermined the relative strength of prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists, and thus fails to give the very information the government is supposed to seek; that the time assigned for the vote makes it all the more difficult to man the full strength of prohibition sentiment, coming as it does in the reaction from an exciting and heated political contest.

We also desire to express our conviction that unless the government consents to less exacting conditions they will run the risk of the loss of a large proportion of the prohibition vote, which has hitherto been chiefly in their favor.

PROTEST FROM DUFFERIN COUNTY.

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VOTE MAY BE POSTPONED TO JANUARY—'KICK' FROM LIQUOR MEN.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—It is now generally believed in government circles that important changes will be made in the prohibition bill on the second reading. Mr. Ross, it is understood, is holding over the discussion of the bill until after the prohibition convention next week when the views of the opponents of the referendum clauses will be fully presented. There are two points regarding which the government supporters are restive. The first is the time of taking the vote, the second the condition as to securing a majority vote equal in number to half the vote at the general election. Pressure is to be put on the government to change the day of voting to the next municipal election or the day of the general election, and it is believed that on this point the views of the temperance element will be met. The question of a majority raises a more serious issue and in the best informed circles it is believed that the government will maintain the principle set down that the vote for prohibition must be large enough, measured by some recognized standard, to show that public opinion is behind the measure. A good deal of quiet negotiation is in progress on this point. The Conservative Union, it is understood, has been discussing the question rather fully during its sessions the past two days and the attitude of the party is well summed up in Mr. Whitney's words at the banquet in his honor that Mr. Ross can very well be left to stew in his own prohibition.

THE LIQUOR MEN.

The liquor men are dissatisfied with the Hon. G. W. Ross's prohibition measure. Since the introduction of the bill the executive committee of the Ontario Licensed Victuallers' Association has had several meetings, and finally it has decided to press the government to make changes in the bill toward making it more suitable to them. The present proportion of the vote on the referendum is unsuitable to the hotelmen, and they will make a demand that the conditions be changed so that before prohibition is given a majority of the qualified voters will have to vote in its favor. They will further demand that a compensation clause be placed in the measure.

date of the vote on the referendum to January from Oct. 14. This the hotelmen will protest against. They want the referendum vote taken as soon as possible, so that they may be able early in the spring to make any improvements to their houses. It is pointed out that no improvements will be made in hotels until the prohibition question has been settled.

PRINCIPAL GRANT.

The Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, is in the city, the guest of Col. John I. Davidson, St. George street. When seen by a press representative, Principal Grant was disinclined to talk on the prohibitory measures. "I am trying to educate the people of Ontario on the prohibition question, and I think that is more important than any prohibitory law now being discussed. My ideas on prohibition are the same as they were fifteen years ago, and I am not going to change them now." He had not looked into the Ross prohibition bill, he said, and wished to keep to his own educational plan, rather than criticize the ideas and actions of others.

PROHIBITIONIST ACTIVITY.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—A prohibition demonstration has been arranged for, to be held in the Horticultural Pavilion, on Monday night, to protest against certain provisions of the Prohibition Bill. Among those who will speak are the Rev. Dr. Chown, the Rev. J. E. Starr, Mr. John A. Nicholls, Mr. W. W. Buchanan, and Mrs. May R. Thornley, secretary of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union. A special message on the prohibition crisis has been prepared by the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, secretary of Methodist missions, and will be read by the secretary of the committee of arrangements, Mr. Cy. Fessey. In consequence of the announcement that six supporters of the Ross Government had announced their decision to vote against certain provisions of the Prohibition Bill a rumor became current that this would result in its defeat in the House, the supposition being that the Opposition would jump at this chance of defeating the government. Leaders of the Conservative party laugh at such a supposition and say that they are not going to help Mr. Ross by any such action. It is now thought that the second reading will come on about Thursday next.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE OTTAWA CARNEGIE LIBRARY BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—In the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jamieson's bill for the establishment of the Carnegie library in the city of Ottawa, passed its second reading. Mr. Powell's bill to authorize the establishment of coal yards by municipalities after some discussion was referred to the municipal committee. Mr. Mutrie, in asking for the second reading of his bill to amend the Municipal Act, stated that its object was to have the cost of the sewers in Guelph borne by the districts as a whole, instead of partly by property owners and partly by others. The Hon. J. M. Gibson in discussing the amendment, said that it was a far-reaching proposition, being more important than it at first sight appeared. He advised that it be referred to the Municipal Committee and threshed out there.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—A large number of people attended the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon expecting to hear the debate on the premier's prohibition bill, but they were disappointed. Mr. Preston's bill to incorporate the Brantford Young Women's Christian Association passed its third reading.

The Hon. J. R. Stratton, Provincial Secretary, stated, while the House was going over the estimates in committee of supply, that the government institutions paid a great deal too much in water rates. He pointed out, in example, that in Toronto the Queen's Hotel, which used only one-half the quantity of water used by the Toronto Asylum, paid its taxes at one-third of the rate the asylum did. He thought this unfair. In referring to the lighting of the institutions, he advised that if it was possible an electrical plant powerful enough to light the House of Refuge, the Mercer Reformatory and the asylum be centred in the Central Prison. This, he considered, would do away with the enormous light bill.

In speaking of the binder twine industry carried on at the Central Prison, the Hon. J. R. Stratton said the convicts claimed that if they were allowed a plug of tobacco each a week they would work much better. He thought this might probably be true, and considered that the House ought to discuss the question and consider its advisability.

Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, suggested, amid laughter, that a referendum be taken on the question.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—A busy afternoon was spent by the Ontario Legislature yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Garrow's bill to allow the town of Goderich to bonus \$10,000 for a summer hotel passed its third reading.

Mr. Powell's Ottawa bill to give the city authority to establish an isolation hospital, and for other civic work, also passed its third reading.

The House in committee reported without amendment on the Hon. Mr. Ross's bill to confirm an agreement respecting the Victoria Niagara Falls Park, the Hon. J. M. Gibson's bill to divide the district of Rainy River for the registration of titles and deeds.

A rather lengthy discussion took place when Mr. Hill, West York, moved the second reading of his bill to amend the municipal act. It proposes that municipalities when two-thirds of the ratepayers desire it, can exempt certain industries from taxation up to ten years.

The Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General, said the bill was an important one. He held that it was sometimes very easy to secure the specified majority. It is sometimes right to exempt but it must be done without favoritism.

Mr. Crawford, West Toronto, thought that the bill was equal in importance to any in regard to the municipal act. If the people wanted it they should have it.

Mr. Pattullo, North Oxford, said the manufacturers were such influential men that they could very often get what they wanted from the councils. He dwelt

on the many advantages to manufacturers in Toronto, especially. He said he leaned towards the acts that applied generally rather than the special ones. He drew attention to the fact that a soap works in Toronto was recently exempted. The Legislature ought to pass a general law and stick to it.

