

Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1905.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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NEW ONTARIO CABINET.

Mr. Ross Hands Over the Reins to His Successor in Office.

MR. GAMBY PASSED OVER—CLOSING SCENE IN LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—Shortly after one o'clock this afternoon, the Hon. Geo. W. Ross drove from his house, No. 1 Elm Place, where he had spent the morning, to Government House. He was unaccompanied. He remained closeted with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Mortimer Clark, for close on an hour. It was the closing scene of the Liberal administration that has extended over thirty-two years. Mr. Ross handed in the resignation of himself and his colleagues, handed over the great seal of the province, and advised His Honor to call upon Mr. J. P. Whitney to form a government.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The Hon. Mr. Whitney announced his Cabinet at the Queen's Hotel shortly after twelve o'clock to-day, as follows:—

Premier and Attorney-General—J. P. Whitney, K.C.

Minister of Crown Lands—J. J. Foy, K.C., South Toronto.

Minister of Education—Dr. Pyne, East Toronto.

Minister of Public Works—Dr. Reaume.

Provincial Treasurer—Col. Matheson, South Lanark.

Provincial Secretary—W. J. Hanna, West Lambton.

Minister of Agriculture—Nelson Monteith, South Perth.

Without portfolio—Dr. Willoughby, East Northumberland; Mayr Beck, London; Major J. S. Hendrie, Hamilton.

Speaker—J. W. St. John, West York.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna was born in Middlesex County in 1862, of Irish parentage. He is a leading Sarnia barrister, noted for his strength as an orator

of the heavyweight type. On the hustings and in giving body blows to his opponents in the Legislature, Mr. Hanna is a hard hitter. His entrance to the Legislature was a valuable acquisition to the Conservative party.

He holds the degrees of M.D., C.M., F.T., and M.S. Dr. Reaume was first elected to the legislature as member for North Essex in 1902, by the good majority of 328 over Mr. McKee, who was an exceptionally strong Liberal opponent, and at the election last month that majority was increased to over eight hundred. He married on Sept. 14, 1887, Katherine Turner, of Lockport, N. Y., and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Hon. Dr. Robert Allan Pyne, the new Minister of Education, is of Irish descent. He was born at Newmarket and was first elected to the Legislature in 1898. Taking an active interest in educational matters, Dr. Pyne became a member of the Toronto Public School Board and held the office of chairman at one time. He has also been chairman of the Free Library Board, Toronto, and has for some time been registrar of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Major J. S. Hendrie, of Hamilton, is a wealthy railway engineer and contractor. He was born in Hamilton in 1857, and elected to the Legislature in 1902.

The Hon. Nelson Monteith, the new Minister of Agriculture, is a man of good education, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and a practical farmer. His home is in the Township of Downie, near St. Mary's, Ont.

The Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., Attorney-General, was born in Toronto in 1847. He is a distinguished member of the legal profession, and this has been recognized by an offer from his opponents to sit on the Bench. He is one of



THE HON. J. P. WHITNEY, PREMIER OF ONTARIO.

The Hon. J. P. Whitney was born in Dundas county, on Oct. 2, 1843. He was educated at the Cornwall Grammar School and called to the Bar in 1876, since which time he has practised law in Morrisburg. The honor of K.C. came in 1890. Mr. Whitney, as a member of the volunteers, served for five months during the Fenian troubles of 1866, and is now a lieutenant-colonel of the reserve militia. In 1886 he contested Dundas for the Legislature, but was defeated by Dr.

T. F. Chamberlain. On the latter being unseated, Mr. Whitney was returned at a by-election in 1888, and has been a member of the House ever since. On the resignation of Mr. Marter from the leadership of the Opposition, Mr. Whitney was chosen for that position on April 2, 1896. As such he has made several extensive tours of the province in the Conservative interest, and in the time he has had should have become fairly well known. Premier Whitney is an Anglican.

election last month. Mr. Beck was Mayor of London in 1902 and 1903, and is a manufacturer, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

The Hon. J. W. St. John is a son of John St. John, an Irishman. His mother was a native of Wales. He was born July 17, 1854, in the Township of Buck, Ontario. At fourteen he left the public school and worked on his father's farm until the age of twenty-one. He then attended the Uxbridge High School and the Cobourg Collegiate Institute. In 1881 he graduated in Arts at Victoria University, Cobourg, mining and mathematical scholarship. In 1884 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts. In that year he began to practice law in Toronto. For four terms he has been unanimously nominated by the Conservatives of West York for the Ontario Legislature. This constituency, which gave a Conservative majority in 1894 of fifty-three, swung back into the Liberal column in 1898 with a majority of thirty-five. In 1902 the riding became Conservative again by 419, which it increased on Jan. 25 to 1,448. Mr. St. John is prominent as a temperance man and Methodist. He is a member of the Senate of Victoria University.

MR. DRYDEN TO RETIRE.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The Hon. John Dryden has issued a circular to the electors of South Ontario, in the course of which he says:—I shall not again seek to represent the riding, but I shall always maintain my interest in all that pertains to the well-being of my former constituents.

ONTARIO BY-ELECTIONS

WRITS HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

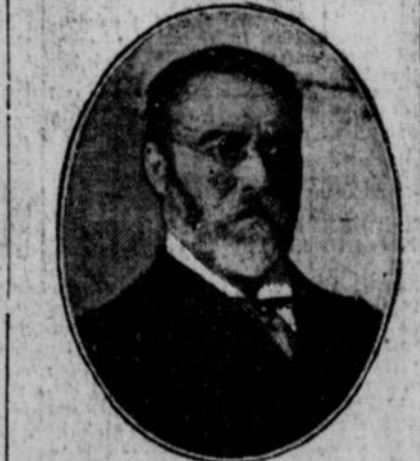
Toronto, Feb. 10.—The writs for the Provincial by-elections were issued this afternoon. Nominations take place on Tuesday, Feb. 21, and elections one week later, but it is believed that all the ministers will be returned without opposition.



MR. J. W. ST. JOHN,
Speaker of the Legislature.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The Hon. J. M. Gibson, ex-Attorney-General of Ontario, is to be appointed Chief Justice of the new division of the Ontario Exchequer Court. It is stated on good authority that this appointment will be made by the Dominion Government on the return of Mr. Gibson from the South, where he will spend a few weeks to recuperate from



THE HON. J. M. GIBSON.

the effects of his recent illness. The new court was created by the Ontario Legislature by an act framed and introduced by Mr. Gibson to meet the requirements for additional judges. The position of chief justice has been kept conspicuously vacant while Judges Arglin, Idington and Clute have been respectively appointed as the associate judges.

Judge Idington's withdrawal to the Supreme Court accentuated a vacancy which will, it appears, be now filled by Mr. Gibson's appointment within a few weeks. His high qualifications for the position are conceded.

THE QUEBEC CRISIS

STILL NO RECONCILIATION.

The strenuous efforts of the Hon. Messrs. Dandurand and Brodeur, to effect a compromise between the two political factions at Quebec, have so far failed. Each party held a caucus on Wednesday evening.

Senator Choquette and Mr. Carrière, M.P., seemed to have charge of the arrangements and acted as gentlemen ushers, receiving the members as they came in and leading them to the Empire dining room, set apart for the anti-Parent caucus meeting.

It was ascertained that the following 52 members entered the room: Hon. Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon, and Weir; Messrs. Tessier (Rimouski), Roy (St. Johns), Roy (Kamouraska), Roy (Montmagny), Tanguay (Wolfe), Bergevin, Prevost, Smith, Gosselin (Iberville), Girard, Lemay, Dion, Kaine, Panet, Tessier (Three Rivers), Fiset, Descarries, Champagne, Blouin, Morrissette, Godbout, Neault, Allard, Lafontaine (Berthier), Cochran, Lacombe, Jobin, Daigneault, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Laffrette, Tourigny, Kelly, Gillies, MacKenzie, Bissonnette (Montcalm), Bissonnette (Stanstead), Blanchard, Mousseau, Cherrier, Chaurast, Petit, Duhamel, Morin, Langlois, Dr. Lemieux, Marchildon, Walker, and Walsh.

After about half an hour, Mr. Kelly left to attend Mr. Parent's caucus, and was followed later on by Messrs. Lacombe, Girard, Gosselin, Bissonnette (Montcalm), Tourigny, Cherrier, Cochran, Gillies, Petit, Tanguay (Wolfe), Bissonnette (Stanstead), Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Dion, Chaurast, Blanchard, Blouin, McKenzie, Walsh, Walker, Kaine, Morrissette, Daigneault and Allard.

Mr. Auguste Tessier presided at the Gouin caucus, and Messrs. J. L. Décarie and A. Godbout acted as secretaries.

A resolution, proposed by Mr. Rudolphe Roy, seconded by Mr. J. O. Rousseau, approving the conduct of Messrs. Turgeon, Gouin and Weir, and expressing full confidence in them, was adopted, with the support, it is claimed, of 44 members.

Dr. Pelletier, of Sherbrooke; Mr. Pilon, of Vaudreuil, and Mr. Leslie, of the Magdalen Islands, being unable to attend, sent messages pledging their support to the three ex-ministers. The caucus broke up at 9.45 o'clock.

Meanwhile, Mr. Parent was holding his own caucus in the parliament buildings, and it lasted until after midnight.

Besides the members above mentioned, who left the other caucus, the following were among those who attended Mr. Parent's meeting: Hon. Messrs. Parent, Archambault, McCorkill, Robitaille, and Monet, and Messrs. Taschereau, Delage, Gosselin (Missisquoi), Dupuis, Cardin, Perreault, Tanguay (Lake St. John), and Gendron, in all 37, besides Hon. Messrs. Lanctot, Perreault and Turner, Legislative Councillors.

Mr. J. A. Chaurast presided. The 'Canada' is authority for the statement that Mr. Walsh, having asked Mr. Parent whether it was true that he had taken in Mr. Monet without consulting his colleagues, and the Prime Minister having replied that he could not answer for the moment, Mr. Chaurast rose to protest against Mr. Monet's presence in the Cabinet, and declared that he would join the three ministers who resigned.

Both factions still claim that they will have a majority when the Legislature meets.

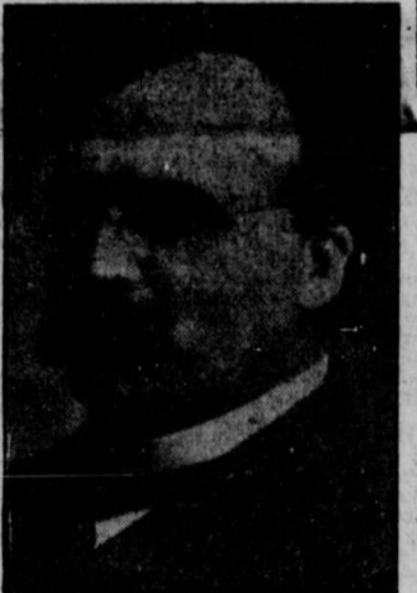
After the Gouin-Turgeon-Weir caucus, a delegation of ten members was sent to Mr. Parent to communicate to him the resolution passed, and present the round robin against him, signed by 46 members.

GAYNOR AND GREENE.

Judgment Rendered by the Privy Council

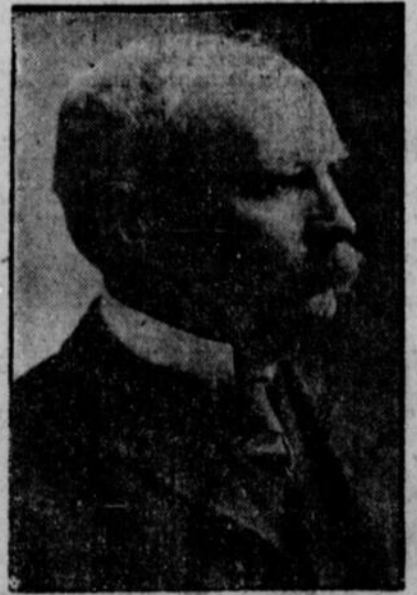
London, Feb. 8.—The Privy Council rendered its decision this morning in the Greene-Gaynor case in favor of the United States Government.

The court reversed the two judgments of Mr. Justice Caron, of Quebec, of Aug. 13, 1902, and ordered the respondents to pay the costs of the appeal. The court's decision criticizes the action of Mr. Justice Caron in releasing Greene and Gaynor, and adds: 'Where a prisoner is brought before a competent tribunal, charged with an extraditable offence, and is remanded, for the express purpose of affording the prosecution an opportunity of bringing forward evidence whereby the accusation is to be supported, if in such a case upon a writ of habeas corpus, a learned judge treats a remand warrant as a nullity and proceeds to adjudicate the case as though the whole evidence was before him, it would paralyze the administration of justice and render it impossible for proceedings in extradition to be effective.'



THE HON. W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary.

of the heavyweight type. On the hustings and in giving body blows to his opponents in the Legislature, Mr. Hanna is a hard hitter. His entrance to the Legislature was a valuable acquisition to the Conservative party.



THE HON. A. J. MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer.

The Hon. A. J. Matheson is a native and resident of Perth. He has been the leading financial expert of the Ontario Conservatives for a number of years.

Dr. Joseph Reaume is the first French-Canadian minister to sit in an Ontario cabinet. The son of Oliver and Josette Reaume, he was born at Anderson, Ont., Aug. 13, 1856, educated at Assumption College, Sandwich, the Detroit Medical College and Trinity Medical College, To-



DR. R. A. PYNE,
Minister of Education.

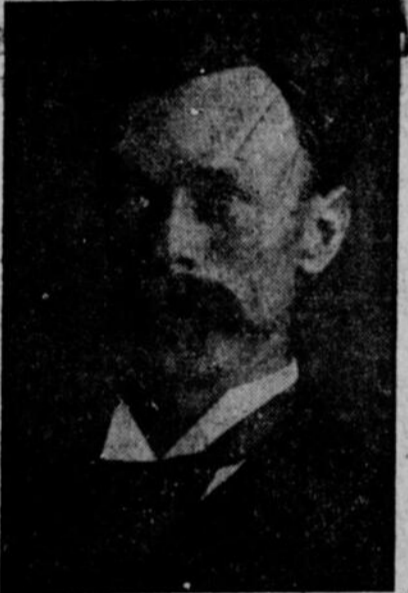
the most prominent of the Irish-Canadian Roman Catholics of the province. His utterances in the Legislature,



THE HON. J. S. HENDRIE,
Minister Without Portfolio.

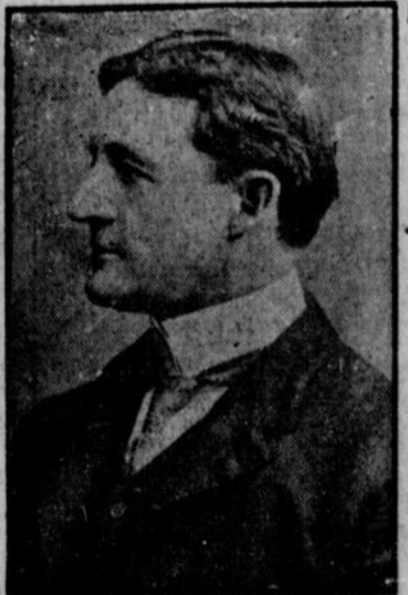
in which he has been the representative of South Toronto since 1898, one marked by a fine judicial tone. His speeches in the House and on the platform are precise and characterized by moderation of language allied with trenchant argument.

The Hon. Mr. Foy was educated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and Ushaw College, England, and studied law with J. Stewart Tupper and John A. Macdonald. Mr. Foy married, in 1879,



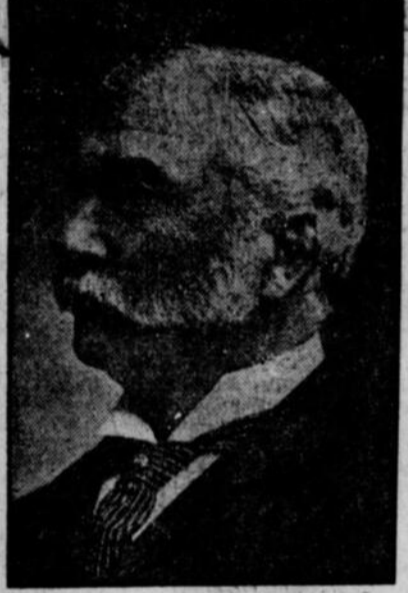
THE HON. NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture.

Marie E., daughter of Maurice Couviller, of Montreal, and she died a few years ago.



THE HON. ADAM BECK,
Minister Without Portfolio.

The Hon. William Armon Willoughby, M.D., was born in the township of West Gwillimbury, York County, Feb. 1, 1844, and is the son of Mr. George H. Willoughby, a native of Ireland, who came to Canada in 1838, and Sarah Armon, an English lady. His early education was received at Bradford Grammar School and he graduated from Victoria College in 1867. Dr. Willoughby, who has the



THE HON. DR. WILLOUGHBY,
Minister Without Portfolio.

distinction of being the only Conservative member of the present Assembly who was in the Legislature after the



DR. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works.

election of 1886, was particularly active as whip for the last Opposition, and with such narrow majorities flying about he found plenty of scope for his undoubted tact and ability.

The Hon. Adam Beck was born at Baden, Waterloo County, Ontario, June 20, 1857, and educated at Galt. He was returned to the Legislature for London in 1902, and again at the general

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC WORKS.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—The early portion of yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was given up to private members' business.

CONTROL OF HIGHWAYS.

At the opening of the sitting a flood of petitions was presented asking the adoption of legislation whereby no telegraph or telephone company will have the right to erect poles or conduct along public streets without the consent of the local municipality.

Upon motion of Mr. C. F. Melsae (Antigonish) the report of the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts of last fiscal year were committed to the Public Accounts Committee for the consideration of that body.

In the absence of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, introduced a couple of the former's departmental bills. The first provided for an extension of the limits of the port of Quebec down the river as far as Father Point.

MR. BORDEN'S RETURN.

The certificate of Mr. R. L. Borden's election by acclamation for Carleton County was read by the Deputy Speaker.

NEW BRUNSWICK SOUTHERN.

Mr. Ganong (Charlotte) asked whether the government intended to acquire the New Brunswick Southern Railway and make it a part of the government system.

In reply the Minister of Railways observed that petitions had been received from Charlotte County asking that the Dominion purchase this line.

POACHERS IN B. C. WATERS.

Mr. Sloan (Comox-Atlin) asked if the government had any information whether United States companies engaged in the halibut industry are encroaching on Pacific coast waters under our jurisdiction.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries replied that reports to this effect had reached the department, and every effort had been made to protect Canadian inshore fisheries on the Pacific, especially since the commissioning of the fisheries protection cruiser 'Kestrel.'

CENSUS TAKING COMES HIGH.

In response to a question by the Conservative chief whip, the Hon. Mr. Fisher stated that the total expenditure in connection with the taking of the last census has been \$1,192,396.

TO IMPORT FISHERMEN.

Mr. LaFargey (Prince Edward Island) asked whether any action has been taken by the government looking to the immigration of fishermen from Ireland and Scotland to Prince Edward Island to prosecute the cod fisheries off Casumpec and other points asked for last year by the Board of Trade of Alberta and West Prince, and promised by the minister?

The answer of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was that no such action had been taken because no practical scheme had yet been devised.

WHIPPING POST FOR WIFE-BEATERS.

Mr. Ames (Montreal) asked 'did the Montreal Society for the Protection of Women and Children present a petition to the Minister of Justice in May of 1903, asking for certain amendments to the Criminal Code, in effect that persistent wife-beaters may be sentenced to be whipped, and that constables may enter, without warrant, into a house where a woman is being assaulted?'

The Minister of Justice mentioned that Mr. Bickerdike, of St. Lawrence Division, had brought this proposition forward last session. If it was introduced again this session when the Criminal Code was under consideration the idea would receive his serious consideration.

CAPTAIN ST. LOUIS RETAINS CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Ames asked: 'Has the Minister of Marine and Fisheries reinstated Captain Louis St. Louis, who was deprived of his certificate by the judgment of Wreck Commissioner Salmon in the 'Canada-Cape Breton' affair? And if so, what were the reasons for the reinstatement of this officer?'

The answer of the Minister of Marine was to the effect that there was no necessity to reinstate Captain St. Louis

because his certificate was illegally taken away.

MR. BLAIR'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. F. D. Monk obtained an order of the House for a copy of the letter of resignation of the Hon. A. G. Blair from the Railway Commission last fall and all correspondence in reference to the resignation.

UNION LABEL BILL.

The second reading of Mr. Ralph Smith's bill to permit of the registration of labor union labels passed without comment. Mr. Sinclair (Guyssboro) secured also the second reading of his bill to permit of sea-going vessels loading timber between the main and the shelter decks.

PUBLIC WORKS ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the Department of Public Works were under consideration during the balance of the sitting. Provision was made for the erection of a fireproof building in Ottawa, which is to serve for the storage of valuable public documents.

AMERICAN CURRENCY.

When the vote of \$200,000 was presented for the erection in Ottawa of a branch of the Royal Mint, it gave rise to a discussion that ranged over a rather wide ground.

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CANADIAN BRANCH OF ROYAL MINT.

The Premier answered that in deciding to build a Mint his government was influenced by both commercial and political considerations. At present our mines are turning out about twenty million dollars' worth of gold per annum, every ounce of which finds its way to the United States because there is no market for it in our own country.

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TUESDAY'S SITTING.

MR. BORDEN TAKES HIS SEAT.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The feature of yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was the introduction of the Conservative leader, Mr. R. L. Borden. He was presented by his two first lieutenants, the Hon. George E. Foster and Mr. F. D. Monk.

Upon motion of the Prime Minister, the name of Mr. Borden was added to the membership of the Committee on Banking and Commerce and the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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sympathy of the Liberal Premier, because Sir Wilfrid had once gone through the same disagreeable experience himself.

At six o'clock, when the House was rising for dinner, Sir Wilfrid crossed the floor and cordially shook hands with the leader of the Opposition.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher secured the second reading of his bill respecting census statistics, which was then taken up clause by clause in committee, but not finally disposed of.

Mr. F. D. Monk expressed the opinion that our census in Canada costs us far more than the country can well afford. The count of 1901 involved, he understood, an outlay of about a million and a quarter dollars, a large portion of which could be saved if we adopted the de facto system now in vogue in the British Isles.

The Minister of Agriculture answered that he had made a study of the British system of census taking and was satisfied that it was not adapted to conditions in this country.

Mr. Monk, whose view was also seconded by Mr. R. A. Pringle (Cornwall) advised that the present bill should be laid over for a year until parliament has had more time to consider the expediency of the expenditure that Mr. Fisher's present proposal will involve.

Opposition members declared that a large mass of statistical information of value to the farming interests and to other branches of Canadian industry was already being gathered by the Dominion Government and sent out in the form of bulletins and blue-book reports.

STANDARD BOX FOR APPLES.

The Minister of Agriculture commended to the attention of the House a resolution declaring 'That it is expedient to amend the act respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities, by inserting the following sections after section 4:

4a. When apples are packed in Canada for export for sale by the box they shall be packed in good and strong boxes of seasoned wood, the inside dimensions of which shall not be less than ten inches in depth, eleven inches in width, and twenty inches in length, representing as near as possible two thousand two hundred cubic inches.

2. Every person who offers or exposes for sale, or who packs for export, apples by the box otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of twenty-five cents for each box of apples so offered or exposed for sale or packed.

4b. When apples are packed in boxes or barrels having trays or fillers wherein it is intended to have a separate compartment for each apple, then the provisions of sections 4 and 4a shall not apply.

Dr. Sproule raised the point that as the second clause of the resolution read it might be applied to domestic as well as to export trade, whereas, the evident intention was to confine its scope to the latter trade.

Several members argued that the size of box mentioned in the resolution was rather smaller than it should be.

MONTREAL PETITION.

Mr. Gervais presented the petition of Paul Galibert, U. H. Dandurand, Thos. Gauthier and E. A. D. Morgan, of Montreal, and Jules Aillard, of St. Francis, asking for incorporation as the Montreal, Quebec and Southern Railway Company, with power to build a railway from St. Guillaume Station, on the Montreal & Atlantic Railway, in the County of Yamaska, to Sorel, with power to acquire the charter rights and railway of the South Shore road, the Montreal, Longueuil Bridge Company, the Quebec Southern Railway and the East Richelieu Valley Railway Company, and for an extension of time within which to complete these undertakings.

WEDNESDAY'S DOINGS.

MONTREAL WHARF SHEDS.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—A motion proposed by Mr. Ames in the House yesterday afternoon drew from the Minister of Marine a statement in regard to the relative merits of the one and two story plans for the Montreal harbor sheds.

QUEBEC CABINET CRISIS.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron called attention to the inscription in Premier Parent's Cabinet at Quebec. The member for Beau-

harois quoted a newspaper report which said that Mr. Parent was shortly to be appointed to the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, and another report that one of Sir Wilfrid's colleagues had gone down to Quebec to patch up the trouble, if possible.

Sir Wilfrid's face wore a broad smile whilst Mr. Bergeron was speaking. As soon as the latter had taken his seat the Prime Minister rose and said if the government could alleviate the distress of the people to which Mr. Bergeron had referred it would be uncharitable not to do so.

SILVER COIN REDEMPTION.

Major Fowler (King's, N.B.) asked whether it is the intention of the government to take any steps in the near future towards calling in and redeeming at the face value worn-out silver coins.

To this the Premier returned the formal and non-committal reply that the question was under consideration.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY'S GROWING DEFICIT.

In reply to a question by the Hon. George E. Foster, the Minister of Railways stated that the working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway for the current fiscal year up to the end of December amounted to \$1,104,018, and the earnings in the same period to \$3,621,863.

LABOR UNION LABEL BILL.

When the House was moved into committee upon the bill to admit the labor union labels to Dominion copyright, the Leader of the Opposition took the ground that this was a proposal of too serious moment to be presented by a private member.

The Prime Minister replied that a bill identical with the one now under consideration was carried through the House of Commons by a private member upon two previous occasions.

Dr. Sproule (Grey), and David Henderson (Halton), took the ground that the government should accept the responsibility of advising the House upon every bill or resolution that is submitted for its consideration.

Hon. John Haggart raised the same objection to the bill that he had presented upon the second reading.

Sir William Mulock—Oh, yes he can. Mr. Haggart—You are speaking of the position in England, but things are different in Canada. The labor unions do not seek incorporation in this country.

Mr. Ralph Smith, ex-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who has charge of the bill this session declared that both in this country and in England labor unions, although incorporated, were sued and compelled by the courts to pay damages.

Mr. Smith said he had himself always felt the desirability of labor unions becoming regularly incorporated.

The minister suggested that if Mr. Smith would insert a clause limiting the operation of the bill to incorporated unions it would obviate the chief objection that had been raised to its adoption.

Mr. Smith answered rather than have the bill thrown out he would accept the suggestion. He thought the proposal, however, fair enough in its present form.

Mr. Osler (Toronto), remarked that if the right to register labor labels was limited to the incorporated unions it would settle the whole question.

Sir William Mulock, in reply, remarked that the member for South York would be the last man to accept advice. Mr. Demers (St. John's-Berville), then moved that before labor unions can register their labels they must become incorporated.

At the Minister of Justice's suggestion the committee then rose as other clauses of the bill would, he said, have to be amended in accordance with the new principle laid down by the committee.

THURSDAY IN THE HOUSE.

RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The Committee of Railways, Canals and Telegraphs also got down to business to-day. Mr. Lancaster's proposed amendment to the Railway Act regarding the protection of railway level crossings in cities, towns and villages, was made for the first time

of the committee on Feb. 18. Five years' extension of time was granted for the construction of the Columbia & Western Railway Company.

MR. BLAIR'S RESIGNATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—In the House yesterday afternoon the Prime Minister, in response to a motion by Mr. Monk, brought down a return of all correspondence that passed in connection with the Hon. Andrew G. Blair's resignation from the Railway Commission.

'I have decided to retire from the commission and am sending my resignation to His Excellency this afternoon. An opportunity offered of greatly bettering my position, which had to be accepted or rejected at once, and I did not feel my position had been so attractive that I should refuse the opportunity.

Sir Wilfrid's reply was despatched from Uxbridge, Ontario, the same evening and merely said: 'Your resignation comes to me as a surprise, but of course I cannot at present offer any observations on the same.'

The letter of resignation addressed to the Governor-General merely said: 'I hereby tender my resignation as the chief commissioner and member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.'

On Oct. 31 the order-in-council was adopted which accepted Mr. Blair's resignation and released him from the responsible duties of the Railway Board.

MR. BRODEUR'S MISSION.

Mr. Leonard (Laval) read a newspaper statement which declared that the Hon. L. P. Brodeur and the Hon. R. Dandurand had been despatched by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Quebec to endeavor to achieve a settlement of the difficulty between Premier Parent and his colleagues of the Quebec Cabinet.

The Minister of Justice answered that Hon. Mr. Brodeur would be back this evening and could then answer Mr. Leonard in person.

G. T. R. PURCHASE OF BOOTH SYSTEM.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald (Picton) introduced private bills respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company and respecting the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, giving Mr. Hays's company power to acquire the Booth system and to guarantee principal and interest of a bond issue amounting to \$3,292,000.

PARK AND ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. Victor Geoffrion (Chambly-Verheres) introduced a bill respecting the Montreal Park & Island Railway Company, which provides for an increase of the company's capital to five million dollars, reserves the company's charter rights of construction and gives the directorate also authority to issue second mortgage bonds to an amount of \$20,000 per mile and to issue also preference stock amounting to fifty percent of the common stock of the company.

MR. MACLEAN ON EXPORT DUTIES.

Mr. W. F. Maclean (Toronto), came out in strong advocacy of an export duty on Canadian wheat, nickel matte, pulp wood and electrical energy.

Mr. Maclean dilated upon the advantages that would accrue to Canadian interests by the grinding of our own wheat in Canadian mills, and argued that without an export duty the bulk of our western crop of hard wheat will find its way to the United States millers.

The United States millers and manufacturers were assisted by an active and progressive government at Washington, protectionist to the hilt.

When the House passed into committee of supply on the Public Works estimates, the first vote considered was \$250,000 to be applied towards the erection of the Victoria Memorial Museum in Ottawa, which is to cost altogether \$1,250,000.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM VOTE.

When the House passed into committee of supply on the Public Works estimates, the first vote considered was \$250,000 to be applied towards the erection of the Victoria Memorial Museum in Ottawa, which is to cost altogether \$1,250,000.

QUEBEC HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Upon the vote of \$157,000 for Quebec harbor improvements, the Minister of

Public Works explained that the money was to be utilized to increase the harbor accommodation for ocean steamers and to extend the Louise embankment.

The minister explained that the Quebec Harbor Commission owed the country five million dollars, and was not able to meet even the interest.

Dr. Stockton (St. John) asked why the government was not doing something for the city he represented. As a matter of fact St. John had spent \$80,000 of its own money upon improvements to its harbor facilities there.

Hon. Mr. Hyman answered that there had already been large government expenditures on Quebec harbor.

Mr. F. D. Monk blamed the government for not having long before this framed a general policy regarding harbor improvements.

The balance of the session was given up to a discussion of \$195,000 for dredging at Port Arthur and Fort William, the Opposition complaining bitterly that the government was paying much too generous rates for the dredging work now in operation at these ports.

FRIDAY'S SITTINGS.

A WAR OF WORDS.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The House of Commons was entertained yesterday afternoon to a personal encounter of unusual warmth, which occurred between the Postmaster-General and the ex-Finance Minister, the Hon. George E. Foster.

Mr. Foster charged the Postmaster-General with forsaking the high ideals of political morality, of which he had been such an outspoken champion in Opposition days.

Mr. Foster's respective records in the Canadian public life.

The fustigation originated in an interruption of Mr. Foster's and a hot rejoinder from Sir William Mulock, in which the latter spoke of his adversary as 'a public man with a past.'

The discussion that ensued consisted of the most part of a review of the combatants' respective records in the Canadian public life.

Mr. Foster charged the Postmaster-General with forsaking the high ideals of political morality, of which he had been such an outspoken champion in Opposition days.

Mr. Foster directed the attention of parliament to the Hon. Mr. Brodeur's trip to Quebec this week in company with the Speaker of the Senate, and condemned the Federal Government on a charge of interference in the provincial crisis at Quebec.

The Hon. George E. Foster, who was leading the Opposition in the temporary absence of Mr. Borden, replied to the Prime Minister by declaring that the latter's explanation was neither strong, nor skilful, nor fair.

Mr. Foster, in conclusion, told the Premier that he had brought all this trouble at Quebec on himself by the skilful dicker of senatorships and judgeships which gave the Hon. P. A. Choquette to the Liberal party as its organizer for the province of Quebec.

The Prime Minister rose to observe that Mr. Foster was absolutely mistaken in some of his assertions and insinuations. He had given no instructions to Mr. Brodeur and that gentleman was the bearer of no promises when he went down to Quebec.

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS.

Mr. Martin (Prince Edward Island), called the Postmaster-General's attention to a complaint from the Island that the postal service there was seriously interfered with by reason of the recent storms.

Advertisements.

Scrofula

is very often acquired, though generally inherited. Bad hygiene, foul air, impure water, are among its causes. It is called "the soil for tubercles," and where it is allowed to remain tuberculous or consumption is pretty sure to take root. Hood's Sarsaparilla Removes every trace of scrofula. Get Hood's. For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Scrofula, No. 1. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

He asked what could be done to maintain a more regular mail service for the benefit of Prince Edward Island.

The Postmaster-General replied that the government could not control the elements. If the mails on the island were irregular it arose from vis major, a cause beyond his power.

Mr. Foster—Vis inertia.

Sir William Mulock—No, the vis inertia was in the olden days.

Mr. Foster—There are some things you forget.

Sir William—There are some things my honorable friend forgets, and it would be well to recall them to his attention. My honorable friend is a man with a past.

This twit brought the ex-Minister of Finance to his feet with a stinging and bitter attack on the Postmaster-General's parliamentary record in which he pictured him as inconsistent, forgetful of the ideals he had professed in Opposition days, a 'not very creditable figure in public life.'

Sir William, he observed, was the same man who in days gone by had carried favor with the farmers by professed sympathy with their cause, who had denounced bounties and all forms of public aid to private enterprises, who had preached against members of parliament travelling on railway passes and who even introduced legislation to prevent the appointment of members of parliament to public offices.

From this picture of Sir William in Opposition days Mr. Foster turned to the Sir William Mulock of the Laurier Cabinet, and asked how it was that the Postmaster-General could swallow professed principles and sit silent when the fifty-eight of his fellow-Liberal members of the House were being rewarded with appointments in various branches of the country's service.

Many of these Liberal M.P.'s had sat in the House with the promise of jobs in the pockets, voting for measures and proposals of which they did not even approve.

The Postmaster-General was quite as warm as his opponent when he rose to reply. He referred to Mr. Foster's four years of heart burnings out of parliamentary life and admitted that something might be excused him on that account. But this same gentleman for North Toronto was the last man who should have attacked the reputation of a fellow member.

Parliament had not forgotten the way that Mr. Foster climbed into public life and power as a champion of prohibition principles, and then forsook those principles when as a member of the Macdonald Cabinet he might have carried them into effect.

Parliament had not forgotten, either, this same Mr. Foster in his leadership of the insurrection in Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Cabinet in 1896, when, as the head of the nest of traitors, he was guilty of conduct with a parallel in the history of the British Empire.

Mr. Johnson (Cape Breton)—'He looks the part.'

As regards his political ideals of Opposition days, Sir William went on to say, it was one thing to have strong individual views and quite another thing to press them effectively upon his colleagues at a council board. It was quite true, as Mr. Foster had said, that he (Sir William) did not approve of members of parliament travelling on passes. However, he had merely laid down that rule for his own conduct, not for the guidance of his fellow-men.

He had refused, as a member of the Opposition, to take passes from the Canadian railways, and lived up to the belief as Postmaster-General until the Railway Act of 1903 compelled the railway companies to furnish passes to all senators and members, not as a matter of favor but under statutory compulsion. From 1896 until 1903 he might have travelled by virtue of a clause in the railway contracts with the Post-Office Department. So there was no inconsistency in his record on that score.

It was true, also, as Mr. Foster had said, that he had introduced a bill to forbid the appointment of members of parliament to public office. But the measure had never received the support of any single man in the House at that time. There was such a thing as having individual views, but there was also such a thing in the world as submitting to the views of others because, without organization, one can accomplish but little.

Sir William proceeded to relate the circumstances of the revolt of the seven Conservative ministers in 1896 after the ministry had placed the Speech from the Throne in the mouth of the Governor-General. He asked, had Mr. Foster ever made his amends to Sir Mackenzie Bowell? Had he ever justified to the people his treachery to his leader? He had been asked to do so in North Toronto recently, but had declined on the ground that his lips were sealed as he had already given his explanation to the Governor-General.

Mr. Foster asked—'What would you have done?'

Sir William replied with heat—'I would not have done that, and I don't think any gentleman would have done that.'

He then proceeded to charge that after the revolt, Mr. Foster had sat in number sixteen and used the methods of a strike to prevent responsible government. No parallel incident could be found in the history of constitutional government in Britain or any of the British colonies.

He concluded by inviting Mr. Foster to justify himself for his betrayal of his leader in 1896. He had taken the oath of office, he had sworn allegiance to his leader, and had betrayed him. Mr. Foster denied that he had taken any oath of allegiance to his leader, and Sir William retorted that a man and a gentleman would have observed the obligation, nevertheless.

When Mr. Haggart, who was associated with Mr. Foster in the upheaval of 1896, rose to speak, the House tricked up its ears. There seemed to be a chance that he might have something to say as to the true inwardness of the case. As it turned out, he had no sensational statement to make. He began by saying that Sir William Mulock had precipitated this discussion by his attack on Mr. Foster, and that he had got what he deserved. If Sir William knew all about the events of 1896 he would be the first to admit that he would have done the same thing. The facts as set out by Mr. Haggart, were that Sir Charles Tupper had been called to Canada with Sir Mackenzie Bowell's consent, and that, with Sir Mackenzie Bowell's consent, Sir

Charles had been called to form a ministry.

'Oh!' cried the government.

'That is a fact,' said Mr. Haggart. 'Like a spik government clinging to life, Sir Mackenzie Bowell clung to office. There was no other remedy than that which had been applied. We may have been wrong but we were not doing it for ourselves; we were getting no advancement. We were acting in the interest of the party and the country at large.'

MR. HAGGART TAKES A HAND.

Mr. Haggart, who associated himself favorably with Mr. Foster in the matter, insisted that Sir Mackenzie had been apprised of the feelings of his ministers and declared that, when the history of the matter came to be written, it would be seen that the seven ministers had done the only thing that could have been done in the interest of the Conservative party and of the country at large. Mr. Foster spoke again, this time with less heat. He declared that Sir William Mulock had followed him like a sleuth hound ever since 1896 with a peculiar version of the incident. He had assailed him both in and out of parliament. Mr. Foster had borne this with patience. He had never made reply with his own version of the case, for the reason that he had not thought it in the interest of public life in Canada to do so.

Mr. Foster denied that he had come to parliament on the prohibition issue, though he had been a prohibitionist and a teetotaler. He had won his seat as an independent supporter of the National Policy. He denied that he had ever sworn allegiance to his leader. Was a man to be branded as no gentleman because he differed with his leader on questions of policy and left the government? Sir Mackenzie Bowell had known the decision of the ministers before they had gone out. They gave their reasons for their resignations to the Governor-General, and he accepted them. Thereafter he made them members of the government which followed that of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and thereby absolved them as against all charges of unbecoming conduct. What right had Sir William Mulock to call this a conspiracy? Did he know the facts of the case? If he did not he had taken an unreasonable position.

Sir William replied that Sir Mackenzie Bowell had made the statement that there was a conspiracy. There was the coincidence of seven members of the cabinet all resigning at once, and that was evidence.

Mr. George Taylor, chief government whip, frankly confessed that he had been the go-between in respect to Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper. He did not believe that Sir Mackenzie Bowell had ever made the statements attributed to him, though in the heat of passion on the floor of the chamber, after the House had adjourned, he had used some language, but Mr. Taylor, as one who had been party to the negotiations, said that it was at Sir Mackenzie's request that he (Taylor) had gone to Sir Charles Tupper; that, therefore, he had brought Messrs. Foster and Haggart together, and that up to that time these two had had nothing to do with the case.

This statement was greeted with derisive cheers by the government back benches, and the House went into supply on public works estimates in Nova Scotia.

ALLAN LINE TURBINE STEAMER.

The estimates of the Trade and Commerce Department were under review in the evening, and were explained by Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs.

In answer to a question by Mr. W. F. Maclean, of York, Mr. Paterson said that two new turbine steamers of the Allan line would be put on between Canada and Great Britain, one in March and one in April. They would average seventeen knots and make the passage in about six days.

In respect to cold storage, Mr. Paterson read a circular from the Allans to the effect that perishable products were frequently received on steamers at a high temperature, and fruit and dairy consignees in Liverpool allowed these products to stay for days on the docks and thus suffer deterioration. Ships were being secured to get better results.

Mr. Fisher, in further explanation of the vote, said that butter frequently reached the ships at a temperature of 50 degrees, which, when the butter was stored, tended to decrease the temperature in the vessel's cold storage chambers.

In answer to Mr. Ames, Mr. Fisher said that this butter came to the wharf usually by short railway hauls.

COLD STORAGE ON WHARFS.

The minister said that he had not yet considered the question as to cold storage in the sheds of the Montreal wharf, and private capital in Montreal had already provided abundant cold storage.

The item for steamship service between Canada and Great Britain, \$280,000, was approved, and the House passed to a discussion of the Mexican steamship service. Sir William Mulock explained the lines along which the trade between Canada and Mexico might be developed. At present the trade was practically nil. The Mexican government had given a ready consent to the flying of the Canadian flag on the vessels to be required.

The item was approved and Sir William left to catch his train for Toronto.

The uncontroversial items for steamship subventions, large in amount, of course, but providing services already in existence, were approved, and the House rose at 11.30.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

Correspondence on the subject of granting autonomy to the North-West Territories, was presented to the House yesterday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The documents cover a period dating from the last return to parliament.

MR. OSLER ENTERTAINS.

DINNER TENDERED CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS LAST EVENING.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., this evening entertained at dinner the Conservative members of the House of Commons. Toasts were proposed to the new and old members, to Mr. Borden, Mr. Osler and others. The speakers included Mr. Osler, Mr. Borden, Mr. Monk, Mr. Bergeron, Mr. Haggart, Mr. Kidd, ex-M.P., Mr. Leonard, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Rufus Pope, the Hon. G. E. Foster, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Clare, Mr. LeFurgey, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Cockshutt and others. All spoke in warm praise of the host, and Mr. Borden, the party leader, and in hopeful terms of the prospects of the party.

THE UNION LABEL.

WHY THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OBJECTS TO THE BILL.