Mr. J. P. Whitney, Opposition leader, vigorously said that the small municipalities should not be done out of their rights. He did not see why the leader of the government did not take the subject in hand. He hoped that we will get back to the good old days when municipalities can do their own business. The 'outrageous bills,' he claimed, would never have been passed if there had been a general law. A frame of mind more favorable to municipalities was needed.

Mr. Pades, West Lambton, did not like the idea of communities outbidding each other for industries, as it always injured the weak ones, and did not think it wise.

Mr. Graham, Brockville, said the question was a 'broad and burning one.'

Toronto, Feb. 22.—In the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Minister of Public Works, stated that the route of the North Shore & Manistoulin Railway, from Meaford to Owen Sound will be definitely settled by May 1, 1902.

The Hon. John Dryden stated it was not the intention of the government this year to make a grant for a provincial ploughing match.

The Minister of Education, the Hon. R. Harcourt, said that during the year 1901, the sum of \$19,734 had been received from the students of the Province in Departmental Examination fees.

The Attorney-General said it was not the intention of the government to appoint a registrar for the County of Lincoln before the general elections.

Mr. Taylor asked that the bill to incorporate the Huron, Bruce & Middlesex Railway Company be reconsidered by the Railway Committee.

The Hon. J. M. Gibson said he was tired of bills coming for reconsideration. He did not believe in playing battles and shuttlecock with bills. The bill will take the usual course.

While discussing Dr. Barr's bill to amend the Municipal Act and presumably bring out a better class of councillors, the Hon. R. Harcourt said that almost a decade was spent in drawing up the present law. It was remarkably in advance of former ones and he did not consider it should be displaced as the result in the main had been good. Under the old law a council could contain upwards of fifty or sixty members, which used to mean a large salary account and other expenses. By the use of a telescope hypercritical minds could always find flaws. The bill was lost on division.

Mr. Thompson's bill to amend the act respecting the office of sheriff received the attention of the House for some time. Its object is to reduce the fee of \$1.05 which sheriffs at present receive for each certificate they issue and, as Mr. Thompson stated, only occupies about one minute and a half of time.

The Hon. J. M. Gibson thought that as a good deal of responsibility rested on the sheriffs and their salaries were small, it was a reasonable amount to pay. He drew attention to the fact that when the Tories were in power sheriffs received up to \$15,000 annually and the certificate fees were exactly the same.

Mr. Whitney, the Opposition leader, did not think it fair to the poor man of the province to have to pay \$1.05. He thought the difficulty could be overcome by paying the sheriffs reasonable remunerations.

THE CITY OF TORONTO BILL PASSED ITS SECOND READING.

AWFUL TALE FROM THE NORTH

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY BURIED ALIVE.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 19.—The steamer 'Dirigo,' which arrived from Alaska yesterday, brings news that Chilkoot Indians near Hinnamission, Alaska, on Feb. 5, buried alive one of their tribes, a boy fifteen years of age. The boy had been converted to Christianity by Miss A. Sellon, a Methodist missionary, and in a burst of religious zeal denounced the mummeries of the tribal Icht, or medicine man. This act aroused the anger of the superstitious old men of the tribe. Recently fourteen native residents of the village of Klackwan died of consumption and Icht spread the belief that the boy, in league with the evil one, through his knowledge of the white man's religion, caused the deaths.

The disappearance of the boy from school aroused the suspicions of Mr. Sellon, and he started in search of him. At the outskirts of the village he found tracks leading to a fresh grave. Digging down he found the boy, still alive, his bloodshot eyes rolling in insane agony, his hair torn in handfuls from his head. His finger nails were torn off in his efforts to escape from his horrible prison. The boy was lifted from the grave and carried to the village, where he lived several hours, howling and crying out like a maniac, finally dying from the effects of suffering and fright. The Icht, who is responsible for the crime, is Skun Doo, an old offender who spent a term in San Quentin penitentiary for causing an old woman to be starved to death in 1894.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ASSIGNS.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—The settlement which it was expected M. Richardson & Co. would make with their creditors has fallen through, and Mr. Richardson has assigned to Mr. J. G. Strong, of Kerr, Bull & Rowell, Toronto. Mr. Richardson offered the creditors 35 cents on the dollar, and they asked him to increase the offer to 50 cents. The liabilities are \$18,300, and assets around \$9,000. Mr. Richardson, the head of the firm, is member for South Grey in the House of Commons.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—Mr. W. J. Hemenway, one of the best known merchants in Manitoba, and a partner of Mr. Roblin, the premier, died at his home in Carman at midnight. He came from Pakenham, Ont., several years ago.

A NICE RESORT The Ontario Authorities Swoop Down on the Fort Erie Art Union

MANAGER IS CHARGED WITH CONDUCTING A LOTTERY AND FRAUDULENT USE OF THE MAILS.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 18.—For some time past there has been conducted in the heart of the village of Fort Erie, a regular Louisiana lottery business, the official headquarters being situated in a handsome residence near the Buffalo ferry landing and about two blocks from the International Athletic club building. The institution has been known to the villagers and country people as the Royal Canadian Art Union. When one would enter the portals of the institution the first thing that met his eyes would be an abundance of partly finished paintings, and it was under this guise they carried on the business of the lottery gambling device, with the outside world, through the medium of His Majesty's mail and the express companies. Sheets of advertising matter, showing that the business carried on is similar to the Louisiana lottery, giving the classes of their monthly drawings of prizes from \$15,000 down to \$5.00, in all 3,333 prizes amounting to \$53,092, have been distributed broadcast. The sheets stated that 'the Kentucky Lottery company (the Canadian Royal Art Union) is operated in public under a charter from the Dominion of Canada, that the Kentucky Lottery company has for over fifty years conducted business under various lottery franchises granted by the States of Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Georgia, and Kentucky, and now decides its prizes in its single number lottery by the distributions of the Canadian Royal Art Union, which take place monthly at Fort Erie. The drawings are conducted under the supervision of Commissioner Hon. Hilaire Hurteau, member of parliament, thus fully guaranteeing that all ticket holders will be honestly and fairly dealt with. All prizes are payable in full immediately after the drawing, and can be collected through any bank or express company. Dealers and investors can obtain tickets by addressing by express only (signed) William E. Hunt, P.O. Box 8, Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada.'