A circular is about to be issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to its members in opposition to the Union Label Bill now before the Dominion Parliament. The bill is declared to be unreasonable in its demands, and to threaten the existence of many industries, giving trades unions a coercive power over both employer and employee amounting to compulsion.

Some of the objections pointed out are as follows:

'The bill seeks to secure for the union label a legal status—the sole proprietary rights of which would belong to bodies which are not incorporated, and have no legal responsibility.

'The bill legalizes the placing of an identifying mark on the products of union labor, and assumes a proprietary interest where there is none.

'The bill discriminates in favor of about one-eighth of the working people, who compose the unions, endeavoring to place them on a higher plane than the other seven-eighths, who are quite as skilled and receive just as high wages.

'When once a manufacturer adopts the union label he is at the mercy of the union. If he does not comply with every demand of the union he is threatened with a withdrawal of the union label. If he discontinues the use of the label he is met by a strike or boycott, probably both.

'The bill provides for marking both the goods and the packages. As a rule the goods and the packages are manufactured in different factories. If non-union packages were used the unions of the transportation companies in the event of trouble would call such packages "scab" goods, and treat them accordingly.'

The circular concludes:

'It is, in short, only in the interest of a militant organization representing only a small proportion of the workmen of Canada, who desire to legalize a dangerous weapon to enforce boycotts. It is described in the United States as the "Little Prince of Boycotters".'

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

MANY RESOLUTIONS PASSED THAT WILL RESULT IN MUCH WORK.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—The Public Accounts Committee at its first business meeting to-day, mustered a goodly attendance. A batch of resolutions were passed, which may bring considerable work. The King's printer, Dr. S. E. Lawson, was ordered to appear at the next meeting and explain his expenditures last year. The Auditor-General is also to appear and produce papers relating to the repairs to piers at Ste. Genevieve and Isle Bizard, Jacques Cartier county, and relating to the account of Mr. T. J. Donohue, \$24,279, for transportation of militia supplies into the Yukon in 1898 and 1899. Orders were also passed for papers relating to the expenditures for dredging of Midland Harbor and the Grand River.

JUDGE KILLAM INSTALLED

IS NOW CHAIRMAN OF THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Mr. Justice Killam was this morning formally installed as chairman of the Railway Commission, in succession to the Hon. Mr. Blair.

Mr. Justice Idington, of the Exchequer Court division of the Ontario High Court, succeeds Mr. Justice Killam on the Supreme Court Bench.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC COMPANY.

OPPOSED BY UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES BEFORE PRIVATE BILLS COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The first meeting of the Commons Private Bills Committee was held this morning, and witnessed a repetition of last session's fight over a proposed amendment to the Ottawa Electric Company's charter, which was hotly opposed on behalf of the city of Ottawa and the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

The bill asked for increased capital and bonding powers so as to enable it to acquire stock in other electric and power companies, which it is not at present permitted to do under the terms of its incorporation.

Mayor Ellis, of Ottawa, repeated the same objections that had been urged against the proposal last year. He pointed out that the City Council had serious objections to an electric lighting monopoly being saddled upon the capital. The city had granted charters to both the Metropolitan and the Consumers' Electric Companies for the express purpose of securing competition, and his Worship went on to show how the competition, when it came, had brought large reductions in the price that consumers had to pay for their lighting.

The maximum rate the Ottawa Electric Company is allowed to impose is 75. The maximum rate for the Consumers must not exceed 52, but the actual price

charged by both companies at present is 52.

Mr. W. D. Lighthall, on behalf of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, seconded the Ottawa City Council's objections to the bill, and protested against parliament saddling an electric monopoly on the capital city, which the local corporation had done its level best to prevent. The very first result of the passage of this bill would be a large increase in the price for electricity.

Mr. N. A. Belcourt, M.P. for Ottawa, moved an amendment declaring that if the Ottawa Electric Company buys out the Consumers' and Metropolitan companies it shall not increase the price of electricity beyond the maximum rates sanctioned in the Consumers' and Metropolitan agreements with the Ottawa City Council.

The Mayor of Ottawa accepted this suggestion as being what the city authorities had themselves put forward last year.

The Ottawa Electric Company, however, pointed out that, under their charter, the city could at any time compel them to place their wires under ground and insisted, in that event, that the maximum rates specified by the present bill should not apply.

Mr. Belcourt's amendment passed by 27 votes to 16, and the other features of the bill were forthwith reported.

BROCKVILLE AND WESTERN

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—A deputation from Brockville called on the Minister of Railways this morning asking that the subsidy to the Brockville & Western Railway be revoked by parliament this session.

OPPOSE SEED BILL

DEPUTATION OF PROMINENT SEEDSMEN INTERVIEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—Mr. E. T. Malone, K.C., of Toronto, introduced to the Minister of Agriculture a deputation of leading Canadian seedsmen who objected to certain features of Mr. Fisher's pure seed bill now before parliament. Among those who joined in the deputation were Col. Worthington, A. A. Wright, C. A. Gauthier, Houghton Lennox, Claude Macdonnell, Col. Sam. Hughes, Gordon, H. B. Ames, Gunn, Cockshutt, Hughes (P.E.I.), Colin F. Melsaas, M.P.'s; Robt. Rennie, representing W. Rennie, of Toronto; R. C. Steele, of the Steele-Briggs Company, of Toronto; D. J. Ratray, of Ratray & Son, Quebec; George Keith, of Toronto; F. C. Bruce, ex-M.P., of J. A. Bruce & Company, Hamilton; A. O. Hogg, of Hogg & Lytle, Mariposa, Ont.; W. Ewing, of Montreal, and Mr. Graham, of Ottawa.

Mr. Malone declared that the seedsmen were quite as anxious as the minister himself that nothing but pure seed should be sown by Canadian farmers, but the bill now before parliament would result in grave injustice to the seedsmen of the country. As a matter of fact, all the seed they sell is bought from farmers. If a farmer buys seed from one of his neighbors it may contain a large percentage of noxious weeds, but the purchaser can gain no redress under the present act. If, however, the purchase is made of a seedsmen the latter can be severely punished, although the seed he distributes must be bought from farmers in the first place.

Mr. Ewing, of Montreal, declared from a practical knowledge of the seed business that it was most unfair, and that its only effect will be to drive every seedsmen out of business.

Mr. R. C. Steele, Toronto, said that after thirty years' experience in the seed business he felt justified in saying that the proposal was absolutely impracticable. As a matter of fact, the spread of weeds resulted not so much from the seed sent out by the seedsmen as upon the seed sold by one farmer to another.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

JUDGE KILLAM HOPEFUL THAT CASES HANGING FIRE MAY BE DECIDED WITHOUT DELAY.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The new chairman of the Railway Commission has been looking over the fifty or sixty western cases upon which no decision had been given when Mr. Blair resigned last fall, and is hopeful that the interested parties may not be put to the expense of arguing them out all over again before the board at Ottawa. Judge Killam is writing the parties to know whether they are willing to accept his judgment upon the typewritten evidence of the cases as they were heard in the west, and if any have new evidence to submit they will be permitted to do so.

'PROVINCE OF ALBERTA'

DEPUTATIONS WAIT UPON THE GOVERNMENT IN REFERENCE TO THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Mayor Emmerson and a deputation from Calgary called upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier this afternoon and urged the Federal Government to name a neutral point other than Calgary or Edmonton as the provisional capital of the new province of Alberta. Mr. G. W. Cross, of Edmonton, arrived this morning as the first of a deputation which wants the government to name Edmonton as the capital.

Sir Wilfrid, after listening to the Calgary delegates, excused himself from making any definite reply on the ground that he wanted to hear first the views of the city of Edmonton.

GALICIANS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—The trial of six Galicians charged with the murder of George King, a negro porter, opened here yesterday.

DIOCESAN SYNOD.

Annual Meeting Held Last Week in This City.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED—BISHOP CARMICHAEL ON THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

The annual meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal opened on Tuesday and continued until Thursday evening. Service was first held in Christ Church Cathedral, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Frank Charters upon the text, 'Wherefore, beloved brethren, be strong and unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labors are not in vain in the Lord.' Referring to the spiritual restlessness of the age, the preacher said a religion which was without dogma was no religion from the Christian standpoint. There must be positive assurance, and they had it in Jesus Christ, in his teaching and in his resurrection. Would the platitudes of philosophical speculation assuage the broken heart? Would the conclusions of science assure the sinner that his sins were blotted out? With a restrained eloquence, the preacher showed the all-sufficiency of the old ways, and then he turned to the comfort which the application of the text might afford to all present in their work for the Master.

Among those either participating in the service or present in the Cathedral were: His Grace the Primate, Bishop Carmichael, Dean Evans, Archdeacon Kerr, Archdeacon Davidson, Archdeacon Naylor, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, the Rev. Canon Norton, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, the Rev. T. Boyle (assistant to the vicar), the Rev. Messrs. Plaisted, Seaborne, Bushell, Johnson, Carruthers, L. V. Lariviere, B. L. Lewis, Garland, Overing, Louisselle, Taylor, W. P. Lewis, Bell, Ball, Emmett, Judge, Mills, Brewer, Rural Dean Longhurst, Canon Renaud and Dr. Rexford.

ARCHBISHOP BOND'S ADDRESS.

In the afternoon Archbishop Bond delivered his charge in the Synod Hall.

This annual deliverance touched upon every feature of the work of the diocese, recounted all the acts of pastoral oversight, described the physical and spiritual condition of the churches, gave earnest advice touching the spiritual life in the soul, and made touching allusion to the deaths which had occurred during the year. A point of importance was His Grace's reference to the rural clergy and the duty of the people in respect of the payment of stipends. He asked the people in the country parts to do what was right and honorable to the clergy who labored so faithfully among them. Bishop Carmichael followed with a brief account of his pastoral work during the year.

Mr. Lansing Lewis was elected treasurer in room of Mr. Richard White, who retired; the Rev. Canon Baylis was re-elected clerical secretary, and Mr. W. L. Bond, lay secretary. Mr. Durnford was re-elected auditor, and Mr. Davidson church advocate.

A motion was unanimously passed in favor of increasing the stipends of the clergy to the minimum of six hundred dollars for priests, and eight hundred dollars for priests above ten years standing.

WORK AMONG THE JEWS.

Mr. Neugevirtz, the Montreal agent of the London Jewish Society, gave an address in which he described the work done and being done in the city for the evangelization of the Jews.

FUTURE OF CANADA.

On Wednesday morning Bishop Carmichael delivered a stirring address upon the unity of the English-speaking race. His Lordship was exceedingly enthusiastic in referring to the future of Canada. He asked why should not Canada's destiny be as influential as that of the United States? Why should it not be the aim of their Church in Canada to unite in the closest bonds of love and fellowship with the great sister church in the United States, and thus be the means of bringing the two nations closer together? Looking forward, he saw the English-speaking world—one in aim, one in sympathy, and working out a glorious destiny under one flag.

Bishop Carmichael was heartily thanked for his address.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Various matters were discussed at Thursday's session, including a proposal which was agreed to—that clergy be paid monthly instead of quarterly. It was resolved to increase the widows and orphans' fund by at least thirty thousand dollars, in order to maintain the present scale of three hundred dollars per annum to widows.

The Rev. Dr. Whitney, principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, who is about to retire, presented his annual report on the work of the university. The report was of a most encouraging character and showed an increase in the number of students. Regret was expressed by the synod at Dr. Whitney's retirement.

The House adopted the principle of reciprocity in respect to beneficiary funds by which a clergyman proceeding from one diocese to another will lose nothing from the point of view of the benefit to be derived from the funds into which he has paid.

The Synod heartily concurred in a resolution of the executive committee congratulating the Archbishop of Montreal on his being called to the high office of Primate of all Canada.

A number of reports were received and adopted and a mass of details of a more or less routine character were

handled. The case of the widow of the late Rev. W. T. King, of Valleyfield, in which the question was raised whether it were legally possible to place Mrs. King on the widows and orphans' fund (deceased having been unable to pay his subscriptions to the fund) in consideration of that lady handing over a thousand dollars, which she had received as insurance on the life of her husband, was referred to the executive committee.

A committee was formed to endeavor in conjunction with the Diocese of Quebec, to arrange for the holding of a summer school for clergy.

RESULTS OF THE BALLOTING.

The balloting for the executive committee and the various delegates to Church bodies resulted as follows:—

Executive committee—Clerical, Archdeacon Kerr, Dean Evans, Archdeacon Naylor, Canon Longhurst, Rural Deans Carmichael, Robinson and Jenkins, Canon Smith, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Rural Deans Dart and Harris, Canon Chambers, the Rev. Frank Charters, Archdeacons Davidson and Norton, the Rev. N. A. F. Bozme, Canon Dixon, the Rev. J. H. Bell, Rural Deans Sanders and Taylor. Lay members—Chancellor Bethune, Dr. Butler, H. J. Mudge, Dr. Davidson, J. M. Fisk, W. H. Robinson, E. R. Smith, A. Pridham, Senator Owens, W. Buzzel, H. Mathewson, T. Hunter, E. A. Dyer, Judge Foster, Richard White, Charles Garth, George Hague, G. F. C. Smith, G. Durnford, E. Judge.

Diocesan Court—Archdeacon Ker, Rural Dean Robinson, Archdeacons Naylor and Davidson, the Rev. G. O. Troop, Canon Longhurst, Dean Evans, Dr. Rexford, Dr. Symonds, Canon Ellegood, Canon Rollitt, the Rev. R. E. Wood, Canon Renaud, Canon Nye.

Clerical delegates to General Synod—Archdeacon Naylor, Archdeacon Kerr, Dean Evans, the Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, Substitutes:—The Rev. Dr. Symonds, the Rev. Principal Rexford, Rural Dean Robinson, Canon Smith, the Rev. G. O. Troop, Archdeacon Davidson, Archdeacon Norton, the Rev. F. Charters.

Lay delegates to the General Synod—Chancellor Bethune, Senator Owens, Dr. Butler, Dr. L. H. Davidson. Substitutes: Messrs. Richard White, H. J. Mudge, A. P. Tippet, G. Hunter, C. Garth, G. Hague, S. Carsley and W. H. Robinson.

Clerical delegates to the Provincial Synod—Archdeacon Naylor, the Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, Dean Evans, Canon Smith, Archdeacon Kerr, Archdeacon Davidson, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, Dr. Rexford, Rural Dean Robinson, Archdeacon Norton, Canon Renaud. Substitutes: The Rev. G. O. Troop, Rural Dean Sanders, Canon Dixon.

Lay delegates to the Provincial Synod—Chancellor Bethune, Dr. L. H. Davidson, Lansing Lewis, R. Wilson-Smith, H. J. Mudge, Dr. Butler, W. H. Robinson, T. Hunter, Senator Owens, G. F. C. Smith, E. R. Smith, F. H. Mathewson. Substitutes: A. S. Tippet, Judge Foster, C. Garth, G. Hague, S. Carsley, Richard White, Edgar Judge.

General Mission Board—Archdeacon Kerr, the Rev. G. O. Troop, Dean Evans, the Rev. Principal Rexford.

In regard to the delegates to the General Synod, Dr. Davidson discovered, towards the close of the session, that a mistake had been made in balloting for eight delegates. The change from four to eight would not go into operation until the next meeting if the General Synod passes a motion to that effect. When the discovery was made it was too late to take another ballot, so the first four names on each list, lay and clerical, were substituted in place of the former eight, as delegates.

Committee on Superannuation—Dr. Davidson, convener; Mr. A. G. B. Claxton, the Rev. F. Charters and Mr. Lansing Lewis.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

At a missionary meeting, Bishop Carmichael made gratifying reference to the marked advance in the amount contributed by the Church in 1904 of \$18,856 over that of the previous year. During 1904 the new board was able to distribute \$7,288 amongst the bishops of the west. If they desired to see the grand stretches of the North-West filled with an ever-increasing population, our North-West bishops must have ever-increasing grants commensurate with the increase of the population, and the income of the board must, as a consequence, be an ever-increasing one.

CASE OF MRS. LORENZ.

Mrs. Lorenz, who is wanted in New York to answer to a charge of kidnapping her eight-year-old daughter, and who was arrested here four weeks ago, has been committed for extradition to Judge Lafontaine.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE

Halifax, Feb. 10.—The Nova Scotia Legislature, that could not be opened yesterday because of the lack of a quorum, the Speaker and other members being held up by the snow blockades, got into working order to-day, and the opening speech of Governor Jones was delivered. The postponement meant two days' work and two days' pay for the militia, for there was a guard of honor at the legislative buildings yesterday and to-day. The governor's speech announced no new measure. The address in reply was moved by Mr. R. M. McGregor, son of Senator McGregor, of Pictou, and Dr. Bissett, of Richmond. Mr. C. E. Tanner, Opposition, will speak to-morrow.

MAYOR OF POINT FORTUNE.

Point Fortune, Que., Feb. 8.—At the first regular meeting of the municipal council, held here yesterday, Mr. William Brown, merchant, was re-elected mayor for the sixth term.

A New York despatch says that various incidents of late indicate that the New York Central is slowly acquiring the Delaware & Hudson Railway.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa newspaper men have organized a social club.

Mr. Ransom Lane, one of the oldest residents of Lexington, is dead.

Capt. John Duncan, senior, a well known lake pioneer, is dead at Amherstburg.

London is reported free from tramps, and begging is a practice almost unknown.

Mr. William Wilkinson, inspector of the public schools of Brantford, has died suddenly.

The Rev. J. K. Smith, late pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church, formerly of Halifax, N.S., is dead.

Mrs. B. M. Britton, wife of Justice Britton of the Court of King's Bench, died suddenly at Toronto.

Robert Fraser, a sixteen-year-old lad, fell and broke his neck while playing a game of hockey, dying within fifteen minutes.

Mrs. Joseph Parker, mother of Sir Gilbert Parker, is very ill at her home in Belleville, with slight hope of recovery.

Ald. Trumble, of Windsor, is in danger of losing his seat because it is alleged he entered a hotel bar during prohibited hours.

Mr. Ernest Guardet, Windsor, has been appointed to the Canadian staff of the World's Fair at Liege, Belgium.

Mr. William Hutchinson, Ottawa, will be chief commissioner.

Mr. Octavius Newcombe, president of the firm of Newcombe & Co., piano manufacturers, died in Toronto last Thursday, of erysipelas, after a week's illness.

Eben Moon, farmer, of Rochester, Essex county, was killed by the fast eastern M. V. R. express on Thursday, at Ruscombe station.

The Board of Railway Commissioners has issued an order approving of a crossing of the C. P. R. by the tracks of the Algoma Central Railway.

A twelve-year-old girl named Prang was nursing her baby sister, at Galt, when the child gave a sudden turn, fell to the floor and broke its neck.

While the Rev. Dr. E. T. Sowerby was conducting the service in College Street Baptist Church, Toronto, of which he is pastor, thieves ransacked his residence, but nothing was stolen.

Nineteen chickens, Rhode Island Reds, hatched last June and July, belonging to Mr. Wm. T. Gregory, of Leamington, laid four hundred and twenty-one eggs during the month of January. The eggs were sold for 25¢ a dozen.

Walter Freeman, a Toronto jurymen, for absenting himself during the hearing of a case in which he was acting was fined \$10 and a day's pay or ten days in jail.

John Holbrooke died the other day at Galt, aged 109. He was born in Ireland, and came to Canada when twenty years old.

Mr. H. C. Mann, teacher at Fenelon Falls, has been appointed as assistant school inspector to Mr. Brown, of Peterborough, who has had all the schools of the county under his care for 34 years. The county will now be divided between the two inspectors.

The Windsor "Record" says there is a reliable report that an eastern town has for some time been making very favorable offers to the Walker Steel Range Company of that city. The Range company asked Windsor for free light, water and taxes for a stated period, and the loan of \$5,000, but was refused.

The Ontario Alliance has called a convention of the friends of temperance to take place in Toronto on Feb. 23. The chief subject of discussion will be as to the best course of action to pursue in view of the result of the last provincial elections in which the temperance people consider they had no small part.

Sarah Goodfellow, mother of Wallace Goodfellow, the young man who died recently of typhoid fever, and Elizabeth See, Isabella Grant and W. A. Brunette, Christian Scientists, who were in attendance upon Goodfellow during his illness, have been committed for trial by Col. Denison, on a charge of manslaughter.

Sergt. Tyler, a veteran of Inkerman and Alma, has died in Toronto, in his 82nd year. He was born at Tottenham, England, and served with his regiment in Ireland during the troublous times of the O'Connell riots. From Ireland he went to Gibraltar and thence to the Crimea on the outbreak of the war with Russia.

The court at Toronto has upheld the action of Mr. George Davidson, liquidator, of the Canada Woollen Mills, in returning to Mr. George F. Benson, of Montreal, the \$10,000 deposit of his offer of \$275,000 for the assets of the company. The referee because he had not sanctioned the return of the cheque, ordered Mr. Davidson to pay that amount into court, and Mr. Justice McMahon said the referee had no authority to make such an order.

QUEBEC.

Mrs. Boivin, aged about 50 years, residing in Charlesbourg, took sick in the street and died.

Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Cloutier, of Chat au Richer, Quebec, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last week.

A St. Malachie man named Curvieveau, was killed by the cars at St. Anselme, Quebec, on Saturday. He was crossing the track in a vehicle. The horses escaped.

The Eastern Townships Bank, Sherbrooke, Que., is taking over the business of the Molsons Bank at Acton.

A fatal crossing accident occurred at St. Anselme, on the Q. C. R. A train struck a rig containing three men. The driver was instantly killed, but the others were uninjured.

It is proposed to establish a board of arbitration and conciliation to deal with labor difficulties, especially in connection with port matters at Quebec.

Official statistics state that in Quebec province there are no fewer than 3,400 families of 12 children or more. The larger families include two with 23 children alive; one with 20; four with 18, and fourteen with 17.

Smallpox, which is prevalent in the Lake St. John district, prevented a mar-

WESTERN CANADA.

A new Baptist Church has just been dedicated at Saskatoon, N.W.T.

The Baptist Church at Calgary was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

Nepawa holds its Winter Fair on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 27 and 28.

Mr. Jas. Kennedy, of Vancouver, has been killed in a cave-in on Spruce Creek, Atlin.

Mr. R. J. Land's flour mill at West Selkirk, Winnipeg, has been totally destroyed by fire.

There are many men out of employment at Vancouver, and relief work has been found for some of them.

A new Methodist church has been opened in Calgary. The building is of Calgary sandstone, and cost \$85,000.

Mr. Robert Armstrong, a well known citizen of Brandon, has died. He came west from Goderich seven years ago.

Mrs. Coffee, of Brandon, died rather suddenly at Portage la Prairie on Tuesday, where she had gone to visit friends.

Mr. J. W. Hunter, of Neepawa, is en route to England to claim a fortune of \$240,000 which he thinks belongs to him.

The Brandon Binder Twine Company has decided to reopen its factory, which has been closed for the past year and a half.

Mr. W. D. McKay, a well known resident of Alexander, Man., is dead, aged 75 years. He went west in 1880 from Cavendish, P.E.I.

The Rev. H. L. Roy has resigned as assistant rector of Christ Church, Vancouver, to accept the rectorship of St. George's Church, Winnipeg.

The directors of the Royal Agricultural Society have decided to hold the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster, B.C., from Sept. 27 to Oct. 7.

The new Manitoba license law will prohibit the giving away of free lunches at bars. It also prohibits music, singing and dancing on licensed premises.

Mr. C. McCoy, employed on a farm near Miami, dropped dead on a load of hay. The deceased came from Huntingdon, Quebec, about four months ago.

Steel is laid on the C. N. R. Clamville line to within eight miles of Rossburn, and the service next spring will be extended to the end of the line.

Owing to the scarcity of out-door work at present, there are many unemployed at Winnipeg, and frequent applications have been made for assistance at the city relief office.

The purchase of the Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway, 78 miles long, is reported to have been practically completed by the C. P. R., for something over \$1,000,000.

Mr. H. W. Cresswell, rated the richest rancher and cattleman in the North-West Territories, has died at Medicine Hat, from gangrene, following slight injury to his foot.

Fire destroyed the White block, Moosemin, on Friday. A frame building in the next block occupied by G. Freeman, confectioner, was also destroyed. The total loss is placed at \$30,000.

Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, who has been engaged in surveying work in the great north land, is convinced that Hudson's Bay is bound to be the great outlet for the produce of the Canadian North-West.

The death of probably the most noted aborigine in British Columbia, Peter, chief of the Saanich Indians, occurred recently. He belonged to the celebrated Malahat tribe, and was 87 years of age.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Mr. J. T. Ryan has been re-elected mayor of Moncton.

The C. P. R. will spend at least \$275,000 on improvements on the Atlantic division, from St. John to Megantic.

Despite recent storms, the C. P. R. is handling more through traffic at St. John than at this time last year.

The Dominion Coal Company is about to reduce the pay of its coal trimmers from 11 cents a ton to 10 cents.

Peter Keith, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, got lost in the snow, and was subsequently found frozen to death.

Mr. H. H. Wickwire, M.P.P. for Hants, has been appointed a member of the Nova Scotia government without portfolio.

The transfer of the Midland Railway of Nova Scotia to the Dominion Atlantic has been agreed upon after several months' negotiations.

Prof. J. W. Hart, a Nova Scotia dairy specialist, has been appointed director of the College of Agriculture, Sao Paulo state, Brazil.

Mr. Wendell Jones, M. P. P. for Carleton county, has been appointed Solicitor-General of New Brunswick in the Hon. Mr. Tweedie's Government.

The New Brunswick Legislature is expected to meet for the transaction of business the last week in February or the first week in March.

Prince Edward Island has experienced very severe and stormy weather lately.

The Rev. John de Soyres, pastor of the Stone Church, St. John, has died after a short illness.

Mary McEachern, a domestic employed in the Revere House, Pictou, Nova Scotia, was burned to death in a conflagration which totally destroyed that building.

The Rev. Mr. Millar, pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, has sustained a great bereavement in the death of his wife, at the age of 59 years.

John Neely, an old resident of Halifax, has been run over and killed on the

I. C. R. near Londonderry, Nova Scotia.

The steamer 'Damará,' of the Furness line, ran ashore on Tuesday in a blinding snowstorm, off Musquodoboit harbor, fifty miles east of Halifax, and was abandoned. All on board were saved.

A report of the work of youthful fiends comes from Margaree, N.S. Oliver Ingraham, who has apparently been held in disfavor by his school fellows, was set upon by four boys of his own age and so abused that one eye will have to be taken out. No attempt has yet been made to prosecute those who did the deed.

A hundred and fifty-six vessels comprised the Lunenburg banking fleet during 1904. The schooner 'Olympia' was the only one in the fleet that was wrecked, and there was only one man drowned. Thirteen thousand six hundred and fifteen tons were employed, and 2,613 men engaged in the deep sea fishing. The fleet had been shortened up twenty-five sail principally owing to the scarcity of men, but the same thing was true of Provincetown, Gloucester and other American fishing centres. Although the catch was somewhat shorter than other years, the prices ruled much higher.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. John Parker has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of Lachine by the parish council.

The civic finance committee has increased its grant to the Anti-Tuberculosis League to a thousand dollars.

Messrs. H. S. Holt and James Redmond have been elected to the board of directors of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Mr. Church and Mr. Charles Cleveland, of Chester, N.S., claim to have discovered the long lost art of hardening copper.

Snow to the depth of over seven feet has fallen in Montreal this winter, to date, and the cost of removal along street car lines was \$74,000.

Letters of naturalization were issued by the Circuit Court yesterday, in favor of Henry Schaffer, Hum Kwon, Chas. Newman and L. Millman.

Mr. John McGarry, one of Montreal's oldest residents, died last week, aged 87 years. He was for over forty years in the employ of the Harbor Commissioners.

The Protestant School Commissioners have decided to make manual work compulsory for boys and girls in the fourth, fifth and sixth years, and that cooking be taught to girls.

The Rev. R. Calder, a reduced Presbyterian minister at Sydney, C.B., has been committed to trial on a charge of abusing his wife. He has been in jail since Monday, having failed to secure bail.

Mr. F. W. Morse, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has gone to the Pacific coast in connection with matters of interest to the new transcontinental railway.

Gaspard Petit, a youthful cripple, has been held for trial before the courts, charged with causing the death of Geo. Martineau, a butcher. Petit struck Martineau with his crutch during a quarrel.

Miss Brunet, of 268 Sherbrooke street, a young woman a little over twenty years of age, was knocked down in broad daylight, on St. Hubert street, the other day, by a man and kicked until she became unconscious. The ruffian then made off with her hand satchel, which contained six dollars.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., will leave Montreal at the end of June for London, England, to take up practice before the judicial committee of the Privy Council for the next three years. His intention is then to return to Canada and to restrict his practice to court counsel work and consultations.

The Montreal Chambre de Commerce has solicited the aid of all the boards of trade in the Dominion to secure a law to prevent the use of trading stamps.

Mr. C. A. Gormally has been appointed commercial agent of the Grand Trunk at St. Louis, taking the place of Mr. F. T. Byrne, who has resigned.

At the annual meeting of the Boys' Home last Wednesday evening, a report was received from the directors, in which they stated that the time had now come to move in the matter of the new building. The proposed new building will cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000. The directors have \$10,000 on hand. It is the intention to provide the boys with a good playground, a gymnasium and a swimming bath.

Mr. Andrew Cullen, ex-chief of the Montreal detective force, died on Friday after a brief illness. For over half a century Mr. Cullen was a notable figure in Montreal and during his official life he was the means of bringing to justice many notorious criminals. He resigned from the detective force in 1896, being succeeded by Mr. S. H. Carpenter.

Dr. McCarey, chief food inspector, makes the following report of the confiscation made by the department's officers during the past week: At the abattoirs, four head of cattle, one calf, one sheep, fifteen livers and 115 pounds of bruised meat. At the markets and butcher shops, bad beef, 435 pounds; pork, 305 pounds; veal, 474 pounds; sausages, 135 pounds; poultry, 296 pounds. At stores, grocers' sundries, 430 pounds; fish, 206 pounds; vegetables, 128 pounds; fruit, 62 pounds; salmon, six cases.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has ordered thirty simple ten-wheel locomotives from the Locomotive & Machine Company, of this city, and ten of the same class of engines from the Canadian Locomotive Works, at Kingston. The company will also build another ten in its Angus shops. The company is also making arrangements to build three thousand box cars at the Angus shops. Over a quarter of a million dollars will be spent by the company on the Atlantic Division. All wooden structures between Megantic and St. John will be replaced by steel structures.

Mr. Marquette, the provincial immigration agent, has a scheme on hand to bring out to the city and the province, or the Dominion, if necessary, batches of bright young girls to act as servants in this country. There is a society in London, composed of some of the foremost ladies there, who have been in communication with Mr. Marquette about the matter, with the result

that the latter sees to their coming out, and the Women's Protective Immigration Society, on Osborne street, sees to their employment when they reach Montreal. One batch of twenty-five has been satisfactorily disposed of; others are on their way. These girls belong to respectable families. Some of them are new to domestic service, which they would not care to take in England, but they are thoroughly trained in house-keeping.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The trial of Mrs Chadwick is set for Monday, March 6.

The birth rate in the largest towns of Germany is steadily decreasing.

C. L. Burlingham, a shipping clerk, has died in a Brooklyn, N.Y., hospital from smallpox.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has expressed his willingness to give \$25,000,000 for technical schools at Pittsburg.

Russia is planning to protect the Trans-Siberian Railway by rapid fire guns mounted on automobiles.

The Russian Committee of Ministers has decided to institute a special conference to revise the censorship and press laws.

Father John, the venerable priest of Cronstadt, who has been ill for some time past, has suffered a relapse, and is now in a critical condition.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany will start on March 23 on a cruise in the Mediterranean, and will be away four or five weeks.

Eight coaches of a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger train went through a bridge near Melbourne, Ia.. Two persons were killed and twenty-four injured.

The employers of the Poutloff Iron Works and the Franco-Russian Works refused to grant an eight-hour day, and the employees of both walked out in a body.

A reward of \$2,000 has been offered by the police of Colorado Springs for the arrest of Milton Franklin Andrews, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bessie Houton, on Cutler Mountain.

The fight between the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Board of Fire Underwriters has been declared off. The outcome is victory for the underwriters.

A general movement is on foot at New York to increase the wages of washerwomen to \$1.50 a day and car fare. Now the women get \$1.25 for a day's work away from home.

Fire in the timber yard of Messrs. Watson Todd, Liverpool, destroyed some thirty stacks of Canadian pine and spruce deal boards. The damage amounted to \$13,000.

Three men are dead, seven are injured and three are missing as the result of an explosion of 10,000 pounds of dynamite in No. 3 shaft of the Kearsarge branch of the Osceola Consolidated Mines.

The Ottawa City Council has appointed a committee to confer with the Dominion Government on the proposal to strike a certain area, including the city of Ottawa, to be conducted on similar lines to the District of Columbia.

Wong Ong and Wong Gow, two Chinese who were condemned to death in Victoria, B.C., for the alleged murder of a fellow countryman last summer, and who secured a new trial on a technicality, have been acquitted after a trial lasting sixteen days.

Robert Campbell, aged 27 years, and his wife, aged 21 years, are both dead at Laporte, Indiana. The cause of death is shrouded in mystery. A box containing capsules filled with corrosive sublimate was found in their effects. It is stated that both were friends in childhood at Sarnia, Ont.

A man giving his name as Dr. Clarence McDonald, of Port Hawkesbury, has been locked up in the Tombs, New York, without bail to await the coroner's inquest after being found in a room in a hotel in West 34th street beside the dead body of a woman who, he said, was Mrs. Elizabeth Himadi, of Lodi, N.J. They had registered first at the hotel on Friday night last as John Elby and wife.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has made the Crown Prince Gustave regent until further notice. The reason given is the continued ill-health of the King, who is 76 years old. The Crown Prince was born in 1858, and married in 1881 the Princess Victoria of Baden.

Adolf von Menzel, the noted German artist, is dead, at the age of 90 years.

The Saint comet, discovered on Dec. 28 by Professor Borelli, of Marselles, has been pronounced by Prof. Aitken, of the Lick University, to belong to the Solar System, its nearest approach to the sun being between the earth and Mars, and its greatest distance just outside of Jupiter.

Mr. Justice Stafford, of the Equity Court, has decided against Warren B. Wilson, a Chicago lawyer, who sued for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from paying to the Republic of Panama any of the amounts of money provided for under the treaty of the United States with Panama. Mr. Wilson alleged that the Panama Canal Act was unconstitutional, and that the United States was without right to acquire foreign territory.

Earl Spencer, as head of the English Liberals, has issued a manifesto denouncing Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals and declaring that no Colonial Conference can settle a fiscal policy until the country has pronounced upon it. As to Ireland, he says the Liberals will always be ready at the proper moment to extend the application of the principle of self-government to that country, whose sufferings from misgovernment have so often endangered the state.

Lord Onslow, in a recent speech to a gathering of influential English farmers, declared that to remove the cattle embargo would be impolitic and dangerous. In 1892 one animal only, suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, had passed the examinations, and the tracing of that single case cost the country \$15,000. He also insisted that the law had been in no way detrimental to the Canadian trade, because during the last three years 391,000 of the cattle slaughtered at English ports had come from Canada, whereas, during the three years before the act was passed, the total fat stock stores was only 214,000.

LUMBERMEN IN ARMS.

DUTY OF TWO DOLLARS PER THOUSAND ASKED FOR BY DEPUTATION TO OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—A large deputation representing Ontario and British Columbia lumbermen waited on the government to-day to ask the imposition of a protective duty of two dollars per thousand feet on imported rough lumber, which is now admitted into Canada duty free.

Mr. Paterson, of Vancouver, declared that British Columbia mills were compelled to close down three months in the year on account of United States competition.

Mr. McLean, on behalf of the Vancouver Board of Trade, declared that unless the government came to the assistance of the lumbermen in his province there would certainly be failures and hard times ahead, because lumbering was the principal industry in British Columbia.

Mr. Jones, of Golden, declared that the United States saw-mill owners used Canada for the sale of their surplus output in order to maintain high prices on their own side of the border. The lumbermen would promise that they did not want the duty in order to materially increase lumber prices in the Territories. They wanted it in order to command the market.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, of Rat Portage, also emphasized this contention that the duty would not raise the price of lumber to Canadian purchasers.

Messrs. A. Beck, of Penetang, and W. P. Bull, of Toronto, supported the duty proposition on behalf of the Ontario lumbermen. The latter remarked that so considerably had the United States lumbermen cut into our market, that eighty-five percent of the lumber used in rebuilding after the Toronto fire last year came from the Southern States.

Mr. Ballantyne, vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, endorsed the request. He read telegrams from Eastern and Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Associations also endorsing the petition for a duty.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised that the request would receive the government's earnest consideration. He was particularly impressed with the argument presented about the lumbermen having no protection on their output whilst they are compelled to pay duty on machinery, etc., which they import. He replied also that when lumber was made free entering Canada it also enjoyed free entry into the United States. Some years ago the American duty was reimposed. During the recent campaign the government had promised an early revision of the tariff. As soon as the Finance Minister returned the matter would receive attention. Till then, the deputation must simply trust to the government.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

IMPORTANT CHANGES PENDING.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Mr. W. S. Shallenberger, second assistant postmaster-general of the United States, and Mr. Masten, of the railway division, have practically completed arrangements with the postal officials in Paris and London, for sorting mails on board transatlantic steamers so as to be ready for distribution when they arrive in New York, for the readjustment of transcontinental railway charges for carrying British mails across the United States to and from Australia, and for the conveyance of packages up to four and a half pounds at the rate of twelve cents per pound, under conditions similar to the present German-American parcel post. Heretofore this service has been carried on through express companies and will continue in the case of packages above four and a half pounds.

The sorting of the mails will be inaugurated by the White Star line on April 5 on its steamers sailing both ways, and later, it is expected, will be extended to other lines so as to cover all the heavy transatlantic mails. The system will be the same as that in use on the United States railway cars.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S SOCIETY.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which carries on three branches of mission work, home, French and foreign, held its annual meeting in Knox Church, Montreal, on Tuesday. Mrs. G. A. Grier (president), occupied the chair, and urged them to keep foreign mission work ever in mind, for the need was very great.

Mrs. Walter Paul, secretary, said the year had been one of much encouragement. In every department more work had been done than ever before, new auxiliaries had been formed, and the sending out of two more lady missionaries to China had been a great source of thankfulness.

The treasurer, Miss Jessie Harvie, presented the financial statement, which showed total receipts amounting to \$5,453.61. The disbursements included \$1,571 for French work, \$1,000 for work in the North-West, \$2,608.60 for foreign missions, and \$224.96 for miscellaneous expenses, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$49.05.

The two reports were unanimously adopted.

An auxiliaries' conference followed, led by Mrs. J. C. Sharp, and the meetings were continued on Wednesday, when Mr. Georges André gave an address on French colporteur work in the country districts, and Mrs. J. Buchanan (India), Miss Gill, Mrs. Robertson and Miss Scott gave interesting addresses on the Society's work.

At the closing session on Wednesday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. G. A. Grier.
Acting vice-presidents—Mrs. R. Campbell, Mrs. J. A. McMaster, with the presidents of all the auxiliaries.

RECORDING SECRETARY—MRS. E. B. BUSTED.

Corresponding secretary—Miss Muirhead.

Treasurer—Miss Jessie S. Harvie.

Advisory committee—The Rev. E. Scott, Mr. D. Morrice, Mr. W. Drysdale, with the city ministers.

Auditor—Mr. J. McE. Hains.

Executive board—Miss S. J. McMaster, Miss Macintosh, Mrs. G. Hyde, Mrs. W. Grant Stewart, Mrs. D'Albenas, Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Dunton, Mrs. G. F. Johnston, Mrs. J. Fairie, Miss Scott, Miss Forsyth, with two representatives from each auxiliary.

Committees.—French work—Mrs. Jas. Robertson, convener, 46 Park avenue; Mrs. Morin, Miss MacVicar, Home work—Miss Gill, convener, 9 Summerhill avenue; Mrs. Dewey, Miss Davidson, Foreign work—Mrs. J. G. Savage, convener, 1128 Sherbrooke street; Mrs. J. C. Thomson, Mrs. A. E. Leach.

Editorial committee of the 'Woman's Missionary Outlook'—Mrs. R. Campbell, Mrs. E. Scott, Mrs. W. Paul, Miss Muirhead, Miss Brodie, Miss Brown.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD NEXT JUNE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The eleventh international Sunday-school convention will be held in Toronto from June 23 to 27, and the international institute for Sunday-school workers will be held from June 20 to 23. A large attendance of delegates and visitors is expected. Special transportation arrangements with the railways are being completed. Ontario is entitled to 60; Quebec to 37; New Brunswick to 30; Nova Scotia to 30; Prince Edward Island to 8; British Columbia to 8; Manitoba to 28, and Newfoundland to 8 delegates. The whole number of delegates possible from all states, provinces and territories will be 2,214. The Toronto local committee of management has as its honorary chairman His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and as chairman the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLaren, with twelve sub-committees, all actively preparing for the convention.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AND MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE MEETINGS IN ONTARIO.

The Department of Agriculture has received reports from a large number of its agents in charge of departments which are now addressing Farmers' Institutes throughout the Province of Ontario. It was feared that the postponement of the meetings in order to avoid clashing of dates with political gatherings, would result in a smaller attendance than usual, but Superintendent Putnam states that the average attendance upon reports already received, is larger than usual, and the interest manifested in the practical subjects dealt with is greater than ever. One of the best known workers writes that he never attended meetings in which greater interest was shown by the farmers; they were free to take part in the discussions, and were ready to give the result of their own efforts in growing the various crops and the feeding of the different kinds of live stock. It is a healthful sign when we find the farmers prepared to make definite statements, either in support of or in contradiction to the teachings of the lecturer. The results attending a given method in different parts of the country, are not necessarily uniform, and thus there is often ground for conflicting statements by lecturers and listeners, but the result of these differences is that the discussion brings out many points which are of benefit to those concerned. It often happens that an audience is more benefited by the experience of some good practical local man than by the teachings of the lecturer. For this very reason every effort should be made to induce local men to give the results of their own various farming operations.

The new speakers sent out this year include a number of practical farmers of extended experience, men who have demonstrated that their methods bring the desired results, and the reports received thus far go to prove that men such as these are most acceptable to the average farmer. Their talks are for the most part confined to practical farm topics, and are much appreciated.

Each Main and Branch Women's Institute throughout Ontario was asked to cooperate in making the Farmers' Institute meeting nearest at hand a success, and it is gratifying to know that over 125 of these societies have asked that a special lady speaker be sent from the Department to assist in making the meetings a success. In a number of other cases the local Women's Institute officers of the Women's Institute are preparing addresses to be delivered at the separate sessions arranged for the afternoon, and also at the joint meetings to be held in the evening. Many of the ladies' organizations have arranged to furnish luncheon between the afternoon and evening sessions. This is a very commendable feature of the work, and will have the effect of stimulating the social side of institute work.

The fact that many political parties, and all creeds are joining in the educational work being carried on through the Farmers' and Women's Institutes, speaks volumes for the continued success of the work.

The secretary for South Waterloo reports that sixty ladies were in attendance at the Stoney Creek meeting. At the close of this session the members and the friends of the Farmers' Institute were invited to join the ladies at a lunch provided by the latter. This was much enjoyed by all, left a good impression, and will undoubtedly result in increased interest, and a larger membership in both organizations.

A GRAVE MATTER.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—A warrant is out for the arrest of R. E. A. Leach, Liberal organizer and inspector of Dominion lands, charging him with erasing the names of Conservative electors from the Provencur voters' lists on the eve of the recent provincial elections.

TORONTO HARBOR BOARD.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—Mr. F. S. Snence, one of the city comptrollers, was today elected chairman of the Toronto Harbor Board and J. T. Mathews, of the Board of Trade, vice-chairman.

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

Another Serious Collision Between Troops and Strikers at Sosnovice.

PRINCE SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY FEARS BEING INTERVIEWED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—The men in two factories, one of which is a small concern, employing only 300 hands, ceased work yesterday, and more of the employers of the Putiloff Iron Works joined the strikers.

STRIKERS ATTACK WORKERS.

Sosnovice, Feb. 9.—Strikers to-day attacked the workers in the electric station. Troops fired from the windows of the plant, wounding many persons.

MANY PERSONS SHOT DOWN.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—Press despatches from Sosnovice describe the bloody character of the conflict between the military and strikers at the Kathermen Iron Works.

MIRSKY FEARS INTERVIEWERS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, fearing interviewers, has decided not to go abroad and will leave St. Petersburg for his country seat.

SITUATION SERIOUS IN POLAND.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—For the moment the startling crime in Helzingfors has withdrawn attention from the strike situation throughout Russia.

A large nail factory in the Vassili Ostroff section was burned yesterday. The central committee of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, has issued a violent proclamation, calling on operatives to array themselves under the red flag of the Social Democracy.

SIGNIFICANT SYMPTOMS.

London, Feb. 8.—The isolated riots reported in yesterday's telegrams are symptomatic of the serious unrest which still underlies the outward calm in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Warsaw and other large Russian centres.

A correspondent at Thorn, Russian Poland, writes that, although the Warsaw revolt is over, its end is but the beginning of a further movement. When he went to Warsaw ten days ago the old national aspiration was little more than a fond dream to the mass of the people.

indifferent. The workmen are ready to refuse to work at the first attempt at further mobilization.

DECISION OF MILL OWNERS.

London, Feb. 8.—The Warsaw correspondent of the 'Times' says that the mill owners of Lodz have held a meeting and determined that no concessions would be made to the strikers.

ST. PETERSBURG SITUATION.

London, Feb. 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' and 'Morning Ledger' asserts that the labor situation there is becoming worse owing to the police deporting about 800 persons in connection with the recent disorders.

ADDRESS TO THE CZAR

NOBLES ASSURE HIM OF THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATION.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—The assembly of the nobles of St. Petersburg to-day adopted an address to the Emperor, congratulating him on the birth of the heir to the throne and assuring him of the confidence of the nation.

'Sir, We have met in troublous times. Forces are attacking us, their aim being to bring Russia to a shameful peace, wring from her distant territory, and bring to naught the system of government which has been sanctioned by centuries.

'Sir,—The nobility of St. Petersburg are convinced that the union is unshaken and must prevail. With the aid of God our valiant troops, who are not sparing their lives for the Emperor and the Fatherland, will crown the Russian arms with fresh glory and troubles at home will cease.

'Sir,—The whole nation awaits with eagerness the fulfillment of the imperial will; but officials and statesmen of whatever qualities and zeal, cannot solve all the questions of the nation's life.

'Sir,—Order now that elected representatives of the country may raise their voices to the throne and participate in accordance with your sovereign direction, in legislation and discussion of governmental measures.

'Sir,—The nobles of St. Petersburg sincerely believe that, provided the union of the throne and nation is supported by confidence on the part of the Emperor internal troubles will vanish and that all Russia will rise and serve the sovereign faithfully, for the salvation and glory of the country and the confusion of its enemies.

CZARINA BREAKS DOWN.

CONSTANT DREAD AND ANXIETY SERIOUSLY AFFECT HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Newspapers here state that the Czarina and her children will shortly visit Darmstadt. Her anxiety is completely broken down by the constant dread that her husband will be assassinated.

THE WAR.

Murmurs of Peace in Russia.

GRAND DUCAL PARTY SAID TO BE THE INITIATORS.

London, Feb. 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Chronicle' reiterates his story of yesterday that a movement in the direction of peace, initiated by the Grand Ducal party, is afoot.

SOUTH RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS.

Odessa, Feb. 8.—A majority of the south Russian newspapers print outspoken articles on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war with Japan. They recapitulate the Russian disasters, and openly ascribe them and the suffering of the army in Manchuria to the incompetence and corruption of the government.

THROUGHOUT RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 9.—The despatches of English correspondents increasingly insist upon the growth throughout Russia of that recognition of the necessity for peace that was remarked upon by the despatches to the 'Westminster Gazette' on Feb. 4.

M. DE WITTE.

London, Feb. 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Chronicle' credits M. de Witte, President of the Council, with saying, in conversation, that he was confident that peace must be at any cost.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says that he has interviewed a member of the government on the probability of Russia accepting the good offices of Great Britain and Germany to bring about a cessation of hostilities and received the vague reply that the matter rested with the Emperor.

IN THE BALKANS

RUSSIA INVITING CO-OPERATION OF ITALY IN SECURING PEACE.

Rome, Feb. 7.—It is stated that Russia is making advances to Italy, with a view of joint action in securing peace in the Balkans. M. Muraviev, the Russian ambassador to Rome, has been instructed to endeavor to improve relations between Russia and Italy.

THE ARMIES

SPORADIC ATTACKS AND BOMBARDMENT.

Tokio, Feb. 7.—The situation on the Sha khe and Hun rivers is unchanged. A small force of Russians attacked San chia tsu last Saturday, but were repulsed.

The Russians shelled various portions of the Japanese centre also on Sunday.

VILLAGE ATTACKED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—General Kuro-

patkin reports that a detachment of Cossacks, commanded by Prince Magaloff, attacked a village occupied by the Japanese, on the night of Feb. 5, bayoneted fifty men and retired without sustaining any loss.

THE WAY CONTRACTS ARE FILLING IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—The official military organ, the 'Russky Invalid,' states that the hammers supplied to the army for use in the war were found to consist of a thin iron casing and hollow, and, therefore, useless.

THE BALTIC FLEET

THIRD DIVISION WILL LEAVE LIBAU ON FEB. 14.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—The third division of the Pacific squadron which has been fitting out at Libau for several months, will sail from that port for the Far East to join Admiral Rojestvensky on Feb. 14.

THE SEVASTOPOL MUTINY

THIRTY SAILORS WILL DIE.

Paris, Feb. 7.—A despatch to the 'Echo de Paris,' from St. Petersburg, says the sailors who mutinied at Sevastopol on Jan. 23, were tried yesterday. Thirty of them were sentenced to death, and others were condemned to penalties of varying severity.

ANOTHER LOAN FOR JAPAN.

Tokio, Feb. 9.—11.30 a.m.—The impression prevails here that the impending battle between the armies of Field Marshal Oyama and General Kuropatkin will occur before any material thaw takes place, which would convert the country into a slushy bog and render the movement of guns, ammunition and stores impossible until the roads harden.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan have given 100,000 yen (\$40,000) to the army and navy departments to purchase wines and delicacies for the celebration of the national holiday, which will take place on Saturday next, Feb. 11.

Vice-president Takahasi, of the Bank of Japan, will leave for America and England via Vancouver, on Feb. 17, to hold preliminary conferences with financiers of those countries regarding terms of a fourth domestic loan. The Minister of Finance, M. Yoshiro, is arranging to meet Japanese bankers and capitalists on Feb. 13 to discuss the rate of interest and time for which this loan will run.

RUSSIANS CONCENTRATING.

THEY ARE ANTICIPATING A BLOW AT THEIR COMMUNICATIONS.

Tokio, Feb. 8.—Information from the Sha khe River indicates that the Russians are concentrating at Chi tai tsu and the Lin shu, west of the Hun river, apparently in anticipation of a movement on the part of the Japanese, threatening their lines of supply.

The situation is unchanged. A general battle is not imminent. Mukden is crowded with the Russian wounded and the hospital accommodation is fearfully inadequate. There is also much confusion in the Russian camp. Naturally desertions are on the increase.

Military critics in Tokio consider that the centre of each army is so strongly fortified as to defy assault. The non-success of the Russians in mountain fighting, renders it improbable that they will attempt to turn the flank of General Kuroki, who commands the right wing of the Japanese army.

It is considered likely that the Hun valley will be the scene of the colossal struggle.

JOINT COMMISSION.

Created by the Emperor Nicholas to Look into Strike Troubles.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12 (Midnight).—The anticipated renewal of trouble among the workmen to day was not realized. Neither strikers nor students made the slightest attempt to demonstrate and throughout the day the city presented a normal appearance.

The imperial decree ordering the formation of the committee reports the presidency of the body in Senator Chidlovski, and instructs the committee to ascertain immediately the causes of discontent of St. Petersburg workmen and devise measures to prevent such discontent in the future.

London, Feb. 10.—Mr. W. Beecher Smith, who is connected with the emigrant advice department of the Y. M. C. A., is giving a series of lectures in various parts of the North of England on Canada's possibilities.

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London, Feb. 10.—Commenting on

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Opened To-day by the King in Person.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT AN EARLY DISSOLUTION WILL TAKE PLACE.

London, Feb. 14.—Parliament was opened to-day, when the King, with picturesque pomp, went from Buckingham Palace to Westminster, where he delivered the speech from the throne, amid the imposing ceremonial that is customary when the sovereign is present in person on such an occasion.

London, Feb. 11.—Thus far the Toronto 'Globe's' unemployed fund grant to Westham has supplied the destitute children five hundred pairs of boots, ten thousand with milk for breakfast, 25,000 soup dinners, and one thousand sacks of coal.

London, Feb. 10.—Lord Strathcona tonight at the Criterion restaurant, presided at the annual dinner of the London-Aberdeen-Banff-Kincardine Society.

London, Feb. 11.—The Canadian Associated Press has received a letter from the Commissioner of Exhibits of the Colonial Exhibition, to be held at the Crystal Palace this year.

London, Feb. 11.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the proposed scheme of sending Jews to Canada has not yet been definitely settled.

Washington, Feb. 8.—At the conclusion of the count of the electoral vote by a joint session of the Senate and House to-day, the tellers reported that Roosevelt and Fairbanks had received 336 votes and Parker and Davis 140 votes.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 9.—By a vote of 238 yeas to 17 nays, the House this afternoon passed the Esch-Townsend Bill, extending authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railway rates.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE

RESULT OF COUNT IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Washington, Feb. 8.—At the conclusion of the count of the electoral vote by a joint session of the Senate and House to-day, the tellers reported that Roosevelt and Fairbanks had received 336 votes and Parker and Davis 140 votes.

RAILWAY RATES

THE ESCH-TOWNSEND BILL PASSED IN UNITED STATES HOUSE.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 9.—By a vote of 238 yeas to 17 nays, the House this afternoon passed the Esch-Townsend Bill, extending authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railway rates.

LADIES BONSPIEL.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP GOES TO QUEBEC.

The lady curlers of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Brockville and Utica, N.Y., held their annual bonspiel in this city last week, which wound up on Montreal ice on Friday, and as a result the Quebec ladies have won the championship for 1905, and so have carried off the cup, defeating Lachine by 13 to 12.

The scores by ends in the two championship matches were as follows:—Championship (irons). Quebec—0100201041110—13. Lachine—3031020101000001—12.

Championship (granites). Kingston—01201111110—9. Montreal—200010000001—4.

The three shots of the Montreal rink were used for play and the place was in great shape. Interest centred around the irons and from the very start it was a close match, and the result was in doubt until the last row was curled.

The bonspiel will be held in Montreal again next year.

OUR MAIL BAG.

London, Feb. 3, 1905.

Please find enclosed one dollar for renewal subscription for 'Weekly Witness.' What better tribute could we pay any individual than to say he is thoroughly upright and trustworthy at all times. This we can truly say of the Montreal 'Witness.'

Yours sincerely, E. YEALAND.

Shelburne, N.S.

Dear Sir,—I consider the man who introduces the 'Witness' a benefactor. Therefore, as opportunity presents itself, I recommend your publications.

J. M. FRASER.

Pelee Island, Feb. 4, 1905.

I have taken the bi-weekly 'Witness' for a few years, then the 'Weekly Witness' since continuously, and cannot do without it, and claim it to be by far the best all round family newspaper printed in Canada.

Yours as ever, JAMES SRIGLEY.

This letter is accompanied with a list of subscriptions, and more are promised by Mr. Srigley, who is now in his 76th year, and the happy possessor of forty-five grandchildren.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Strawberries were picked in the open on Christmas Day at Torquay.

A youth at Woodchurch, aged fourteen, stands almost six feet high and weighs twenty-three stone.

Eight churches have stood on the site of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The first one was built A.D. 223.

Mr. J. A. Kensit has been adopted as Protestant candidate for Birkenhead, at the next parliamentary election.

John Waterworth, believed to be the oldest engine-driver in the world, is dead at Preston at the age of eighty-four.

A motor car is to be presented to the Bishop of Liverpool by a number of prominent citizens for use in diocesan work.

The London Road Car Company has decided to substitute mechanically-driven vehicles for their present horsed omnibuses.

Trains are now run from Euston to Holyhead (264 miles) without a stop, the time allowed being five hours seventeen minutes.

Mrs. Mary Nash, who died at Tunbridge Wells at the age of ninety-three, was for seventy years a Sunday-school teacher.

Lord Knollys says there is no truth in the statement that the King and Queen will visit Ireland during the present year.

The huge total of 535,378,800 herrings were caught off Yarmouth during the past season. Yarmouth herrings found their way as far as the Holy Land.

The Essex County Council has decided that in future all jurors at coroners' inquests shall be entitled to a payment of two shillings for each attendance.

The religious revival in Wales has caused an extraordinary demand for Bibles. Three times the normal number are being sold by Welsh booksellers.

A well-known couple residing in Sutton, near Grimsby, named Robinson, have just celebrated their diamond wedding. Robinson is a blacksmith, aged 81, and his wife is 80.

St. Catherine's Lighthouse, Isle of Wight, has been fitted with a flashlight of fifteen million candle-power, which on favorable nights will be visible from the French coast.

Lord Radstock has just opened a hostel for working girls in the Clapham road, London. Like the Rowton House, the Victoria Hostel, as it is named, is to be self-supporting.

The art of knitting has received fresh royal support. Instructed by the Princess of Wales, her two eldest little sons have been working woollen scarves for distribution to the poor.

All the horses in the British army are branded, each with a different number. The hoof of the animal's near hind foot bears the thousands, and the off hind foot the units, tens, and hundreds.

Mr. Henry Lee, partner in one of the largest cotton firms of Manchester, is dead, aged 87. A friend of Cobden and Bright, he was Liberal member for Southampton from 1880 to 1885.

To escape from the North Shropshire hounds, which were hot on his scent, a tired fox the other day plunged into a pool and brought his career to an inglorious and unorthodox termination.

Birmingham licensing magistrates have decided to take into immediate consideration the desirability of reducing licenses on the Floodgate street area, a district crowded with public-houses.

The Queen always has a pair of doves in her boudoir. They are descendants of the white dove with coral eyes, which was given to the young Danish princess when she landed in Britain to marry King Edward.

The Great Central Railway Company is about to introduce experimentally on their North Wales section a service of steam motor-cars which will be run on the rails between Seacombe and Wrexham.

The oldest working clock in Great Britain is that of Peterborough Cathedral, which dates from 1329, and is conceded to have been made by a monastic clock-maker. It is the only one now known that is wound up over an old wooden wheel.

Birmingham water used to be very hard, but since the Welsh supply has been in operation it is very soft. This is so much the better for the soap bill, but it has affected the tea, and a new blend is being sought to suit such soft water.

Mr. Edward Payne, Recorder of High Wycombe, and author of several historical works, has been found drowned in the canal near his residence at Wendover. Medical evidence showed that he was subject to giddiness.

Attending a New Year party dressed in fancy costume, Mr. W. P. J. Allebrook, a prominent Nottingham agriculturist, was terribly burned through the

cotton wool catching fire, and expired before a doctor arrived.

Mr. Adolf Beck has accepted the sum of five thousand pounds offered him by the Treasury by way of compensation for his wrongful imprisonment. Mr. Beck asserts that even now he is a loser by thirty-six thousand pounds.

The King has consented to loan the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers, his collection of 150 etchings from the library at Windsor, for the Whistler Memorial Exhibition, which will be opened in the New Gallery, Regent street, on Feb. 22.

Under the influence of Queen Alexandra, the Ladies of the Household have become enthusiastic photographers. At Her Majesty's desire the photographic department at Windsor was lately enlarged, and a dark-room set apart for changing plates.

The London Road Car Company has ordered fifty motor vehicles for use in the place of horse omnibuses. Some of the buses will hold thirty-two passengers (fourteen inside and eighteen outside), while the horse-cars carry twenty-five passengers.

The rainfall in London last year amounted to 29.22 inches, 4.16 below the average. At all but three of the fourteen stations reporting to the Meteorological Office there was a deficiency of rain; these three being Storrway, Valentia and Seilly.

Frederick James Hobbs, an Islington boy of six, on whom an inquest was held recently, met his death in an extraordinary manner. While his mother was out he drank some boiling water from the spout of a kettle on a stove. Medical evidence showed that the steam entering his lungs proved fatal.

Under the will of the late Mrs. Meynell Ingram, the Templenewsam and other Yorkshire estates have been left to her nephew, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, the only son of Lord Halifax. The Hoar Cross, Staffordshire, and Lincolnshire estates go to Frederick George Lindley Wood, her brother.

A schoolgirl named Cottingham, while walking through Denny Park, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, heard a splash in the pond, and running up found a young woman named Miller in danger of drowning. She at once took off her boots, plunged into the water, and after much exertion succeeded in bringing Miller to the bank.

The curious course steered by a London cab passing along Fleet street, London, attracted the attention of the police, when it was discovered that the driver was unconscious. The cab was stopped and the driver removed from his dicky and conveyed to King's College Hospital. He died a few hours later without recovering consciousness.

As a result of the corn averages for the seven years to Christmas, 1904, each £100 of tithe rent-charge for the year 1905 will amount to £69 12s. 4d., being on the commutation about 13 percent less than last year. The average value of £100 of tithe rent-charge for the 69 years which have elapsed since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 is £94 10s. 7 3/4 d.

The headmaster of Kingston Grammar School, in a letter to the parents of the pupils, urging the adoption of a more rational dress for the boys, condemns the use of the waistcoat, and recommends the substitution of sweaters and flannels. He contends that the waistcoat is no protection to the most vulnerable part of the body, the back, while it checks the fullest increase of chest growth.

At an inquest held in London it was stated that an aged domestic servant had gone out to work to support her old master and mistress on their being reduced to penury by a business failure. After the husband's death she continued to support the aged widow by her labor until the latter's death. This death, being sudden, necessitated the holding of the inquest.

The huge glass house at Hampton Court Palace, which shelters the big vine, stands in need of a new roof, and for seven years the Office of Works and the Treasury have disputed as to the responsibility for the cost. The King receives the grapes, and the Treasury holds that the cost of a new roof should be defrayed out of the Royal Household funds.

Five electric trams were in collision near Uxbridge. On a single line at the foot of a steep hill a car collided with a trap, and came to a standstill. Two other cars also pulled up on the same line. A car on the top of the hill dashed into another car, and both ran down the hill at great speed, and crashed into the three stationary cars. One driver was seriously hurt.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who recently celebrated his fifty-first birthday, is singularly unlike his great father in appearance. He is a trustee of the Hawarden estates and a president of the National Physical Recreation Society. He is, in fact, fond of sport of every kind. He married Miss Page in 1901. His hobby is madrigal singing, and he plays on several instruments with considerable skill.

The King's sledges were brought into use the other day at Sandringham. Both are sumptuous affairs, richly gilded and ornamented, and were used by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in their time. The sledges are shown to visitors at Sandringham, along with a quaint and beautiful Hungarian chariot of ebony, padded with rose-colored brocade, and a Norwegian carole, the latter, by the way, the property of the Prince of Wales.

After a hearing lasting twelve days, the trial was concluded at the Old Bailey, London, of James Adams Low and Herbert Bedford, directors, and George Sheard, auditor, on a charge of conspiracy to issue a false prospectus

of a public company, called Low, Sons & Bedford (Limited), Australian merchants, with intent to deceive. The jury found defendants guilty, and they were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

The British Postal Department has announced its intention of raising the minimum salary of male employment in the largest provincial towns, and to give an additional increase at the marriageable age of 25. In the smaller towns the maximum would be raised, but there would be no marriage allowance. With regard to women there would be an increase of the minimum in London and large provincial towns, and in smaller offices a higher maximum.

Some plain words upon the Yorkshireman are uttered by the Rev. Henry Mitchell, vicar of St. Edward's, Barnsey, in his New Year's address. 'Personally, he says, 'I am not greatly struck with the average Yorkshireman, he has many things to learn. He thinks he knows everything. He doesn't. He is close in money matters, and that means he will get all he can without paying for it. He lacks courtesy; it is the exception for any but a child to answer your 'Good-day' except by a grunt evolved from the digestive regions. He is suspicious; he cannot believe you will run a goose club, etc., without profit to yourself.'

Miss Edith Rhodes, one of the sisters of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, died at her residence, North Lodge, St. Leonards, recently. She had been ill only three days, suffering from pneumonia, and she died suddenly. She was older than her brother Cecil, to whom she and her sister were much attached. The Misses Rhodes had long lived in Hastings, and for many years occupied Fairlight Place. Here Mr. Cecil Rhodes was a frequent visitor when in England. Miss Rhodes was much interested in church and charitable work.

A ghost story comes from Exeter. Chancellor Edmonds, speaking at Exeter, remarked that the deanery possessed a ghost, which had existed for centuries, known to few, and unrecorded in history. The site of the deanery was in former times a nunnery, and the legend goes that the place has been haunted by a ghost, which takes the form of a nun, since the time of Athelstan. The lady, according to story, was immured in a wall for having committed some ecclesiastical offence, and the ghostly visitor is now credited with taking nocturnal rambles in the neighborhood of the deanery.

A good many London town houses are at present to be disposed of (says the 'World'), and it seems likely that Sir Archibald Edmonstone's new house in Portland Place, which he and Lady Edmonstone decorated with such care, will again be in the market shortly. The house in Belgrave square where for so many years Caroline Duchess of Montrose resided, is again in the market, as Mary Duchess of Sutherland, who purchased the remainder of the lease after the late Duchess of Montrose's death, intends giving it up.

There is, according to 'T.A.T.' an active demand for the purchase of used-up coal mines. Near Newcastle-on-Tyne quite a number are used by the shot makers, who find them much cheaper than an expensive shot tower, cost of construction of which may run into hundreds of pounds. Many of the shallower pits are used by market gardeners for forcing rhubarb, mushrooms, and other vegetables of a similar nature; while, in one of them, an enthusiastic astronomer has fitted up an observatory, in order to be in darkness during the daytime, when he sits at the bottom and studies such of the stars as are directly over the mouth of the shaft.

The King and Queen commemorated the fourth anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria by attending a memorial service at Frogmore Mausoleum. The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Windsor (Dr. Eliot). Besides their Majesties, there were present the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family, Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll, Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, the Duchess of Albany, and Prince Arthur of Connaught. There were also in attendance the members of the Royal household.

A tremendous fall of cliff took place recently to the eastward of St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, it being estimated that between a hundred and two hundred thousand tons of cliff fell, leaving a gap of a quarter of a mile in length. A house stands some five hundred yards from where the fall took place. The noise was deafening, and people rushed from their houses, not knowing what was happening. The first fall, one of about a thousand tons, took place about eight o'clock. Several persons went to look at the cliff, and, noticing it was still dangerous, they moved back, and had hardly done so when a second and huge fall occurred. Fields have disappeared, and another fall is expected. The cliff is gradually falling away from the mainland.

The Home of Rest for Horses maintained at Friar's Place Farm, Acton, near London, is a unique institution of its kind. A short time ago the thirtieth annual New Year dinner was given to the inmates of the home, consisting of carrots, apples, sugar, white and brown bread and other dainties dear to the equine appetite. At that time there were seventy animals in the Home, of which two were donkeys and two goats, the remainder horses. The dean of the Home is a gelding that is thought to be 40 years old. About half of the horses on hand are in the home for what time they may live on earth and the rest will be put to work again as soon as they have recuperated sufficiently. The Duke of Portland is the president of the association which controls the home, and the annual banquet is usually donated by some one who likes to think of old animals passing their declining days in comfort.

SCOTCH.

An Edinburgh butcher was fined £25, with the option of two months' imprisonment, for exposing the carcass of a diseased pig for sale in his shop.

Mr. Birnie Rhind, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh, has just been commissioned to execute a colossal statue in bronze of Colonel Light, the founder of the city of Adelaide, South Australia. The statue will be nine feet high.

Mr. E. D. Jordan, of Boston, Mass., has rented Inverary Castle, the Duke of Argyll's seat in Argyllshire, Scotland, with its extensive shootings. Mr. Jordan takes possession of the estate this summer.

A Greenock woman withdrew her life's savings (£120) from the bank and hid the money, in bank notes, in the bedroom. Her daughter, finding the notes, threw them, in a fit of nervousness, on the fire.

Glasgow magistrates have remanded Benjamin Corner, alias Carlo Bartoli, who is charged with embezzling £4,000, the property of a bank in Fiume, where he acted as cashier. It was stated that he had booked his passage to Montreal.

The death has taken place at Aberdeen of Mrs. Henry Alexander, wife of the editor of the 'Aberdeen Free Press,' under circumstances which have caused the deepest regret. Mrs. Alexander was an ardent worker in connection with philanthropic institutions, and while making a visit in a slum district of the city, where typhus fever had broken out, she caught the infection.

IRISH.

The Irish Presbyterians are thinking of having a layman as moderator of the next General Assembly.

Dublin Corporation has refused to rescind its resolution reducing the Lord Mayor's salary from £3,087 to £1,687.

Lady Londonderry, in addition to other institutions in which she is interested, recently started a training school for servants.

The government has decided to reduce the military depots in Ireland from eight to two, which will be situated at Armagh and Clonmel.

A wayside crucifix, the first of its kind ever erected in Ireland, has been placed by Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., at the entry of the village of Castle Bellingham, County Louth.

Mr. John Morley, in his speech at Montrose, said he believed there was not a single Irish Nationalist peer in the House of Lords. It is, unhappily, too true that among the twenty-eight Irish representative peers elected to sit in the House of Lords for life by the general body of the Irish Peers, there is not one in sympathy with the political aspirations of the vast mass of the Irish people. But there happens to be one Irish peer of the realm who is a Nationalist. This is Lord Emly, the son and heir of Mr. Monsell, who was postmaster-general in Gladstone's first administration, and was raised to the Peerage. Lord Emly is not only an ardent Nationalist, but is the leader of the agricultural laborers of the South of Ireland, who are banded in an organization called the Land and Labor Association. He resides at Limerick-hill house, Terroe, being a beautiful place on the banks of the Shannon—and by his exertions as a member of the county council the system of giving the contracts for the repair of the roads directly to the laborers, instead of the farmers as middlemen, was established. Limerick is the only county in Ireland where the system prevails over all the roads. The fight for 'direct labor' was a long one, and to celebrate its victory the laborers presented Lord Emly with a silver-mounted black-thorn shillelagh.—'Westminster Gazette.'

NO 'ANTI-CANTEEN' LAW.

(The following is published in the 'New Voice,' Chicago, from a prominent man whose personal experience in army life covers many years.)

(Editor of the 'New Voice.') Kindly permit me to correct a too common error, which appears occasionally in your paper, as it did in your issue of Dec. 15, in the headlines of your excellent article on the canteen. The article has the caption, 'Results of the Anti-Canteen Law.' This is just what the liquor interests all over the country want, said—'Anti-canteen law.' There is no such thing as the 'Anti-canteen law.' No law has been enacted against the canteen in the army. A law was enacted prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on any military reservation and in any building used for military purposes. This law has been erroneously interpreted as abolishing the canteen. The canteen, or post exchange, has not been prohibited, or in anywise interfered with by law. The friends of liquor selling in the army have systematically cultivated the idea that Congress abolished the canteen, and so abolished the soldiers' club. This is one of the most telling arguments in use for arousing sympathy for the soldier. The army abolished the canteen at many posts because the sale of beer was prohibited, and thus deprived the soldier of his club. Congress did not design to interfere with this useful institution, but only sought to prevent the demoralizing feature of it, the saloon. The army has shown its pique and dissatisfaction in consequence of the prohibiting of the sale of intoxicating liquors by closing out the whole institution at many posts to the deprivation of the commands of a wholesome and useful place for the assembly of the men. But this is not the legitimate result of any 'Anti-canteen law,' for there is no such thing as an 'Anti-canteen law.' Where 'canteens' have been established under existing law they have proved their usefulness and practicability. An interesting fact seems not to have come to the attention of the public since

the army abolished post canteens. The need of canteens is so deeply felt by the men, and by the officers as well, that many companies have organized company canteens, which are operated in small rooms in the company barracks. Many of these canteens are proving very profitable. A report of one of these canteens recently showed five hundred dollars' profits in a little over a year and a half's operation. In some posts every company has a canteen. No intoxicating liquors are sold in them, and they are proving excellent attractions to keep the men in quarters. The profits are used for libraries, papers, magazines, football, and baseball supplies and for other recreations. These institutions are exploding the arguments that beer is a necessity to provide reading rooms and additions to the soldiers' ration. All the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers requires, to demonstrate its wisdom, is a fair trial.

In closing, let me suggest that a campaign of education be begun to combat the too common error that the canteen was abolished by Congress. The cry from all sides should be, On with the canteen!

A CANTEENIST.

MEASURING WITH THE EYE.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat'.)

'While I was in a clothing store the other day I noticed a man was his fist up and throw it down on the counter, and about the same time the fellow behind the counter rushed up to him, carefully rolled his fingers up into the palm of his hand, clenched his fist, and threw it down beside the other man's fist on the counter. That was a way the clerk had of measuring the customer's hand for a fit in gloves. 'But how can you measure a big fist with a small one?' I asked him after the man had secured his gloves and departed. 'I know my number,' he said, 'and I can generally tell, almost to the dot, the difference between the size of glove I wear and the size that will fit some other man. My eye is so trained that I rarely miss it.'

He was right, and proved it by calling the number of glove which fits my hand by a hurried glance at the hand, folded up, and put beside his on the counter. 'You see,' he added, 'it is largely a matter of practice, and really nothing extraordinary about it. Some men, particularly military men, become experts in measuring distance with the eye. Other men are expert in telling the weight of certain articles. The expert shoe dealer could look at a foot and tell the number of shoe that will fit the foot. So clothiers can guess a man's waist and leg measurement by a mere glance, if they really know their business. The eye, in the long run, is more accurate than the tape we use, in measuring, because the eye will take a more general view of the hand, the foot or the body, while the tape simply gives us the inches one way and another.'

ROYALTY IN BUSINESS.

It seems to be becoming quite the proper thing for kings and queens to go into business. The Kaiser, T. P.'s Weekly says, owns large brickfields, and so energetically is the business run that his loyal brick-making subjects are audibly grumbling about such august competition, considering that even Wilhelm II. ought to draw the line somewhere. Meanwhile Queen Wilhelmina has been building up a small but profitable milk and butter connection round her palace at Het Loo, and making her royal dairy-farm pay its expense and something more. Possibly this throws new light upon the old nursery rhyme in which 'The king was in his counting-house counting out his money.'

WEATHERLETS.

On turf and curb and bower-roof The snow-storm spreads its ivory woof; It paves with pearl the garden-walk; And lovingly around the tatter'd stalk And shivering stem its magic weaves A mantle fair as lily-leaves. —J. T. Trowbridge—'Midwinter.'

February, the month of the great struggle 'Twixt sun and frost, when with advancing spears, glittering, golden vanguard of the spring Holds the broad winter's yet unbroken rear In long-closed wavering contest. —Archibald Lampman, 'Winter Hues Recalled.'

Life is a brief thing, Too soon done; O lighten it and lengthen it By living in the sun!

Praise the good log fire; Winter howls without; Crowd closer let us. —Browning—'Two Poets of Croisic.'

The speckled sky is dim with snow, The light flakes falter and fall slow; Athwart the hill-top, rapt and pale, Silently drops a silvery veil; And all the valley is shut in By flickering curtains grey and dim. —J. T. Trowbridge—'Midwinter.'

Under the snow, so white and cold, The dead leaves lie, Close pressed, Into the breast Of Earth; and night The frozen clouds unfold A mystery.

When Nature wills, the sun of Spring Will bid the leaves Arise! In sweet surprise Earth bares her breast, And warm veins bring Sweet ministering.

Tender and sweet, but still not quite The same dead leaves I missed, And fondly kissed, Ere Death had said: 'They're mine!' despite My questioning.

From out the grave of Hope now dead New life will spring; The same, Yet not the same. And peeps long gone With joys that fled Will come again, —Sergeant Hopkins.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ONTARIO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Just a very few words re this subject, which is of such vital importance to the people of Ontario.

The temperance people were completely discouraged by the failure of the (so-called) Reform Government to give the needed and long-promised legislation. Profession of being in deep sympathy with reform is not workable legislation. We had a right to expect prohibitory legislation, not the establishment of a government monopoly of the beverage sale of liquor. Consequently, when we could no longer force to see what the much talked of 'restrictive' legislation actually meant, we were ready in a body to vote 'agin the government.'

Had only the temperance portion of the electorate voted thus, there would most probably have arisen another deadlock. Which condition is not a favorable one for useful or other legislation. Consequently the liquor party, knowing that the Reform Government would undoubtedly be defeated by the votes of the earnest temperance people plus the votes of the electors who were determined to, as far as possible, put a period to the confessed incapacity of the government to compel honesty in election campaigns, threw the weight of their independent vote for the untied government, knowing that the other had been weighed in the balance and found wanting in the qualities which command the confidence of the electorate.

So we stand now, with a new page of Ontario's history to be made, and we trust it may be satisfactory to the best men in the electorate.

We, as temperance patriots, will not accept a government monopoly of the beverage liquor traffic—(whether proposed by Conservative or (so-called) Reform governments, and we, who desire clean, honest, promise-keeping legislators, are quite ready to criticize and pronounce judgment on the men now elected to the responsible positions in the Legislature of Ontario. What is the ballot for in the hands of the people if not to pronounce judgment on the acts of our elected representatives?

SARA F. TRACY.

Mining, Ont.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In your issue of Feb. 4 a letter appears over the signature of the convener of Assembly's Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church, soliciting funds for Home Mission work, and in addition to other arrangements the mission work which the Presbyterian Church is so commendably doing amongst other foreigners, the letter referred to states that missionaries are at work amongst the Doukhobors, and that other men are being trained for the work.

As many of your city readers have during the past few weeks heard something of the higher type of Christianity of the Doukhobor people, it may seem not inopportune that I should make some reply to an argument for a mission work amongst a people who are more conscientiously Christian than modern Christendom. Those who think that missionaries should be sent amongst the Doukhobors are those who have never had opportunity to study that people in their every day life, and who must, therefore, depend for their information upon the reports of others—too often unreliable—or they are those whose motives for missionary effort is ecclesiastical aggrandizement, and such a motive is of such a nature that it cannot be said to be worthy of the Presbyterian Church, which is nothing if not magnanimous. The writer of the letter referred to belongs to the former class, and, therefore, all due allowance must be made for the erroneous conclusions he has formed from the reports of others, who evidently belong to the latter class.

It would be less inconsistent were Doukhobor missionaries to show us the beauties of the effects of the Golden Rule as it is applied in the every-day social and business life of their people. It would be a lesson which modern Christendom needs to learn were Doukhobor missionaries to teach us why their people accept literally the fundamental principles of Christianity as they are taught in the Sermon on the Mount, and how they apply these principles in their relationship with their fellow men. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' These statements do not apply to the fanatical element, which comprises only a small minority of the people.

Even if it were not extremely unreasonable to attempt to proselytize the Doukhobor people from their own faith, all missionary effort with that object in view must inevitably prove quite futile amongst men of the stern and unyielding type of the Scottish Covenanters—men who under the cruel persecutions of the Greek Church, and the fiercer persecutions of the Russian State, were ever ready to seal their religious convictions with their blood.

J. T. REID.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER DUTY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In a late issue there appears a letter over the signature of 'Free Trader,' on the subject of 'British Columbia lumber duty,' which contains so much of misrepresentation and misstatement of fact that it calls for more than silent notice. The more so inasmuch as even the astute and well-informed editorial writer of the 'Witness' seems to have accepted it holus bolus and commends it to the notice of its readers. His first general statement that the agitation for a duty is confined to the lumbermen themselves is wrong, as not only have the representatives of the various banking institu-

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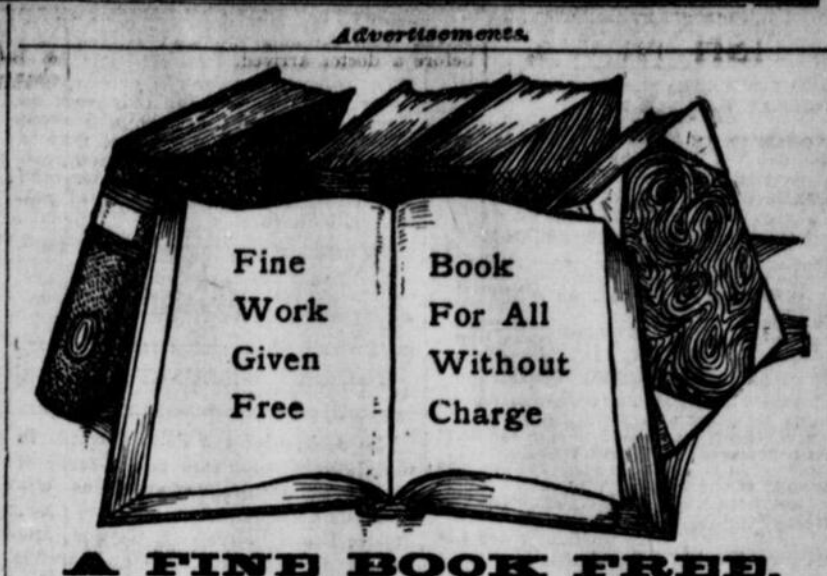
tions in British Columbia called attention to the unfair conditions imposed upon the lumbermen...

is accorded to every other industry in Canada. They expect no more, they will be satisfied with no less.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I notice in your issue of Feb. 7 an editorial entitled 'No duty on lumber'...

prayed and went into a trance, and a voice said to me, 'Do not be deceived, this is going to be the greatest war this world has ever yet seen...'

and farther from the divine standard, and evils and lies of many sorts got in among them, until the whole thing was corrupted, and almost destroyed.



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A splendid new book—a work that will be of tremendous, incalculable value to all who receive it—has just been issued at a cost of over \$5,000 by a distinguished specialist...

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Do not delay as the edition is going rapidly. The demand for the book is enormous. Everybody wants it. Already grateful letters are coming back from those who have received it.

Name Address

Next he says as a result of the export duty placed upon logs in British Columbia, a large number of loggers were forced into bankruptcy...

Were the influence of the 'Witness' of a minor nature it would hardly be worth while replying to the article in question...

While I still lay there, and before a gun had been fired, I saw the Russian battleship torpedoed and sent to the bottom with nearly one thousand men...

C. L. PERCIVAL. Massawippi, Que.

MRS. BIRT'S BOYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—We have a band of about fifty boys preparing to come out to Canada early in March...

Is this the reason that all nations have stood back because that God was doing the fighting?

I was also shown what will be the effect of the Battle of the Baltic, Black Sea and New Fleet, and the 3,000,000 of men Russia will have to send to the seat of war...

ONTARIO.

WHAT IS LACKING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I feel so much interested in an 'Aged Man's Testimony' in a late issue, that I want to add a little to it, if you think best...

My representative at the Knowlton Home will be glad to receive applications from suitable farmers for these boys. Applicants should obtain a form from the Home and fill out with all particulars...

Now, as to mills shutting down for the sake of effect, or for the sake of heightening their arguments, this is untrue. A number of the mills shut down for a few months because there was no business to be done except at losing prices...

In reference to the mill you speak of in Vancouver as having increased its capacity, permit me to say that before I left Vancouver the manager of the said mill informed me that in order to decrease the cost of production the mill had to be entirely renovated at a large cost to the owners...

Your correspondent's reference to the newspapers of British Columbia is a most contemptible slander, and the statement that a few hundred dollars will always influence them to advocate anything not opposed to their own interests, ought, it seems to me, to have awakened a feeling of resentment in your own journalistic breast.

Now, as to mills shutting down for the sake of effect, or for the sake of heightening their arguments, this is untrue. A number of the mills shut down for a few months because there was no business to be done except at losing prices...

'Where she's gone or how she fares, Nobody knows, and nobody cares.'

L. BIRK. Liverpool, England, Jan. 25, 1905.

THE SHEPHERD'S VOICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The letter of Mr. Hobbs on the 'Higher criticism,' in your issue of last Saturday, has suggested some thoughts to me for which I crave a small space your paper.

'Free Trader' does not let us know where he writes from, but when he begins to paint in lurid colors the awful effect a duty on lumber would have on the settler in the North-West Territories, we begin to suspect that he belongs to the Prairies...

The people of British Columbia are not complaining at having to pay tribute to the Manitoba farmer for nearly all of the foodstuffs he buys as they are building up a market for their lumber and fruit and the prairie consumer of lumber has little complaint to make if British Columbia asks him to reciprocate.

This is sad, sad; but why is it so? There is a reason for it; no effect exists without a cause. I will give what I believe is a good, and sufficient reason for this wretched failure.

Your correspondent speaks of not being able to remember when he expected to lead other than a Christian life, and of having made a public profession at the age of twelve years.

If before you undertake to instruct your readers on this subject, sign from the few distorted gleams of information in your possession, you would spend a few weeks amongst the lumbermen of British Columbia, and get at facts as they actually are, learn something about the freight rates from the sources of his machinery and tool supplies...

The Russo-Japanese War—ITS CAUSE AND RESULT. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In writing you on the above subject I make no apology for craving a space in your valuable paper, knowing you are always anxious to assist the oppressed and downtrodden, and always lend your influence for truth and justice.