One page of the sheet contains the names of different people who it is alleged held the capital prize tickets for the previous month, one being sold and drawn to a correspondent at Montreal, Canada. Another gives certified statements that he drew half of the capital prize, viz., \$7,500, and signs his name, Herman Anderson, 136 South Division street, Buffalo, N. Y. On the opposite side is given a full list of the lucky numbers and prizes. Inspector John Murray, of the Attorney-General's department, Toronto, and Chief of Ontario Police Mains, with officer Kelly, swooped down upon the outfit yesterday afternoon at Fort Erie and placed under arrest William E. Hunt, the principal, charging him with conducting a lottery company contrary to the laws of Canada, also using the Canadian mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoner was brought here last evening and placed in the lockup, and will have a hearing before Police Magistrate Logan. He refuses to say a word or answer a question.

THE CORONATION OATH ANGRY PROTEST FROM RUSSELL COUNTY ORANGEMEN AGAINST CHANGE.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of Russell County Loyal Orange Lodge, in New Edinburgh, the following resolution, condemning the proposed changes in the coronation oath and of the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in fraternizing with Mr. Redmond and his associates, was unanimously passed: 'That this county of Russell, L. O. L., in annual session assembled, views with alarm the attempts of a foreign church to have the British coronation oath changed in order that the way may be paved for a Roman Catholic to again ascend the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. That the members of this lodge feel chagrined at the base and cowardly action of many Protestant members of the House of Commons, who, in order to catch the Catholic vote, expressed themselves in favor of changing the said coronation oath, would, in fact, for a mess of pottage, barter away the civil and religious rights and liberties which were assured to us by the heroic struggles, sacrifices, and even by the blood of our forefathers.'

It was also resolved that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British America take cognizance of these matters at the local elections, so that the weakened and vacillating representatives of Protestant constituencies may be punished, that the British Government be informed of the action of these members of parliament, who voted in favor of changing the coronation oath, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 'toadying' to rebels does not represent the true feelings of the loyal people of this Dominion. In conclusion that a copy be sent to Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., most worshipful Grand Master and sovereign of British America, to the Provincial Grand Lodge and to the 'Sentinel.'

THE POPE

Rome, Feb. 20.—The Pope entered on the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate to-day. Although the main celebration of the jubilee is postponed until March 3, when the combined festivals of the jubilee and coronation will be observed, to-day was marked by the singing of a Te Deum in St. Peter's and other observances. The Pontiff, who was the recipient of congratulations from all sides, remarked to one well-wisher that his jubilee was brightened by the resignation yesterday of Count Gualco, the Minister of Public Works, 'who left the government rather than approve of the divorce bill, which the Church holds hurtful to family morality and concord.'

Cut this Corner off Mail it to us Promptly See back of this for explanation

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Rather a Quiet Week at the Federal Capital.

THE SESSION PROMISES TO BE A SHORT ONE--PROCEEDINGS NOT VERY LIVELY YET.

The session at Ottawa bids fair to be a very brief one and if it is interesting it will be because of something not yet in view. The announcement has been made that the government has no legislation of any importance to introduce and the length of the session will depend largely on the spirit of the Opposition. A feature of this session of parliament is that the government is now in the ascendancy in the Senate.

Last week was not particularly interesting. On Monday the address in reply to the speech from the throne was passed, without division, Mr. Bourassa finally withdrawing his amendment criticizing the railway policy of the government. In addition to Mr. Bourassa, the Hon. Mr. Tarte, the Hon. Mr. Haggart and Mr. Jabel Robinson spoke.

On Tuesday the House sat for only fifteen minutes. MR. BOURASSA AGAIN. Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The most interesting feature of yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was a discussion arising out of a motion by Mr. Bourassa for papers in relation to the repeal of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty and the settlement of the Alaska boundary.

Mr. Bennett asked whether the Prime Minister was correctly reported in promising that the government was considering the introduction of legislation to provide for the compulsory retirement of Ontario County Court judges who had attained the age of seventy-five years.

THE PRIME MINISTER. The Prime Minister said he would not have taken part in this debate if it had not been for the speech of the member for Labelle. 'We have heard it before,' Sir Wilfrid said, 'and for my part I am sorry to say that in many cases Canadians have believed that they have not got their fair dues. But whilst I make no bones about this question, and while I am quite free to give my own opinion on this question, I hope we have not come to this, that we want Great Britain to go to war with the United States, if negotiations are continued a little longer than we wish them to be on a matter of long-pending difficulty.'

THE EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE. Mr. Bourassa, in a motion for correspondence with reference to the embargo imposed by the British government on Canadian cattle entering that country, brought forth a statement from the Minister of Agriculture that the latter had pressed the subject upon the attention of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and the Right Hon. William Hanbury last summer, but that the Imperial authorities contended the imposing of the restriction by Imperial statute left the government no power to act.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. The member for Labelle next secured a motion for all papers with regard to the South African war, its conduct and settlement, and the recruiting and sending of Canadian troops to South Africa, for all papers in regard to the granting of commissions to Canadian officers in the British army, for all papers in regard to the representation of Canada at the coronation and the imperial conference in London next June.

Mr. Bourassa not pressing his call for papers, the matter then dropped. QUESTIONS ANSWERED. In response to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke (Toronto), the Prime Minister said the Federal Government had received no petition for the erection at Quebec of a monument to the American General, Montgomery, neither was he aware of the receipt of any protest against such a monument.

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way to commend itself, he felt confident, to the judgment of members on both sides. He would also like to know how, in the cabinet changes, the claims of the member for North Norfolk, Mr. John Charlton, came to be overlooked. Would the changes in the ministry involve any change of government policy?

The Prime Minister returned that in resolutions of this nature, where it was desirable to have a unanimous expression of opinion from the House, it was the custom to first communicate its contents privately to the leader of the government. He would take an early opportunity to gratify the rather fastidious curiosity of the leader of the Opposition in regard to the cabinet changes and the government's policy.

The House adjourned at a few minutes to five o'clock.

LIBERALS IN THE ASCENDANT IN THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—For the first time in the history of the Canadian Senate since 1874 the two political parties in that branch of parliament face one another this session on something like an equal footing. The first Liberal victory was achieved yesterday afternoon on a motion for striking a committee to name the standing committees of the House. For twenty-eight long years the Conservative party there has arranged the personnel of the committees and in twenty-eight years has seen to it that no Liberal attained to a chairmanship.

Mr. Scott, in introducing his motion, said the government of the day was largely responsible for legislation in both branches of parliament but had not its proper proportion of members on the committees. Now that they had once more been returned by the country it was but proper that they should have a little more consideration. Last session there were only eleven Liberal senators out of a total of forty on the Railway Committee, and only ten Liberals out of thirty on the Banking Committee.

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against the service given by the 'Stanley' this winter across the Straits of Northumberland. The Minister of Marine was giving the matter his careful attention, and promised to lay on the table all the papers.

The House then passed into committee of supply. The Minister of Finance explained that an increase in the estimate for the printing of Dominion notes was caused by the large gain in the circulation of Dominion notes. The department had been appealed to by bankers and others to replace more frequently the soiled paper in circulation and was anxious to meet this request.

Mr. Henderson (Halton)—Are you calling in the soiled notes? Mr. Fielding—Yes; the banks are almost always in possession of a supply of new bills which are changed for paper that is no longer fit for use. But of course it is a matter of opinion with the bankers when this stage has been reached. Our intention is to be more generous in putting out this new paper. We have not yet come to the adoption of the Bank of England's plan of never putting out bills again when they have once come back into the bank's possession.

The civil government votes were then passed for most of the departments. The ministers had all been most generous in the distribution of the statutory increases. Dr. Sproule asked why the government allowed all the statutory increases to-day, when in former years only those specially selected were so favored.

The Finance Minister returned that the government still maintained its right under the law to allow or to withhold the increases. But this session and last the discretion had been more generously exercised. Practically all the civil service this year got the annual increase.

Mr. Haggart asked whether the outlay for the auditor-general's department could not be reduced. Mr. Fielding—Well, that officer has by no means diminished his zeal. Besides his department is by no means overmanned.

Three or four members on the Opposition side pitched into the management of the government 'Labor Gazette,' contending that it was extravagantly run.

The Minister of Labor defended his department and its deputy minister, contending that Mr. Mackenzie King was the best informed man on labor questions in Canada to-day. It was at a pecuniary sacrifice that he remained in Canada at all, for he was twice the recipient of most flattering offers from Harvard University.

After considerable discussion, the estimate finally passed and the House rose at six o'clock.

THE STIPEND OF JUDGES.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The House of Commons went into committee of supply yesterday afternoon as soon as it assembled, and made excellent progress up till its adjournment at six o'clock.

On the printing rate, Mr. W. F. Maclean asked for a declaration of policy from the government on the matter of giving out printing contracts to the party press. Why was so much money spent on this work? Why was not the public printing done at the bureau in Ottawa? The government was surely in some straits when it came to this expedient to maintain itself in power.

Mr. Fielding—I will make no rash statements. Opinions differ as to whether the printing is not more cheaply and expeditiously done by the contract system. I will bring down a statement showing the printing done outside of the bureau last year.

Mr. Maclean—We should have a declaration of the government's policy. Is it the intention to give as much as possible to their press following? We must have a definite statement later.

Mr. Wade (Annapolis) complained that the judges of Nova Scotia were not sufficiently paid.

Mr. W. F. McCreary (Selkirk) presented a petition from the Manitoba Bar in favor of seven judges and higher salaries for that province.

Mr. John Haggart thought there ought to be fewer judges and that larger salaries should be paid. He complained of the system in vogue in Canada by which so many appeals are permissible.

The Minister of Justice acknowledged that appeals were far too frequent with us. Certainly, that was the case in his own province. But the trouble was that the power to correct this fault did not rest with the Federal Parliament. The only court this House controlled was the Supreme Court, and that tribunal was certainly most desirable as a means of interpreting the federal laws. Complaint was made that its decisions were not final owing to the custom of carrying appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

But here again the power to change does not rest with the Canadian Parliament. The right of the subject to carry his grievance to the foot of the throne is something that belonged to every subject of Britain. It was for the Privy Council in England to say whether or not an appeal be entertained. Appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada might possibly be confined to cases in which federal laws were involved. That was a suggestion worthy of serious consideration. The very best lawyers in Canada were needed on this bench at Ottawa, and in their selection his own impression was that provincial lines should not be regarded. The best men ought to be chosen from all the provinces. Speaking of the High Court judges, the minister went on to say that under the law to-day they may retire on full allowance after fifteen years of service. In the

event of illness they may retire before the fifteen year term is up. But once appointed, the power does not rest in the government's hands to dispense with their services. This feature of the law was most necessary, as it prevented administrations from removing judges obnoxious to them. But the government did think that, after serving up to a certain age, judges should be eligible for retirement on full pay. There were men on the bench over three score and ten years of age, whose salaries were too small to permit them laying any money by. It would be in the public interest that these should retire on full pay rather than die in harness.

When the item was reached for the salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Dr. Sproule asked how it was that the premier came to fill that office after having so frequently denounced in Opposition expenditures such as it involved.

Sir Wilfrid replied that as he grew older he supposed that he must be growing more conservative.

The committee rose at six, and the House adjourned.

The Senate yesterday afternoon adjourned till Tuesday, March 19.

THE ESTIMATES

Half a Million Dollars to be Spent on the St. Lawrence Ship Channel

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The estimates were laid before the House of Commons yesterday of the sums to be voted for the federal services in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902. The total sum asked on consolidated fund is \$47,845,038, of which \$27,148,583 has to be voted, the balance, \$20,696,455 being already authorized by statute. In addition thereto, \$5,516,800 is asked for services chargeable to capital account, all of which has to be voted. The total of the main estimates is therefore \$53,361,638, as against \$50,398,823 in the main estimates last year. Following is the summary of amounts to be expended on the various services:—

Table listing various government services and their estimated costs, including Public buildings, Dominion public buildings, Montreal public buildings, Quebec, military buildings, etc.

In militia there is a net increase of \$97,174, and more money is to be spent in annual drill, the increase under this head being \$80,000.

The R. B. items are cut down from \$5,000,000 to \$2,600,000, but there is an increase of one million chargeable to revenue.

Half a million is to be devoted on account of the St. Lawrence ship channel, and \$300,000 on Montreal harbor (lower division) improvements below the St. Mary's current, an increase of \$50,000.

In the estimates for the Post-office Department, a new office of chief superintendent of post-offices is created with a salary of \$3,000.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S WARRANTS.

A return brought down last night by the Finance Minister shows that since parliament last met the sum of \$2,170,000.95 was passed by Governor-General's warrants. This includes \$30,000 thus raised on Jan. 30 for expenses of the London, Cork and Wolverhampton exhibitions.

SENATOR WARK

PEN PICTURE OF HIS INTERESTING CAREER.

(From the 'Witness' Correspondent.) Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The oldest member of any parliament in the British empire, and probably the oldest representative in any of the national assemblies of earth, is the Hon. David Wark, of Fredericton, New Brunswick, who this week entered upon the ninety-ninth year of his useful career. Fifty-seven years ago he was chosen member for the county of Kent in the New Brunswick Legislature. After playing an active part in that body, he was raised on the confederation of the colonies of British North America to the Canadian Senate, which he has attended without interruption since 1867.



SENATOR WARK.

His initiative there was adopted twenty years before the union a free interchange of commodities between Britain's several colonies on the northern half of this continent. The advantage of this broad-minded step were made plain to all, and gradually there came a conviction that instead of rivalry the position of all would be strengthened before the world by a joining of interests.