The Acts of the Apostle give us a grand picture of the working out of the commission of the disciples, and the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews well says: 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation which at first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard him, God also bearing them witness, hath with signs, and wonders, and with divers miracles, and gifts of the Holy Ghost, according to his own will.'

No one can question, who has thoughtfully read the four gospels, that absolute faith in the word of God as being that, and only that, marked our Lord's attitude towards the Scriptures. When he was tempted by Satan his only and sufficient reply was from the Scriptures, 'Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God' (Matt. iv, 4).

There is an average rate of nearly 30 percent protection on every commodity entering into our industry. We are charged from the American market by a basis duty of \$2 per thousand feet on rough lumber, while the Canadian market is free to our American competitors on the same commodity...

There is an average rate of nearly 30 percent protection on every commodity entering into our industry. We are charged from the American market by a basis duty of \$2 per thousand feet on rough lumber, while the Canadian market is free to our American competitors on the same commodity...

Thus the time of temptation with him was not a period of unrest about the word of God; it was the assault of Satan against one who never for one moment had a thought of self-will or unbelief. Therefore, when the time of his public ministry came, he reiterated and emphasized the absolute and divine authority of the word of God.

THE FAMINE IN GUJERAT. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Your last Saturday editorial makes the famine conditions in Gujerat, India, very clear. I enclose \$3 to save one man's life till the monsoon rains break in July.

brought to Christ through the previous drought. Must these brothers won for the Master by the kindness and help of the missionaries in the former instance, now be allowed to die of starvation? These conditions place the great missionary question in one of its strongest lights.

- A.C.W. \$10.00
J. Smith 1.00
J. Hilliard 1.00
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Sympathy 2.00
K.L. 5.00
L.A. 2.00
R.M. 1.00
C. L. Percival, Massawippi. 5.00
Total \$35.00

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—On Jan. 4 there appeared in the Canadian Associated Press cable despatches the following paragraph:—

GILT-EDGED IMMIGRATION. London, Jan. 4.—Alfred Smith, aged 15, was charged with theft at Sutton-Coldfield, Birmingham, Police Court.

London, Jan. 4.—Alfred Smith, aged 15, was charged with theft at Sutton-Coldfield, Birmingham, Police Court. The magistrate said the only course which suggested itself was to send Smith to Jamaica through the Middlemore Homes. This course was agreed to.

As soon as this paragraph was brought to my attention I communicated with the representatives of the Middlemore Homes, and pointed out to him that Alfred Smith was an undesirable emigrant, and that should he be sent to this country he would be deported, as Canada would not be made an asylum for children who have evinced a criminal tendency, and that such a proceeding as was suggested in the Sutton-Coldfield Police Court would damage the prestige of the work, and arouse the just indignation of the Canadian people.

Nor does this loyalty to the Word of God stop there, but after his resurrection he still turns his disciples to it: 'These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets and in the Psalms (the well-known threefold division of the Hebrew Scriptures) concerning me' (Luke xxiv, 44).

I am to-day in receipt of a communication from the Middlemore Homes, Birmingham, in which I am apprised that the compact to send this boy to Canada was made between the magistrate on the Sutton-Coldfield bench and the Police Court missionary. As soon as the officials of the Home heard of the decision of the court, and the circumstances of the case, they refused to receive the lad, and he has never been an inmate of any of their institutions.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Lachute, Que., Feb. 8, 1905.

THE FAMINE IN GUJERAT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Your last Saturday editorial makes the famine conditions in Gujerat, India, very clear. I enclose \$3 to save one man's life till the monsoon rains break in July. What a cheap price for human life. Will not other readers help to tide over our stricken brothers in India?

I have received the assurances of the secretary of the Middlemore Institutions that it is not their intention to send to Canada children who have been convicted of any misdemeanor, or who have exhibited a tendency towards criminality. I may add that under the stringent regulations now in force, there is no reason to fear that Canada will be made a dumping ground for youthful criminals. I ought further to state that I have always found the other societies and agencies in Great Britain engaged in this work equally desirous of sending to Canada only such children as are, within their knowledge, physically and morally healthy.

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

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

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness', one year, \$29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness', one year, \$27.00.

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

Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or eight subscriptions at 90c each.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness', two of which must be new, or a list of six new subscriptions at \$1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 90c each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, \$1.50.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is FEBRUARY, 1905

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

A SCHOLARSHIP GOING A BEGGING.

We have not yet heard of one student who has started out to secure a scholarship worth \$200 in gold and commissions worth easily as much more for school or college expenses. We thought this would start students working all over the Dominion. The offer stands open, full particulars of which is to be found in this issue.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1905.

The decision of the Privy Council in the Gaynor-Greene case was in favor of the United States government, as was generally expected. The action of Mr. Justice Caron in releasing Gaynor and Greene is criticized in the following terms: 'Where a prisoner is brought before a competent tribunal, charged with an extraditable offence, and is remanded, for the express purpose of affording the prosecution an opportunity of bringing forward evidence whereby the accusation is to be supported, if in such a case upon a writ of habeas corpus, a learned judge treats a remand warrant as a nullity and proceeds to adjudicate the case as though the whole evidence was before him, it would paralyze the administration of justice and render it impossible for proceedings in extradition to be effective.'

The statement that the house of M. de Witte, the president of the council of the Russian empire, had been searched by order of M. Bouligan, the new minister of the interior, in pursuance of the last act of de Plehve, who was carrying an order to this end to the emperor when he was shot, comes to us through the London 'Daily Mail.' It is certainly as dramatic as any newspaper story needs to be, but it is so much out of keeping with all the surrounding events that it would need a stronger warrant than the authority of that paper to secure its credence. The implication is that this search of the house of a minister, whose vague position was supposed to have just been elevated to something like a chancellorship, and who was understood to have entered into the most intimate relations with the Czar, was done with the Czar's express approval. It is not likely the Minister of the Interior would dare to get the Czar to sign such an order inadvertently. If the story was true, it would mean a return to the very worst conditions of the régime against which the present revolt has taken place, while all the surrounding facts imply the acceptance of M. de Witte's understood views and a move in the direction in which he is the leader. Such a palace intrigue would suggest conditions similar to those which prevailed under Belshazzar or Ahasuerus.

The whole world will sympathize with General Stoessel, as he smarts under the cruel accusations of newspaper correspondents, who, having entered Port Arthur soon after the surrender, declared that there had been no need for such surrender. We doubt if any but the most prejudiced against Russia read the report of the 'Times' correspondent at the time with anything but indignation at its unreasonableness, so different was the view expressed from everything that had been current among us for a fortnight before the surrender. The time had come when, at least, ultimate surrender was obviously inevitable. After the fleet had been smashed and the guns commanded to turn, it was everyone's conviction that the capture was a matter of days. When it is added that the treasury was empty and the great majority of the garrison were the victims of disease, while the hospitals had become loathsome deathtraps, one can hardly understand the spirit of the writer who would thus denounce what was evidently the commandant's highest duty.

Reconstruction appears to be moving quickly in South Africa. It is reported that a new constitution has been drafted for the two colonies which formerly constituted the Boer republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. It is not known whether the new constitution concedes the principle of full responsible government or a deliberative assembly with an appointed executive. The Boer leaders are pressing for recognition of the right of self-government, but the element formerly known as Uitlanders is apprehensive that a Boer majority in the government and the legislature would

rule in the old Boer spirit, and there would be a return to conditions similar to those which existed before the war. This consideration is believed to have decided the British Government to grant a constitution that will allow of representative but not responsible government in the sense of responsibility to the people. Such a constitution would in its nature be only tentative, and a step towards government such as we have in Canada. It is difficult to see, if the principle of representative government is adopted, how the popular majority can be prevented from potentially exercising its will. The fact that the granting of a constitution has been taken into consideration by the British Government so soon after the war is significant of an earnest desire to fulfil the terms on which the Boers surrendered as soon as circumstances will permit.

That increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on was never more strikingly displayed than in the case of the receivers of subsidies. But the most astounding instance of it has just been perpetrated by the Sault Ste. Marie Company, of which Mr. Clergue was until recently the Caesar, who came, and was, and conquered even as the great Caesar did of old. It will be remembered that one provision of the law relating to bounties on iron and steel provides for a bounty of three dollars a ton on certain classes of steel used in structural work. Well, the Sault Ste. Marie Company contends that steel rails are used in structural work, are therefore structural iron, and has put in a claim to that effect at Ottawa. Its present claim is for three dollars a ton on the sixty thousand tons of rails it has turned out up to the present, or \$180,000. The company is already receiving protection of seven dollars a ton on steel rails, and has a bounty of four dollars and fifty cents on all the steel it makes from Canadian ore used in the manufacture of rails. If it is successful in getting the bonus it is now striving for, its protection and bonuses will amount up to fourteen dollars and fifty cents, or about seventy-five percent of the price of rails in the open market. If this preposterous claim does not make the government put on its thinking cap and consider whether its concessions to the bounty mongers are leading it, nothing will. The next people who come 'a-bounty' are likely to get 'the cold shoulder.'

A bill is now before the United States Congress which imposes a per capita tax of three dollars on every alien entering the republic, whether by land or sea. Canadians have hitherto, for what reason we do not know, been exempt from the annoyances meted out to their fellow subjects at the United States boundary. Whether they are to be spared the humiliation of paying duty on their persons we do not know. Of course, it would be open to the aliens to decide before going to a country, which once made its hospitality its boast, whether they would accept this slap in the face or stay out. The proceeding looks like a parading of vulgar national conceit, reduced to its pettiest form, making the country into a show with an admission fee. If Canadians were included it would be a very considerable embargo on international travel. In addition to the enormous increase on the average cost there would be the resentment which would make men visit that country as seldom as possible. In any case, people travelling to and from Canada by way of the United States would have a six-dollar incentive to adopt Canadian routes. It seems obvious that the United States would lose many times what it would gain by this imposition. Canada would suffer by the consequent refusal of many European travellers in the United States to take in Canada. The most galling feature of this bill is that it repeals the present special facilities of travel on the United States and Mexican borders, and requires the inspection of all aliens by medical officers to see that they have no contagious or loathsome disease. Fancy being torn from your berth at midnight for this purpose along with the other men and women in the car! If the object sought by the author of the bill was to put a stop to travel from Canada and Mexico into the United States, he could hardly have devised a more effective plan. Its effect on the whole northern tier of states would be most injurious to business, and these are speaking of it as an effort to make one part of the country pay toll to the other. Vast interests may be counted on to oppose the bill with all their strength and influence in Congress.

The taking of Judge Killam from the bench and his appointment to a position spoken of as a promotion, possibly on the score of a higher salary, has been made the subject of severe animadversion in parliament. Able jurists take the ground that a judicial appointment

should be regarded as permanent, and that judges should have no further hope at the hands of governments. There would seem to be a great deal to be said on behalf of this view and much against it. What seems to us a much greater abuse is the use of judgeship appointments as rewards of political adherence or activity. The idea of a man being kept in line with his party in view of such a reward dangled before his eyes is one about as demeaning to the bench as could well be conceived. And very little different is the spectacle of a lawyer buying himself as prominently as he can with party politics with the evident view of creating a claim upon the government for promotion. If these are not usages in fact, they certainly are such in the belief of the people and in that of the aspirants. This, in its effect, amounts as nearly as possible to the same thing, and, while it lasts, the public will make little outcry about the minor evil of seeking, for higher service, the best men in sight from the ranks of those who are beyond the sphere of political service. There seems to us to be far less of the political patronage vice in taking a man from a lower judicial sphere and placing him in a higher than in taking a judge from active party service. There is in this appointment of active politicians to judgeships a terrorism exercised over the newspaper press, as newspapers which do their duty to the public are in constant peril of being dragged before the courts, and the worse a newspaper thinks of a politician the less it wants to create a prospective enemy upon the bench.

The Harbor Board seems to have thought it had hit upon a splendid way to escape the public eye by dividing itself into two committees, which should hold their meetings in private. The 'Witness' made public the absurdities of one of these private meetings and forthwith this brave Board passes a resolution to ask it to apologize for libelling the Board. Not the whole Board voted for this rich motion, but the following are the gentlemen who did:—Mayor Laporte, Messrs. James Craithern, E. H. Lemay, R. Reford and A. Racine. We think, if there is a question of apology, that it is these who owe the 'Witness' an apology. The attitude of the Mayor, who has till now shown himself a wise man, is to us entirely incomprehensible. We have no apology to make. Nothing that we stated is alleged to be other than true. The Board is a public body and open to criticism both as to what it does in the presence of men and what it does in private, and we recognize no right on its part to ask for an apology for an honest statement, at least, until it shows that statement to be essentially untrue. That it might have been more precise we are assured. One thing wherein we find ourselves entirely wrong is in the broad distinction which we have at times drawn between the government commissioners and the representatives of the commercial organizations as obstructors of business. Whatever may have been the case in the past, in the present construction of the Board, there is no such line of cleavage. Some of the government commissioners act independently and some of the other representatives do so, while others in each case regard themselves as mere mouthpieces of the bodies they represent and act with consequent timidity. The general fact that seems obvious, is that the operations of the Board show lack of organization, or any unity of action. There is a secretary, there is an accountant, there is an engineer, and there is a store-keeper. None of these has any responsibility for any other or to any other, and there is practically no administrative head. The failure of the report seems to be due to the fact that figures have failed to be furnished to the secretary by another department.

The House of Commons was last week engaged with the second reading of Mr. Fisher's Census Bill, which provides for the creation of a census office, to have charge of the decennial census and of the preparation of general statistics of the trade, municipal, and other conditions of the people and their industries. Some criticism was made that we are furnished with too many figures already, but, while that may be true, we have not sufficient figures of the right kind. As Mr. Fisher said, there is a constant demand for figures which are at present unobtainable, and, in this respect, we are years behind the United States. Our chief complaint against the bill is, that, while it will create machinery that could be used to gather a quinquennial census, at little extra expense, the old decennial counting is to be maintained. The peoples of France and Germany count themselves every five years, and this is far more necessary in a rapidly developing country like Canada, whose racial complexion has been sensibly changed since our last census. Even under a permanent department comparisons must be rendered largely valueless by the changes which ten years must bring. The institution of the depart-

ment is, however, a most desirable thing. If 'statistics are a necessity of civilized governments,' as goes without saying, then does their prompt and efficient collection greatly increase their value. The United States gives the people all sorts of valuable information about crops, the cost of living, strikes, manufactures, and what not, very promptly, and sometimes in anticipation of conditions, so that these can be prepared for. Our Census and Statistics' Act provides for the same. It is true that Great Britain only takes a general census every ten years, but the big cities and other parts of the country are counted or closely approximated much more frequently. The United States, too, only takes a general census once in ten years, but a quinquennial census has been influentially urged in both countries. It would be a feather in our cap if, in this and in the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, we were to show the way to our brothers and cousins of Great Britain and the United States.

Dr. Reid's criticism of the missionary work sought to be done by the Presbyterian Church among the Doukhobors is written not without knowledge, as he lived among them for a good while. We think that no one will dispute with him the view that the Doukhobors not only set before them an unusually high ideal of Christian practice, but that they live up to it far better than the average Christian lives up to his. On the other hand we presume that the most of Christians would regard the grasp of the Doukhobors, few of whom can read, on what Presbyterians regard as the fundamentals of evangelical religion, as very imperfect indeed. We have even seen them referred to as Unitarians. Whatever their creed, their fruit seems to be good. Nevertheless, if there be any doubt on that score, none can wonder at the efforts of that enterprising and faithful denomination to teach them the way of God more fully. It may be a question with some whether the establishment among these people of Presbyterian, Methodist or other churches is the readiest way of making use of their intense religiousness to lead them aright. Against such efforts every best emotion of their souls would naturally revolt. On the other hand there is no people on earth more approachable by the gateway of help and kindness. They need medical help and hospitals, they need schools, and they need often, or did at first, the necessities of life. The first presentation of the Gospel took the form of healing and aiding the weak and weary. Such work and the teaching of the children might not directly promote a denomination, but it might prepare the way of the Lord in a way that a plan limited to organizing the people into churches of a type new to them might fail to do. The first thing they have to learn is that there are real Christians besides themselves, whose practice is at least as good as their own. Until this can be done the teaching cannot come to them with 'demonstration.' But we presume that modern Christianity is still elastic enough in all our denominations to adapt itself to the special needs of the various peoples to which it carries the Gospel.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Whitney has formed his new cabinet,—with the exception of the Minister of Mines, a new portfolio presently to be created,—and it seems to give very general satisfaction. Mr. Whitney has borne his new honors most modestly, and in the several speeches he has made since the elections there has been breadth and a statesmanlike tone. At Government House on Wednesday, after the swearing-in of the cabinet, Mr. Whitney said that he and his colleagues were plain, common sense, business men, who had an independent idea of what they wanted to do, who had a distinct idea of what the people wished them to do, and, who, therefore, if they made any mistake during the next few years, would certainly be amenable to blame for so doing. He also promised that they would certainly refrain from doing anything that would cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of the people of Ontario, and ventured to pledge that men guilty of great public crimes would no longer be let stalk abroad throughout the land. He understood that the pronouncement of the people was that the political atmosphere should be clear and undefiled. If Mr. Whitney continues so to understand, and carries on the government of the province in the spirit in which he has started, his term of office whenever it ends will do him honor. The policy which a government may set before it would seem to be the thing by which it would primarily be judged. But there is one thing more important in an administration even than the decision it gives to the great questions before the country. That one thing may be expressed in the motto given to the early church, 'First pure.' But although the first thing demanded of a government is that whatsoever it does should be honorably done this does not make the

government policy any less important. A government exists, let us remind Mr. Whitney, to carry out the people's will and not the will of selfish and injurious interests, however potential these may seem to be as political factors. Mr. Whitney did not withhold a generous word for the Liberal party, which, he acknowledged, had made a record from time to time deserving of the greatest possible credit from the people of Ontario. Mr. Ross has taken his defeat with dignity, so that it may be said of his late career as Prime Minister, 'Nothing became him like the leaving of it.'

PUNITIVE VOTING.

Mrs. Tracy has, in her letter stating the attitude of certain prohibitionist voters in Ontario, raised one of the deepest questions connected with representative institutions, namely, that of purely punitive voting. She distinctly implies that these voters did not vote at the recent elections to support Mr. Whitney, but to punish Mr. Ross. 'What,' she asks, 'is the ballot for in the hands of the people, if not to pronounce judgment on the acts of our elected representatives?' The yes or no to this question involves one of the most difficult questions which the conscientious voter can have before him. One would say, at first sight, that what the ballot is in the hands of the people for is to choose who shall rule over them, and that as between different candidates and parties the sole consideration should be to choose the best that offers. This, as will be seen from the case postulated, is a very different thing from the rule as put by Mrs. Tracy. It is assumed that the voters she describes regarded the party for which they voted as promising no better, if not worse, for the cause they had at heart than the one they voted against. Their votes were exclusively punitive, and had for their object not the bringing of certain men to power, but the dethroning of certain other men who have been in power, with the recourse of using the same rod some years hence upon those for whom they have now voted should these, as they now expect, do no better than those they have now punished. Their vote in short, as far as it is guided by the attitude of the two parties, looks backward rather than forward. It deals immediately with the past and only remotely with the future.

Now, it is possible that not very many voters went so far as is here described, and voted for the party they did not believe in, in order to punish the one they preferred. But the effect of the negative action of the Ontario Liberals amounts to exactly the same thing, in that by indifference and abstention, they have turned their own representatives out of power and handed the government over to their opponents. We must admit that we do not regret this result. At the time of the previous elections we were strongly advised to take the ground now taken by our correspondent and urge the people to bring about a change of government, on the ground that the Liberal party in Ontario had run to seed and survived its usefulness, and that, as it had broken its pledges, bold legislation on behalf of temperance was not to be looked for at its hands. As it turned out, had the 'Witness' taken this ground actively, the verdict of the people at that time might possibly have been the reverse of what it was, so slight was the string by which the Ross Government from that day held on to life. It is certain, however, that there could then have been no such sweeping defeat as there has now been. It is with some regret that we must also note that had the Liberal party then been thrown into opposition it would have been spared many humiliations which have since befallen it, and it is just possible that it might have been sufficiently fortified in backbone to have returned to power now with a manly and morally progressive policy.

There is all this to be said in favor of the principle of conduct which our correspondent describes and advocates. The reason we did not take that action was that we regarded it the duty of voters to vote for the right or the nearest right. It has to be remembered that a vote cannot help being a sanction, whether it is a rebuke or not, and that in supporting the opposition, then, or in the recent elections, voters would have been approving of that party as the better of the two. We should have been glad to be able to do this. We went that day to give us any sort of assurance so far as to beseech the Opposition of aces on which to base such an attitude. That party, however, was honest enough to profess, then as now, nothing but an attitude of distinct enmity to our cause. It was obvious that the politicians of both parties—the men who are forever on the alert to judge and weigh the popular will—did not regard temperance legislation as a winning card.

We saw in that no assurance that any good was to be gained by turning a government out on that issue. But, apart from that, it seemed simply wrong because one party was slack in a good cause to promote a party that was altogether opposed to that cause. Still, we even at that time have seen the Liberal party fall without other regret than that with which we view a noble ruin. Its cup, however, was not yet full, as it seems to have become since. We hope that its abasement may, as in the case of Antaeus, bring it back to life and robust strength, and that it may now adopt a virile course which will restore to it the power which has for the time being fallen from its slackened grasp. Meantime another set of men have the responsibilities of office, and it is our business to give them loyal encouragement to do the best for the province, according to their light, and to win for themselves, if they may, the continued support of the people.

CONSTITUTIONS AND FREEDOM.

M. de Witte, when assured by a trade union that the relations between employers and workmen would never be right till the country had a constitution, said he was tired hearing about the constitution as the cure for all ills. An advance in the direction of constitutional government is no doubt a necessity in Russia at the present time, and would tend greatly to her development. But the people are expecting far too much of this reform. The time was when all men were sure that republican institutions were essential to man's wellbeing, and that with them all must be well. That was a possible theory when people only knew republicanism through looking at Sparta, Athens and the sterner days of Rome, and at Venice and Florence in the days of their freedom, and that through the telescope of history written after worse things had supervened. It is an absurdity to-day. We see as much corruption, violence and despotism in republics as under any other form of government. The republican idea belonged to the eighteenth century. The French revolution took the glamor out of it as far as Europe was concerned. Those nations that asserted popular freedom in the nineteenth century almost all adopted the British constitution as the best safeguard of popular rights, and doubtless it is the best that has yet been devised. But, as was long ago said,

For forms of government let fools contest That which is best administered is best. It has been indeed found that, as a rule, every country has as good a government as it is fit for, and that despotism is quite as possible under the freest form as under the most autocratic. The relation between employers and workmen is no better under constitutionally governed countries than under despotisms, except in so far as the parties are better educated and have imbibed more Christian views towards each other. In fact, it has been a matter of wonder to on-lookers how very slow the labor men in popularly governed countries have been to make use of their political franchise to gain their ends, and how determinedly their resort has been by preference to despotic and even lawless methods.

The constitutions devised for the various states of the United States union were constructed with an eye single to giving the people the most complete authority and the individual the most complete liberty. Those constitutions worked admirably under the old Puritan conditions, but look at the state of things in Utah to-day as described in a paper headed 'Help,' sent us from Salt Lake City, and published in this paper. There we find under republican forms as complete and galling a despotism as that in Russia. An American cartoonist represents an American trust emperor, fat with the spoils legally squeezed out of the people, looking with contempt on the St. Petersburg massacre and saying, 'Why should he shoot them—why not let them vote?' No constitution will make a government honest where the people are not honest or free where the people prefer bondage. Dr. Johnson's famous remark—'Happy is the man who has a country to sell'—was restated the other day by a member of the Illinois legislature, who declared that that body is a great public auction, where special privileges are sold to the highest corporation bidder. About the same time a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates charged his fellow members with having sold their votes to a corporation, and in California a scandal, arising from alleged corrupt transactions between a corporation and members of the legislature, has been developed. When members of state legislatures, elected to safeguard public interests, can be thus openly accused of betraying those interests to bribing private corporations, political morals must have fallen to a low condition. It is a well known fact that in all legislatures there are men elected by the influence and money of corpor-

ations to look after their interests. It is also well known that there are other men, who do not owe their seats to direct corporate support, but who are not above accepting a consideration for their votes when such are needed by companies seeking new or extension of old franchises. Our home institutions are not exempt from these perilous conditions.

THE BURDEN-BEARING FARMER.

A few years ago the government did the farmers a good turn by placing certain grades of fencing wire on the free list. To-day, pressure is being brought to bear not only to get the government to put a duty on these grades of wire, but to increase the duty on other grades. As few, if any, of the grades of wire on the free list are manufactured in Canada, it is very palpable that the farmer would find the cost of his wire increased by any duty that might be imposed. If the duty were twenty-five or thirty percent, the man with an average-sized farm would be taxed probably a hundred and fifty to a hundred and seventy-five dollars. Poor farmer! Taxed for almost everything he needs, he is now in danger of being taxed actually for everything. Hitherto, he has been able to get his lumber and his wire fencing at comparatively reasonable rates, but that will not be the case much longer if the manufacturers have their way. Their motto is: 'He cannot speak for himself, let us tread on him.' The point made by the lumbermen last week, which is said to have impressed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was that while they have no protective duty on their output, they are compelled to pay duty on their machinery. But instead of that being an argument in favor of a new duty or increased duties, it is rather an argument for the removal of the duty on such machinery. Like the textile manufacturers, however, the lumbermen do not ask for the duty to be taken off machinery, whether it is manufactured in the country or not. They know that to do that would be to tread on a live wire. It is far safer to deal with the inarticulate public. Moreover, to do so would be to sap the foundations of the protective superstructure, which all the time is assuming more fantastic and monstrous proportions. The latest proposed addition is an export duty on wheat. The lumbermen pleasantly assert that the imposition of a duty on lumber will not increase the price, but only secure them the market. Indeed, they offer to accept an arrangement that would remove the duty if they increased their prices. The farmer is not, however, so stupid as to suppose that United States lumber would come in if it did not offer advantages over the Canadian. It is nothing but competition that adjusts prices, and not all the bargains or promises in the world will effectively break this law. The advocate of the export duty on wheat actually claims that that will benefit the farmer. Millionaires have ever a fond regard for the men who have made them so. They want to do them a good turn in return. Some say that the spider really has the highest interests of the fly at heart, and that the fact of the fly furnishing the spider with a meal is only incidental.

THE LUMBER DUTIES.

A bad feature, among many other bad features of protection, is the fact that industries come into being dependent almost entirely upon some sort of public charity, principally protective duties, but also bonuses, subsidies, remissions of municipal taxation, free sites, and what not. The consequence is that such industries lose vitality, they no longer depend upon prudence, upon foresight, upon energy, upon the highest efficiency; because, if they are not making large profits, they have got into the frame of mind of believing that all they have to do is to go, cap in hand, to the government, singing those old 'cadging' classics, 'Listen to my tale of woe,' and 'We're going down the hill.' The government thereupon drops a largesse into the hat, and, for a little while, importunity ceases. The latest Canadian industry to importune the government is that of the British Columbia lumber industry. We quoted recently from a Vancouver paper, showing how, in two columns side by side, on the front page, there were two startling contradictions relating to the British Columbia lumber trade. The one column was a tale of calamity, and a cry to the government 'to come over and help us'; the other column described the doubling of the plant of one of the Vancouver lumber mills. We commend the criticism of our correspondent, Mr. T. F. Paterson, upon this increase of plant to the careful attention of consumers. Mr. Paterson says, 'In reference to the mill "you speak of in Vancouver as having increased its capacity, permit me to say that, before I left Vancouver, the manager of the said mill informed me that in order to decrease the cost of production the mill had to be entirely renovated at a large cost to the owner,

or else it would have to close down altogether. Competition was so keen among the many mills in British Columbia as to make it absolutely necessary to put in up-to-date machinery in order to compete at all.' Exactly. Our woollen mills decayed for the same reason. While they could hold the market, they did not care how antiquated their plant might be, and they contracted the complaint of 'creeping sickness.' Their British competitors, on the other hand, had to keep up-to-date in their plant and all their methods to keep alive. The consequence was that presently the British manufacturer of woollens could sell his goods in our market, and undersell the Canadian manufacturer of woollens, in spite of all his high protection. 'Adequate' protection, therefore, kills invention and enterprise in a small market, and it would kill it in a large market if it were not that a large market inevitably incites to competition, unless it gets trust ridden.

Another matter to notice in Mr. Paterson's letter is his enumeration of the mills that have closed down or have been working on short time. He considers that this is an unanswerable argument for protection, but we have seen the same thing happen over and over again in Germany and the United States and other highly protected countries. It happens that when an industry is found to be a highly-paying one in a certain country or locality, people and capital rush into it and it gets overdone. There is nothing more in it than that. It is a similar case to three butchers setting up in a locality where one was making a good living, and finding that they cannot all last unless they can compel the whole of the people to deal with them exclusively at their own prices. It would be just as logical for them to get a law passed excluding the butchers in the next street from sending meat into their street, as to demand the protective legislation that is demanded and obtained. So far as the removal of any duties is concerned, such as duties on the machinery the lumbermen use, they would have our most strenuous support, but that they do not appear to care about. They do not advocate the repeal of any duties that they complain bear hardly upon them, because it would leave them without a case. Mr. Gibson, another correspondent, contradicts our correspondent, 'Free Trader,' somewhat more vigorously than the case seems to call for. There is somewhat of the odium theologium about his style of correspondence. Our 'misinformant,' as Mr. Gibson calls 'Free Trader,' furnished us, according to Mr. Gibson, with a 'tissue of untruths and misrepresentation,' and he is further described as 'an irresponsible and ignorant correspondent,' and we are told that, so far as we are concerned, our 'opinions on the subject are simply valueless and misleading.' Perhaps our correspondent 'Free Trader' will care to reply to this 'language,' for ourselves, we humbly bow before this 'high glistening fellow.'

A BANK MANAGER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Byron E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, speaking at Ottawa at the luncheon of the Canadian Club, denounced a number of things: among them the daily newspaper, our educational system, the destruction of our natural resources, and the refusal of the country to pay for expert services, these evils being natural defects of democratic conditions. The refusal to pay for expert service touched the judicial bench and every branch of the government. He might perhaps with even more force have included colleges and schools. The poor salaries paid for teaching throughout this province is resulting in forcing men out of the profession. Dr. Robins referred to this in 'good set terms' only a little while ago. As for the government, the salaries paid to cabinet ministers are undoubtedly low when compared with those paid to British cabinet ministers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier only gets eight thousand dollars a year, for instance, and his chief colleagues seven thousand, whereas Mr. A. J. Balfour gets twenty-five thousand a year and his principal colleagues get the same. It has often been urged that we do not allow our cabinet ministers enough to keep up a dignified mode of living and entertaining, and we certainly do not allow them enough to be able to put much by for a rainy day.

The same sort of thing has been said about the salaries of our judges. Their salaries are poor compared with the incomes of successful lawyers, and, therefore, the law of supply and demand will tend to keep men successful at their profession off the bench and make judgeships into mere political prizes. The salary is fortunately not the sole consideration with our ablest men, or we should by this condition of things be condemned to a very unsatisfactory choice. A judgeship is properly regarded as a dignified, an independent, and a fitting sequel to the most eminent legal career. In the Court of Appeal of Great Bri-

tain the Master of the Rolls gets a salary of thirty thousand dollars, and each of the Lord Justices twenty-five thousand; in the High Court the Justices get twenty-five thousand; while the Lord High Chancellor of England gets fifty thousand, and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary each get thirty thousand dollars. In the King's Bench Division, the Lord Chief Justice gets forty thousand dollars, and each of the Justices gets twenty-five thousand dollars. It will be seen that that is a very different scale of payment from our own. We pay our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion only eight thousand and the other puisne judges seven thousand dollars; the president of the Exchequer Court we pay six thousand dollars; and the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench of this province gets six thousand dollars. The salaries of judges in Australia and New Zealand run, it is said, about three times as high as ours. The income of a Canadian lawyer such as would be a first choice in selecting for the Bench runs anywhere from ten to twenty thousand dollars a year. Business men consider an increase of the salaries we pay to be a business proposition. Mr. Drummond, late president of the Montreal Board of Trade, advocated it warmly on a recent occasion.

Mr. Walker occupied a good deal of his time with a denunciation of the Canadian press, which is evidently another of the evils of democracy as its foremost crime was that it reflects, aids and abets politicians who abuse each other. Mr. Walker has had a good object lesson of this in his own community for some time past, and possibly the press of other parts is not always free from like conduct. Mr. Walker made a special 'dead set' at the society columns, and spoke with scorn about 'this shocking, horrid attempt of people to exploit themselves, ladies socially and men politically. It is as debasing and vulgarizing to a nation as it can be. The tendency to exaggeration, politically and socially, lowers the general standard of veracity.' Undoubtedly, but, as Mr. Walker also says, the press in general publishes 'only what the public demands and what satisfies the average number.' In fact, as with its government, so the public gets just about the kind of newspaper it desires and deserves. The fact, however, that men such as Mr. Walker are now advocating a return to 'the simple life' is full of hope. He rightly warns us that we shall never become a great nation until we develop great moral qualities and aspire beyond material interests to the higher aspects of civilization. That alone can make a nation great, and Mr. Walker has the satisfaction of knowing that his is not 'a voice crying in the wilderness' for many good Canadians are seized with the same truth and are doing what they can to help forward the realization of their ideals.

SIR LOUIS JETTE'S POSITION.

An article in the Quebec 'Daily Telegraph,' evidently inspired, tells us that 'it is of vital importance that the position of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the present juncture should be neither misrepresented nor misunderstood.' After a panegyric of Sir Louis Jetté, as having been hitherto 'a model representative of the Crown,' which is praise that he has deserved, the 'Daily Telegraph' goes on to say that, in the present crisis, it is both unwarranted and unfair to assume that he was situated by partisanship or influenced by any other motive than the strictest regard for justice and constitutional precedent in granting the further prorogation of the Legislature to March 2, as recommended by the Premier of the province. It has been objected that the Lieutenant-Governor, under the critical and delicate circumstances of the occasion, ought not to have accepted that advice, but that he should have left the decision of the question to the House, whose meeting was so near. The Quebec 'Chronicle' has taken that view and has described Sir Louis Jetté's consent to Mr. Parent's request as unwise and uncalled for, and the time granted to Mr. Parent for the re-forming of his disorganized Cabinet as altogether unreasonable and ill-advised.

The defence is made for Sir Louis that he was complying with an entirely reasonable request on the part of Mr. Parent, in giving him twenty-three days' delay, as it takes twenty-one days to comply with all the requirements of the election law in regard to the filing of the places of the ministers who have resigned. The defenders of His Honor would, perhaps, have stood on stronger ground if they had represented him simply as unwilling, without extreme cause, to depart from the advice of his Prime Minister, rather than attempt a defence of that advice itself, seeing it evidently has not been found easy to explain a very important part of it, namely, the closing of the mouths of the dissentient ministers. If Mr. Parent's advice as to prorogation of the Legislature was reasonable, his ad-

vice, under the circumstances, to deny the ministers the right publicly to explain their reasons for resigning does not appeal to anybody's sense of fair play. Sir Louis Jetté needs no defence of this sort. The advice of the Prime Minister is only to be overridden in the most extreme cases. The fiction of the British constitution is that 'the king can do no wrong,' and this constitutional 'divinity that doth hedge a king,' is to-day the result of long-continued ministerial responsibility. The Prime Minister gives the King or the King's representatives his advice, and if that advice is bad, it is the head of the Prime Minister that is demanded by the people, and not the King's. The King, or his representative may, and does, bring to bear his private influence upon occasion, but actually to run counter to the advice of the elected of the people would be to create a situation of much difficulty if not an intolerable one. A ministry so snubbed would be forced to resign and appeal to the people. If the people supported it against the King, or his representative, it would put the King or his representative in an awkward situation. Sir Louis Jetté, therefore, needs no other defence than this, that he has acted upon the advice of the leader of the party which the people so recently supported at the polls, and that in so doing he acted according to constitutional precedent.

DRAWBACK SYSTEM EXTENDED.

When the Minneapolis millers got short of wheat, and wanted some of ours for milling purposes, they went to Washington about it and tried to get the duty removed, or to get a drawback of the duty on imported wheat which was afterwards ground into flour and exported. Secretary Shaw was not sure that this could be done, so he submitted the question to Attorney-General Moody. The Attorney-General has replied that, in his opinion, that section of the Dingley Act which provides for drawbacks and declares that the imported material 'shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained,' may be so construed that the term 'appear' shall mean 'that knowledge which comes to the mind as a result of evidence as well as knowledge derived from exercise of the senses.'

In my opinion, where it is proposed to export a product manufactured in the United States from a combination of domestic material and foreign material which has paid duty, and custom officials can identify the foreign material and can ascertain to their satisfaction by the evidence of books of accounts or otherwise the quantity or measure of foreign material actually present in the completed article, the exporter is entitled to receive a drawback of 99 percent of the duties paid upon the imported material thus ascertained to be present in the completed article. The Attorney-General delivered this decision as a result of the appeal of the Minneapolis millers, but the principle applies to all drawbacks. Secretary Shaw considers it a triumph for him, his contention from the first having been that the protective system should stop with the domestic market, and should not be allowed in any way to interfere with the efforts of the United States manufacturer in his endeavors to extend the export trade of the United States. Mr. Shaw states that it was the intention of the late President McKinley and other great tariff experts that the United States exporter, forced to compete with the foreigner on his own ground, should be able to avail himself of foreign materials absolutely free of duty.

If the decision of the Attorney-General should hold, the economic effects will be revolutionary and far-reaching. Secretary Shaw points out that among the industries that will be materially benefited is the boot and shoe trade of New England, which can now collect its drawback by keeping its books according to the system prescribed by the Treasury Department, showing the amount of imported material in the exported product. The decision also means that the drawback can be obtained upon every stove, sewing machine, boiler, locomotive or other finished product which can be shown to contain any imported material. The California fruit trade will benefit if tinplate is imported and made into cans, which, when filled with domestic fruit and exported, will then be entitled to the drawback. The export of woollen goods is also expected to grow immensely if the manufacturers can get practically free Australian and Argentine wool; and it is even suggested that the manufacturer that imports his coal and utilizes its energy exclusively in the production of goods for export may claim a drawback equivalent to 99 percent of the duty paid on the coal when the finished product is exported.

It is curious that a protectionist such as Secretary Shaw should take such pride and pleasure in the Attorney-General's decision, and that other protectionists should be 'hallooing' about it. The New York 'Evening Post' is more perspicacious in its judgment that 'free traders may properly hail it as a kind of payment

on account, a belated and forced recognition of one of their principles; but it is a blow at the very vitals of protection.' The 'Evening Post' concludes: 'If drawbacks may nullify protective duties on wool and hides, what becomes of the grand log-rolling game of grab for all and grab for each? Who will weep for the Ohio shepherds? They will not like free trade by judicial interpretation any better than at the hands of President Roosevelt's wicked counsellors of the closet. Besides, how long can the smartest nation on earth be expected to submit to the howling absurdity of what is now proposed? We are going to strain every nerve to supply the good things of life cheap—to foreigners. We are to rack the Dingley law in order to intensify the existing feeling against protective tariffs, on account of their enabling manufacturers to make their fellow-citizens pay them more than Englishmen or Frenchmen or Germans for the same goods. That the foreigner should get American flour at lower rates than Americans can; that American shoes should be sold abroad much cheaper than at home; that American woollens should be put within the reach of foreign workmen, while our own are forced to wear cotton or shoddy—this is trumpeted as 'the latest glory of protection!' No doubt the 'smartest nation on earth' has submitted to a good many economic absurdities and oppressions in the past, but we are told that 'even a worm will turn,' and that it is the 'last straw that breaks the camel's back.' It is to be expected that this free trade for the export manufacturers 'by judicial interpretation' will prove 'the last straw' to a majority of our neighbors.

The advocates of this system have not pointed out how it will affect the protected interests in the United States. As the principal factor in determining the price of wheat and flour is the British market, it is not probable that the duty which evoked this decision has affected the price of Minnesota and Dakota wheat very much; but whatever advantage there was in it, this drawback on exported flour would practically remove. The farmer who has imagined himself protected on the price of his wool, will not likely imagine it any more when he sees that he will have to sell his wool at the same price as foreign, to make it exportable. If the protection has been of any avail to him it has made his wool dealer in proportion to Canadian or Australian, or whatever might replace it. If the United States woollen mills should aspire to export any goods, they would have either to make them exclusively out of foreign wools or get their United States wool as cheap as foreign. This process will put a premium on foreign material throughout the whole range of manufactures. When the engine builder finds that he can export an engine built of British iron or Canadian bonused iron and cannot export one built of United States iron because of its higher price, the great United States iron interests are likely to object to a system by which they are done out of their dumping privileges, and that in favor of foreign iron. One wonders, indeed, at the daring of those who have given this tremendous decision, and all will watch with interest whereunto it will lead.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.' A Wide-Reaching Decision—The Boston Herald. Interview with Father Gapon—Special Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian. One of Russia's Patriots—Mme. Breshkowskaya, her Efforts and Anticipations—The Springfield Republican. Finland's Appeal to the Emperor—The Morning Post, London. The Premier's Fiscal Creed—Extract from his Manchester Speech—English Papers. Mr. John Morley's Impressions of Canada and the United States—English Papers. The Welsh Revival—An old Scottish Parallel—Manchester Guardian. A Sunday Afternoon in London—Athletics and Ethics—By H. M., in the 'Daily News.' The Psychology of Sales—By Rose M. Bradley, in the 'Outlook,' London. SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. Another Notable Book on Japanese Art—Described by John La Farge—The New York 'Evening Post.' Decorative Planes—The 'Musical News,' London. CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. Calais Beach—Sonnet, by Wordsworth. Keats' Last Sonnet. The 'Don Quixote' Tercentenary—The Manchester Guardian. The Life of Cervantes—By W. B. H., in the 'Daily News,' London. In Memory of Cervantes—Speech by Sir Henry Irving—The 'Standard,' London. New Books About Lhasa—The 'Scotsman,' Edinburgh. An Academic Tariff Reformer—The 'Church Times.' Early Christian Life—Professor von Dobschütz's Book Reviewed by Dr. Rashdall of Oxford, in the 'Speaker,' London. HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. The Heavens in February—By Garrett P. Serviss, in the 'Scientific American.' A Physician's Advice to Physicians—The 'World,' New York. \$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Deugall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada. 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons 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.

HOW MEN SHAM DISEASES.

NOTABLE INSTANCES AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

(London 'Lancet'.)

The art of shamming disease has reached a high level of perfection. This is mainly to be attributed to the fact that the rewards of proficiency are great. Fresh in the minds of all is the recent case of a professional beggar in the city of London, whose voluntarily parietic limbs stirred up the lively compassion of the passersby, even of the poor, so that charitable gifts flowed into his ready palm.

This case has excited some little attention, chiefly because the police have prosecuted him successfully, but he is only one of very many.

It is, however, in connection with the naval and military services that the art of malingery finds its chief exponents. Indeed, the word 'malinger' was first applied to the attempts of soldiers to evade arduous or unpleasant duty. It is of interest to notice the difference that exists between countries in which conscription prevails and those in which only voluntary service exists. In the former the most strenuous exertions are sometimes made to escape service, and since most deformities disqualify for admission, recruits or rather those who were liable to serve in the army, have not hesitated to inflict on themselves the most severe injuries in order to avoid service.

In the days when it was necessary for a soldier to bite off the end of the cartridge in loading his musket it was no uncommon event for a man to have one or more teeth extracted or filed down so as to obtain exemption. In countries such as our own at the present time, where voluntary service exists, we are more likely to find applicants for enlistment who attempt to hide diseases. In all countries, however, many soldiers, whether they have been called to the service by conscription or have entered it voluntarily, earnestly desire to leave it.

There is an old tale, in all probability true, that illustrates well the trouble which such a man will take to escape from military service. A soldier was seized with paralysis of the right arm; the loss of power came on suddenly and without obvious cause. Malingering was suspected, but all the efforts of the surgeon of the regiment were unavailing; no proof could be obtained that the paralysis was feigned. The man was examined by two medical boards and ultimately he was given his discharge. As he went off from the barracks on the top of the coach (it was in the days before railways), he waved a hearty good-bye to his comrades with his paralyzed arm.

Probably the best example of the perseverance which men will display in their attempt to leave a service which they detest is to be found in a case under the care of Cline. The patient was a

sailor in the British navy, and it is worthy of note that he was a 'pressed' man. He fell on his head and a slight depression of the skull was produced. He immediately became unconscious and all efforts to rouse him failed. He lay quietly in his hammock and never moved. He seemed dead to all sounds, and at no time uttered any word. He was able to swallow food, both solid and liquid, and indeed he made signs with his lips and tongue when he wanted nourishment. He was brought back to England, but no improvement followed and the 'unconsciousness' lasted for thirteen months. Then it was resolved to raise the depressed portion of the bone. Flaps were made, a trephine was applied and the bone was cut through. An elevator was then introduced to raise the bone, and as the bone was lifted up consciousness suddenly returned to the patient, and he spoke. At the time of the operation most of the onlookers accepted the case as genuine, but no one would nowadays venture to support the idea that the patient really lay unconscious for thirteen months, suddenly regaining consciousness on removal of the depressed bone. There can be no doubt that the man was a malingerer and adopted this arduous method of leaving a service into which he had been forced.

The amount of pain and discomfort which malingers are willing to endure to obtain their discharge is almost incredible, but the facts are well attested. A limb has been held in a fixed position for many months, and not even the application of the actual cautery has sufficed to move it. Many men have chopped off some fingers and have claimed that it was an accident. Mental derangement of one sort or another is a favorite form of malingery, but the results usually resemble the popular or stage idea of insanity rather than the true products of mental alienation. It is not uncommon for the malingerer to combine two forms of insanity, and this may be of value in detection. Still, it is often very difficult to be certain that a patient is shamming. There are, however, some phenomena which cannot be simulated. It is impossible for a sane man to imitate successfully the persistent insomnia which often occurs in the insane; the impostor cannot put off sleep beyond the second or third day.

Another frequent motive for malingering is to attract attention not for the purpose of obtaining money but merely to gain notice. Simulated joint affections are not rare and there are many other forms. These cases merge imperceptibly into hysteria, and indeed in many hysteria is combined with the wish to deceive. It is not improbable that in some of these patients there is a certain degree of cutaneous anaesthesia, which renders the self-mutilation more easy of accomplishment. There are other causes for simulating disease or injury. Sometimes it is done to avoid punishment, sometimes to wreak vengeance on another person who is accused of having inflicted the injury. To obtain compensation for injury in a railway accident several lesions may be simulated and especially those obscure and ill-defined conditions which have been attributed to 'spinal concussion.' These latter form a large and very important class, the detection of the fraud of which is often most difficult.

Sad to relate, many of the attempts to imitate disease have led to serious and irreparable results, and even to death itself. A man excited an ulcer in his leg by means of a copper coin, and later gangrene appeared, necessitating amputation below the knee. In endeavoring to excite haemoptysis a man swallowed a cork into which pins had been inserted. He spat up blood and became very emaciated and then suddenly died from hemorrhage. At the necropsy it was found that the cork and pins had lodged at the junction of the pharynx and oesophagus and that the pins had ulcerated through the oesophageal walls and had opened into the common carotid artery on both sides. Children are great adepts at feigning maladies, and they frequently display a surprising acquaintance with the symptoms of disease.

The detection of malingering is often no easy matter, and no general rule can be laid down which will be applicable to all cases. The mere threatenings of severe methods of treatment is sometimes successful but frequently fails. The threat of the application of the actual cautery has cured paralysis, but cases have been recorded where malingers have endured the cautery on several occasions. A man who simulated blindness was placed on the edge of a jetty and told to walk straight forward. He stepped out and fell into the water, for he knew that those who were testing him dared not let him drown. In another case, however, a man who seemed to have paralysis of an arm allowed the amputating knife to be placed close to it without flinching but when thrown into the river he struck out with both arms and swam.

A very useful method of detection is the suggesting of new signs and symptoms of the patient. The surgeon remarks, say in the case of a paralyzed arm—in the hearing of the malingerer that it is strange that the little finger is flexed, it ought to be straight. In all probability at the next visit the little finger will have assumed the suggested position. The more out and irregular the fresh symptoms suggested by the surgeon the more definite is the detection. A general anaesthesia we possess a valuable means of discriminating in certain cases between true and false paralysis or contractures. While the patient is just going under or recovering from anaesthesia the 'paralyzed' limb may be seen to move freely.

NO PEERS IN 1904.

(Sheffield 'Telegraph'.)

During the year now ended Mr. Balfour has not made a single peer. No peer or his descendants will ever be able to say that his peerage dates from the year 1904. Since 1880, 130 new peers have been created, and in the same period seventy-five peerages have become extinct. The last year in which no peer was created was 1883

AGED AT LEAST 107 YEARS.

A WOMAN IN LONDON WHO RECEIVES AN ANNUITY FROM BALTIMORE.

While the story in the 'Sun' last Sunday from London, stating that a woman named Henrietta Johnson, a native of this city, is living in a suburb of that metropolis, healthy, active, and in possession of all her faculties at the age of 107 years, was read with much interest by many readers, for one firm the story was of more than passing interest. This is the real estate firm of Alexander Yearley & Son, who send to a London firm of lawyers a sum of money every six months for the centenarian in question. This money comes from the estate of the Marchioness of Wellesley, one of the three Coton sisters, known as the 'Three Graces,' and a granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

We were very much interested in the article about Henrietta Johnson, said a member of the firm. 'The fact is, we have had our doubts for some time if she were still alive, and about two years ago we had the London lawyers who pay over the money to her make an investigation, as we felt the old woman might have died, and that some one was impersonating her in order to get the money left her by the granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. The lawyers, Messrs. Fooks, Chadwick, Arnold & Chadwick, sent us word that an investigation had been made; that the woman was still alive, and that she went to church every Sunday.'

The Messrs. Yearley are agents for the Marchioness of Wellesley estate in this city, which has a number of ground rents, and the money sent to Henrietta Johnson, who is colored, comes from this source. The last instalment was forwarded about the middle of December. Very little can be learned about Henrietta in this city, as she went to England about sixty years ago. For ten years prior to the death of the Marchioness of Wellesley, Henrietta lived at Hampton Court Palace, the home of the Marchioness.

There can be no doubt, however, that she is at least 107 years old, and some say she may be older, as there is a feeling among certain relatives of the 'Three Graces' that Henrietta was a nurse to Lady Stafford, who was born about 1790. If this impression is correct she must now be considerably over the age ac-

corded to her, as she could hardly have been less than ten years old when employed to look after Miss Coton.

The Marchioness of Wellesley, in her will, says: 'I give and bequeath unto my equally faithful servant, Henrietta Johnson, who came from America, and her assigns an annuity, or yearly sum of 25 £ (pounds), to be paid to her and her assigns for, and during, the term of her natural life.'

Lady Stafford, a sister of the Marchioness of Wellesley, also remembered Henrietta, for a section of her will is as follows: 'To Henrietta Johnson, who came from America, where she lived in my family, and is a colored person, 50 £ (pounds) a year. Lady Stafford died on Oct. 29, 1862.—Baltimore 'Sun.'

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT LIQUOR MONOPOLY.

MEDICAL SCIENTISTS IN CONGRESS DECLARE ITS FAILURE, AND ARE CONSEQUENTLY BANISHED TO SIBERIA.

(By Mr. Joseph Malins, World's Chief Templar.)


When, a few years ago, the International Temperance Congress was held at Vienna, the Russian Government had its representatives commending to other lands its state liquor monopoly scheme. It should be said that the representatives at these congresses are not necessarily abstainers, but are largely medical scientists and government administrators seeking remedies against alcoholism, and desiring to promote counter-attractions against this evil. These scientists and statisticians had by this time found that the Russians' pretensions to temperance reform, however well meant originally, had degenerated mainly into a huge revenue-gathering agency, and that the former local self-interest of the public had given place to a governmental or national self-interest in an enormously enhanced liquor revenue; and the advocacy of it by these Russian representatives had a pretty severe handling at the hands of representatives of other lands—who disputed its pretensions and emphasized its defects.

Before the Russian authorities made the liquor traffic a state monopoly village communes could allow or actually veto a drink-shop. That power was taken away. Many parishes petitioned

Advertisements.

\$12 Buys this \$20 Outfit

\$1 SENDS IT TO YOUR HOME



GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS

Our \$1 Offer A payment of only \$1 and your promise to pay the balance (\$11) in five and a half monthly payments of \$2 each will buy the new Crown Melophone, guaranteed to be equal in every respect, and superior in many important respects, to machines sold for \$17 without records, also a Needle Box, 300 finest quality Diamond Steel Needles, and six brand new Seven-inch, 50 cent records—good \$20 value for only \$12 on easy payments or \$10 cash.

Description The new Crown Melophone is a handsome instrument, substantially made, and so simply constructed that a child can easily operate it. It can be wound while running, and will play any make or size of disc record. It has a beautifully polished oak cabinet fitted with a real talking machine motor (not clock-work motor) with worm

The Records Are noted for their superior quality, great volume, clearness and brilliancy of tone. There are hundreds of titles to choose from, including solos on all the different instruments, band and orchestra selections, comic, sentimental andcoon songs, hymns, choruses, ballads, sacred music, duets, quartettes, sketches, minstrel, talking, whistling and dialect records.

What entertainment have you for these long dull evenings? Just think for a minute how happy one of these outfits would make your family; what a treat to have in your home—the finest music ever played, the sweetest songs ever sung; the best stories ever told: It keeps the young folks home at night.

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Gentlemen.—Enclosed find one dollar as first payment on one Crown Melophone and Outfit. If perfectly satisfactory in every particular, I agree to pay you \$2.00 a month for five and a half months. If unsatisfactory, it is understood that I can return the Outfit and this order will be cancelled.

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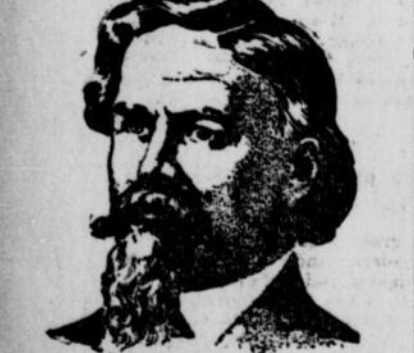
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TRIAL TREATMENT 64-PAGE BOOK FREE. We are in sole possession of a treatment for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and rheumatism, that was originated by Dr. Edwin Turnock, a lifelong specialist in these diseases, and so that there may be no doubt in your mind that it will do what we



"None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery." The test is free. We will forward a free trial of the treatment and a 64-page illustrated book on the subject to any sufferer who sends name and address. The treatment is a self-convincing cure and the 64-page illustrated book gives the discoverer's ideas on the cure of these diseases, the ingredients of his treatment, and the names of the famous physicians, scientists and medical authorities who endorse them, notably Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. Harry A. Griffin, Dr. S. M. Brickner, Dr. Joseph A. Andrews, a trio of noted medical writers, Dr. H. C. Wood, of the National Academy of Science; Dr. Joseph P. Merrington, F.C.S.; Prof. Hereth, and numerous others. You will find these same ingredients now recommended in the United States Dispensary, the American Pharmacopoeia, Gould's Standard Medical Reference, Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland's and in every other medical work that is an authority. Dr. Turnock found a way of combining these ingredients so as to form a perfect cure for all uric acid diseases, for incipient Bright's Disease, for diabetes, syphilis, dropsy, gravel, too frequent desire to urinate, albumen in the urine, and all ailments of the feet and ankles, pains in the back, legs, sides, and over the kidneys, retention of urine and such rheumatic affections as muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are all due to uric acid poison, in short every form of kidney, bladder and urinary trouble in man or woman. We have letters of testimony from cured patients in every state of the Union and covering every symptom of these diseases. To find out for yourself what the treatment will do in your own case simply send your name and address to the Turnock Medical Co., 733 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and we will send you prepaid a free trial of the treatment and this 64-page illustrated book which goes into the details fully. We wish merely to submit the matter to your own judgment whether you need to suffer when you can just as well be cured by this seeming remarkable treatment; and since you can in no way be anything out, forward your name and address without further delay.



LONG SKIRTS TABOOED.

With the exception of some very ceremonious gowns there are none now made with long, trailing skirts, for even the majority of house and evening dresses have round skirts that just escape the ground, or, at the most, barely touch at the back.

That this style is the most sensible fashion, particularly for street dresses, that we have had in years, all must agree, and what is lost in the graceful sweep of a long skirt is more than made up for by seeing skirts hang in their proper folds rather than held up in some ungainly manner, or else allowed to drag and be covered with dirt and dust at the bottom. Long skirts have been tabooed all winter, but still there have been a few seen at almost all large gatherings, but during the spring a long skirt will be as much a mark of bad style as a large sleeve would have been several years ago. The correct length for a street skirt is to clear the ground all round so that it will not even touch when walking, but not short enough to

show the instep at any time, and regular walking suits are made with even shorter skirts. For early spring wear a gown like the illustration would be extremely smart. It is made of a fine woollen canvas, of a chocolate brown shade flecked with tiny dashes of sage green and old rose that merely introduce enough color to relieve the solid brown effect without being in the least pronounced. The skirt has a foundation of brown taffeta and is made of two full overlapping flounces, the lower one mounted on the foundation, and both are trimmed with bands of plain brown taffeta ornamented with brown silk buttons and silk cord loops.

The coat is plain, both back and front, and is made with a plain vest, tight, pointed belt and square revers, pointed in front of brown taffeta trimmed with buttons and above the top of the vest is inset a small yoke of a lovely green and gold checkable tissue, and a little of the same, edged with a fine gold cord, finishes the top of the stock.

against liquor shops being opened, and others prayed that they be closed on Sundays and church holidays, when the drunkenness was awful. The Rural Board of Gdov pleaded the poverty of the people through the late famine. All these petitions were ignored. Government instructions were issued to local authorities to facilitate the traffic, and the clergy were officially admonished to cease preaching temperance.

In four years the nation's liquor revenue under the new system increased from £29,000,000 to £32,000,000.

In Vienna, the capital of Austria—though that country borders on Russia—all present could speak their minds without reasonable fear. But now the revenue changes to Russia itself. The Russian General Congress of Medical Men has this year assembled at St. Petersburg. It was in no sense a temperance congress, but a congress organized to discuss subjects of medical science and the national health and well-being of the populations of that vast empire. The intemperance and consequent ill-health and death rate came into consideration, and necessarily evolved a pronouncement on the working of the current methods of supplying intoxicants through the government monopoly system. Finally, the Congress pronounced upon it in the following striking, yet guarded, manner:—

'The spirit monopoly not only does not militate against alcoholism, which in Russia actually favors its growth, because of its value in filling the coffers of the state.

'An active and successful conflict against alcoholism, which in Russia is a social evil of the first magnitude, is only possible if we had full guarantees of liberty for our persons and words, and freedom of the press and public meetings.

'It is only under these conditions that it would be possible to spread widely among the people instruction as to the injury caused by alcoholism, and the real causes of its development.'

Will it be believed that as a result of the failure of the government liquor monopoly being thus exposed by these medical gentlemen, many of them have been arrested by the Russian authorities, torn from their homes and life associations, and banished to Siberia?

This has happened in the year of grace 1904. The Vienna paper, 'Der Abstinenz,' reports the Congress at St. Petersburg, and the resolution it adopted, as above quoted, and records the dire results to those brave men 'who have dared,' as it says, 'to speak the truth in the face of the Russian authorities,' and who have consequently been banished from hearth and home as if they were criminal convicts, instead of being what they are—martyrs to the cause of sobriety.

This, after all, will not be wondered at by those who have read the new volume, 'Russia As It Is,' by Karl Joubert—who has just rescued from Siberia his medical friend who was banished for five years for too persistently reporting the insubordinate condition of his township.

FAILED OF POPULARITY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Steps have been taken before now to popularize the army in the provinces. In some cases the martial spirit has been stimulated. But not in all. In one part of 'gallant little Wales' one of the Welsh regiments perambulated its territory, and succeeded in obtaining just one recruit, all told.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED 35,000 BELL'S BURGESS & CO. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

One Came Out After The Other.

Suffered with Boils for Six Months.

Mr. Elie Braizeau, Meadowside Station, Ont., tells of his experience with Boils and Burdock Blood Bitters.

He says:—"In the Spring of 1889 I was continually troubled with boils—one coming after another for about six months. I suffered terribly, and was in a very bad condition. In August I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and began to feel better after taking it. I kept on until I had used five bottles, and can truthfully say that I was cured, and have remained so ever since. I have not had the least sign of a boil."

There is nothing like Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood, boils, pimples, dyspepsia, indigestion, or any trouble arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—N Fits after Birthday's use. Send to Dr. H. M. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada. J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1766 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

On the following Sunday the minister of the congregation to which the newly enlisted soldier belonged said: 'And now, my brethren, we will take up a subscription to buy the discharge of our unfortunate young friend who recently joined the army.'

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The ceremonies attending the acceptance of the statue of Miss Frances E. Willard, which will be placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, Washington, D.C., will be held Feb. 17.

Bishop Brent, of the Philippine Islands, recently startled the American community in Manila by declining a gift of five hundred dollars for his hospital work from the Jockey Club, explaining that he could not use, in the work done in Christ's name, money which he knew to be the proceeds of gambling.

A Japanese officer, not himself a Christian, after a visit to Port Arthur, during which he had occasion to note the superior conduct of Japanese soldiers who were Christians, concludes a letter to an English missionary with the words: 'I think it would be a good thing for the army if all became Christians.'

The plans for the Interdenominational Evangelistic Campaign of Kansas City are completed, and the evangelists engaged for the different districts. The city has been divided into twenty districts, and prominent evangelists from every denomination throughout the country are present to assist in the work.

Evan Roberts, while conducting a mission at Skewen, said he had received letters from England, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Spain, America and South Africa asking the people of Wales to pray for the extension of the revival to those countries. Fervent prayers were offered in response to the request.

It is recorded with gratification by the British and Foreign Bible Society that a native trader from Timbuctu visiting Bathurst took home a card with a text written in Arabic, and on returning to Bathurst the following year purchased an Arabic Bible. So great had been the interest excited among his fellow-countrymen by hearing the contents of the book that recently, on a third visit, he bought eighteen copies of the Arabic Bible.

A union movement of Protestant churches in Mexico City has been begun, the result in part of the evangelistic impulse of the Des Moines National Congregational Council. The pastor of Union Church, in that city, was a delegate to that meeting and carried back with him a message which is being followed by a concerted effort to reach the unchurched members of the English-speaking colony in the capital of Mexico. Union prayer meetings have been held, the pastors are pressing home the responsibility of Christians as evangelists, and special united services are to be held from Feb. 12 to March 5. The prayers of Christians are asked that this effort, made under peculiar difficulties, may be successful.

The Family Altar League is an attempt to revive the recognition of God in the home by reading His Word, singing his praise, or praying for his blessing. It seeks to associate in a common effort all those who already observe this wholesome practice, and thus by arousing interest, to revive it wherever it has fallen into disuse, and to establish it in all newly formed families. The membership involves no additional meetings, no tax on one's time, and only a very small expense. The Rev. F. B. Meyer is the president, and the vice-presidents are Rev. Messrs. Carey, Bonner, Marshall Hartley, Dr. J. Monroe Gibson, J. H. Jowett, M.A., Dr. Alexander MacLaren, and J. Telfree Parr. One hundred and five families have already been enrolled, including about five hundred persons, and nearly every denomination, and this though the league is not yet a year old. Fuller information may be obtained from Mr. F. G. Kemp, founder and hon. secretary, 9 Cambridge road, Aldershot, England.

WHO TEACHETH LIKE HIM? (China's Millions.)

For some months we had been interested in the mother of one of our former schoolboys, a bright, intelligent woman, who seemed to take a real delight in being taught, either at her class or at her own house. In spite of this interest, however, the idols remained up, although the husband seemed not to object to them being removed, nor to his wife and son's interest in the things of God. For some weeks we took no notice of these idols, believing that, as the woman's heart was opened, she would herself remove them, until one day when sitting in her house she told us she had prayed each night, 'etc. We then felt led to speak to her plainly about the idols, putting before her, as God enabled us, the necessity of leaving the false if she was going to follow the true.

WHEN ALL ELSE HAD FAILED

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured his Bladder Troubles.

James Atwell Proves that Lumbago and Bladder Troubles are Caused by Diseased Kidneys.

Campbellford, Ont., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—That Lumbago and Bladder Trouble are both caused by diseased Kidneys has been shown in the case of Mr. James Atwell, of this place. Mr. Atwell says: 'I had Lumbago and Bladder Trouble. In passing my urine would hurt me so as to almost cause tears to come to my eyes. I used medicines and a bandage prescribed by my doctor but got no relief. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me for good and all. I will never be without Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house.'

Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they will strain the causes of Lumbago, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Bladder Troubles out of the blood.

She made no satisfactory reply, and we could see that this was her sore point. About a fortnight after this while out on the hill at the back of our house for a little air after the close of a Sunday's work, we remarked in passing her house, 'Those idols will have to come down soon,' (we had had some idol burning at the close of the afternoon service). On the following Thursday afternoon at her class she whispered to her teacher: 'I am going to bring my idols for next Sunday afternoon,' meaning to burn them.

We thanked God at this time for what we felt sure was a victory gained, and endeavored to lead her to trust implicitly in the living God. Saturday morning came, and with it Mrs. Hsia and her idols, including the door-gods in scraps, from having been scraped off the doors. On the following afternoon these were all burned in our courtyard while we all sang 'Onward Go.' She sang out quite heartily—and said she was not afraid. All the same, her lips were very white, and we could not but pray that God would take such possession of her heart and home that she might indeed have no fear. After this she discontinued coming and we saw almost nothing of her, or of her son, for nearly four weeks. During this time many regular attendants dropped off on account of the rumors prevalent concerning ourselves and our people being the cause of the drought, which was giving grave anxiety for the welfare of the crops. Mrs. Hsia was much on our hearts in prayer, but we could not urge her to come; and we felt that as God's Holy Spirit had touched her heart, we could safely leave her in his care. So her reappearance at the classes encouraged us, especially as she seemed brighter than ever. But we knew nothing of the conflict she had been passing through until some three weeks later, when, at our Thursday class, we were led to speak of the Lord Jesus as a personal, living Saviour, a Saviour from the power of sin and from the devil himself. She interrupted, saying: 'I know he is this, for long after I destroyed my idols the devil was always at me, tempting me to get some more and put them up, and I was so miserable, until one night I had a dream. I dreamt a small but very ugly god came to me. His face was like the devil, and his hair stood up in horns all over his head. He menaced and threatened me with all the awful calamities he could cause to come upon me and my family, if I did not speedily replace those idols. Oh, how frightened I was! I shook with fear and did not know what to do, when a very tall God with a lovely face appeared, dressed in a white robe. He raised his hand and said to me, "Don't be afraid, you have me." This he said over and over again, until I was no more trembling and my heart was at rest. Then he drove the ugly god out of my house, down to the river, where he was soon destroyed. When I awoke I knew that Jesus had been to me, and had driven the devil away, and my fear was gone.'

Will you pray for this woman, that she may indeed know his power to be above all the power of the enemy?

MISSIONARY EXHIBITS AND HOW TO USE THEM.

A most interesting article under this head, by S. Earl Taylor, appears in 'The Missionary Review of the World' for January, and has special interest for us in view of the Missionary Loan Exhibition to be held in the Windsor Hall, Montreal, from Feb. 23 to March 1. The idea is one of the good things we owe to the enterprise of English Christians. Our readers will be specially interested in the last, and perhaps the largest, held in America early last summer.

One of the finest halls in California was secured, a hall erected at Los Angeles especially for exhibit purposes. The interior was reconstructed with reference to an attractive display. In the centre were racks, upon which literature was artistically mounted on large sheets of cardboard, neatly framed with black picture-moulding, and around the walls of the room and of the gallery were booths containing curios illustrating the history, geography, racial characteristics, social customs, and other peculiarities of the lands represented.

More than two hundred trained workers were in attendance to explain the various features of the exhibit. To a church was assigned a special country, and those selected for this work were expected to make preparation by spending two or three months in reading on that country and its missions. Thus a great educational movement was started even before the exhibit began.

During the sixteen days of the exhibition it was visited by 102,500 people. One morning the high school of the city was dismissed in order that the pupils might attend, and fourteen hundred of them spent a profitable forenoon in the hall. The next day the pupils from the commercial high school, five hundred in number, came in a body, and following this twenty grades of the grammar schools, the students of the University of Southern California, the Student Volunteer Union of Southern California, private schools, normal schools, and Sunday-schools came in rapid succession. The members of the Chamber of Commerce with their ladies, seven hundred in number, attended one evening, and twenty-five hundred young people of the city were welcomed on 'Young People's Night.' In short, the city of Los Angeles, accustomed to great exhibits and fruit and flower festivals, was captured by an exhibit which was publicly and avowedly missionary.

A platform had been built out from the gallery, and from this every afternoon at two o'clock bishops, missionaries and leading ministers and laymen spoke concerning the world need and the world-wide opportunity. In each of the booths representing the various countries missionaries were ready morning, noon and night to deliver short addresses to the crowds of people who gathered. Not

Why a Torpid Liver Makes the Temper Bad

The Real Cause of Indigestion, Billousness and Constipation Due to Inactivity of the Liver—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a Great Liver Regulator.

"Oh, it's his liver is bad," you say when you find a person cross and disagreeable without apparent cause.

This is a common saying which is founded on scientific facts.

The liver, when in health, filters bile from the blood—where it is poison—and pours it into the intestines—where it is necessary to digestion and a proper working of the bowels.

Once the liver becomes torpid and sluggish in action the "bile poison" is left in the blood, where it causes billousness, jaundice and headache.

The flow of bile to the intestines being cut off, the food is delayed in the canal, and fermentation instead of digestion takes place.

The result is sour stomach, flatulency, feelings of weight and oppression, smothering sensations in the chest, dizziness, loss of appetite, drowsiness after meals, despondency and bad temper.

Symptoms:

- Coated Tongue. Headache and Indigestion. Sour Stomach. Muddy Complexion. Wind in the Stomach. Feelings of Weight and Oppression. Smothering Sensations in the Chest. Pains Under Left Shoulder Blade. Drowsiness After Meals. Despondency, Bad Temper. Billousness, Constipation.

By setting the liver right Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively overcome these symptoms and bring about a thorough and lasting cure.

It is a common mistake to dose the stomach and overlook the liver—the real cause of such troubles.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are made to act directly on the liver because the liver really controls the digestive organs as well as influences the kidneys and bowels.

By the use of this great family medicine you cleanse and purify the organs of digestion and excretion, and ensure a natural, healthful working of these organs.

Make a test of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and you will find a cure for indigestion, billousness and constipation and remove the cause of much ill-temper and unhappiness of life.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box. Remember that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only actual cure for itching, bleeding and protruding piles.

less than one hundred and fifty missionary addresses were thus delivered, exclusive of stereopticon lectures, which were a daily feature of the programme. Young men with megaphones were employed as floor-walkers to see that the impromptu events of the programme were so arranged that at all times there would be one or more interesting features. Often three or four addresses were delivered from the booths in different parts of the room at the same time.

The results of this exhibit were manifold: First: It dignified the cause in the minds of many who had thought of the missionary enterprise as a campaign carried on mainly by worthy but over-zealous women and children. The fact that a great banner inscribed 'Missionary Exhibit' was flung across the street by special permission of the city authorities and that crowds of the best people of the city had to be kept in line by the police, and at times refused admission because of the throng, was in itself a challenge to the thoughtful consideration of the visitors and residents of Los Angeles.

Second: It crystallized and corrected vague impressions. The idea of a missionary, with a battered silk hat and white tie, teaching naked savages under a tree, or the equally current idea of an emaciated messenger of the Cross stepping from a rowboat into the arms of a cannibal chief, gave way to a sense of astonishment over the comprehensive character and the varied types of work carried on under the auspices of the missionary societies.

Third: It gave a panoramic view of the missionary operations of the world. It was impossible for one to visit the hall without being impressed with the magnitude of the world-wide missionary campaign. Even the school children realized, after visiting the exhibit, that a study of missions involved an intimate knowledge of the geography of the world.

Fourth: It was educational in the truest sense. Leading business men came to inquire of the missionaries concerning trade conditions in the Far East. A group of school children who had been studying South America came to spend a half holiday with a missionary from that country. An old sailor whose ship had touched almost every foreign port stood in front of the great missionary map of the world and explained to a circle of interested visitors concerning the geography and the physical features of the islands of the South Sea.

Fifth: It reached a great class of nominal Christians and non-churchgoers who at present are indifferent to the claims of missions, and who will probably not be reached in any other way.

Sixth: It was a spiritual force in the city of Los Angeles. The exhibit workers, including the missionaries, were in daily prayer that they might be used of God, and the meetings and addresses were characterized by a quiet but intense and pervasive spiritual force which made itself felt at all times and sometimes in remarkable ways.

Thousands of people were undoubtedly attracted to the exhibit out of curiosity, or because of a philosophical interest in the history and development of the races of mankind; but the exhibit, while fulfilling the requirements of a museum, was pre-eminently a spiritual force, and the underlying purpose was to awaken inquiry about and enkindle interest in the spiritual condition of millions of people, who have never yet, in all these centuries, been evangelized by the Church of Christ.

LORD OVERTOUN.

One of the most prominent of the figures to whom the Scottish Church case has directed special attention is Lord Overton, of Overton. Lord Overton, like other Scottish peers, such as Lord Aberdeen and Lord Kinnaird, is conspicuous for the life of Christian usefulness which he leads, and he has never allowed his exalted rank to interfere with the smallest of the religious and philanthropic duties to which he feels himself called.

He is well known in English pulpits and on English platforms, but he is best known and best loved among his own people. Overton, where he has resided since 1863, stands about four hundred feet above the sea-level, and commands a beautiful view of the Firth of Clyde and the historic Dumbarton Rock. The family mansion was built in the Scotch baronial style by Lord Overton's father, Mr. James White, who was for many years one of the most prominent men in Glasgow.

Mr. White intended that his son should eventually follow him as a partner in the large firm of manufacturing chemists of which Lord Overton is now head. Accordingly, after receiving the whole of his education in Glasgow, he took his degree of M.A. at the University in 1864. Then for a year he was in the office of his uncle's firm of accountants in Glasgow, and for a year and a half with a firm of Continental merchants. In 1867 he was made a partner of his father's firm, Messrs. John and James White.

The same year witnessed his marriage to Miss McClure, daughter of a solicitor of Glasgow, and no more faithful and happy partner could he have found. Lady Overton is an exceptionally gifted lady, deeply interested in all the religious and philanthropic schemes and plans with which her husband has been, and is still, identified. Long ago they started each work together near their own home. Lady Overton is president for Scotland of the Young Women's Christian Association. She lately presented to the Dumbarton branch of the Association a fine institute and reading rooms, and her other benefactions have been numerous.

Lord Overton was born at the close of the year of the Disruption of the Established Church. His father and mother both took a warm interest in the 'Ten Years' Conflict, and when the Disruption actually occurred, they, faithful to their principles, sacrificed their personal feelings to their religious convictions, and left the Establishment. The step must have been no easy one, as they were the only members of their respective families who left the Church of Scotland. Their son was brought up in the Free Church (which, of course, must not be confounded with the 'Wee Frees'), and no Church ever had a more devoted son, a more faithful adherent, a more stalwart defender, or a more generous supporter. In no scheme or venture for the building up of the Free Church will Lord Overton be found to stand aside, while he can be of the least service.

Lord Overton believes in religious revivals and their results as being a great practical power in the spread of true Christianity. Next in importance to the influence of his father's home, came the deep religious impressions Lord Overton received in his college days, during the period of the great 'Irish Revival,' in 1859 and 1860. In 1874 the mission of Mr. Moody from both Lord and Lady

Overton's help and support, and drew them into the centre of Christian work all over the country. It is to Mr. Moody's mission that 'time that the organization of the important scheme of Christian enterprise with which Lord Overton's name has ever since been identified is due. Instead of disbanding, the Moody Mission Committee was reorganized as an Association representing all the Evangelical Churches of Glasgow, under the title of the 'Glasgow United Evangelistic Association.' Of this Lord Overton is president. President in deed, as well as in name. He is convener of the executive, and a member of all the many committees; convener of the Bible Training Institute Committee, and one of its trustees. Besides munificently supporting the work, he takes a very active part in all its many branches of Christian service, and certainly a sketch of Lord Overton could be very far from complete did it fail to place his work for the Glasgow United Evangelistic Association in the prominent place it deserves.

Quite recently Lord Overton has again demonstrated the extent to which he values the work of revivalists, in the ungrudging support he has bestowed on the Torrey-Alexander and John MacNeil Missions. For both he has worked hard and unceasingly, laying the missions under a deep debt of gratitude both for his assistance in the Master's work and his personal kindness to themselves.

But if Lord Overton is deeply interested in Christian work at home, he does not forget the concerns of the foreign mission fields. He is chairman of the Livingstonia Mission at Livingstonia. The sphere of the mission is Central Africa, where, under the direction of a special committee of the Foreign Missions Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland, evangelistic, medical, educational, and industrial work is ably conducted.

In Dumbarton for over thirty years Lord Overton has personally conducted a Sunday evening Bible class of about five hundred young men and women. He is probably the only nobleman who conducts a Bible class. It is his Bible class, more than anything else, that prevents him visiting London oftener than he does.

In 1899 Mr. White, as he then was, declined the request of 3,000 electors to stand as Liberal candidate for his county, but within a few years he became a legislator in the Upper House. Mr. Gladstone in 1893 obtained Queen Victoria's sanction to place a barony at the disposal of 'Mr. John Campbell White' as a mark of high public honor for his great services to philanthropy, as well as to the public cause in the political arena.

In the housing question Lord Overton takes great interest. He would like to see the laboring man better housed, but, he says, 'their chief foe is intemperance. In trying to help working people one finds oneself balked at every turn by the demon of strong drink.' Seven years ago Lord Overton said, 'Unless the government tackles the drink question the drink question will tackle it.' His words seem to be coming true in the light of the recent Licensing Act.

As a personality Lord Overton is considerate, courteous and affable. The rich Scotch voice, the bright fresh face, the sympathetic grey eyes, the frank smile and manly bearing altogether make an agreeable and lasting impression. Those who know him best are those who honor and admire him most; and his personal piety and the vast extent of his philanthropy inspire the respect and esteem of all who come into personal contact with him.—Christian Age.

PROGRESS IN AFRICA.

Mr. F. S. Arnot writes to the 'Missionary Review': It is impossible to gather up in a few words all that God has wrought in this country since I was last here. Then we seemed to be picking away with wooden picks at a mass of concrete—one of the natives, since converted, said, the other day, that 'then our preaching seemed like voices heard in dreams.' Now, within a radius of, say, fifteen miles of the two stations of Oshilanda and Owhalanda there are over two hundred professing Christians, most of them being evidently real cases, as this work is far from being popular. The Portuguese traders plot and plan to overthrow the converts, and at the present moment they have had a professing Christian put in prison on what we believe is a false charge. Then the relatives have treated some of the young converts in the most cruel way. It is beautiful, too, to see among them a natural and earnest desire to carry the gospel to the tribes around, and this week we have called all the Christians together for a 'Missionary Conference.' Some of the young men have the desire to go forth on a two or three months' journey, and we hope to see the whole church united in sending them forth.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATORS TO MEET. (N. Y. Observer.)

Another great meeting of educators, religious leaders, and workers in all lines of religious and moral progress, is at hand. It is the third annual convention of the Religious Education Association, to be held in Boston next February. The meeting will extend from February 12 to February 16. The chief addresses will be given at the sessions on Tuesday evening, and in the morning, afternoon and evening of Wednesday and Thursday. Tremont Temple, with its main auditorium seating three thousand people and its several smaller halls, has been engaged for the headquarters of the convention, and the chief assembly rooms. Other meeting places in the vicinity, Park Street Church, Pilgrim Hall, at the Congregational House, Channing Hall in the Unitarian Building, and the Twentieth Century Club, will be used for some of the simultaneous departmental sessions.

The programme for the Boston convention is one of the most remarkable in the history of great religious and educational gatherings of modern times. A full one hundred speakers, of national reputation, because of their special contributions to progress in religious and moral education, will discuss the most vital aspects of present-day life. The great theme of the convention will be, 'The aims of religious education.'

BERLIN UNIVERSITY'S NINE THOUSAND STUDENTS. (London 'Standard'.)

The year book of the German universities, just published, makes it clear that Berlin University is the most numerously attended seat of learning in the world. It contains 7,774 matriculated and 1,330 non-matriculated students. The philosophical faculty, embracing philology and natural sciences, number 3,672 students—medicine, 1,111; law, 2,786, and theology, despite the eminence of its professors, only 335. America sends 129 students; Africa, 8; Australia, 3; and Asia, 37.

Advertisements.

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If you have no agent in your locality selling our Pianos, we will deal with you direct by mail, and give you benefit of dealer's profit. LAYTON Pianos are used in every province in the Dominion. Sold on easy payments without interest. Liberal discounts allowed for cash.

Shipped to any point in Canada, on trial for 10 days, and received back at our expense if not to your liking.

LAYTON PIANOS are right up-to-date in every particular with full iron frame, 3 pedals, and handsome design. Guaranteed for 10 years. Prices from \$195.

Used instruments from \$75.

Send your name and address for full particulars and Illustrated Art Catalogue.

Layton Bros., Dept. B. 144 Peel St., Montreal.

LITERARY REVIEW.

TOBOGGANING IN SWITZERLAND.

'The Canon in Residence,' by Victor L. Whitechurch, (T. Fisher Unwin), is a bright farce with a serious sentiment running through it. Mr. John Smith, an English clergyman on a holiday in Switzerland, falls into conversation with a stranger, who advised him to try going about in plain clothes sometimes, to learn how people really speak when they do not think a clergyman is present. Next morning early, the stranger had disappeared, taking Mr. Smith's clerical suit with him, and leaving his own very loud-checked knickerbockers and other garments, for the clergyman. An unsigned letter explains the practical joke, and Mr. Smith rages inwardly at the figure he must cut till he gets home. He does not go at once, however, for stopping at beautiful St. Horitz, he is, on the strength of his sporty-looking clothes, taken into the friendly circle of those who go there for amusement. The tobogganing in Switzerland seems to be elaborate.

Presently John Smith stood among the group at the steep start of the run, watching with some nervousness, crew after crew as they seated themselves astride the long, narrow 'bots' and shot down the run, snicking the electric contact-breaker at the top. The cries of 'One-two-bob!' from the brakeman at the rear gradually grew fainter and fainter as the long course was rushed down, and then the starter with his ear to the telephone from the bottom suddenly yelled out the time of the run as signalled from the other end.

'Now, then, "Cheshire cats," hurry up! Miss Taylor seated herself in front, and grasped the ropes that pulled the short pair of iron runners forming the steering gear. John Smith was in the middle, feeling a bit uncomfortable, and a strident-voiced youth brought up the rear, the handles of the toothed brake in his grasp.

Advertisements.

Could Not Walk Ten Yards Without Resting.

Mrs. D. Herkimer, Hall's Bridge, Ont., was Troubled with Weak Heart and Sleeplessness.

How many women are troubled with a weak heart? How many lie, night after night, trying to sleep, and can't? Perhaps you are one of them? If so, read what Mrs. Herkimer says. It may save you years of suffering if you take her advice:—

"I am now enjoying the best of health, after having used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was troubled with a weak heart, and was afraid to draw a long breath, for the pain it would cause me. I could not sleep at night, and it was impossible for me to walk ten yards without resting myself. I cannot speak too highly of your Heart and Nerve Pills; they are the greatest pill I have ever used, and can recommend them to all sufferers."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. For sale by all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

The consequences of the exchange of clothes thus brought the rather stiff clergyman into an entirely new atmosphere, and gave him different ideas about dealing with people. But it had other unforeseen results, for the stranger had carried off a card case and left a stolen bank note. This caused misunderstandings that became acute in the course of three months, in which Mr. Smith, a newly-made canon, was living in a cathedral town. The situations are amusing though perhaps too long drawn out. Eleanor Taylor, who instructs Mr. Smith in tobogganing and charitable judgments, turns up again in the cathedral town of which her father is mayor. She has a romance of her own, being in love with a young man of good family but small means, who has opened a hat store. Her father, a wealthy brewer, disapproves entirely of the young man's radical views and unbecoming occupation.

"I'll tell you what, father," replied Eleanor, "if you object so strongly to the fishmongery business, I might ask him to give it up, and then you might start us in something."

"What?"

"Give him a public-house," rejoined Eleanor. "I heard you say the 'Blue Lion' was worth four or five hundred a year to a steady, go-ahead man. And I could help. How would you fancy me standing behind the bar drawing your beer? . . . I think after all I sha'n't press him to take the 'Blue Lion.' It means Sunday work. That's another distinction between the two trades."