A marvelous monument to the results of regular habits and temperate living is the life of this man. At this age he is as clear of mind and as vigorous of frame as most men twenty years his junior. There is nothing that would offend him sooner than an offer of support. Sturdy independence has been a leading characteristic of his whole life. The very messenger who stepped forward to help him on with his coat would be waked back. The fire of the born reformer still shines in his eye. His last address in the Senate was a complaint that there was not given that branch of the legislature more to do. About the House he is frequently pointed out to strangers, and the hope of his admirers is that he may live to pass the hundred mile post.

Three-quarters of a century on American soil has not clouded his love for Ireland, the land of his birth.

Mr. Wark's longevity comes of no fad practice. He has taken regular exercise and refrained from too vigorous indulgence in table delicacies. For years he has eaten but two meals a day—breakfast and tea—but in this, as well as all else, he has adhered to regularity.

Senator Wark was one of the first public men in this section of the empire to identify himself with the imperial federation movement. He is in favor of any policy that would strengthen the bond between the Motherland and her colonies. He would vote to-morrow for intercolonial free trade. He has long advocated the improvement of Canada's trade relations with the United States. The breadth of view which prompted his first public act of consequence—the adoption of free trade between the units of British North America—has been apparent in almost every speech he made. He would like to see the Canadian confederation rounded off by the inclusion of Britain's oldest colony, Newfoundland.

In parliament this wonderful old man has consistently supported every movement that was calculated to elevate the people's morals. The province from which he comes long ago grappled with the temperance question, and over a large part prohibition is the law to-day.

In a letter written by his own hand the other day Senator Wark announces that he will probably be up to Ottawa for a portion of the session.—G. H. B.

DEATH OF A FIELD MARSHAL.

London, Feb. 18.—Field Marshal Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain is dead. He was born in 1820 and was created a field marshal in 1863. He was a son of Sir Henry Chamberlain and entered the Indian army in 1837. He was made captain and major (brevet for distinguished service) in 1849; lieutenant-colonel, 1854; colonel and A. D. C. to Her Majesty, 1857; major-general for distinguished service, 1864; lieutenant-general, 1872, and general in 1877. He served throughout the Afghan war from 1839 to 1842 and was wounded on six occasions. He was military secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1846-47; Honorary A. D. C. to the Governor-General of India, 1847; commandant of the Punjab military police, 1850; military secretary to the Government of the Punjab, 1852; commanded several expeditions against frontier tribes; adjutant-general of the Indian army in 1857, and was at the siege and capture of Delhi, where he was severely wounded. He also commanded the Umbeyla campaign. He was commander-in-chief of the Madras army from 1876 to 1881.

Advertisement for PLASBESTER, 'The Best Insurance Against Fire.' Includes text: 'the BEST ASBESTOS WALL PLASTER', 'Fire Proof Frost Sound Will not crack.', and 'As Cheap as Ordinary Lime Mortar.'

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT

WARMLY WELCOMED ON HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of his brother, the Emperor of Germany, at the launching of the latter's American built yacht, reached here yesterday and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the special squadron, and honorary aide to the Prince, left the flag ship 'Illinois' with his staff at 9.40 o'clock in the naval tug 'Nina.' The 'Nina' met the 'Kron Prinz' beyond Fort Wadsworth, and swinging around on the starboard side of the liner, steamed up the bay.

The liner moved ahead and at 10.50 was abreast of the special squadron off Tompkinsville. The German standard was run to the foretop of the 'Kron Prinz,' and its appearance gave signal to the American fleet to salute.

The first of the large crowds was met at the Battery and from there on up to Recreation Pier, where the largest crowd of all had gathered, every eye was turned to the yacht.

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The Prince boarded the tug 'Nina' at 3.30, to repay his calls. He was accompanied by one aide and Admiral Evans and Ensigns Evans and Chapin.

The following messages which have passed between Prince Henry and President Roosevelt, were made public last night.

White House, Feb. 22.—Prince Henry of Prussia, the 'Hohenzollern,' N. Y. city:—Accept my heartiest greeting on your safe arrival. I thank you for your message. In the name of the American

people I will see you and I look forward to meeting you personally to-morrow. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Prince Henry arrived in Washington at 10.20 this morning from New York. He was met by Secretary Hay and Secretary Long and Count Von Helleben and other members of the German embassy, and left immediately for the White House.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Prince Henry of Prussia was yesterday officially received by President Roosevelt. The Prince reached the White House at 10.45 yesterday morning and, after meeting the President and Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, proceeded to the German Embassy, where the President at once returned the call.

In the afternoon the members of the diplomatic corps were received at the German Embassy and in the evening President Roosevelt entertained the Prince to dinner at the White House.

LIVERPOOL BANK FRAUDS

GOUDIE AND BURGE TO SPEND TEN YEARS IN PENITENTIARY.

London, Feb. 24.—Sentences were on Saturday pronounced on the prisoners found guilty of complicity in the Bank of Liverpool frauds.

Counsel had previously announced that Lawrie Marks, the American bookmaker, who is supposed to have committed suicide; James Mances, another American bookmaker who is also missing, and Burge, had £91,000 of the bank's money, of which amount £76,000 had been recovered.

New York, Feb. 22.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: It is believed that between £90,000 and £100,000 of the Liverpool bank money will probably be recovered.

SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Washington, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was signified in the United States Senate by a fist fight. The day set apart by the nation to afford the American people opportunity to pay fitting tribute to the memory of the first President, was the occasion of one of the most exciting scenes ever enacted in the Senate chambers.

Mr. Mc Laurin was not in the chamber at the time, but was engaged in committee work. He was sent for, and appeared as Mr. Tillman continued his speech.

Assistant sergeant-at-arms Layton sprang over desks to reach and separate the combatants, and himself received several blows. He got between them finally, and by main strength wrenched them apart.



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA

LATEST WAR NEWS, LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT OF A FORTNIGHT'S WORK.

London, Feb. 25.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office that during the past two weeks 20 Boers were killed, 12 wounded, 379 captured and 104 surrendered. A quantity of arms, ammunition and stock was also captured.

London, Feb. 25.—The Capetown correspondent of the 'Times' reports a movement, headed by the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, among the loyalist members of the Cape Parliament, to induce the Imperial Government to procure an indemnity act and other measures necessary to restore peace in South Africa.

THE HAMILTON LIBRARIAN.

LANCEFIELD'S FRIENDS AGREE TO PAY BACK \$1,700.

Hamilton, Feb. 25.—After a lengthy conference between lawyers representing the public library board, the North American Guarantee Company and the Lancefield family interests, it was stated that a basis of settlement had been arrived at by Lancefield's friends paying over \$1,700 to the Guarantee Company, and this amount was then handed over to the Library Board, which accepted the sum in full of claims on the \$2,000 bond.