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

'Poems of the Romanti: Revival,' edited by John W. Cunliffe, D. Lit. and Susan E. Cameron, M.A., of McGill University (Copp, Clark Co.) is a collection of nineteenth century poetry for the use of advanced classes in schools. There are serviceable notes at the end, and a preface by Dean Moyses giving hints on the study of poetry. But the most distinctive feature is Mr. Cunliffe's introduction, which shows first Coleridge and Wordsworth agreeing to write in simple words, 'discarding the artifices of poetical diction,' and depending for poetic effect on their power to touch the feelings. Then Byron and Shelley come together, both full of the spirit of revolution, yet a contrast in several ways. 'Byron is of the world, worldly; and a full appreciation of his very varied qualities and defects comes only after some experience of life and study of literature.' Shelley, on the other hand has a simplicity of enthusiasm that appeals to the young, and much of his best writing is free from any taint of an unfortunate philosophy. Only Keats, the worshipper of beauty, stands with these two, before Tennyson and Browning appear, representative of the best thought and feeling of their time. This study of a whole period is doubtless valuable even for those who are too young to realize how surely their 'own' ideas have come to them through generations of other minds. It may help them to picture to some extent the differing waves of thought that form the tide of a century's progress. The collection of poems is a fine one, regarded as a popular anthology, but for use in schools it seems a little impractical to include Keats's 'Eve of St. Agnes' and Browning's 'Andrea del Sarto.' The sense of disillusionment in the latter, for one thing, is hardly a feeling to be forced upon the young.

'A Short History of England' (Ginn & Co., Boston) is written by Edward P. Cheney, professor of European history in the University of Pennsylvania. Though intended for schools it is not overburdened with names and dates. Like the older school histories, not spotted with facts that have no apparent connection with the other events narrated.

The author has produced a singularly coherent book, trying to tell England's story 'as simply, clearly and continuously as possible.' He says, 'I have tried to select from the mass of historical detail what was significant rather than what was conspicuous,' and one result has been the comparative ignoring of that side of history which has always been overdone, the military side. The constitutional, social and industrial changes are emphasized instead. The language is as simple as the subject-matter will admit of. The standpoint is judicial even where the author's sympathies may be supposed to be on one side or the other.

THE 'COSMOPOLITAN' FOR FEBRUARY.

In his article entitled 'Henrik Ibsen, philosopher or poet?' Mr. William Archer expresses his ideas as to the great dramatist's ethical intentions.

Ibsen is a great poet, a great creator of men and women, a great inventor and manipulator of those critical conjunctures in life which are the material of drama. He is also, no doubt, a moralist. He has a high ideal of human character, and he scourges unsparingly both the individual and the social turpitudes which prevent the realization of that ideal. But he has no definite, consistent, clearly thought-out moral or social system to inculcate. His primary concern is the projection of character, and its development by aid of an interesting moving, absorbing action.

'The early days of Christian Missions in Japan' are recalled in the instructive article by Adachi Kinoshita, in which he describes the arrival of the trading pioneers in Japan and his countrymen's first impressions of their strange visitors from the west.

'On the coast of Satsuma, in the year 1742, the good people under our Lord Shimazu saw a vessel of unwonted complexion. The appearance of the people who came aboard her, it was quite clear, were innocent of the gentle ministrings of culture of the land of the gods. They spoke in an unruly tongue; aboard the ship in their company was a man of the Middle Kingdom. Over many seas they had come—so ran the Chinese ideographs which the interpreter wrote upon a piece of paper—to pray for the trade and good will of Nippon. They asked to be presented to their gracious Lord of Satsuma. They accompanied their prayer with bird-guns. The appearance of the far-away people, their prayer for trade, entertained his sense of humor, but the fire-arms commanded the more serious thoughts of our Lord Shimazu. Trade was granted, and long before the introducer of the gentle tenets of Christ, the grandfather of modern fire-arms made good its title to the distinction of being the forerunner of latter-day civilization.

An interesting account of the development of Nome is given by Alfred H. Dunham, the chief game warden of Alaska, in which he alludes to the surprising changes wrought by modern methods in the wintry city.

The most remarkable thing about Nome is the rapidity with which it acquired the luxuries of civilization. Its electric lighting system and its telephonic service are excellent. Its large greenhouse supplies fresh vegetables and flowers the year round at reasonable prices. There are numerous clubs, the most important of which is a secret society, the Arctic Brotherhood.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

The political problems of Europe as they interest Americans are treated this month by Frank K. Vanderlip, in the course of his instructive article on 'The Progress of Socialism.' With reference to the spirit of socialism prevalent in Germany, he remarks:

Not alone is the German character the sort which would encourage the growth of socialism, but German political conditions, which were inherent in the varied political development of those countries which were forged together into the German Empire, have been such as must inevitably have united into a party of opposition men who had ideals of true liberty. The German states were securely bound together when the empire was agreed to, but they were not amalgamated. Even in dominating Prussia constitutionalism was only skin-deep; the real government was Junkerism and militarism.

The whole Socialist movement is largely a class movement; it draws a line between property and poverty, and is constantly running the danger of listening to demagogic leaders who appeal to envy and passion, and under a guise of justice and equity, propose measures that are unjust and inequitable. It is antagonistic to religion, not only contesting the power of the Church, but openly avowing atheistic views. The movement has in it the promise of good and the danger of evil. The good is pretty certain to be accomplished, for in the end it will appeal to the fair-minded of all parties; the evil may be great or small in proportion to the fairness of the Socialists' opponents.

The distinctive cases of Europe and America as regard questions of race are stated thus: 'One of the most striking differences between Europe and America is the persistence of racial type there and here, the tendency to amalgamate

all races into the American. Time seems to bring only increased bitterness to racial antagonisms in Europe, while with us the third generation at the outside, is completely merged into the American type.'

In her 'Letters of a diplomat's wife,' Mary King Waddington narrates some Italian recollections. John Corbin treats of 'The lights and stars of Broadway,' in an illustrated article, in which he refers to the inferiority of American stage plays from an artistic point of view and mentions some of the causes of this decadence in the drama of the present day. Edith Wharton continues 'The house of mirth.' Juliet Wilbor Tompkins and Maarten Maartens contribute short stories; there are short poems by Georgia Wood Panborn and Edith M. Thomas; while Thomas F. Millard writes on 'The war correspondent and his future,' and advertising to the censorship imposed by the British Government on telegraphic dispatches during the Boer war, asks: 'If the object of the censorship was to prevent important information from reaching the Boers, why was it necessary to hinder despatches from reaching London, when not a word could enter the Transvaal by telegraph without passing through British hands at Aden or Durban?' The war correspondent has a spirited, if not altogether convincing, advocate in Mr. Millard, who remarks: 'I protest against the assumption, running through all arguments in support of a military censorship, that the war correspondent is an officious meddler. . . . The time has passed when any nation or combination of nations should be permitted to draw a curtain before the eyes of civilization and fight a war behind it. Such action is morally indefensible, and a nation which commits it gives a casus belli to humanity.'

LITERARY NOTES.

Reminiscences of the late Franz von Lenbach, says the Springfield 'Republican,' are given in the 'Contemporary Review' by Sidney Whitman. Lenbach began life as a stone mason under his father, who was a village builder. He had a pride and haughtiness which remind one of much greater men, as Beethoven and Michael Angelo. He declined to go to St. Petersburg when Alexander III. invited him. He was once summoned to London by telegraph to paint Cecil Rhodes. Showing the telegram to Mr. Whitman, he said, 'Let him come to Munich.' To one who asked him his price for a portrait, he replied, 'That all depends. From 20,000 marks, which I may ask, down to 5,000 marks, which I may be willing to pay for the privilege of painting an exceptionally interesting face.'

In further illustration of his attitude in matters of the sort, Mr. Whitman tells this anecdote:—

'One day a gentleman, accompanied by a beautiful girl, came to see him at his studio in Rome. They turned out to be a Venetian banker of the name of Rombo and his daughter Annina. After admiring everything they gave the painter a cordial invitation to be sure to come to Venice and pay them a visit. Passing through Venice some time afterward, Lenbach met them again and expressed a wish to be allowed to paint the daughter. The preliminaries were soon arranged, when an unexpected hitch presented itself. Signor Rombo was desirous of arranging the price he was to pay for his daughter's portrait; when, to his surprise, Lenbach insisted on painting her for nothing. He said it was no labor to him to paint a head of such classical beauty, but an enjoyment which would yield him untold artistic gratification, and for which he could take no payment whatever. Signor Rombo declined to accept such a present, and insisted on paying for the portrait. As both sides proved obstinate the matter fell through, and the lady in question—today the renowned Venetian beauty quite recently distinguished by the German emperor and known to the world as Countess Morosini—was denied the privilege of being immortalized on canvas by Lenbach.

The 'Spectator' speaks with great appreciation of the beautifully got up book, 'Pictures and Engravings at Haughton Hall, Tarporley, in the Possession of Ralph Brookebank.' The book is, in fact, an illustrated catalogue of a notable private collection. Only twenty-six of the pictures are reproduced, but those are all worthy examples of great masters. The rest of the pictures and engravings are fully described, and good notes are supplied in regard to the painters. Some of the pictures—as, for example, the 'Shylock' Turner and the Turner of Somer Hill—are well known, but others will have the charm of novelty even to experienced gallery-goers and auction-room experts. Conspicuous among these is the very striking 'Lutheran Minister,' by Jacob Gerrits Cuyt. This half-length

of a bearded man in surplice and stole is not less remarkable as a piece of painting than as a study of character. The eulogistic comment of Mr. Radcliffe Carter, who edits the book, is, indeed, fully justified. We agree with him when he asserts that 'the real workaday humanity of the man extinguishes the ecclesiastical effect of the vestments.' A very different but most fascinating portrait is 'The Student,' by Opie—the portrait of a little boy holding a book. This picture shows what splendid work Opie could do when at his best. Even in the photogravure the picture has a haunting charm which it is impossible to express in words. Of the volume generally we may say that nothing could be handsomer or in better taste than the printing and paper, and that the photogravures are good examples of process work. We hope the plan of publishing illustrated catalogues of private collections that have been made with taste and care will be followed.

Mr. Owen Seaman has been delighting the English press with a collection of his contributions to 'Punch,' under the title 'A Harvest of Chaff.' The Manchester 'Guardian' thinks that: 'In parody the scathing, apt criticism that gives all the delight of a half-forbidden sin, Mr. Seaman is brilliant. The turning of William Morris, Tennyson and Browning is exquisite, and Mr. Kipling is fairly riddled with explosive shot—of which we may give an example:—

I am the Bard, it is I that make the Catalogues,
I that give tue Oracles that otherwise were dumb;
I am Kipling, I'm the Voice,
I'm the Chosen People's Choice,
I'm the Words and Music also, I'm the Drummer and the Drum.

'In the possibly more legitimate criticism of men and methods the satire is equally clever and searching. "The Accountant's Discourse" is ruthlessly pungent, and the address to Sir Thomas Lipton, with its

"People of irreligious mind, whose nerve is

Such that they never know when they have sinned,
Gravely perused the Church of England Service

To find a prayer for wind," is a masterpiece of the occasional. 'Covert Love,' with its sudden, well-delayed disclosure, is strongly reminiscent of Calverley; but, on the whole, Mr. Seaman is a little more versatile and topical than Calverley. On the other hand, he is a little less academic and scholarly than Mr. Godley. In the more serious mood Mr. Seaman is scarcely successful.'

The New York 'Tribune' says that Spain is preparing to celebrate with enthusiasm the tercentenary of the publication of the first part of 'Don Quixote.' The Academy will offer awards for the best critical introductions to some of the minor works of Cervantes; several of his plays are to be produced, and there are to be published a cheap popular edition of 'Don Quixote' and two abridged editions for the use of schools.

Mr. Henry E. Watts, the author of an excellent translation of the Spaniard's immortal work, died recently. The first of his five volumes dealt with the life and writings of Cervantes, and this, having been revised and enlarged, was afterwards printed separately as 'Miguel de Cervantes: His Life and Works.'

However well a book may be written, it cannot please all readers, and this is very noticeably the case in 'The Overlord,' by Allan McIvor. For that which appears to give much satisfaction to the New York 'Independent,' cannot but prove an offence to all Canadians. The book is a sequel to a former novel, 'The Bride of Glendearg.'

Under the leadership of 'The Overlord,' a medieval chieftain ruling his village and his vassals in twentieth century Canada as his ancestors may have done in Scotland many centuries ago, the Habitant and feudal serfs win the freedom of Canada from the English led by no less a general than Lord Kitchener—thinly disguised under the name of 'Pitchener.' A President of the United States takes down the Monroe doctrine from an unused shelf, and promises Glendearg 'fair play as man to man.' The 'President' is not named; yet it is not difficult to guess his identity. His moral support and the matchless generalship of Glendearg bring a great victory from England, and Canadian independence is secure. What Donald Glendearg did with the 'Freedom of Canada' may be guessed from the statement early in the book:

'They became citizens of the United States. But they never forgot Canada, the serf, and the longer a Canadian lives in America proper, the more the word "serf" sinks into his soul. He is often heard to say: "Here is Canada, in one day she could have a population of eighty-five millions, in the same day her people could be partners in a wealth

that cannot be figured—yet they remain dependent and poor."

Fortunately for Canada no traitor has her 'Freedom' to dispose of.

'Among the Deep Sea Fisheries,' is a little quarterly magazine published in Toronto, which will appeal to the many in Montreal who have a warm heart for Doctor Grenfell's splendid work on the Labrador coast. It is sent post-free to any address at home or abroad for 40 cents annual subscription, and may be had from the Editor, care of Miss Green-shields, 2 Elmsley Place, Toronto.

The last issue contains three letters, which appeared in the London 'Times,' relating to the North Sea 'incident,' and the work accomplished by Dr. Ankersaria, of the Mission Ship, in saving the lives of several of the attacked fishermen.

For those whose imagination has confounded the personality of 'Dr. Luke, of the Labrador,' with that of Dr. Grenfell, another 'beloved physician,' there are two reviews, one of the book, the other of the mission work, which cannot help but touch any one who reads. We wish the magazine a good wind, and a fine catch for the needy fishermen always.

'Hearts in Exile,' says the 'Nation,' is a story of Russia and Siberian exile, dealing less with politics than this type of book usually does. The expatriated whom it interests itself in were neither Anarchists nor Nihilists, but peaceful workers for the people. This, however, was to walk too near the web, and in its strands they found themselves helpless captives. The dreary exile for them was as little cruel as any exile to Siberia can be, and left them comparatively free to help those many others who were far worse off than themselves. Thus there are glimpses and hints of terrible things, among them of the 'hunger-strike,' where the unhappy victims starve themselves rather than submit to constant encroachments on their small privileges, and where, if the point be finally conceded, it is because the superiors, though willing to torture, object to kill, lest blame fall on their own heads from the home authorities. A rider to the story of banishment is attached, with somewhat alarming minuteness, an Enoch Arden complication. The story is well told on the whole, but reads here and there like a translation—an effect not lessened by such an un-English expressions as 'grimp,' 'no littleness of mind imputes to Paul,' 'contented to her new life,' and so on. These small blemishes, however, do not detract from the interest or force of the grim picture.

Mr. Hamilton Irving's 'University Sketches,' reprinted from the 'Manchester Medical Students' Gazette' in the 'Owens College Union Magazine,' are a series of caricatures which reflect with uncommon cleverness the humors of a medical student's career at the University. Mr. Irving has a lively wit and a natural gift for pictorial expression, and it is easy to identify the eminent persons whom he satirizes. The book will afford—indeed its contents have already afforded—much amusement to the special public for whom it is intended.

An experiment is to be made in London to ascertain the wearing and durability of camphor wood for road paving. Camphor wood has never been used before for this purpose. It comes from East India, and is of a rich brown color and close grained.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Cure for Asthma.—Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, with a record of 90 percent permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

A Graceful Courtesy.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, certainly do things in the right way. Since their advertisements of Royal Household Flour have appeared in the newspapers, they have received thousands of testimonials from women all over Canada who have used Royal Household in their home baking. These kind expressions of the superiority of this Flour have been entirely voluntary on the part of the senders. In order to show their appreciation of this courtesy, the Ogilvie Company has had a very fine painting reproduced in all the original colors and copies suitable for framing are being mailed to each one who has sent in a testimonial. It was a graceful way of saying 'thank you' and cannot fail to keep Royal Household Flour in pleasant remembrance.

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Agricultural.

SCALLAWAG BEEF CRITTERS

For more than thirty years I have been a pretty regular visitor at the Montreal cattle markets, and during that time I never saw so many lean, dry cows brought here for sale after the Christmas holidays as was the case this year. During the autumn months in some former years, more lean cattle were brought here for sale than were brought here last fall—this was especially the case in the autumn of 1903, when the extreme drought in parts of the Eastern Townships caused a dearth of pasturage, but always after the New Year, comparatively few scallawag beef critters were brought to market. But this year they keep coming in droves, and are still coming now that February has begun and the winter is more than half over.

Some of the drovers say that the scarcity of fodder is the reason why the farmers are selling off their dry cows. But this seems strange, for last season's hay crop was one of the largest ever grown in eastern Canada. It is true that the straw was rather shorter than usual and the farmers who feed only straw to their dry stock while they sell their hay for six to eight dollars the ton, may indeed be content to sell their dry cows for a cent and a half per pound, rather than feed them with hay for a few months until they can get grass.

But why did they not sell them before the snow fell, and thus save two or three months' winter feeding? The only good reason that I can think of as an excuse for such want of foresight may have been that the owners of the cows did not know that they were not pregnant and so would not produce a calf and resume the production of milk next spring, until half of the winter was over, and so they thought it best to get rid of them at whatever they would bring. Now, I think that farmers ought to know enough to avoid such an unprofitable mistake. If a cow that calved last spring is not prepared to repeat the operation next spring, the farmer ought to know it before the snow falls and govern himself accordingly. If a cow is treated as she ought to be treated by any wise farmer, her more or less diminished flow of milk in November will indicate whether she is a stripper or a springer. Smart people can tell by the quality of the pregnant cow's milk that a calf is on the road. A sure test is said to be as follows—though I have never tried it: Take a small straw and dip it into the new milk and let one drop fall into a tumbler full of clear water. If the drop of milk descends to the bottom of the tumbler without being diffused to any extent through the milk, the cow is pregnant, but if it diffuses itself throughout the water in the tumbler, the cow is a stripper. If a farmer had a cow that was a fairly good milker and discovered in the month of January that she was not with calf, he ought to have her served as soon as possible so that she may calve in the following October, which is thought by many dairymen to be a better time for a cow to come in fresh, than in April.

Some farmers say that when a good milk cow gets old it does not pay to fatten her, and that it is best to sell her at whatever she will bring. But this has not been the experience of a majority of successful dairymen around Montreal, where feed is more costly than it is in distant parts of the country. A few years ago my tenant in the old house in Lansdowne avenue, Westmount—who always keeps a milk cow—had his cow, a grade Holstein, decreasing rapidly in her milk yield about the beginning of October. He consulted me as to the price she might bring on the market, and I told him that twenty dollars was as much as she would bring, and it might be only eighteen dollars. As the cow was in fairly thrifty condition, and he had a lot of very fine mangels growing in the garden, I advised him to dry her off at once, then shut her up in the stable, give her plenty of hay, moulie and mangels, and he would find it much more profitable than to sell her now. This advice was followed out; the cow got all the hay she would eat clean, and twice daily she got a pailful of shredded mangels—over which two or three pounds of moulie had been poured. The week before Christmas that cow would have sold readily for over forty dollars to a butcher, but he did better than that with her. He took her down to the West End Abattoir and had her slaughtered there and sold the hide and rough tallow there, then sold three of the quarters to his neighbors, keeping a hindquarter for his own use through the winter. He got over forty dollars in cash and had about ten

dollars' worth of meat for use in his family. It is probable that not many of the 'canning cows' lately sold at the East End Abattoir for one and a half to two cents per pound, would not respond to good feeding so readily as did the grade Holstein cow of Mr. G.—, but if the same treatment had been given them as the Holstein got, instead of being sold for one and a half cent per pound, they might have been sold for three and a half cents per pound, and the farmer, if he had grown his own roots, as every wise farmer should do, would be some five or ten dollars more in pocket, besides the satisfaction of selling a good beef critter instead of a scallawag. Next summer be sure and plant at least a half acre of roots, be they turnips, beets, carrots or mangels whichever will do best on your land, and you will be ready to fatten your dry cows that you want to sell next fall, and they will pay nearly as well if fed to the cows that are to calve in the spring.

RUSTICUS.

AGRONOMY.

IMPORTANT WORK BEING DONE AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, has issued the following description of the work in Agronomy at the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., with special reference to the work being done in the departments of field crops and soils:—
Agronomy is the science of the field and its crops, and treats of (a) field crops, their classification, production and improvement; (b) soils; their fertility, cultivation and improvement; (c) farm mechanics, the tools, machinery, fences and drains of the farm; (d) farm management, the application of economic business methods to farm practices.

The work in field crops of which Prof. L. S. Klinek, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has charge, is divided into college work and field experimental work. In the college work the course is divided into two sections, agronomy I., covering the fall semester, and agronomy II., being given in the spring semester. Three one-hour lectures and six hours' laboratory work each week are so arranged that they support and strengthen each other. The number of students in this course the past semester was 112.

The entire fall semester is devoted to the study and judging of corn. The lecture work deals fully with the many different phases of the subject, and the laboratory work is made thoroughly practical. The student makes a careful field study of effects of cultivation and time of planting, upon growth and yield; effect of selection of seed; the cause of barren stalks, broken stalks, smutted stalks and suckers, the nature and habit of growth of different varieties. The influence of spring and fall ploughing; number of stalks to the hill; time and nature of insect attacks; the relation of climate and soil conditions; and the collecting of desirable and undesirable types of ears for class study.

The field work requires six weeks; the balance of the term is devoted to corn judging. Under this heading are taken up:—(a) Study of individual ears; (b) comparative study of a group of ten ears; (c) judging representative types of recognized varieties grown extensively in the state; (d) study of the best methods of selecting, storing, testing and planting seed corn; (e) commercial grading and handling of corn.

The laboratory work in the first half of the second semester is devoted to score card practice in judging and grading wheat, barley, oats, clover, timothy, alfalfa and seeds of forage plants.

Under wheat judging the following points are studied:—(a) Physical characteristics; (b) relative chronometer weights; (c) study of weed seed, dirt and other foreign material in different grades of wheat; (d) percent of damaged, smutty, or musty grain in samples submitted to class; (e) best methods of selecting, treating and storing seed wheat.

Laboratory work is given together with class work upon preparing the seed bed and harvesting wheat, adaptation of classes of wheat to climate and soil conditions, cost of production and uses of crop grown. Field notes are also taken on growing wheats on the experimental grounds.

The second part of this semester's work consists in a study of the principles underlying reproduction, germination, plant growth and improvement of crops. The students in laboratory work are led to make special study of the circumstances that influence vitality in the various farm seeds; methods and time of planting; thick and thin seeding, proper treatment of plant to obtain most favorable germination; root systems of different plants in the same and in different soils; different methods of culture and cropping; treatment of farm seeds to arrest loss by fungus diseases and injurious insects; shrinkage in harvested grains; value and importance of careful seed selection; field crop data in Iowa and the state; forage crops; economic uses and value of the various crops of the farm.

THE EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

The work in farm crops from the experimental side includes a careful study of the selection, breeding and improvement of cereal crops, forage plants and grasses. Corn is, of course, experimented with more largely than any other crop. This past season experiments were conducted with corn planted in spring and fall ploughing; individual breeding rows; breeding blocks—mating of two strong ones; experiments with butts, middles

and tips; number of stalks to the hill; influence of the size and shape of kernel and germ on the growth of the plant produced; eight methods of cultivation; planter tests; influence on the succeeding crop by planting corn harvested at different stages of maturity, and experiments with inbred corn.

The problem of profitable alfalfa growing is of vital importance to the state and is being studied carefully in all its phases. The oat crop is also receiving special attention. Wheat and barley are grown to a limited extent in the state, and up to the present the only work done has been in the direction of securing the most productive varieties.

The department has carried on co-operative work with the United States Department of Agriculture for the past six years, and in addition co-operates with the Iowa Corn Growers' Association and the Iowa Grain Dealers' Association in furnishing carefully selected seeds to be tested in every county of the State.

One of the most popular branches of the farm crops work is the short course in grain judging given this year from Jan. 1 to 12. Upwards of 700 farmers were in attendance at the last course, and the work given was exceedingly popular and of great practical value. In this course the aim is to crowd the greatest amount of practical instruction in the two weeks allotted. Lectures and laboratory work are given eight hours each day. The evenings are taken up in discussing topics of interest to farmers, and one or two noted speakers are secured for each evening.

These courses are intensely practical, and their growing popularity is evidenced by the increasing attendance of prominent and successful farmers, not only

at Ames, of all people of the State interested in drainage. Over three hundred farmers and land owners attended this convention and organized the Iowa State Drainage Association. The outcome of the convention was the passage of the new drainage law by the legislature.

Last year the department carried on co-operative experiments with over twenty farmers in different counties of the State. These experiments were along the line of 'Fall vs. spring ploughing for corn,' and different preparations of the seed bed. This work had the personal supervision of the department, and the results obtained are reliable and valuable.

At this time the work of locating and classifying the soil types of the State has just been completed. In doing this work samples of the different soils were obtained for chemical analysis and pot culture study. In this way the department hopes to get at the main problems of the soil work.

This year local stations will be established and experiments conducted on the drained peat soils of northern Iowa to determine the effect of drainage and the use of potash in improving such soils. Attention will also be given to the loose soils of Western Iowa and the old wheat and corn lands in the southern part of the State.

In addition to the co-operative experiments the department has a series of experimental plots on the college grounds. On these plots experiments are being made with different systems of rotating crops, applications of commercial fertilizers, and leguminous catch crops in the grain stubble and standing corn. This work is interesting, as it

So it seemed to us as we followed the award of prizes; we didn't discover a sign of favoritism toward the King, and in the greatest competition of the show the judges 'turned down' the King without the slightest compunction.

This Smithfield show is the most important affair of its kind in England, and always commands the presence of the best show animals in the country. It also is true that farmers who farm for profit encounter in this show keener competition from farmers who farm for the pleasure of it than they have to contend against anywhere else.

There is hardly a nobleman in the country of large estate who does not exhibit stock at this show when he has anything worth exhibiting. This season the list of exhibitors contained such names as those of Lord Rothschild, the Duchess of Devonshire, Earl Cadogan, Lord Rosebery, Lord Llangatock, Viscount Portland, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Strathmore, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Christian. The last named is president of the club. Next year the presidency will go to the Prince of Wales.

The King was a competitor in nearly every class for which prizes were offered, and altogether made sixteen winnings with his cattle, sheep and pigs, securing the highest honors in several important competitions. And everybody said the judges had 'served him right.'

There was a striking instance of the fact that the King had no 'pull' for the cup in the shorthorn class. The King and another eminent farmer, Lord Rosebery, were rivals for these prizes, and the judges looked over the competing animals with great care before they gave their decision.

They gave the prize for the best two-year-old steer to the King, preferring the splendid animal he had sent in from Windsor to Rosebery's 'Radium,' another fine creature whose qualities fell little short of those of the royally reared beast. In the heifer class positions were reversed. Rosebery's 'Jewel' being more highly esteemed than the King's heifer 'Fragrance.'

Then came the question which was the better shorthorn, the King's steer or Rosebery's heifer, and when the judges gave their answer it was the heifer that was declared the winner. And a little later, when the most important question of all that came before the judges was decided, this same Rosebery heifer won the silver cup offered for the best beast of the entire show, and was dubbed the Smithfield Champion for 1904.

So the King came off second best in the contest he most desired to win. It didn't seem probable he would grieve much over his defeat, but it was really gratifying to those of us who had followed closely the competition between his stock and Lord Rosebery's to learn the judges had awarded him the cup offered for the best beast in the show bred by an exhibitor. Rosebery's heifer couldn't take this prize, because she was not a home-made article like the King's steer.

Of course, there was a great crowd of fashionable and aristocratic folk present at the show, and a good many of the noble exhibitors were quite conspicuous as they moved about in the wake of the King, petting their own animals and others which caught their fancies. This exhibition of friendliness—one might almost call it fellowship—between stock and stock owners no doubt had a great deal to do with arousing a rather unpleasant feeling in the minds of many of the visitors.

There was a vast amount of rejoicing on the part of the non-competing people at the thought that pretty nearly every brute in the show had been condemned to death. With very few exceptions they were doomed creatures, doomed to die in season to furnish Christmas fare for the people of London. Many of their admirers shuddered at the thought.

'What a shame!' I heard scores of men and women exclaim as they heard the suggestion made that some magnificent animal which was at that moment enjoying the caress of its lordly owner would go straight from the show to the slaughter house.

But that's what they are for, some practical person would remark. No doubt a large percentage of those present were possessed with the feeling they would rather go without their Christmas dinners than to dine off those four-footed creatures which had evoked their very warm admiration and regard.

That tender meat will not, however, go begging. There are several million land owners among those who were not present at the Smithfield show, who almost drool as they contemplate the possibility of eating roast beef off the King's farm at Windsor.

SCIENCE OF FEEDING CATTLE.

The pathway of the cattle feeder is not strewn all the way with roses. The business is not one that will successfully conduct itself. The situation this season is difficult to forecast, but one thing is certain, with the present prevailing prices for feed and good feeders, a good price will need to be obtained for the finished product. The beginner will do well to secure the services of some trustworthy friend, who has had experience in the business, to assist him in obtaining his supply of cattle. He should make up his mind at the outset to study these cattle every day and put out of his head, once and forever, any notion that all that is necessary is to shove the corn out to them. They must be fed with care and judgment if he is to compete successfully with those who have had experience in handling cattle to get the most out of each bushel of grain put into them. He must feed regularly and with judgment to the end that the gains may be as rapid as possible, thus enabling the cattle to go on to the market as economically as possible. Care must be taken, however, to not crowd them too fast at the start or overfeed at any time. He must always have them clean up their feed readily and be ready for the next feed. If at any time they seem to tire of their ration they must be given a little change, and if the condition be marked the quantity should be lessened also.

WINTER CARE OF THE BROOD MARE.

A writer in the 'Farmer's Advocate' gives valuable advice on the important question of 'Winter Care of Brood Mares' as follows:

'The general hygienic treatment of brood mares should, in general terms, be much the same as that of other horses, but greater care is necessary to insist that certain conditions, as regards food, exercise and so forth are observed. In the pregnant mare, not only is she herself to be considered, but upon the treatment she receives, to a very great degree, depends the life of the foetus. The object of the breeder is to keep the mare in good health and condition, and at the same time insure, as far as possible, the production of a strong and vigorous offspring. Breeding mares should have regular exercise. The weather was so severe and the roads so bad for such a long time during the winter of 1903-1904 that it was practically impossible either to allow the mares to take voluntary exercise in the yards or to give them the necessary exercise in harness. In many cases, they were not even provided with box stalls, but practically stood, day after day, week after week, and, in some cases, month after month, tied up in a single stall, without even having to take a little exercise to get water, and, in the meantime were tolerably well fed. This, I think, had a greater action upon the progeny than the cause first stated.

'Observation has taught us that idleness or inaction in the mare tends to the production of a weak foal. We notice that mares that do gentle but regular work, either in heavy harness at ordinary farm work or in light harness on the roads, with few exceptions, produce smart foals. We also notice that in sections where the stock can run out in the fields or on the prairie during the whole year, the percentage of weak foals is small. The pregnant mare should have regular exercise, either in harness or in the paddock. I prefer regular work, as in that case we know that the exercise is given, while if it is provided by turning out in the yard or paddock it is often of an unknown quantity. The work, of course, should be moderate. She should not be asked to exert muscular strength, should not be driven through deep snow, where plunging, jerking and so forth might be necessary; neither should she be worked until she becomes tired or exhausted.

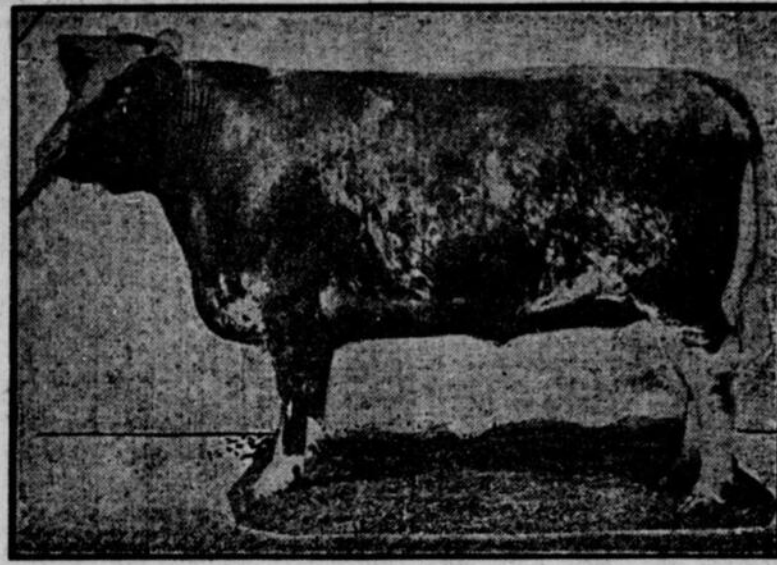
'If she be a road mare, and the breeder expects to produce speed, I think it wise to speed her for short distances, but never for sufficient distances to exhaust her or cause excessive activity of the respiratory organs. I think the progeny is, to a greater or less extent, influenced by the habits of the dam during pregnancy. The exercise should be given in harness, rather than under saddle, and if the saddle be used the use of spurs should not be tolerated, as the application of such to the flanks of a pregnant mare may cause sufficient excitement and muscular contraction to cause abortion.

'When it is not expedient to give exercise in this way, as, of course, would not be in a case where many mares were bred, or where help is scarce, they should be turned out in the field or paddock for a few hours every day that is not too stormy. All excitement, all foul odors, and unusual sights that are liable to cause fear should, if possible, be avoided. All operations that would cause bleeding, or for which it would be necessary to cast and secure the mare and thereby cause excessive muscular contraction, should also, if possible, be avoided. The administration of medicines is also objectionable, and should be avoided, unless it becomes necessary on account of disease, and even then, unless absolutely necessary, drastic purgatives should be withheld.

'She should be given water of first-class quality regularly, at least three times daily, and her feed should be of first-class quality, and of such quantity as to enable her to sustain herself and nourish the foetus. It must be remembered that a pregnant mare, even though not doing any work, requires more food than a non-breeding mare or a gelding of the same size during idleness. The former has herself and foetus to nourish, hence the grain ration should be increased proportionately. The food should be of the very best quality. Any food in which there is any danger of mold or decay, such as poorly-saved hay, straw or hay that has been exposed to dampness, cornstalks, or other such food, should not be given on any account. Grain that is musty, or in which there may be ergot, as rye or barley, should be avoided. In fact, the grain ration should consist of oats, rolled oats being preferable to whole; the quantity should be regulated by the size of the mare and the amount of work she is doing. A few roots, as a carrot or two, or a turnip, daily, and also a feed of bran, either damp or dry, with a little linseed meal, should be given two or three times weekly.

'To sum up in a few words, give food and water of first-class quality, the former in quantities in proportion to the size of the mare and labor performed, the latter 'ad libitum.' Avoid excessive muscular or respiratory exertion; avoid, as far as possible, excitement, foul odors, operations and the administration of medicines. Give regular and gentle exercise, and keep this up until very near parturition, unless the weather is such that she can be turned out to grass.'

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., had arranged to bring Lord Rosebery's Smithfield Short-horn champion heifer 'Jewel' to America, but on learning that her pedigree would not meet herd book requirements on this side of the water, he cancelled the order. Some day it may dawn upon the minds of American breeders that there is such a thing as being too exclusive in the practical business of maintaining a good type of feeding cattle.



FAIR QUEEN.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, never defeated in her class. Winner of junior championship at all the leading American shows of 1903, and grand championship at International, Chicago. Winner of grand championship at all leading shows in 1904 to date, including the World's Fair at St. Louis. Bred by H. Fairbairn, Theford, Ontario; owned and exhibited by E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind.

SOILS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

Iowa has long been recognized as a State whose lands are in a high state of fertility and productiveness. Iowa farmers have also recognized that this same fertility must be maintained or it would be but a few years until they would be in the same position as the farmers of the eastern and southern states.

Many urgent calls come from the farmers of the State to the Iowa State College, asking for help to solve the many problems of soil management.

In the summer of 1903 the board of trustees established the department of soils in the division of agriculture, electing Prof. W. H. Stevenson, of Illinois, as head of the department, and Mr. G. I. Christie, another graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, Ontario, as assistant. The work has developed rapidly and the demands on the department have become so great that a third man, Mr. I. C. Schaub, of Illinois, has been recently elected to assist in the work.

The department has the largest and best equipped soil laboratory in the United States. Here, over fifty students receive instruction in soil work. During the fall term the student studies the origin, formation and classification of soils, soil moisture, soil temperature, and soil texture in relation to the seed bed; soil washing and methods of prevention; methods of ploughing, harrowing, cultivating, and rolling; preparation of the seed bed for the various crops of the farm; drainage, as affecting moisture, temperature, and root development; the relation of physical conditions to productiveness and mechanical analysis of the soils.

In the spring term, a study is made of the maintenance of fertility, fertilizers and rotation; the preservation and application of barnyard manure; leguminous crops for green manures and for available nitrogen; the principal soil types of Iowa; the methods of improving the peat, alkali, gumbo, clay, and other partially unproductive soils of the State; the chemical nature of the soils; pot culture work in the greenhouse; the data from the soil experiment stations in the State; and the determination of the fertility values of manures, fertilizers, and farm products.

The object through the entire course is to give the students scientific and practical information about soils, which can be used in their yearly round of farm operations.

In addition to the main laboratory, there are two private laboratories for soil research work in soil physics and soil fertility, also two large greenhouses which are devoted to pot culture and investigation.

PRACTICAL WORK.

In the short time since the department was established many lines of investigations have been started. Last year a bulletin was published on the 'Drainage conditions in Iowa.' For this bulletin data was collected from every county in the State, the object being to arouse the farmers and land owners to the importance of drainage. During January, 1904, the department called a meeting

deals with vital points, and no doubt will result in much valuable information for Iowa farmers.

The department has collected a large fund of data along soil lines and hopes in a few months to publish bulletins on the treatment of alkali spots and methods of soil management.

ROYAL CATTLE

KING EDWARD, OF ENGLAND, AS A FANCY STOCK RACER.

(The London Correspondent of the Philadelphia 'Ledger'.)

The women of the party with which I had the pleasure of attending the Smithfield Club's fat cattle show last week, no sooner were inside in the exhibition hall than they demanded at once to be taken to see the King's animals.

After stumbling about for a quarter of an hour, we managed to find one of the King's steers. It was industriously chewing hay in a comfortable stall, waiting its turn to be introduced to the 'prize ring.'

'Is this one of the King's cattle?' one of the women asked the attendant, who, by the way, proved to be a very clever and entertaining young man.

'Yes, miss,' the man replied.

'Why, he looks just like the rest.'

'And why shouldn't he, miss? A steer is a steer, and that's all there is to say about it. Did you think the King put crowns on the heads of his cattle when he sent them to the shows, and red robes on their backs, and that he hung decorations about their shoulders and encircled their legs with diamond-studded garters? Do you know what would happen if he should do that?'

'They'd look lovely! That's what would happen. I'm sure they'd be far handsomer than this undecorated creature we're staring at.'

'Oh, yes; they'd look lovely, no doubt of it, and I suppose you think it would look lovely if the King should put on his royal headgear and drive over here himself. But what do you think the judges would say, miss? They'd say, Royalty counts for nothing here; take off those duds and show us the beasts.'

'It's true royalty counts for nothing here. This is one of the few places in England where King and subjects are quite on the level, where the royal stock-raiser is not a whit better than the rustic. The judges don't care a fig who owns the steer or sheep or pig they're examining, and the hopes and yearnings of their sovereign don't interest them any more than those of the humblest exhibitor.'

'Here's where the King is not a king, but a plain, ordinary man. And that's as he wishes to be. He loves prizes, but he wants to win them. He doesn't want prizes that belong to you and me given him. And as I said before, it wouldn't make any difference if he did want them given to him, the judges wouldn't accommodate him. There's as heartless as so many wooden images. The beast is the thing with them; thought of the owner never enters their heads.'

Advertisements.

'Flourfax' Fables
The Honest Flour Barrel
and the Farmer's Wife.

Once upon a time an honest flour barrel was sent out to a farmer's house, full of flour—the wise wife looked the barrel over carefully and then said to her husband:—

"I don't think this is the flour I wanted—I don't see 'Royal Household' on it."

"No; it ain't 'Royal Household,'" said the farmer,

—but it is just as good,
—for the grocer said so.

"When I asked for 'Royal Household' he recommended this kind, saying it was just as good, but didn't cost as much, so I said I'd try it."

"I wish you had done as I said—I don't think much of these 'just as good' grocers anyway—I want the flour that is purified by electricity, for I believe it is healthier. However, since we have got this, I suppose we might as well use it," and she had the barrel rolled into the pantry and opened up.

"Looks pretty good," she said to herself.

"Madam," spoke up the Honest Flour Barrel, "even flour experts can't tell about flour just by looking at it. Any flour, if there is no other flour to compare it with, looks white and nice—but if you bake it into bread and then bake 'Royal Household' into bread you can see the difference.

"Now, the truth about this flour is, it is made of cheap wheat, in a cheap mill, by a cheap process. Flour that is not highly purified contains a lot of stuff that isn't flour, and the process of taking all of it out is expensive—that's why pure flour costs more.

"Pure flour is worth all it costs, and more too. If you knew the whole truth about flour, you'd send me back and get 'Royal Household.'"

And the Honest Flour Barrel having said its say, subsided, but after the first baking, back went the barrel to the grocer and 'Royal Household' Flour was sent in its stead.

—now the Farmer's Wife uses 'Royal Household' and nothing else,
—and the grocer don't sell the 'just as good' flour any more.

Any reader may have the 'Royal Household' recipes free by sending name and address to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent.

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from \$1,000 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Ontario, Canada.

LABOR ECONOMY

IN HANDLING LIVE STOCK.

Mr. William M. Grant, of Victoria County, Ontario, writes as follows in the 'Farming World':—

I think we are all ready to admit that no factor is more essential to success in any business enterprise than economy in labor. This fact is particularly recognized by large business corporations, and manufacturing enterprises. Competition is now so keen, that small margins must satisfy all legitimate operators, and a large volume of business must be done to assure a profitable income. To minimize labor and at the same time increase productive power, inventive genius has been called to aid, with remarkable results, evident to any one who will profitably spend some time in visiting any manufacturing establishment or other business concern. In this busy world of busy men, the individual or corporation failing to keep abreast of the times with modern systems and appliances, will soon be far outstripped in the keen race for success in which we all hope to hold a place.

Even on our farms—although we farmers are sometimes looked upon as a set of back numbers—many and varied are the improved appliances now to be had to enable us to become what we all hope we soon will be, the leaders in all branches of agriculture as we now are in some of its products. More intelligence in the past seems to have been directed towards the perfecting of field machinery and appliances for handling the products of the same. Thousands have been expended in judiciously arranging farm buildings. I will direct attention in this paper to stable arrangements for stock.

In visiting some stables it is rather a difficult matter to determine what the original intention of the builder could have been; one thing, however, is certain, a very considerable amount of pedestrian exercise is assured the attendant compared with what is accomplished in the way of caring for stock. When we consider that a very considerable portion of six months of the year is spent by some person or persons, in caring for stock, it is evident that a great deal of

judgment should be exercised in so arranging the buildings that the very largest amount of work can be done in the most economical way.

None of you, I trust, will associate egotism with the writer, if for a short time, a description will be attempted of a building arranged for conveniently handling stock and the attendant work. I will speak exclusively of that part of the building laid out for cattle, sheep and hogs. Said part is ninety-three feet long by thirty-two feet wide; extending down the centre of this, its entire length, is a passage four feet wide, on each side of which the feeding boxes are placed, each of which is three feet long by two feet wide. This allows three feet feeding space for each of the sixty cattle that can be accommodated; the remaining three-foot spaces are occupied by watering troughs fed by a winmill. To reach the feed in boxes the cattle must pass their heads between two stanchions, one of which is movable; the movable ones are all connected to a scuffling at the top and the whole thing manipulated by a lever at one end. In this way the thirty cattle on each side can be fastened in less time than it takes to tie one in the ordinary way. Should conditions not warrant the handling of so many cattle, the spaces can be subdivided and utilized for sheep or hogs. I am at present feeding sixty-four lambs in a part of one of the spaces, the remaining part being used for brood sows. In the other space along with my cattle, I am feeding a bunch of hogs, and I can assure you from my experience, dehorned cattle and hogs get along very nicely together. At one end of the spaces are doors wide enough to admit of a team being driven in and the manure being drawn to the field and spread if conditions are favorable for so doing.

The feed room is placed in the most convenient part of the basement, and directly above it on the barn floor is one cutting box, the winmill supplying power to run this, and the pulper below, which latter is close to the root house door and also near enough to the feed room to allow of the pulped roots being easily shovelled in with the cut feed it so desired. I do not claim the arrangement described as perfect, but maintain that some of its features possess the merit of very largely reducing the labor connected with handling stock.

It makes a great deal of difference whether the feeder grows his own food, or whether he has all, or a considerable portion of it, to buy. The average farmer feeds a good deal of material to his cattle which has very little market value, and which might be wasted, so far as its food value is concerned, if he were marketing his crops in the ordinary way. In this way, he is able to reduce the cost of feeding to a considerable extent.

There is another, and a more important consideration, however. The man who grows his own feed has a certain amount of grain, roots, hay, etc., which he must turn into cash, and he has the option of selling these on the market as such, or of feeding them to animals and marketing them in the form of finished product. We will suppose that he buys steers, feeds his different crops, and sells the steers when fattened. This man has received cash for his crops, and has probably sold a good deal of material that would have but little value in its original form. If he buys his cattle too dear, or sells them too cheap, it amounts to the same thing as selling his crops at less than market price. Of course, cases have happened where men have paid more per pound for their cattle than they received after fattening them. In such cases the feeder practically gives away his feed; but these cases are rare, and may be left out of consideration, for we must assume that the feeder is a reasonable shrewd buyer. If we take the case of a man who has to buy his feed, we find different conditions. He has to pay market prices for the foodstuffs used, and unless he can realize more than market prices for them, he can have no profit upon the transaction. If he realizes less than market prices, unless he can market the manure for sufficient money to make up the deficit. It is not difficult, therefore, to see the difference between the position occupied by the man who grows his own feed and the man who has to purchase all he feeds. If there is any profit in raising farm crops and selling them at or about market prices, the first mentioned man has that profit. If he makes more than market prices for his crops, he has this surplus as an additional profit. The other man, however, has only the one source of profit, he must realize more than market prices for his foodstuffs. If the reasoning is sound up to this point it follows that the farmer who grows his own feed can afford to fatten cattle at a smaller margin between the buying and selling price per pound, than the man who has to purchase feed.

PLACES FOR LITTLE MANURE

HOW A LITTLE CARE NOW WILL HELP IN THE SPRING.

Those who grow vegetables in large or small quantities may not know that the soil devoted to them, manured and rough ploughed this fall, will do better work than if all the preparation is done in the spring. There will be enough of the fine work to do in the spring, so why not do some of the coarse preparation now. Many things, such as rhubarb and asparagus, for example, are much helped by a protection of manure put on in the fall. These are good places to put some of the coarse manure, the fine portions of which will permeate the soil and be of benefit to the plants in the spring. Then there are the hardy perennial plants and the shrubs, all of which will be benefited by manure as soon as the ground is frozen some and there is no danger of a warm spell and the manure inciting the twigs to new growth. In such places, however, the fine, half-rotted manure should be used, not the coarse stuff, which will attract the mice and result in the shrubs being gnawed. Carry out these suggestions about using a little manure this fall and notice the improvements in the plants next summer.

LIVE STOCK AND LAND FERTILITY.

(Farming World.)

A feature of live stock farming that cannot be too strongly emphasized at the present time is its power to increase and maintain the fertility of the land. Go into any neighborhood in the older settled portions of the country and it will be found that the farmer who grows the most grain per acre makes live stock husbandry the chief feature of his operations. On the other hand, it will be found to be equally true that the farmer who gets the smallest yield per acre, unless he has virgin soil, is the fellow who does not believe live stock farming pays, and consequently only keeps a few 'scrubs' around to eat up the scraps.

The same reasoning will hold true when applied to localities and districts. The county or province that makes live stock husbandry more or less a specialty is the one where the largest yield per acre of grain crop is produced. The exceptions, of course, are the newly settled districts of the west. But even here the settler cannot afford to ignore live stock, if he wishes to maintain the fertility of his land. Generally speaking, one reason why Ontario has gone ahead of the other provinces east is because live stock husbandry has formed an important part of the farming operations of the people.

Then take the case of Great Britain. No country in the world produces a higher average yield of grain per acre, though the farming lands have been producing crops for hundreds of years. These large yields can be traced to no other source than that of intensified live stock husbandry, which had its beginning over a century ago. The average yield per acre in Great Britain to-day is about twice that in Canada, and yet fifty years will cover the average time that the farms of this country have been under cultivation.

The farmer, therefore, cannot afford to ignore the claims of live stock. To do so is to ignore the only means he has at his command for maintaining and increasing the fertility of his farm. So whether it be keeping cows for milk production or cattle for beef making, or sheep or swine, the successful farmer of the present must make live stock husbandry a prominent feature in his farming operations. This being so, only the very best should be kept. It costs as much to keep a 'scrub' as a well-bred animal, and while the manure from the former may be just as valuable as from the latter, its value in meat products is very much less.

VALUE OF MANURE.

Another point which has a bearing upon this question of margin between buying and selling price, is the vexed question of the value of manure. It is well to bear in mind that the selling price of an article does not indicate the profit realized thereon. Profit or loss is the difference between the cost and the selling price. Let us suppose a case of two farmers, A and B. For years, A has made a practice of selling most of his grain, hay, and roots; while B has always fed these upon his farm. Suppose, too, that during a certain year, A received the following prices for his crops: Oats, 33 cents per bushel; barley, 48 cents per bushel; hay, \$10 per ton; and roots, 10 cents per bushel. After selling his steers B reckons up what he has fed them and finds that, owing to a bad market for cattle, all he got for his crops was about as follows: Oats, 28 cents per bushel; barley, 42 cents per bushel; hay, \$7 per ton, and roots, six cents per bushel. According to the way many people look at such matters, B has lost money as compared with A, but there is another side to the question. Owing to the system followed by A, his farm has been growing poorer, while B's farm has been holding its own, if not increasing in fertility. A's oats would yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre, while B's yield 55 to 60 bushels. Thirty bushels of barley per acre would be a fair crop for A, but B can grow 45 bushels. A's meadow would give him a little less than one and a half ton per acre of hay, but B's runs nearer two and a half tons. A thinks himself lucky if he gets 400 bushels of turnips per acre, but B does not consider 700 bushels an extraordinary yield. Those who wish to do so, may figure out the exact financial standing of the two men at the close of the year in question, but a mere glance over the figures presented will suffice to convince one that, in spite of a bad year, B has not done so badly after all as compared with his neighbor, A. The point of the whole matter is that B's system of farming has enabled him to reduce the cost of producing crops, and, therefore, he can sell them at a lower price per bushel, or per ton, and still make a greater profit than A. It also follows that the man with the most productive farm can afford to feed steers at the smallest margin between the buying and selling price per pound.

WEIGHT AND CONDITION OF FEEDERS.

The most important factor, however, which influences the margin required between the buying and selling price per pound, is the weight and condition of the steers at the time of purchase, and the number of pounds increase in weight necessary to fit them for market. A steer which requires to be increased in weight only 200 pounds in order to be fit for market, is worth more per pound than one which requires to be increased say 300 pounds, even though the cost of producing a pound of gain and the selling price per pound should be the same in both cases.

It would be a very desirable thing if a set of rules or tables could be prepared, showing exactly how much should be paid per pound for a steer in order to realize a profit at a given selling price. Unfortunately, however, the great variation in quality, condition, breeding and feeding practices render such an undertaking impracticable. With some steers, the feeder could get along fairly well with less than a cent per pound difference between the buying and selling price, while in other cases he would require two cents, or even three cents, before he would be

safe. This is why experience and skill are so necessary in buying steers. The inexperienced buyer is almost sure to burn his fingers, or rather his money. Some men are making money through feeding steers under existing conditions, while others are losing. It is a business requiring the closest study, and the most careful thought. All that can be accomplished in an article such as this is the furthering of food for thought. It may serve as a sort of foundation, but the superstructure must be laboriously constructed by each man for himself, with materials purchased piece by piece at the mill of experience. How and what to buy is the first and most difficult lesson for the feeder to learn, and upon his skill as a student depends his success in the business.

WINTER CARE OF BREEDING EWES.

(Leo C. Reynolds, Michigan.)

The winter quarters for the breeding ewes need not be elaborate. All that is necessary is a shed to protect from driving storms and cutting winds. Of course if it is the pride of the owner to have a well-built barn for the accommodation of the flock, so much the better, and especially if it is the intention to raise early lambs. Until the lambs begin to come, it is not advisable to keep the ewes in too warm quarters at night.

A large part of the trouble with many farmers at lambing time is caused by keeping the ewes too closely confined. Sheep allowed or forced to sleep in warm barns soon get delicate and cannot withstand cold weather nearly so well as if allowed to run at will. While I have a large, well-constructed sheep barn for my breeding ewes, I do not compel the flock to make use of it. In fact, I am feeding my ewes a part of their hay ration out on the snow, because I believe the sheep enjoy it better than if put in racks.

The grain fed the ewe flock at this time of the year should be most carefully selected. A great many flock-masters make a big mistake in not selecting the proper kind of grain for their breeding ewes. Unless the ewes are somewhat run down from a long summer's hard work, very little corn should be fed. In fact, I am not feeding a kernel of corn to my breeding ewes and shall not until along toward next fall. There is no grain closer at hand for the average farmer than oats and bran. At present I am feeding my ewes two-thirds oats and one-third bran, with a handful of oil cake mixed in.

THE COST OF RAISING CALVES.

At the New Hampshire Experiment Station exhaustive experiments have recently been conducted to determine the average cost of raising a dairy cow under various methods of feeding. The following is a summary of some of the work done:

For a considerable period records are kept of the food consumed, and the cost of the gains made by thirteen heifer calves from the time they were weaned until sixteen months old. The calves were taken from the cows as soon as the latter's milk was fit for creamery use, and were fed whole milk. This was gradually replaced by skim milk, until by the end of the second week only separator milk, which was almost free from fat, was fed. To replace the fat, ground flaxseed cooked to a jelly in water (one pound of flaxseed to four quarts of water), was added to the milk. Seven to ten quarts of skim milk and one or two quarts of the flaxseed mixture were fed daily per head in two feedings. During part of the time middlings was substituted for flaxseed. As soon as possible the animals were encouraged to eat grain and hay. The amount of these feeding stuffs was increased as the animals increased in size and weight, while the skim milk and flaxseed remained nearly constant until they were discontinued, when the calves were six to eight months old, and were turned out to pasture. Some of the calves were taught to drink from a pail, but most of them were fed by means of a 'calf feeder,' which greatly lessened the work of feeding. A careful watch was maintained to note any indigestion. Diarrhoea or scouring was quickly stopped by reducing the amount of food and adding lime-water to the milk.

In discussing the cost of the gains made, the different feeding stuffs are rated per hundred pounds, as follows: Milk, \$1; skim milk, twenty cents; flaxseed, \$3.25; middlings, eighty cents; bran, seventy cents; linseed meal, \$1.25; oats, \$1; oatens, sixty-five cents; mixed grain (middlings, oat feed and linseed meal, 2, 2, 1), ninety cents; hay, fifty cents, and green barley fodder, fifteen cents. It is stated that little difficulty was experienced in keeping up a steady growth in size and gain in weight. Differences were always noticeable between individual animals in the rate of growth and the amount of food consumed. Large animals invariably required more food to maintain their condition than small ones.

It was found that eight calves under five weeks old made an average weekly gain of 7.8 pounds, at a cost of 40.6 cents; from five to nine weeks the average weekly gain was 9.1 pounds, and the cost 36.7 cents. The same number of calves from nine to thirteen weeks old made an average weekly gain of 11.8 pounds, at an average cost of 43.1 cents. Eight calves from thirteen to twenty weeks old gained per week on an average ten pounds, at a cost of 52.9 cents; six calves from four to eight months old made an average weekly gain of 11.1 pounds, at a cost of 63.7 cents; two calves from eight to thirteen months old made an average weekly gain of 3.25 pounds, at a cost of 58.3 cents; four heifers, thirteen to sixteen months old, made an average weekly gain of 6.12 pounds, at a cost of 65.1 cents per week; four of the heifers were maintained on pasture from July 24 to Oct. 26, and the total gain in weight of the four animals was 315 pounds.

Advertisements.
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Government experts say the only fruit worth shipping is from Sprayed orchards. Get the foreign buyers into your district by offering them perfect fruit. You want the best price.
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LIVE STOCK THE FARMER'S SAFEST ASSET.
(Farmers' Advocate.)
In no country in the world are the climatic and general conditions more favorable to the health and thrift of farm stock than in Canada. Epidemic diseases of a serious nature are rarely prevalent, and the common complaints in animal life are so infrequent as to render the practice of the veterinarian by no means profitable if he depends on this alone for a living. By the exercise of reasonable judgment in feeding, and care and cleanliness, there need be no check to the steady growth and development of any class of our farm animals, and as our climate and soil are well suited to the growing of a great variety of fodder and forage crops, as well as of grain, a shortage of stock feed is very seldom experienced. Those farmers who depend mainly upon the sale of grain as a source of revenue are liable to disappointment from the failure, or partial failure, of certain crops; but it is a rare occurrence to find more than one of the many sources of stock feed failing in the same season. And the markets are quite as steady and reliable for stock and its products as for grain and hay; while by feeding the latter to stock, and selling them in the form of beef and milk and butter, or of mutton, wool and bacon, a higher price may generally be realized than when teamed out and sold in their raw state. There is also the great advantage from feeding the bulk of the crops on the farm, that by this means the fertility of the land is maintained, while by the other course its power of productiveness is lessened with every crop sold off the farm. There is at present a good demand at good prices for all classes of stock, whether pure-bred or for commercial purposes, with the prospect of an indefinite continuance of the present prosperous conditions. Horses, a class of stock raised more or less by nearly all farmers, were never more in demand or selling at better prices, and the opening up and bringing into cultivation of new lands, both in the east and the west, will create an increasing demand for many years. The same conditions will ensure a demand for all other classes of farm stock, and the founding of new towns and the increase of population in our cities, as the result of the establishment and growth of manufactures, will furnish an every-increasing home market for meat and milk, for flour and vegetables, and poultry and its products, to say nothing of the profitable export markets we now enjoy, and which are capable of great expansion if we are but careful to produce the best quality in all lines of produce. The facilities for the improvement of our live stock are now easily within the reach of even the farmer of moderate means, and there is no reasonable excuse for being content to raise inferior animals, which cost quite as much to feed, and which bring but small returns when sold, as compared with the improved breeds. The doctrine of more and better stock for the Canadian farmer is a safe and sound one to proclaim, as it means more money from the staple crops, as well as from the animals raised.

18 ARTICLES, WEIGHT 150 Lbs.
Price No. 1 Outfit, \$22.50
Price No. 2 Outfit, \$40.00
Send for descriptive circular.
ROBT. DONALDSON & SON,
30 YOVILLE SQUARE,
MONTREAL, QUE.

MAKE THE COWS COMFORTABLE.
Most farmers think they know how to care for their cows without the advice of any one and the majority of them do give them food and shelter, but there are many more little comforts which cost but a trifle but which go far toward increasing the value of the milk production. Sunshine, what little there is in winter, is as welcome to animals as to the human family and the man who will contrive to give his cows all the sunshine possible will have better natured cows and more milk. Then see to it that all cracks and crevices through which draughts of air can come are closed. It is not meant that ventilation be dispensed with, by any means, but simply that draughts are shut out. Make the beds heavy with straw and keep the stalls clean; then with a well ventilated and sunny stable and something to chew on between regular meals the cow will be happy and comfortable and will surely repay you by a fuller milk pail.

SHEEP RAISING.
The price of lambs has advanced until it is almost out of proportion to other prices. At present prices there is certainly good profit in sheep, and with the labor market as it is, sheep raising is a great advantage, because comparatively little labor is required in this branch of farming.
The use of Herbageum has further simplified the work. Sheep ticks were formerly a very great hindrance, but it has been proved conclusively that ticks and other parasites cannot live on the animal whose blood has been purified by the regular use of Herbageum.
Mr. John Orr, of Lakeside Farm, Galt, Ont., who is one of Canada's most successful sheep raisers, writes of this matter as follows:—

"I have been frequently asked about my method of feeding, and it may interest some to know that I largely attribute my success to Herbageum, which I have used during several years, and during the last two years have used a considerable quantity. Especially have I had good results with lambs that were being fitted for exhibition purposes. Other lambs not getting it were frequently troubled with ticks, but we have never found any trouble with ticks when sheep or lambs were fed Herbageum.
"I only feed a teaspoonful to sheep, and rather less to lambs once a day. Three sheep that I bought in 1900 were fairly alive with ticks. I put them with my other sheep and gave them Herbageum, and when sheared about the middle of March, 1901, they were perfectly free from ticks, and they had no sheep wash or other remedy or preventive than Herbageum. I may further say that the sheep which were fed Herbageum were in so much better condition than my other sheep which were not fed it, that when sheared the clip averaged two pounds each more than the others. I have also used it with cows and other stock to good advantage.
"Yours truly,
JOHN ORR,
Lakeside Farm, Galt, County of Waterloo, Ont."

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE, A GOOD DEMAND FOR ALL GRADES REPORTED.

The butter market has exhibited considerable strength during the past few days and prices are up about a cent all around. There has been an active demand during the week from local dealers, and also some enquiries from the United States markets, which has resulted in placing several hundred packages for shipment to New York and Boston. This has reduced stocks available and finest creamery is now quoted at 23c to 24c. The sharp advance in prices has caused an increased demand from grocers for second grades, or something a little below finest, as many retailers are looking for stock that can be sold over the counter at 22c. Receipts of roll butter are still very light and nice fresh made goods in baskets are selling at 22c. We quote today for finest creamery, 23c to 24c; fair to good, 21c to 22c; undergrades, 20c to 21c; western dairy, selected, 18c to 19c; fair to good, 17c to 17 1/2c; undergrades, 15c to 16c; roll butter, 15c to 16c.

EGG MARKET STEADY TO STRONG. A feature in the market this week has been orders from New York. About 1,000 cases lined have been shipped to that city. This has had the effect of stiffening up the prices although there has been no actual advance. There has also been some enquiry from Boston which, if it results in further business, will probably send prices up, as the stocks of lined and cold stored are very small. Owing to the cold weather, receipts of new laid are still very light. Dealers report an improvement in quality, but in some cases quite a percentage of old eggs are still found in the new stocks. The market closes firm at the following prices: New laid, 22c to 23c; fail, 20c to 21c; Montreal, 20c to 21c; cold storage, 18c to 19c. CHEESE DULL BUT VERY FIRM.

The cheese market is reported to be quiet but very strong in sympathy with the sudden improvement in the butter market. Prices are, however, unchanged. There has been a little more enquiry, but there was no information as to any business being done.

SEASON FOR DRESSED POULTRY HAS BEEN UNPROFITABLE.

Messrs. Hislop & Hunter, of Montreal, in their weekly circular say that the season for poultry has been a very close and regret to say that it has not been a very profitable one for shippers or receivers, one of the reasons for this being that early in December the receipts were very light, farmers and country dealers holding back their stock. This had the effect of making some of the traders here get into a position that they were at a great scarcity, and in order to secure a share of what there was, they gave instructions to their agents through the country to secure all the turkeys they could at the best possible price. With these orders in hand, the country was soon covered with buyers who were all anxious to secure turkeys at any price, so that by Dec. 20 every commission house in the city was loaded up with high-priced poultry on which they were trying to make a profit for the shipper, or at least get cost price for it, and as the retailers were only buying in small quantities from day to day to supply their own wants, this was curtailed about 50 percent, owing to the high prices. Receivers found that after the Christmas demands were supplied there were tons of turkeys left over. All or nearly all had to be sold at less than cost price, and some of it, owing to it being held so long, had almost to be given away. We trust that this rather expensive lesson will not be altogether lost, but that shippers will profit by experience, and have the poultry shipped in earlier in future seasons, bearing in mind that when prices are normal, the retailers prefer having their Christmas stocks laid in not later than Dec. 20.

Owing to the small receipts during the past week, the market is keeping firm on all desirable stock at the following prices: Turkeys, fresh killed, 14c to 14 1/2c; frozen, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; ducks, 10c to 11c; geese, 10c to 11c; chickens, choice, 11c to 12c; medium, 8c to 9c; and fowl, 7c to 8c.

BUYERS CONTROL THE HONEY MARKET.

It is very hard to get the stock reduced, for as fast as goods are ordered are received, so that buyers have it much their own way. The only demand is for white clover in comb which is scarce and selling at 12c to 13c. Extracted is slow, white clover selling at 7c to 8c in 10 lb. tins, and 6 1/2c in larger packages. Buckwheat, 6c.

MARKET FOR DRESSED HOGS FIRM.

The market during the past week has made a further advance in prices, with light hogs selling at \$7.50 to \$7.75 and heavier hogs at \$7.25 to \$7.40.

SHORTAGE IN HAY.

The "Trade Bulletin" in speaking of a recent point in the hay trade says that dealers here are reporting shortages in the weights of car loads hay invoiced by country shippers, as much as 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. in a car. This absorbs a good deal of the profits, and occurs too often, especially when cars are loaded at country points for export, in which cases purchasers here never see the hay and have to trust to country shippers in load- ing it. One would suppose the railway agents at the different stations would check the weight of each car, but they merely take the tar weights as marked on each bale. By this method the railway loses on the freight as well as the buyer on his hay. There are some country shippers who can be relied upon to give the correct weights, but there are too many who cannot be trusted judging from the various complaints reported to us.

FAIR BUSINESS IN POTATOES.

The market for potatoes is firm under light receipts to the city. Fresh receipts are of good quality and sell at 7c to 8c. Inferior grades are selling at 6c to 7c per bag.

FLOUR - Manitoba patents, \$5.80, and strong bakers, \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.80; in wood; choice 90 percent patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$2.55, and 25c to 50c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS - \$2.05 to \$2.07 per bag of 90 lbs., \$4.30 to \$4.45 in barrels.

MILL FEED - Ontario bran in bulk at \$17.00 per short, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20.

BEANS - Choice prices, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.37 1/2 in car lots.

PROVISIONS - Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.00 to \$17; American clear cut fat back, \$20; compound lard, 6 1/2c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6 3/4c to 7 1/2c; kettle rendered, 8 1/2c to 9c, according to quality of hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75 to heavy fat, \$7.75 to \$5.00; mixed lard, \$5.00 to \$5.75; select, \$5.75 to \$5.8c; of cars; country dressed, \$6 to \$6.75.

CHEESE - Ontario fat white, 10 3/4c to 10 1/2c; colored, 10 5/8c to 10 7/8c; Quebec, 12c to 10 1/2c.

BUTTER - Finest grade, 22 1/2c to 23c; ordinary finest, 21 1/2c to 22c; medium grades

20c to 21c, and western dairy, 18c to 19c; dairy rolls, 18 1/2c to 19c; Eggs - Straight cold storage stock, at 17 3/4c to 19c; No. 2, 16 1/4c to 17 1/4c; Montreal, 15c to 16 1/4c. ASHERS - Firsts, \$5.35 to \$5.50; seconds, \$4.90; first pearls, \$7.50 per 100 lbs. HONEY - White clover in comb, 13c to 13 1/2c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, 19c in 10 lb. tins, 7c to 8c; in 60 lb. tins, 6 1/2c; buckwheat, 6c. MAPLE SYRUP - Per wine gallon, 40c to 45c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 6 1/2c to 7c. HAY - No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton on the track; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, \$6 to \$7; clover mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots.

BONSECOURS MARKET

FARMERS WERE OUT IN SMALL NUMBERS AND PRICES REMAINED HIGH.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed by the city purchasers, both household and retail, at the prevailing high prices charged for farm produce.

At the Bonsecours market this morning the supply of vegetables offered for sale was limited, and consequently business was not any too brisk. The heavy weather was more or less responsible for a slim attendance and the market will no doubt drag all day.

There was very little grain for sale with quotations for oats per bag at \$1.05 to \$1.10. There was no buckwheat offered. Potatoes sold at 7c to 8c per bag, carvats at \$1.25 per barrel; beets at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per barrel; cabbages at \$1.20 to \$1.35 per barrel; celery, 45c to 50c per dozen; celery (export), \$1 to \$1.10 per dozen. In the poultry line the offerings were fairly large, especially from the retailers, with prices steady. Turkeys sold at 12c to 16c per lb.; chickens, 12c to 15c per lb.; ducks, 13c to 15c per lb.; geese, 11c to 12c per lb.; fowls, 8c to 10c per lb. Pork (heavy), 6 1/4c to 6 1/2c per lb.; pork (light), 7c to 7 1/2c per lb.; small retail pieces, 10c to 12c per lb.; steaks, 10c to 12c per lb.; veal, 10c to 12c per lb.; mutton, 10c to 12c per lb.

Fish sold readily at a limited supply. Haddock was quoted at 5c to 6c per lb.; sole, 8c to 10c per lb.; halibut, 11c to 12 1/2c per lb.; codfish, 8c to 10c per lb.

Fruit supply was not any too plentiful, with prices stiff. Apples were sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50 per barrel, according to quality; oranges, \$2.50 to \$3 per box; lemons, \$2 to \$2.50 per box; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bunch; grapes, \$2.75 to \$3 per keg. Dairy produce is only offered in moderate quantities, with prices about the same as last market. Fresh laid eggs, 40c to 45c per doz.; cooking eggs, 20c to 25c per doz.; fresh butter, 24c to 25c per lb.; tub butter, 19c to 22c per lb. Hay sold at \$7 to \$8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

APPLE EXPORTS.

The weekly circular of Taylor, King & Company, of Montreal, shows the exports of apples to the United Kingdom and other points for week ending Feb. 4, 1905. The figures show an enormous decrease all round when compared with the 1904 season. The following shows the shipments in detail:

From Barrels. New York to Liverpool and London, 6,697; Boston to Liverpool and London, 12,989; Portland to Liverpool and London, 10,071; Halifax to Liverpool and London, 14,461.

Total 47,249

Corresponding period last year . . . 71,947

Decrease 23,188

New York to Glasgow 499

Boston to Glasgow 514

Portland to Glasgow 2,670

Halifax to Glasgow 4,081

Total 11,194

Corr. week last year 4,747

Decrease 1,064

New York to Hamburg 933

Corr. week last year 6,179

Decrease 5,243

New York to Manchester and other points 2,212

Corr. week last year 7,019

Decrease 4,307

Total shipments to and from all points for week 50,580

Corr. week last year 89,392

Decrease 39,312

Total shipments this season . . . 1,796,054

Total shipments last season . . . 2,191,454

Decrease 1,223,400

CATTLE MARKETS

LOCAL CATTLE MARKET- Feb. 13.

The heavy storm which has been raging since last evening has had a deterring effect on the trade done at the East End Abattoir to-day. The arrivals were fairly large while the stock was quite satisfactory. Buyers were out in fair numbers, but business dragged as the stock changed hands along a rather slow scale.

Cattle-Arrivals about 900 head. Quality fair to good. Quotations showed a downward tendency. The best quality sold at 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb.; fair to good, 3c to 3 1/2c per lb.; common and lean from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb. Milch cows were quoted at \$5 to \$9, according to quality and size.

Sheep and lambs-Arrivals, 100 head in all. Quality good; prices firm. Best sheep sold at 3 1/2c to 4c per lb.; lambs were quoted at 4 1/2c to 5c per lb., and in special cases a shade higher.

Calves-Arrivals, about 100 head. Quality only medium. Prices fair for stock offered. Quotations were from \$2.50 to \$5 per head, according to size.

Hogs-Arrivals were extremely light, possibly not more than 50 hogs being placed on the scales. Prices showed a slight upward tendency, with the quality of stock fairly good. The best stock sold at 6 1/2c per lb., while leaner was quoted at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 11.-Total receipts of stock at the Western Market to-day amounted to 191,615 head, including 109,570 very quiet. The few cattle offerings, together with one or two left over from the previous day, sold early and at about steady prices. The run included 36 cattle, 48 sheep and lambs, 400 hogs, and 6 calves.

Export Cattle-No cattle were offering. Prices are quoted unchanged and nominal. Choice steers are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5, good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.50, good cows at \$3.25 to \$4.

Milch Cows-The range of prices quoted is unchanged at \$30 to \$60 each. Calves-Trade is steady. Quotations are unchanged at 3 1/2c to 5c per pound and \$2 to \$10 each. Sheep and Lambs-The run was about as light as it was on Thursday, and the market has lost none of its firmness. Quotations all round are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted 25c per cwt. higher at \$3.50 to \$4.75; butchers' at \$3.50 to \$4, and lambs higher at \$3.75 to \$5.40. Hogs are quoted unchanged at \$5.50 per cwt. for selects and \$5.25 for lights and fats.

Chicago, Feb. 13.-Cattle, receipts, 11,000; market, 10c to 15c higher; good to prime steers, \$5.65 to \$6.45; poor to medium, \$4.90 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.10; cows, \$1.25 to \$4.35; heifers, \$2.00 to \$1.30; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.55; bulls, \$2.00 to \$3.90; calves, \$5.00 to \$7.25. Hogs, receipts, 21,000; market, 10c to 15c higher; good to choice, \$5.00 to \$5.10; rough heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.80; lights, \$4.70 to \$4.90; bulk of sales, \$4.85 to \$5.00. Sheep, receipts, 15,000; market, 10c to 15c higher; good to choice wethers, \$5.70 to \$6.10; fair to choice mixed, \$4.60 to \$5.15; prime lambs, \$5.75 to \$5.10.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 13.-Cattle receipts, 3,500 head, active, 15c to 25c higher; prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.35; butchers, \$4.25 to \$5.15; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.25; bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25; rough heavy, \$2.00 to \$2.50; fresh cows and springers, \$2 to \$5 higher; good to choice, \$5 to \$5.8; medium to good, \$3.6 to \$4.8; common, \$2.4 to \$3.2. Veals, receipts, 900 head, active, 25 cents higher, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Hogs, receipts, 15,000 head, active, 10c to 30c higher; heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.50; mixed, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Yorkers, \$5.25 to \$5.45; and pigs, \$5.10 to \$5.15; roughs, \$4.60 to \$1.90; stags, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 17,000 head, active and higher, native lambs, \$6.50 to \$5.50; a few at \$5.35; western lambs, 8.15 yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; wethers, \$6.00 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.55.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 13.-Wheat holds steady with a quiet market. Ontario, \$1.05 to \$1.06 for red and white; goose, 90c; Manitoba steers No. 1 northern, \$1.10; No. 2 northern, \$1.06; No. 3 northern, \$1.01, Georgian Bay ports; 6c more grinding in transit. Flour quiet; 90 percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.45; buyers' sacks, west; 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5.10 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5.00 to \$5.30 for bakers. Mill Feed unchanged; \$4.00 to \$4.50 for train in bulk; \$6.00 to \$16.50 for shorts, west; Manitoba, \$19 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran, exports. Barley firm; \$2.10 to \$2.40 for No. 2, 4c to 4c for No. 3, extra, and 4c for No. 3 matting, outside, Toronto freights. Rye, 75c to 76c for No. 2, f.o.b., outside. Corn-Fairly steady; new Canadian yellow, 4 1/2c to 4c; mixed, 4 1/2c to 4c for f.o.b., Chatham freights; new American, No. 3 yellow, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; mixed, 5 1/4c, on track, Toronto. Oats, No. 2, 33c west, and 30c to 40c east; offerings light, prices firm. Rolled oats, \$4.15 for cars of bags, and \$4.40 for barrels on track here; twenty-five cents more for broken lots here, and forty cents outside. Peas, 6c to 6c for No. 2 west. Buckwheat, 5c to 5 1/2c west. Butter-Market steady to firm. Good demand, medium and choice grades. Receipts light. Eggs unchanged, new laid, 26c; fresh at 18c; limed, 16c. Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 11.-White wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.10; red, \$1.00 to \$1.10; spring, 1 1/2c to \$1.10; peas, 53c to 60c; barley, 45c to 48c; oats, 40c to 41c; corn, 49c to 50c; clovered, \$7.00 to \$8.50; timothy seed, at \$1. to \$2.25; white wheat, \$7 to \$7.50; chickens, dressed, 55c to 90c; print butter, per lb., 22c to 24c; creamery butter, per lb., 18c to 20c; tub butter, 18c to 20c; fresh eggs, per doz., 30c to 35c; packed eggs, 20c to 25c; codex, per doz. bunches, 25c to 30c; heads, per doz. bunches, 20c to 25c; carrots, per bag, 50c; turnips, per bag, 30c to 45c; potatoes, per bag, 75c to 80c; cabbage, per doz., 40c to 60c; parsnips, doz. bunches, 35c; onions, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.50; hay, per ton, \$9 to \$11; straw, \$1 to \$7; oats, 35c to 38c; buckwheat 50c to 60c; barley, 48c to 50c; peas, 80c to 85c.

THE WHEAT MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET DULL - UNITED STATES MARKETS CLOSED.

All Corn Exchanges in the United States were closed to-day on account of this being a legal holiday. Winnipeg acting independently of the market in the United States was very dull and listless; there was, however, a slight improvement on the opening prices. February closed this evening at 1.01 1/2c, May at 1.05 1/2c, and July at 1.05 1/2c.

RAIL RECEIPTS.

Corn, bushels 1,900
Oats, bushels 6,000
Flour, barrels 2,014
Eggs, cases 500
Butter, pkgs 121
Cheese, boxes 27
Hams and bacon 3
Leather, rolls 3
Tallow, barrels 2
Raw hides 230
Dressed hogs 302

LONDON WOOL ARRIVALS.

London, Feb. 11.-The arrivals of wool for the second series of auction sales amount to 191,615 bales, including 109,570 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports of wool this week were: New South Wales, 3,191 bales; Queensland, 2,641; Victoria, 3,478; South Australia, 2,568; New Zealand, 2,805; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,661; Singapore, 6,650; Punjab Areas, 2,072; elsewhere, 1,823.

POTASH AGAIN DECLINES.

Messrs. Henry Deboll & Company advise that pot ash is again easier at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for firsts, and \$4.90 for seconds. First pearls firm and wanted at \$7.50.

TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say, "As regards the movement of wholesale trade at the present moment there is no heavy volume of business doing. Groceries are still a little quiet, although some improvement may be noted in some lines. The city retail trade has pretty well recovered from the lull of last month and there is a corresponding improvement in the matter of collections. Remittances from the country, too, are coming forward better. Leather and woods are firm. The general tone of trade is healthy and the outlook bright."

Toronto-Wholesale trade here is in a normally healthy condition, and while in one or two lines there is still a slow tone, taken as a whole, the volume of trade is fairly heavy. Grocers report a fair movement of goods. The volume of the dry goods trade now before is said by some merchants to be heavier than in any previous season and the spring trade in this respect promises to be a record breaker. There is also great activity in the hardware trade, orders for all lines being unusually heavy. Retail trade is keeping well. Farm produce receipts show little of improvement and dry goods paper which matured this week was not any too well met. Remittances are steady and improvement should be only a matter of time.

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, Feb. 11, says of Montreal trade: "The general trade situation is about as last noted, and in some lines there is a feeling that the movement of spring goods is not developing as much activity as was expected. Dry goods payments on Feb. 4 were just fairly met, and general remittances at the moment are not specially active, but failures for the week are not numerous, six district insolventcies being reported."

CATTLE EXPORTS.

Shipments of live stock from Portland and St. John, for week ending Jan. 28, 1905, were as follows:

St. John to Glasgow	521
St. John to Liverpool	434
Portland to London	596
Portland to Glasgow	553
Portland to Liverpool	1,344	1,331
Portland to Bristol	290
St. John to South Africa	96
Total	3,714	1,331
Last week	3,196	1,553

DAIRY SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of cheese and butter via West St. John, Portland and Boston, and New York for the week ending Feb. 4, were as follows:

Cheese, Butter.		
To Liverpool	3,800
To London	13,729
To Bristol	1,608
To South Africa	81	243
Total	19,348	243
Corr. week, 1904	15,816	1,074
Since close of navigation	229,320	14,874
Corr. period, 1904	229,392	12,696

TOMATO GROWERS AND CANNERS AT VARIANCE.

Toronto Feb. 6.-The action of canners in endeavoring to reduce the price of tomatoes has started the vegetable growers on the rampage, and they are organizing to boost the price of products. The canners last year paid thirty cents a bushel for tomatoes, and eight dollars a ton for sweet corn. These prices are not high enough, and unless the rate is advanced, there is not much prospect of the usual contracts being made with the canners, by which the growers guarantee a stated number of bushels at a certain rate. An advance in the price of canned goods is evident.

FROSTED CANADIAN WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8.-U. S. District Judge Lochren has handed down an order reversing the decision of the board of appraisers at Minneapolis and declaring that frosted wheat imported from Canada must pay the regular tariff rate of 25c per bush. The case was that of the F. W. Perceux Company, of Minneapolis, which had imported a quantity of frosted Canadian wheat. The company contended that as the wheat was good neither for milling nor for seed it should be rated as 'unclassified,' and subject to an ad valorem of ten percent, amounting to but five cents per bushel.

ONTARIO FAT STOCK SALES.

Toronto, Feb. 10.-The provincial sales of fat beef cattle have been arranged. They will take place at Ottawa on March 10, at Port Perry on March 14, at Campbellford on March 16, and at Guelph on March 22. For the first time prizes will be given for the best animals. There will be three awards for bulls and two for cows.

DAIRY PRICES IN ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 11.-At the beginning of the week there was a weakness in the cheese market owing to some holders endeavoring to force sales, but at the close of the week the market recovered, although the previous amount of business has not yet been transacted. Choice Canadian white is quoted at 53s to 54s; colored goods selling about a shilling less. Bacon, No. 1, 45s, 48s to 52s; No. 2, 44s, 48s to 51s; heavy, 48s to 49s; No. 3, 42s, 45s to 48s. The late advance has been checked by the demand, and prices consequently have been reduced.

ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7.-The anthracite coal production in Pennsylvania for the month of January was 4,408,573 tons, as against 4,124,245 tons during the month of January, 1904.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The following shows the amount of wheat in sight, in thousands of bushels:			
Feb. 6, Jan. 30, Feb. 6,			
1905.	1905.	1904.	1904.
Vis. Sup. U.S.	and	Can.	On pass.
35,873	39,387	39,200	23,440
22,440	22,839	21,250	6,590
6,590	6,240	7,920	
62,119	68,507	68,400	

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL'S NEW BOND ISSUE.

New York, Feb. 10.-The Republic Iron and Steel Company will shortly issue \$40,000,000 5 percent \$100 convertible subordinated short term notes, which the company issued a year ago. It is understood that Blair & Co. will take the entire issue.

FINANCIAL

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Market Shows an all Round Improvement.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND DOMINION COAL WERE INTERESTING FEATURES - MACKEY STOCKS MAKE NEW HIGH LEVELS.

The local stock market presented a much broader aspect during the week, and there has been some improvement in individual stocks, but it has not been of sufficient weight to influence the general run of local securities. The number of shares traded in during the week ending Feb. 3 amounted to 25,404, against 14,204 the week before, and 13,432

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

What is the best question on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert your queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

GENERAL.

C. E. WORLD.

M.—Please give address of publishers of the "Christian Endeavor World." Ans.—Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; or, 185 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

A Georgetown Subscriber.—Who is the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa? Ans.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton is Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

FAMILIAR SONGS.

A.N.M.—The songs asked for are too familiar to occupy so much space, especially as most of them can be had in collections, in cheap editions, which can be obtained from any music dealer.

A CORD OF WOOD.

J.P.—What is a standard cord of wood? Ans.—It must contain 128 cubic feet, and for convenience is usually eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide.

VERSES WANTED.

W.D., Petrolia, asks for the words of the song in which the line occurs: "The bird with the broken pinion never soared so high again."

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Malbourn Reader.—You would require to pass one of the Civil Service examinations. Some political influence would help your chance for a position. There are scores of applicants for all such positions. Write to the Minister of Customs, Customs Department, Ottawa, Ont., for the information you want.

GRAPHITE.

G.S.—Please inform me what graphite is used for, and if it is very valuable. Ans.—Graphite is used in the manufacture of lead pencils, crucibles, portable furnaces, for burning iron to protect it from rust, for counteracting friction between the rubbing surfaces in machinery, etc. The market price varies. The Canadian product in 1902 was 1,095 tons, valued at \$28,300.

REVENUE BILLS.

S.F.T.—When was the statute against private members introducing bills affecting the revenue made law? What was the reason for passing this law? Is this statute a Dominion or a Provincial one? Ans.—For a private member in either the Dominion or the Provincial Parliament to bring in a bill dealing with the revenue is ruled out of order as unconstitutional, no express enactment being required. The procedure of the British Parliament is followed in this case.

COAT-OF-ARMS ON CHINA.

Ignorance.—Where should a "coat of arms" appear on a piece of china—in the centre, as principal decoration, or at one side, and secondary to some other design? Ans.—It depends to some extent on the shape of the particular piece of china. On a jug, for example, the coat of arms may occupy one side, and some other design on the other side, without interfering with each other. On a flat surface, such as a plate, the coat of arms may be placed in the centre, if it is to be the chief motive in the decoration. If it is used as a family mark, and not as the primary object of the decoration, it will be placed near the border, or some place that does not interfere with the main design.