NOTED CLERGYMAN DEAD

THE REV. DR. NEWMAN HALL PASSES AWAY.

London, Feb. 18.—The Rev. Newman Hall, D.D., former chairman of the Congregational Union, who had been ill for some time past, died at half-past nine o'clock this morning. He was born on May 22, 1816.

The Rev. Newman Hall, D.D., LL.B., was the son of the late Mr. John Vine Hall, and brother of Captain J. V. Hall, who commanded the 'Great Eastern' steamship on her first voyage across the Atlantic.

DEATH OF MGR. TANGUAY

CANADA LOSES A FAMOUS ARCHIVIST.

Mgr. Tanguay, the famous Canadian archivist, died last week at Ottawa, at the advanced age of 84 years.

REV. S. E. MAUDESLEY DEAD

ANOTHER VETERAN METHODIST MINISTER PASSES AWAY.

The many friends and acquaintances of the Rev. Samuel E. Maudesley will learn with surprise and sorrow of his death, which occurred in Ottawa early on Friday morning, Feb. 14.

NOTED ALIENIST DEAD

DR. RICHARD MAURICE BUCK, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LONDON ASYLUM, DIES.

London, Ont., Feb. 21.—Dr. Richard Maurice Buck, superintendent of the London asylum and known all over the continent as an insanity expert and the life-long friend and literary executor of Walt Whitman, died at his residence at the asylum, on Monday morning, Feb. 21, at the age of 87 years.

DEATH OF MGR. TANGUAY

Mgr. Tanguay, the famous Canadian archivist, died last week at Ottawa, at the advanced age of 84 years. The deceased prelate was eminently a man of study and he devoted the whole of his life to researches into the early days of Canadian history.

FATAL NEW YORK FIRE

Park Avenue Hotel and Seventy-First Regiment Armory Destroyed

FIFTEEN LIVES LOST AND TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY BURNED.

New York, Feb. 22.—Fifteen persons lost their lives and fifty or more were injured in a fire which was communicated early to-day from the 71st Regiment Armory to the Park Avenue Hotel.

The dead are Colonel Alexander P. Piper, U. S. A., (retired), identified by Major-General Roe, of the National Guard.

Colonel Charles L. Burdett, of Connecticut; First United States Volunteer Infantry.

William Horn, and — Iverson, Denver, Col., both employed by the U. S. Civilian Company.

William Walker, of Tennessee, identified by letter found in clothing.

W. G. Barnard, of Chicago, identified by letters and papers.

Norman Arson, of Alabama, badly burned about the entire body; died at Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Charlotte Bennett, of Alabama, 23 years old, burned about body, died at Bellevue.

Mrs. E. W. McGinnis, a permanent guest, found suffocated opposite the entrance to her room.

Gaston A. Robbins, permanent guest, found suffocated in the hallway.

This leaves unidentified dead numbering five.

The injured are:—Harold Bennett, face and hands burned, taken to Bellevue Hospital; Wm. S. Brookman, Norfolk, Conn., burns; Mrs. Wm. S. Brookman, face and arms burned; Margaret E. Bennett, employee of the hotel, face and hands burned, taken to Bellevue Hospital; Wm. A. Gove, employee of the hotel; suffocation and burns; Charles A. Gregory, 67 years old, attorney, face and hands burned, taken to Bellevue Hospital; Carolina I. R. Hall, 70 years old, Newark, N. J., body burned and suffering from shock, New York Hospital; Anna G. Hall, 56 years old, Newark, N. J., body burned and suffering from shock, New York Hospital; Wm. B. Hale, Williamsburg, Mass., suffocation, New York Hospital; E. S. Hearne, Atlanta, Ga., body burned, taken to Bellevue Hospital; Emily L. Livingston, guest of hotel, residence unknown, face and body burned; Bellevue Hospital; Charles Underwood O'Connell, suffocation and burns; Joseph Pearce, suffocation, burns about face and hands; William Stebbins, West Indies, hands and face burned; Lewis G. Woodbury, Portland, Oregon, hands and face burned, Bellevue Hospital; Frank H. Reed, proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel, burned about the face and hands in carrying his wife to safety from the fourth floor; Mrs. Frank R. Reed, face and hands burned; — Bridgeman, guest of hotel, residence unknown, burned; — Lyons, spectator, cut by falling glass; Louis Barry, Portland, Me., shock, rescued by policeman; Mrs. S. Beach, guest of hotel, face, hands and body burned.

Three additional directors—Mr. A. Graham, Pomeroy; Mr. S. Benson, Neepawa; Mr. James Yule, Crystal City.

Fair representatives—Winnipeg—Mr. A. Graham, Pomeroy. Brandon—Mr. J. A. McKellar, Brandon.

Auditors—Messrs. R. Waugh and H. McKellar, Winnipeg.

Resolutions were adopted urging the government to establish an agricultural college in Manitoba without delay.

At the sixteenth annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association, the following officers were elected:

President, William Ryan, Ninga; first vice-president, R. Waugh, Winnipeg; second vice-president, D. W. McQuinn, Macdonald; secretary-treasurer, George Harcourt, Winnipeg; directors, W. Champion, Reaburn; F. W. Brown, Portage in Prairie; F. W. Grassick, Pilot Mound; Nathan Clark, Killarney; U. S. J. y, Crystal City; B. B. Olson, Gimli, (representing the Icelandic interests); J. T. Reher, (representing Manmonie interests); William Lagimodiere, (representing the French interests); representative of the Winnipeg Exhibition board; V. B. Gilroy, Austin, auditor of the association; G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.

Some exceedingly helpful addresses were given, among those taking part being Mr. W. A. Wilson, of Regina, superintendent of government creameries for Assiniboia; Prof. Farrington, professor of dairying, University of Wisconsin; Mr. Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm.

The officers selected by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association are as follows:

President—W. G. Styles, Rosser. First Vice-President—James Bray, Longburn. Second Vice-President—Wm. Wallace, Niverville. Sec.-Treasurer—G. H. Greig, Winnipeg. Auditors—R. Waugh and H. McKellar. Directors—J. B. Jockling, Carman; D. E. Corbett, Swaa Lake; Jas. Riddell, Rosebank, and A. D. Gainley, Brandon (representing sheep); J. A. McGill, Neepawa; W. E. Baldwin, Manitow; A. Graham, Pomeroy; W. L. Tramm, Crystal City, (representing swine); Representatives to the fair boards—Dr. Thompson, A. D. Gainley, Brandon.

This association also voted in favor of an Agricultural College for Manitoba, and a live stock commissioner and director of farmers' institutes. Demonstrations were conducted by Prof. Ferguson, Dr. Hopkins and Mr. C. W. Peterson, deputy commissioner of Agriculture, N. W. T.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance will be held on Thursday next, Feb. 27, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Montreal. The sessions will begin at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

All churches, temperance societies and young people's organizations, and other bodies in sympathy with the work of the Alliance, in the Province of Quebec, are entitled to be represented at this convention, and invited to send one delegate for ever hundred of their membership.

Delegates and friends attending the convention and traveling over any line of railway will purchase single fare tickets to Montreal and secure from the ticket agent standard convention certificate. This will entitle the holder to a ticket to return from Montreal for one-third fare provided fifty delegates are in attendance. This number will include delegates attending the Grand Council of Royal Templars on Feb. 25 and 26. Important matters will be up for consideration.



### THE BRITISH NAVY.

#### Fifteen Million Pounds to be Spent This Year for New Ships.

London, Feb. 21.—The Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir Arnold Forster, introduced the naval estimates for 1902-03 in the House of Commons to-day. They show a total of £31,255,000, as compared with £30,875,000 last year. During the course of an accompanying statement, Mr. Forster remarked that no thinking men could have anticipated any reduction from the estimates of last year, in view of the fact that the navy was engaged in a difficult conflict seven thousand miles away.

In regard to the naval reserve, the Secretary of the Admiralty said the government had discovered there were legal objections to the engagement of men in Newfoundland. The movement would therefore be temporarily arrested, but legislation would be introduced legalizing the engagement of men in every part of the Empire.

He also said that the progress of naval construction during the past year had been unparalleled.

The present estimates, said the Secretary, gave the government £15,000,000 for new ships and it was intended to spend the money. No fewer than forty-nine ships would be put in the water during the present year and next year there would be under construction sixty ships, in addition to twenty-seven others that would be laid down. Besides this a large programme of reconstruction would be undertaken, adding greatly to the fighting power of the fleet. Guns of more formidable calibre would be mounted on many vessels and six-inch guns of the latest and most improved type would replace the 4.7 guns.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 2c, marriage notices for 2c, death notices for 2c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 2c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 5c per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

#### BIRTHS.

BELL.—At 87 Drummond street, Montreal, on Feb. 18, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Ritchie Bell. 20

CRAWFORD.—At St. Lambert, on Feb. 5, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crawford. 15

GAMMELL.—On Feb. 19, 1902, at 94 Durocher street, to Mr. and Mrs. Gammell, a son. 24

GARDNER.—At Elm Farm, St. Louis station, on Feb. 9, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gardner. 19

GRACE.—At No. 2 Calverly Mount, Tunbridge Wells, England, on Feb. 21, 1902, a daughter to Doctor and Mrs. Nathaniel Grace. Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

HARRISON.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, 1902, at 605 Wellington street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harrison. 24

HIBBARD.—At Springbrook, West Frampton, Que., on Feb. 15, 1902, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Hibbard, of a son. 24

McARTHUR.—At Woodbine Cottage, North Branch, Martintown, on Feb. 16, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McArthur. 24

NELVILLE.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, 1902, at 32 Charron street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nelville. 24

MITCHELL.—At 364 Concession street, Ottawa, on Feb. 15, 1902, to the Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Mitchell, a son. 20

PATTON.—At Ormstown, Feb. 9, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Patton. 24

POWER.—At Point St. Charles, on Feb. 7, 1902, the wife of Charles Power, of a son.

#### MARRIED.

DRAPER.—SINCLAIR.—At Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Feb. 19, 1902, by the Rev. Wm. Cooper, Port Perry, George H. Draper, barrister-at-law, of Rat Portage, and son of the late George Draper, Lawyer, to Lillian Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Leobin C. Sinclair, Tilsonburg, Ont. 21

EASTMAN.—HITCHCOCK.—On Feb. 11, 1902, at the Methodist parsonage, South Stukely, by the Rev. A. Fairbairn, S.T.L., Leslie Carol Alexander Eastman, of South Stukely, to Lucinda Howe Hitchcock, of Frost Village, Shefford County, Que. 19

FARWELL.—McCUTCHEON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Maple Wood Cottage, Coaticook, by the Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D., on Feb. 18, 1902, Mr. Charles Frederic Farwell, of Coaticook, to Katrina Winifred, eldest daughter of J. S. McCutcheon. 19

FULLER.—ARCHIBALD.—On Feb. 19, 1902, in St. Paul's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Barclay Henry Jones Fuller, manager of the Fairbanks Co., for Canada, to Nancy Christie Archibald, daughter of Mr. Justice Archibald, of Montreal.

GRAHAM.—HIGGINS.—At 18 Huxley street, Toronto, on Feb. 19, 1902, by the Rev. J. A. Clark, B.A., minister of Cowan Avenue Presbyterian Church, Mr. Wm. Graham, of Toronto, to Miss Ruth Higgins, of Brucefield, Stanley Township, Huron County.

JAQUITH.—EMERSON.—At Wilton, Ont., on Feb. 20, 1902, by the Rev. D. C. Day, Mabelle Boughion Emerson, of Dr. Walter Allen Jaquith, of Chicago.

JONES.—WATSON.—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 19, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, University avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Anthon Edwin T. Jones, Bay City, Mich., to Victoria Isabel, youngest daughter of George Watson. 20

KETCHUM.—BORTHWICK.—At the residence of the bride's aunt, 108 Kent street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, on Feb. 19, 1902, Mr. Zebulon C. Ketchum to Miss Annie Matilda Borthwick, both of Ottawa. 18

LLOYD.—CLELAND.—On Feb. 19, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Boulevard avenue, by the Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., Herbert Mostyn Lloyd, B.Sc., of Toronto, to Bessie, eldest daughter of J. A. Cleland. Toronto and British Columbia papers please copy.

McLAUGHLIN.—BUTLER.—On Feb. 13, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Fairbairn, S.T.L., Clarence Byron McLaughlin, of West Doltos, County of Bromo, to Mary Jane Butler, of South Stukely. 19

PARK.—HEDDLE.—On Feb. 18, 1902, at the Presbyterian Church, Allentown, Ont., by the Rev. William Nowat, John A. Park, of Allentown, to Margaret E., third daughter of John Heddle, of Allentown. 21

ROBERTSON.—VANDERBURG.—At the residence of the bride's father, 316 Delaware avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 19, 1902, by Chancellor Wallace, of McMaster University, assisted by the Rev. J. A. McDonald, editor of 'The Westminster,' Mr. W. E. Robertson, B.A., of Toronto, to Miss Lida Vanderburg. 20

ROBINSON.—SMITH.—At Rawdon, Quebec, on Feb. 18, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Wm. Davies, Thomas Robinson, to Miss Matilda (Lilla) Smith, daughter of Michael Smith, Esq., all of Rawdon, Que. 20

ST. LOUIS.—ENGLISH.—On Feb. 19, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., John St. Louis, to Frances Ann Fulton, youngest daughter of Mr. George English. 21

STAINTON.—DINSMORE.—At the Dundas Centre parsonage, on Feb. 19, 1902, by the Rev. C. T. Scott, Miss Bertha Dinsmore, of London, to Mr. Wm. Stain-ton, of West Nisourat, Ont. 20

#### DIED.

ASSELSTINE.—Suddenly, in Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 17, 1902, Peter Asselstine, aged fifty-nine years. 18

BLAND.—At London, Ont., on Feb. 17, 1902, Ann Bland, relict of the late Robt. Bland, in her 78th year. 20

BUCKE.—At his residence, on Feb. 19, 1902, Richard Maurice Bucke, M.D.C.M., Superintendent of the Asylum for Insane, London, Ont., in the 65th year of his age. 20

COPELAND.—At Smithville, Ont., on Feb. 19, 1902, George Copeland, in his 74th year, a native of Branda, Burton, Yorkshire, England. 20

DALGLEISH.—On Friday, Feb. 21, 1902, at 14 Overdale avenue, Marton, Rutherford, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Dalgleish, formerly of Portneuf, Que. 18

DOOLEY.—At Manchester, Conn., on Feb. 15, 1902, of pneumonia, J. T. Dooley, M.D., aged 36 years, son of Mayor Dooley, of Windsor Mills, Que. 18

DUNCAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1902, at 44 Inspector street, Robert Duncan, aged 52 years, a native of Newtownstewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, dearly beloved father of Robert, David, and Samuel Duncan, of this city. 18

EVEREST.—At his late residence, Scarborough, Ont., of pneumonia, Thomas Everest, in his 78th year. 18

FISH.—At the family residence, 192 Dunn avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 15, 1902, Rev. Chas. Fish, in his eighty-second year. 18

GIBB.—On Feb. 19, 1902, at Como, P.Q., Mr. Isaac J. Gibb, N.P., formerly of Montreal, in the 88th year of his age. 24

HUFF.—At Durand, Michigan, on Feb. 29, 1902, Lillian W. Huff (formerly of Hawkesbury, Ont.), relict of the Rev. W. W. Huff, aged 28 years. 24

JANES.—At his late residence, 128 McGill street, Toronto, on Feb. 18, 1902, William Janes, aged 84 years. Native of Devonshire, England, and many years a resident of Brampton, Ont. 20

JEWELL.—At 10 Windsor avenue, Westmount, Feb. 22, 1902, Alexander Livingston, only son of the late Alexander Jewell, D.L.S., of Quebec, aged 23 years. Interment at Quebec. 24

KIMBALL.—At his late residence, 40 Salisbury avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 15, 1902, Baxter K. Kimball, aged 75 years, late of Bucyrus, Ohio, and formerly of Port Hope, Ont. 18

KING.—Suddenly, on Feb. 21, 1902, at the Ladies' Protestant Home, Quebec, Henry King, in his 70th year. 24

KIRK.—At 412 Bank street, Ottawa, on Feb. 17, 1902, George W. Kirk, M.D., aged 46 years. 19

KLOCK.—At Shawville, on Feb. 16, 1902, James Salisbury, eldest son of Dr. R. H. Klock, aged 6 years and 9 months. 18

LAWRENCE.—At the residence of Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, Stratford, Ont., on Feb. 19, 1902, Mary A. Lawrence, daughter of Mrs. Foljame Awty, of 253 Shaw street, Toronto, and relict of the late E. G. Lawrence, formerly manager Merchants Bank at Mitchell. 24

LELAN.—At Redlands, Cal., on Feb. 18, 1902, Samuel Lelan, formerly of Port Hope, Ont., Cornwall (England) papers please copy. 20

MACDONALD.—On Feb. 19, 1902, at his late residence, Gananogue, Ont., William Stone Macdonald, in the ninetieth year of his age. 21

MACDONALD.—At the Mafuse, Gienarm, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1902, Christina Marion (Tienie), beloved daughter of the Rev. Donald Macdonald, aged 24 years 19 days. 21

MAUDESLEY.—At Ottawa, on Feb. 14, 1902, Rev. S. E. Maudesley, for many years connected with the Methodist ministry. 18

McCULLOCH.—At the Methodist parsonage, Newmarket, Ont., on Feb. 20, 1902, the Rev. George McCulloch, pastor of Newmarket Methodist Church, aged 43. 18

McFARLANE.—At Millruab, on Feb. 17, 1902, Peter McFarlane, formerly of Ottawa, aged 73 years. 19

McLEAN.—At his late residence, Bradford, Ont., on Feb. 16, 1902, in his 55th year, Allan McLean, mathematical master of Bradford High School, and formerly of Markham. 24

McOuat.—At Brownsburg, Feb. 25, 1902, James McOuat, son of the late Peter McOuat, aged 66 years and 3 months. 18

MORGAN.—At Quebec, on Feb. 15, 1902, Charlotte Rees, relict of the late David Morgan. 19

MUNDIE.—At Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 21, 1902, Roydon William McKenzie, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mundie, aged 20 years and 10 months. Aberdeen papers please copy.

MUNROE.—At Windsor Mills, Que., on Feb. 15, 1902, Caroline I. Smith, widow of the late Alexander Munroe, Esq., of Port Eglon, N.B., and daughter of the late William Smith, Esq., of Brompton, Que. 24

PILLOW.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, 1902, John A. Pillow, aged 62. 24

PITON.—At 2086 St. James street, on Feb. 23, 1902, Frederick Francis, son of the late N. J. Piton, contractor, Quebec, aged 49. Maritime papers please copy.

POWER.—At Point St. Charles, on Feb. 7, 1902, Alice Jane, wife of Charles Power, and only daughter of George and Christiana Tate. 24

ROBERTSON.—On Feb. 18, 1902, at 114 Archie street, Archie Gordon Robertson, aged 25 years, of pneumonia. 24

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WOODSWORTH.—Entered into rest, on Saturday morning, Feb. 15, 1902, at the residence of her son, the Rev. R. W. Woodworth, 29 Bloor street west, Toronto, Mary Ann Woodworth, relict of the late Richard Woodworth, in the 32nd year of her age. 18

IN MEMORIAM.

MACDONALD.—In loving memory.—In this city, entered into rest on Sabbath morning, Feb. 23, 1879, Bella Munro, wife of Colin Macdonald.

IN MEMORIAM.—St. John xiv., 1. 'And Jesus said unto his disciples, Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you; and if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also.'

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