CANADIAN CANALS.

Dalhousie Jct.—Please give total cost of all Government canals: cost of operating and repairs. Have the canals earned operating expenses? Ans.—The amount expended prior to and since Confederation on canal works and maintenance, to June 30, 1903, was \$104,321,138. Of this amount, \$30,892,384 was expended before Confederation, \$4,172,804 by the Imperial Government, and \$69,255,950 by the Provincial Government interested. The total revenue from canals since Confederation is \$13,247,970. The amount expended for repairs, staff and maintenance of canals, 1894-1903, was \$5,462,082. The revenue received by the Government for the same years was \$3,397,408.

HENRY CROMWELL.

F.D., Ontario.—Can you tell me what became of Henry Cromwell, son of Oliver Cromwell, after his father's death? In no book within reach do I find any account of him after the end of the Commonwealth. Ans.—At the time of the Protector's death Henry Cromwell was lord deputy of Ireland. Shortly after his father's death, he was made Lieutenant-Governor of Ireland, Nov. 1658. After the fall of Richard Cromwell's Government, Parliament ordered Henry to give up his government in Ireland, and to return to England. He reached England in June, 1659, and gave an account of his work in Ireland to the Council of State. He purchased a small estate, which he was allowed by Charles II. to keep, and to this estate in Cambridgeshire he retired. The latter part of his life was spent there in security. He died in March 1674 at the age of forty-six years.

CHILDREN'S CRUSADE.

J.B.P.—Can you inform me whether there was a "Children's Crusade" during the Middle Ages. In conversation recently I was told of such an expedition, but can find no account of it. Ans.—The Children's Crusade took place in 1212. The failure of army after army that set out to take Jerusalem was looked upon as a manifestation of God's wrath because of the sins of the armies in camp. Certain priests went about Germany and France, preaching that the children, whose lives were yet pure, would be able to do what their fathers could not, and that God would work through them the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. About 30,000 children "took the Cross," streaming along the roads leading towards Italy, singing hymns and waving banners, they replied to all who questioned them: "We go to Jerusalem to deliver the Holy Sepulchre." Other children, in the villages through which they passed, could not be restrained from joining them, in spite of the protestation of their parents. As they passed through Germany, the other by way of the Alps. They were robbed of what had been given them by charity, and, exposed to heat and want, many of them died. About 7,000 reached Genoa, and dispersed about Italy. Some were taken into Italian families, and a small remnant found their way back home. The other band was taken charge of by two merchants. Seven vessels, laden with the

little crusaders, sailed for the East. Two ships were lost at sea, and the others were taken, not to Palestine, but to Alexandria, where the children were sold into slavery.

THE WILLOW PATTERN.

M.A.J., Buffalo.—Will you kindly reprint the legend of the Willow pattern on the old-fashioned blue dishes? Ans.—The design of the willow pattern was introduced by J. Turner in his Caughley porcelain in 1780. The design is Chinese in character. To the right of the pattern is a Mandarin's country seat, two stories high, to show the rank and wealth of the possessor. In the background is an orange tree. The estate is enclosed by a wooden fence. At one end of the bridge is a famous willow tree and at the other the gardener's cottage, one story high, so humble that the grounds are uncultivated, the only growing thing being a small fir tree at the back. At the top of the pattern, left-hand side, is an island with a cottage. The grounds are highly cultivated. There are two birds, turtle doves, and on the bridge are three figures, the Mandarin's daughter, with the distaff, nearest the cottage, the lover with a box, in the middle, and nearest the willow tree, the Mandarin with a whip. The tradition is that the Mandarin had an only daughter, a young maid who fell in love with Chang, a named man who lived in the island-home, and who had been her father's secretary. The father overheard them one day making vows of love under the orange tree, and sternly forbade the unequal match; but the lovers contrived to elope, stayed concealed for a while in the gardener's cottage and thence made their escape to their island home. The enraged Mandarin pursued them with a whip, and would have beaten them to death had not the gods rewarded their fidelity by turning them into turtle doves.

THE CALF PATH.

Lover of Poetry.—Will you kindly reprint the poem which appeared in the "Witness" some years ago entitled "The Calf Path." Ans.—

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home, as good calves should,
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And I infer, the calf is dead,
But still he left behind his trail,
And hereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way.
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made,
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about.

And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.
And still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf.

This first path became a lane
That bent and turned and turned again,
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load
Tolled on beneath the burning sun
And travelled some three miles in one.

And thus a century and a half
They trod the first steps of that calf.
The years passed on in swiftness feet;
The road became a village street.

And this before men were aware
A city's crowded thoroughfare,
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

And o'er this crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
—Sam Foss, in the "Knocker."

POEMS WANTED.

Reader, Glenagarry, would like to have certain lines about "Knowledge and Education," containing the line, "To another it's so much bread and butter."

E.M. would be glad to have a copy of the poem, "Death and the Lady," which, she says, was well-known in Scotland about fifty years ago.

A.S. asks if some one can give him the poem containing the stanza:
'I have no sweetheart,' said the lad,
'But absent years from one another,
Great was the longing that I had
To see my mother.'

M.M. would like to receive the poem containing the lines:
'I came to the spot where the white pilgrim lay,
And pensively stood by his tomb.'

M.E.M. wants the words of the song, "Red River Valley," also of the song, containing the line, "Please sell no more drink to my father."

G.E.H. asks for poem containing the following lines:
Far out of sight while sorrow still enfolds us,
Lies the fair city where our hearts abide,
And of its bliss is nought more wondrous told us.
Than these few words, 'I shall be satisfied.'

S.D.W., New Glasgow, would like to get a descriptive poem that he saw some years ago, entitled, "The Two Margarets," relating about Germany and France, with the action of the children, whose lives were yet pure, would be able to do what their fathers could not, and that God would work through them the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre.

Results of Elections.

J.Y.—Please give: 1. The standing of the two political parties as the result of the Dominion elections on Nov. 3, 1904. 2. The standing of the parties in Ontario. 3. The number of votes polled at the voting

On the referendum, number for and against.
Ans.—1. The standing of the parties in Dominion House to-day is as given below:
Province. Govt. Opposition:
Quebec 39 47
Nova Scotia 15 11
New Brunswick 7 6
P. E. Island 2 3
Manitoba 7 4
N. W. Territories 7 3
British Columbia 7 9
Yukon territory 5 1

2. The last election for Ontario was on Jan. 25 last. The Liberals were defeated by 73 seats to 25, the Conservatives winning by 48 seats. 3. In the polling on the referendum in Ontario on Jan. 3, 1904, the votes for prohibition were 123,489 against 110,720; majority for prohibition, \$1,769. In the voting throughout the Dominion in 1904 the votes for prohibition were 273,330, against 241,690; majority for prohibition, 31,640. The majority for prohibition in all the provinces, except Quebec, was 108,611; in Quebec the majority against prohibition was 94,324.

BRITONS, HOLD YOUR OWN!

The poem asked for by A. B. C., containing the line, "Britons, hold your own," is courteously sent by Miss Emma Johnson, of Truro, N.S. It is Tennyson's "Ode on the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886," and is given below:

Welcome, welcome with all our voices,
In your welfare we rejoice;
Sons and brothers that have sent
From their islands a continent,
Produce of your field and flood,
Mount and mine and primal wood,
Works of subtle brain and hand,
And splendors of the morning land,
Gifts from every British zone,
Britons, hold your own!

May we find as ages run,
The mother featured in the son;
And may yours forever be
That old strength and constancy,
Which has made our fathers great
In our ancient island state;
And where'er her flag may fly
Glorious through the world wide,
Makes the might of Britain known,
Britons, hold your own!

Britain fought her son of yore,
Britain failed, and never more
Careless of our growing kin,
Shall we sin our father's sin,
Men that in a narrower day,
Unprophetic rulers they
Grove from out the conquerer's nest
That young eagle of the west
To forage for herself alone.
Britons, hold your own!

Shakers of our glorious past,
Brothers, must we part at last?
Shall we not through good and ill
Cleave to one another still?
Britain's myriad voices call:
Sons be welded each and all
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain, heart and soul
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne,
Britons, hold your own!
And God guard all!

MEDICAL.

Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped address card and \$1. physician's fee, be enclosed with each question.

CHILBLAINS.

'Subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' is troubled with chilblains every night. Asks for some relief or a cure for the condition. Ans.—Chilblains are due to the disturbance of circulation produced by changes in temperature. They are common in anaemic persons or those who are in poor health. Those who have naturally weak circulation and who are prone to warm their hands and feet at the fire are liable to suffer. The condition affects generally the fingers and toes and begins with slight redness of the parts with some tingling and slight pain on movement. Later, the parts become bluish purple, are less sensitive, and finally become pallid. The best treatment is to take some tonic, if the health is not quite satisfactory, such as cod-liver oil and quinine. The affected parts may be painted at night, every second or third night, with tincture of iodine. Outdoor exercise, plenty of warm clothing and nourishing and stimulating food are essential.

TINGLING IN ARM.

Mrs. B., eighty years of age, is suffering from a peculiar sensation in the arms, in the form of numbness and tingling. This demands constant twisting and rubbing, but it is not relieved by this procedure. When the trouble began, about a year ago, there was a good deal of pain in the left arm, supposed at the time to be due to using the arms a great deal in assisting to mount the stairs. The trouble has continued. The general health is good although she has never been robust. Is nervous. Ans.—It is hard to say at this distance what the trouble is. Some of the symptoms are like those of neuritis, but it might also be due to imperfect circulation in the limbs. You had better get your family doctor to recommend a nerve specialist if there is any doubt.

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS.

J.J.A.—A friend wishes to marry his first and double cousin. Both live in the country and are particularly healthy. Asks an opinion of such a marriage. Ans.—I am afraid that when people make up their minds on such matters that they are not very liable to take advice. From a medical point of view, marriages between close relations are to be deprecated, except in very special circumstances. Should there be a good family history as regards health and habits on both sides for two or three generations there probably would be no risk. If, however, there is a marked tendency to consumption, cancer, insanity, or nervous diseases, on one side, and still more, if on both, such a marriage would be most unwise. These tendencies towards disease are liable to be accentuated when persons similarly connected marry and are liable to be transmitted to the children in an exaggerated form. Sometimes, too, a taint reappears under a different guise, and may skip a generation. While, therefore, marriage of first cousins is not desirable, in all cases, it is not wrong, provided both parties come from an exceptionally strong and healthy stock.

DANDRUFF.

B. McR. has been troubled for the past year with dandruff. The hair is very dry and a few hairs come out with the comb. Ans.—Dandruff is one of the commonest causes of hair falling out. The epithelial scales of the scalp are heaped up and clog the hair follicles, interfering with the secretion and discharge of the natural oils. The hair then becomes dry and brittle and falls out. Use very hot water and spirits of green soap. About a dessertspoonful of the soap should be rubbed well into the scalp. Allow it to remain on five minutes. Then rub up into a lather with hot water.

After five minutes wash off thoroughly with hot water and finally douche with cold. The head should be gently dried without much rubbing. Every night apply the following lotion to the scalp, rubbing well into the scalp. The hair should be kept rather short for a time: Resorcin, three drachms; boracic acid, two drachms; castor oil, three drachms; oil of bergamot, eight drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces.

PIN-WORMS.

F.A.H. has a little girl, four years old, who is affected with pin-worms. Also, a woman, fifty years of age is troubled with piles. Ans.—The pin-worms may be got rid of by giving the child a dose of castor oil and then injecting into the lower bowel a strong solution of brine. This should be done with a fountain douche bag. Use about a pint of the salt and water. Give the injection in the lying position and get the child to retain the solution as long as possible. The treatment may need to be repeated. If the hair you might use a solution made by boiling quassa chips in water. For the piles, it is hard to say just what to do. They are a good deal relieved by keeping the bowels free. You should take sufficient castor oil at bedtime to give one or two soft motions during the day. The old-fashioned brimstone and treacle is also a good remedy. You can often tell by the irritation when the piles are going to be troublesome and then a smart purge is advisable. Moderate exercise is an advantage. Piles are more troublesome in those of sedentary habits. During an attack bathing the parts with witch-hazel is helpful. Fortunately, in time, many cases are cured of themselves, although the most aggravated forms need operation.

TICKLING UNDER HEELS.

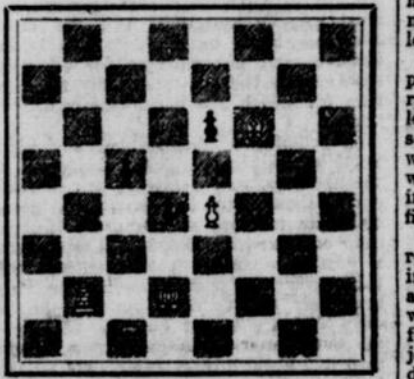
Mrs. W. S. J. is troubled very much with a tickling sensation under the heels. The feet seem to get very hot, and the condition is worse at night. General health is very good, but she is subject to constipation. Ans.—You seem to be suffering from a form of pruritis. The best thing to do would be to bathe the feet every night at bedtime, first in very hot water, then rub with cold. Every third night paint the parts with tincture of iodine.



Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1905.

PROBLEM NO. 94.

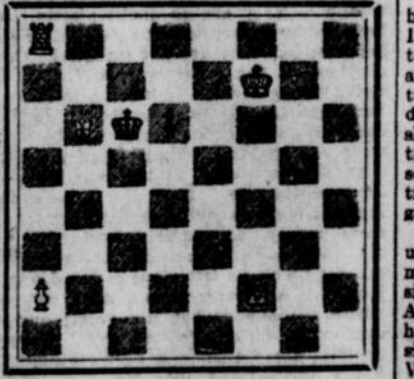
(By W. H. Shinkman.) Black 4 pieces.



White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 95.

(By Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans.) Fourth prize, St. Louis Tourney. Black 2 pieces.



White to play and mate in THREE moves.

LASKER VS. MARSHALL.

WHO IS NOW CHAMPION?

From the following correspondence it will be seen that Lasker declines to meet the deposit of \$500 which Marshall's backers were willing to put up. That they were eminently sensible in not depositing any money, without having it covered by Lasker, will be apparent to every business mind. What earthly sort of guarantee was there that Lasker would not fritter away part of the deposit in tentative arrangements for a match and dissipate the balance after breaking off negotiations by imposing conditions even more absurd than those already stipulated? In every contest of this kind failure to cover a deposit means backing down, and we are forced, by a perusal of the correspondence, to the conclusion that Lasker does not feel equal to playing Marshall, ('funks' is rather a juvenile term), and chooses this undignified way of scrambling out. Lasker's remarks on the correspondence, taken from 'Lasker's Chess Magazine,' are in the worst possible taste, and, on the whole, we must, in common with many others, heartily congratulate Marshall and his backers on the courage, manliness and common sense which they have shown. It is fortunate that the reputation of chess that these qualities are displayed on one side, anyhow. The question which offers itself is, 'Who is now the champion of the world?' New York Dec. 5, 1904: 116 Nassau street, Morton Building, Room 1120.

Mr. F. J. Marshall.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated Nov. 16, I beg to say that I accede to your request, and that I shall be pleased to play a match for the chess championship of the world with you. As conditions, I name those which formed the basis of my negotiations for

the proposed matches between myself and Messrs. Janowski and Dr. Tarrasch. You find the principal terms enunciated in the December issue of 'Lasker's Chess Magazine.' To ensure my ability to carry on negotiations with chess clubs and other institutions in the interest of the match, I beg to ask you to put up a forfeit of \$500 with the treasurer and at the same time propose Mr. Leveno, who is treasurer of the Manhattan Chess Club, as treasurer of the match. This amount will be forfeited in the event of your inability or unwillingness to carry out obligations after you or your second will have attached his signature to an agreement between us.

You are at liberty to name any one of your friends as your second and I expect you to give your representative full powers to negotiate with me. I make only the condition that you should not select a man on the staff of a newspaper as your second, because it is undesirable that any newspaper should have preferential treatment in respect to the spreading of news connected with the match and of interest to the public. Should you agree to my terms I expect that I can arrange all details so as to commence the match on or about April 1, 1905. Yours very truly, EMMANUEL LASKER.

New York, Dec. 8, 1905.

Dr. Emmanuel Lasker, New York.—Dear Sir,—Acknowledging your letter of the 5th inst., in reply to my challenge of Nov. 16, I beg to take up the terms and conditions you suggest for our chess match, as follows:— 1. I agree that the stakes be \$2,000 a side. 2. I agree that the match be one of eight games up, draws not counting. 3. I accept the date for beginning play, namely, on or about April 1, 1905. 4. Mr. Alexander Leveno, of the Manhattan Chess Club, is entirely satisfactory as treasurer. 5. I am prepared to post a forfeit of \$500 at a time to be agreed upon, with the understanding that you place a like amount in the hands of the treasurer. This, I may explain, is in accordance with usage common to all sporting events of similar character, and, moreover, I must be equally safeguarded against loss in preparing for the match, after signing the contract. Should it happen that you are unable or unwilling to carry out your obligations, then I will, to be sure, be in possession of the title, but you must admit that in this case it will be a mere empty honor and practically valueless. 6. The arrangements as to place of play I leave in your hands, but must be ratified by mutual consent, before the locality is finally decided upon. The selection of the country, I concede, rests with you. You are at liberty to proceed with all negotiations looking to the placing of the match to our mutual benefit. 7. With regard to my second, I must respectfully dissent from your dictation in the matter, as I had already selected a newspaper man for that purpose, in whom I have the greatest confidence. I feel convinced that he will not be objectionable to you and I guarantee his disinterestedness, except in so far as my rights in the negotiations are concerned, and that there will be no preferential treatment in respect to the spreading of news in connection with the match. 8. I agree to the equal division of all moneys accruing to the match from the contributions of organizations and individuals or other sources of income. 9. As to the publication of a journal or bulletin during the course of the match, I must make it plain that I cannot, in the interests of my backers, engage in any business that may distract my attention from the main point at issue—the determination of the world's championship at chess. I place no restrictions on the use you may choose to make of the scores of the games, but, at the same time, I reserve my rights in said games. In case of our inability to come to an understanding, I propose the appointment of a court of arbitration to consist of our two seconds, and Messrs. Aristides Martinez, president of the Manhattan Club; Simeon H. Chittenden, president of the Brooklyn Chess Club; and Walter Penn Shipley, president of the Franklin Chess Club, to whom all points at issue shall be submitted and whose decision shall be final. Should the necessity arise for such a court, I hereby authorize you to invite the gentlemen named to act for us. In conclusion, I request that you hasten these negotiations as much as possible, to permit me to leave within a fortnight for Paris, where I am engaged to meet Mr. Janowski early in January. Yours very truly, (Signed), FRANK MARSHALL.

New York, Dec. 15, 1904.

Mr. F. J. Marshall.

Dear Sir,—In your letter of Dec. 7 several questions are raised to which I find answer in what follows:— As to your forfeit of \$500, I demand it from you as proof of the earnestness of your intentions. Otherwise, I could not entertain your challenge in face of your impending match with an opponent, by whom you may be beaten. I notice with regret that you do not wish to aid me in issuing an official bulletin on the ground that you do not wish to have your attention diverted from the essential purpose of the match. From your letter it appears that you have not carefully read my letter of Dec. 5, as to time of meeting, and I must therefore request you to read that letter again. The selection of place of meeting rests and has always rested with the holder of the championship title. If you wish my power of selection restricted you must state now which places would not be acceptable to you. Arrangements already completed cannot underlie your sanction or consent. As a general rule a man whose business it is to sell news to the newspapers should, in my opinion, not be vitally interested in this news. The public has a right to expect a reporter of events to have an impartial critic and chronicler, serving not a friend's or his own interests, but the public. However, in view

of your strong predilection for appointing a particular friend journalist as your second I waive my objection. If you deposit the forfeit of \$500 and appoint a second with full power to act for you, all questions pertaining to the match might be settled by our respective seconds, and in case of disagreement, might be decided by a committee of umpires, and I should be greatly pleased if the gentlemen proposed in your letter would act in this capacity. It rests, therefore, entirely with you whether the match is to take place or not. Yours truly, (Signed), EMMANUEL LASKER.

Jan 6, 1904.

Dr. Emmanuel Lasker.

116 Nassau street, New York.

Dear Sir,—Having awaited the instructions of my backers in the matter of the proposed championship match between us, I am now able to acknowledge receipt of your favor of Dec. 15, and to reply to same. My friends are of the opinion that your conditions are arbitrary and unnecessarily obstructive, and I am, therefore, forced to the conclusion that, for the time being, our negotiations must cease. While perfectly willing to risk the full amount of the stakes you suggest, namely, \$2,000 a side, and believing a deposit not unreasonable, my backers, nevertheless, lack exception to your dictation in the premises. Furthermore, they are not willing to place the sum of \$500 in the treasurer's hands without a similar guarantee being deposited by you, assurance of which I have been unable to give them. Your plans, also, concerning the locality of the match are much too indefinite to warrant our proceeding on any serious basis and I have decided to go abroad for my match with Mr. Janowski without closing with you. I do not think you will question my desire to play for the world's championship. At the same time, if we cannot come to an agreement, I am confident of being able to establish a reputation by meeting the other masters of the first rank that will answer my purposes fully as well as though I had actually won from you. In the meantime, I beg to suggest to you the desirability of your inviting the endorsement of leading authorities (such as the British Chess Federation, the City of London Chess Club, the Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association, the Cercle Philidor, the Vienna Chess Club, the German Chess Association, and the St. Petersburg Chess Club) of the stand you have taken in relation to the championship or of altering your conditions to conform to the consensus of opinion thus obtained. This I consider a fair proposition. If you think different I will be in no haste to return, but will endeavor to arrange matches with the European experts I have alluded to and who, probably, hold ideas on the subject less exalted than those entertained by yourself. In view of my determination, as above set forth, I have appointed no second, thereby saving, possibly, a luckless newspaper man from the ban of your displeasure. Hoping to, at least, have the opportunity of meeting you at Ostend next summer, I remain, Yours truly, FRANK J. MARSHALL.

The concluding letter does not disarm the suspicion which Mr. Lasker has entertained that Mr. Marshall was not prepared to play the match. His challenge at the end of the letter 'to meet at Ostend' is little better than a joke. For it is rightly and generally held that tournaments are unfit to decide the relative strength of two players. Mr. Lasker has stated his willingness to acknowledge the presidents of the Brooklyn, Franklin and Manhattan Clubs as a committee of umpires, with full power to decide any and all questions Mr. Marshall might raise. Why substitute for these gentlemen the various associations and clubs named in his letter, and which are difficult to reach? Has Mr. Marshall changed his mind as to the capacity of these three gentlemen to decide all questions properly and justly? Or is his new proposal not rather a subterfuge to avoid an obligation which, once acknowledged, he could not disown? Again, as to Mr. Marshall's backers, if they are willing to risk the full amount of the stakes and if they believe in Mr. Marshall's intention to play, why are they not willing to go through the formality of depositing one-quarter of their backing a little ahead of the time, at which to deposit the remainder? All this is hard to understand, as well as the anxiety of Mr. Marshall as to the locality where to play the match. It is manifestly impossible for Mr. Lasker to select clubs or organizations under whose auspices to play before having received proposals from them. It should verify not matter where the games of a match are played, especially to a man of such supreme self-confidence as Mr. Marshall makes himself out to be in the paragraphs of his letter alluding to his coming contests. But we are afraid that this show of self-confidence, as much else in Mr. Marshall's conduct of the championship challenge, is nothing but pretence.

NO TIPS FOR ENGLISH GUARDS.

(From the London 'Express'.)

The guards of the London, Tilbury & Southend Railway have received orders to refuse in future to accept tips from passengers. The position has been thrust upon the guards by the efforts of certain well-meaning philanthropists. The London-Tilbury trains between six and eight o'clock in the evening are generally overcrowded, and it often happens that twenty or thirty people travel in the guard's brake. It has become customary on these occasions for some one to pass around the hat for the benefit of the guard. Complaints have reached headquarters from time to time and the guards have been warned, but have pleaded their inability to prevent the collections undertaken on their behalf. The new order has occasioned deep dissatisfaction, as the collections have come to be regarded by the men as a recognized part of their salaries.

Advertisements.

PAINFUL RHEUMATISM

How it is Caused by Bad Blood, and Why Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Not many years ago doctors thought rheumatism was only a local pain caused by cold or wet in ageing joints and muscles. Now they know that rheumatism is caused by the blood becoming tainted with uric acid from disordered liver and kidneys. This acid eats into the vital organs. It destroys their vitality, contracts the muscles, stiffens the joints and irritates the nerves. Then cold and wet make every bone groan with aching rheumatism. You blame the weather, but the real cause is acid in the blood. The stiffness spreads and the pains grow worse each year until you are a helpless cripple, tortured day and night. Perhaps the disease may spread to the heart—and that means sudden death. You must not neglect rheumatism—but you can't cure it with liniments, plasters or hot cloths. They cannot possibly touch the blood. The only sure scientific cure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they actually make new blood. They sweep out the painful acid, loosen the joints, and muscles, brace up the nerves, and strengthen the liver and kidneys for their work in casting out impurities. This is proved by the thousands of suffering rheumatics who have been made well and strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. T. H. Smith, of Caledonia, Ont., is one of these many witnesses. He says: 'For a number of years I was badly troubled with rheumatism, and was so crippled up I could scarcely do any work. I tried a number of medicines, but they did not help me. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised as a cure for rheumatism, and decided to try them. Before the third box was gone I found myself much better. I continued to use the pills throughout the winter, and they have completely cured me. I got so I could work on the coldest day without a coat and not feel a twinge of the trouble. I think every rheumatic sufferer should promptly take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.' Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure men and women who are crippled with lumbago, rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis, and even locomotor ataxia, because they actually make new, rich, red blood. This new blood sweeps the painful, poisonous impurities out of the system and puts the whole body into a healthy state. Nothing but good, rich blood can do that—and nothing can give you healing blood except Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If the blood is bad the nerves are bad, for the nerves feed on the blood. That is the cause of sleeplessness, nervousness, hysteria, St. Vitus dance, neuralgia, and loss of vitality in men and women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills faithfully used cure these diseases and other blood disorders such as anaemia, biliousness, indigestion, heart troubles, backache, kidney trouble and decline. But you must get the genuine pills. The 'something else just as good' medicine which some dealers try to persuade their customers to take never cured anything nor anyone. See that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt write direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

IMPRESSIONS OF CAPT. ALGERNON SARTORIS, U.S.A., TOLD IN 'HARPER'S WEEKLY.'

Of all American cities Washington is the most cosmopolitan, yet it is as much given to cliques and sets as New York, and the struggles between various society leaders and would-be society leaders are waged as earnestly and fiercely there as in Newport. It is a town which circumstances have forced to be cosmopolitan, but in reality it is quite as provincial as any of the smaller Southern cities. The clashing of the cosmopolite with the provincial elements has led to several amusing incidents and much bitterness of feeling, as will hereafter appear.

Washington society is divided into several cliques. The principal ones are the diplomatic, the political, the residential, and the military and naval. The residential set is known also by the name of the 'cave-dwellers'—presumably on account of their exclusiveness. They are also called the 'Faubourg St. Germain,' an appellation at which most of them smile, though not, it must be confessed, without a certain satisfaction.

In American social circles a girl is often thrust upon a young diplomat with a title, and little or nothing is done to find out his previous character—for, unfortunately, a title, in the Washington society matron's mind, covers a multitude of sins, and the happiness of the daughter counts for little. It is generally stated in the United States that the American girl 'knows how to take care of herself,' but I find that this dictum is far from true, from my experience and the experience of others. The young American girl, either Washingtonian or other, is just the same as her foreign sister. It is true that formerly the inborn chivalry of the average American man was a security against harm; but that chivalry is dead or fast dying, and the enormous number of divorce cases in the United States is proof enough of itself that the policy of allowing young women absolute license is one of the most serious disasters which threaten American womanhood. I have said that the 'inborn chivalry of American men is dead,' I am speaking in particular. In one of the principal clubs of the city I have heard women discussed in a way that I have never heard equalled anywhere else. This would not be tolerated in any other country. My experience with Washingtonians of the 'nouveau-riche' smart set was disheartening. They have no cul-

vation, no manners, and nothing of the inborn gentility of their foreign competitors. This perhaps may account for and excuse, in some measure, the preference of American smart girls for foreigners. Another set or clique is the political. This embraces the average politician in Washington, though certain Senators and a few selected Representatives and the cabinet, with some of the assistant secretaries, move, for the most part, in what is known as the 'diplomatic set.' About the political set in Washington society there is not much to be said. The figure and character of the average legislator in America is too well known to require emphasis here. At home they are, as abroad, sleek, oily, fair-worded and foul-minded. They dress, as a rule, in the most extraordinary way, and are generally to be seen in the public bars of the various hotels of the city. Their wives are generally kindly, homely, poorly dressed women with a strong nasal accent. There are, of course, many exceptions to this rule; I speak simply of the average.

Another class, the Old Washingtonians, comprises the old families who lived there during or before the war, and such others as they have from time to time admitted within their portals. They are usually Southern, or partly so, in blood, and sympathetic with Southern ambitions and aspirations, and are 'democratic' in their social life. With them 'family' is the standard persons are judged by, irrespective of wealth. These good people are undoubtedly narrow and provincial in the extreme, and their entertainments would be considered, nay are, dull in these days.

Their manners lack the free and vulgar familiarity of their rivals, but are cordial and hospitable to those they like. They love to talk of their past power and influence in the days before the war. They are nearly always Episcopalians in religion, though there are some good Catholic families among them. All attend to their religious duties, and most own pews in the better churches of the city. The young men of these families, sons of lawyers, bankers, statesmen or soldiers, are of a finer calibre than the sons of the nouveau riche. They are seldom brilliant, but they have character and honesty and live decent, upright lives, like their fathers before them.

Washington is beautiful to look upon from the outside; from the inside it loses that beauty. There is but little culture now, and what there is is kept under a bushel, for society worships the golden calf. Vulgar display and debauchery of every kind are more or less rampant. Morals among the nouveau riche are at a low ebb. Women are not looked up to and respected as they were, and the fault lies largely with them. All this is unpleasant. There is also of course another life led by a quiet, inoffensive class, but this is becoming smaller—that is, in comparison with the influx of the baser element.

My judgment—and it is an unbiased one—is that, taken through and through, Washington is fast deteriorating.

LONDON'S RIVER POSTMEN.

London has the distinction of being the only port where the ships lying at anchor are privileged to have their letters delivered to them by river postmen, it being customary at other ports for sailors to apply personally for their letters unless the ship is in dock.

The Thames is divided into two postal districts, each under the control of a river postman, who delivers letters and parcels every morning in a craft which resembles a fishing boat more than anything else. Of these districts the first extends from the custom house to Limehouse, and the second from Limehouse to Blackwell.

The river postmen start on their rounds punctually at eight o'clock every morning, and, needless to say, there is only one delivery a day. The mail bag may include as many as five hundred letters, but this number is largely increased about Christmas time. As he rides from ship to ship the river postman calls out, 'Ahoj there!' and hands up the letters, attached to a boathook, to the waiting crew.

It only takes from four to five hours to deliver the mail, so that the postman does not waste much time. In foggy weather, however, it takes considerably longer, owing to the difficulties of finding the various ships and of steering in between the large vessels as they lie at anchor. At such times there is also a great danger of being run down by passing ships.

As a general rule the river postman works down the left bank first and then returns on the other side.

It is not generally known that the task of delivering the river letters has been more or less a family monopoly for several hundred years, and the forbears of the present postman of the first district have been employed at the work almost since letters were delivered to ships on the great tideway at all. In recognition of their services in this direction, George III. presented the family of Evans with the freedom of all the ports in the kingdom, and a silver badge weighing sixteen ounces, which is, of course, much prized as an heirloom.

The river postmen have also their own uniform, consisting of the dark coat and trousers usually worn by Thames rivermen, but bordered with red and bearing the post-office badge.

In winter the river postman's work is extremely trying owing to the intense cold, and it is by no means an unusual thing for the spray from the river to cause his clothes to freeze till they resemble boards. But he has always the consolation of knowing that at the end of his service he will be able to settle down for the rest of his days on a comfortable pension.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

Advertisements.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF DIETETICS, 110, FREE LANE, LONDON, E.C. Write for them. K.D.C. CO., Ltd., Boston, U.S.A., and New York, N.Y.

WHAT MEN WEAR.

HOMESPUN WILL BE LESS FASHIONABLE THIS YEAR.

(By the Baron, in the London 'Leader.') Although not many people order their clothes before the latter are required for wear, it would be a mistake to overlook the importance of foreseeing what is likely to be fashionable. Indeed, this knack is even more valuable to the man of moderate means and modest tastes than it is to the 'curled darlings of our state,' who are always attired in the latest mode, because the latter can presumably afford to discard anything which has outgrown the fashion, or to give it to their valets, while the moderate man must wear out his clothes, suitable or not suitable. He must avoid mistakes.

Such a man, therefore, should inform himself of what developments are likely to occur, and for his benefit a few hints may not be out of place. It would be deplorable for him to come in at the tail-end of a fashion, and see himself compelled to adhere to it after it had been abandoned by every one else, because, though it is not important for him to be always at the height of fashion, he does not want to be conspicuously out-of-date in his attire.

Just now, a jacket suit is most fashionable in a brown mixture or subdued pattern. This style is likely to continue in vogue for a considerable period, but it is necessary to exercise care in the selection of materials. The rough-surfaced tweeds and homespuns so fashionable last year will be less worn in 1905 than worsteds and cashmeres; and, indeed, homespuns, which received an impetus through the shortage of Australian wool, is visibly past the youth of its career. A jacket suit should not be chosen with less care because it is an informal garb; jackets are so much worn now that they have a distinct fashion of their own. They are likely to continue somewhat long, and should be made with a five-inch opening in the middle of the back. They should be single-breasted, and so should all waistcoats.

The tweed overcoat is now exclusively an informal garment, and ought not to be worn with a silk hat. As men of moderate means generally prefer an overcoat that can be worn with any hat, the durable and seemly beaver Chesterfield, with a velvet collar, is much the most eligible selection, and the frock overcoat should be avoided. It is expensive, and not suitable for all occasions, while there is absolutely no occasion for which the plain Chesterfield is barred.

In ordering a new suit of any kind, particular attention should be given to the trousers, and I always advise readers of these notes to insist upon trying on their trousers at the same time as their coats and waistcoats. There seems a great probability that trousers will this spring be worn looser than they have been of late years, but it is impossible to judge as yet how far this fashion will go. Consequently, a careful man will avoid any extreme, and tell his tailor to make the trousers fairly loose, but not excessively so. Any talk about the abolition of the front-crease may be ignored. Trousers will be creased in front just as they have been for many years past.

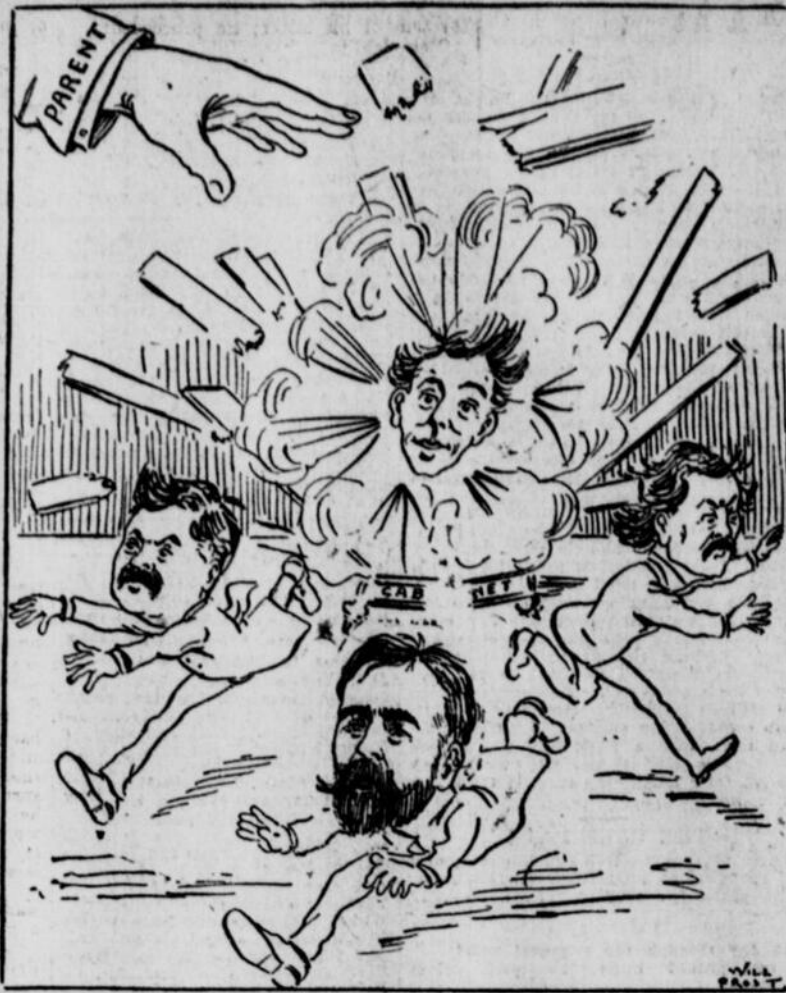
There are one or two things which a man who requires to make his clothing expenditure 'go' as far as possible should eschew. They are no doubt pleasant to have where money is not an object of solicitude; but they are not essential. One of these is the fancy waistcoat. It is never wrong fashion to wear a waistcoat that matches the coat or jacket, but it can very easily become wrong fashion to wear any particular kind of fancy waistcoat, though a dark knitted one for winter is pretty safe. Even the white evening waistcoat is quite unnecessary. It costs money, soils quickly, and can be dispensed with. Another thing which can very well be left alone is the dinner-jacket. A dress-coat is always correct where a dinner-jacket is correct; and a dress-coat must be ordered. Consequently, the jacket is a needless luxury. Fancy socks come into the same category. Plain black ones will never be out of fashion; any sort of fancy ones may be. And socks last a long time. So far as I can see, bordered handkerchiefs will remain in vogue for a long time; but a handkerchief, even in the untender hands of an English laundry, lasts two or three years, and the fashion for fancy ones will probably not be equally durable.

CLAIMS AN ENORMOUS GRANT.

ALASKA MAN SAYS HE HOLDS LEASE FOR VAST TERRITORY THERE.

If the statements made by Charles M. Sedgwick, of London, England, are true, there is a chance of his securing for some years the sole right to mine or carry on any other enterprise in a district two hundred miles long by a hundred miles in width, in the Territory of Alaska. He would come into possession, temporarily, of property that would bring him in, if properly worked, something like two hundred million dollars during the next twelve years. His grant includes the exclusive right to operate the Treadwell mines and the fisheries of south-eastern Alaska.

In 1866 the Russian-American Company, which operated very extensively throughout the north-eastern territory, granted to John Sedgwick, father of the present claimant, a fifty years' lease to the entire territory from the Dixon entrance north to Yakutat, on the coast, and inland some seventy-five miles. Sedgwick was then mining for his own account in Alaska, and was supposed to have considerable influence with the officials of the Russian-American Company. This concession was to run for fifty years, with the understanding that Sedgwick was to do a certain amount of



MR. PARENT'S BOMBSHELL, THE MONET.



The patience of the British Lion is sorely tried by the antics of the Bear.

development work and give the company ten percent royalty.

Two years ago the elder Sedgwick died, and his son, in going through his papers, claims to have discovered a document granting his father or his heirs the unlimited right to the territory mentioned in the deed. Sedgwick made an investigation through a Russian expert.—San Francisco 'Chronicle.'

VALUE OF OPALS DEPENDS ON COLORS.

(Jewellers' Circular-Weekly.)

Veins of opals are usually met with in soft formations, where nothing above ground indicates their presence. The search for them, therefore, often requires considerable time. But it is not extremely difficult, for opals are generally found near the surface. Indeed, it was thought for a long time that they were not to be found as deep as twelve feet below the surface. This opinion has, however, given way in the light of evidence, because opals of great value have been discovered at a depth of fifty feet.

The value of opals depends upon several considerations, of which the principal one is the color. It is important that they should be bright and not present streaks or spots alternating with uncolored substance. The most valuable are those which have red fires or mixtures of red and yellow, blue and green. Opals of a single tint are of little value, unless the tint is particularly striking and the figure beautiful. Indeed, one of the essential qualities of the opal is the arrangement of the figure, which sets off strikingly the hue of the stone.

When the figure is quite regular and distinct it is the more valuable, much less so when the grain is quite small and irregular. Sometimes the color appears as a single blaze, or with figures regularly spaced. It may then be of a fine ruby red and is much sought after, but oftenest the uniform tint is only green or reddish and has but little brilliance to speak of.

The cutting is very important for the

Advertisements.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last ten years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 66, Indianapolis, Ind.



The Russian wirepuller is reduced to desperate straits to distract the peasant's attention from the facts—even to caricaturing the British Lion and making it roar.

opal; thus a thick stone will be much less beautiful than a thin stone, which, on losing part of its volume, loses also the figure. The foundation tint contributes much to the beauty. It ought to be transparent, slightly milky and harmonize fully with the different reflections of the opal, which, when it is really beautiful, presents a variety of hues minutely pleasing to the eye.

MR. CARNEGIE AND HIS ROSES.

A pleasant story is going the rounds about Mr. Andrew Carnegie. At Skibo Castle during the past summer he had a beautiful rose-garden. There were thousands of red and white and yellow roses always blooming there, and the villagers were free to saunter in the garden paths to their hearts' content. One day the head gardener waited upon Mr. Carnegie. 'Sir,' he said, 'I wish to lodge a complaint.' 'Well,' said the master, 'Well, sir,' the gardener began, 'I wish to inform you that the village folk are plucking the roses in your rose-garden. They are denuding your rose-trees, sir.' 'Ah,' said Mr. Carnegie gently, 'my people are fond of flowers, are they, Donald? Then you must plant more.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

The little boy picked himself out of the puddle, where his rude playmates had thrown him. He wiped the mud from his velvet trousers, his silk stockings, and his lace collar, and straightened out his long golden curls as well as their demoralized and bedraggled condition would permit. 'This,' he said, bitterly, 'is what comes of being mamma's little pet.'

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

HIS ORIGIN.

(Chicago 'News.') Cholly Gosling—Have you heard about my family tree? Mamie Stanley—No, but I always heard that you came from the backwoods.

The Flagging Energies Revived.—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be no relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies.

Customer—'You said you'd finish that job if you had to stay up all night to do it.' Dealer, snappishly—'Well, I didn't have to stay up all night. This is a free country.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is agreeable to the taste, and is a certain relief for irritation of the throat that causes hacking coughs. If used according to directions it will break the most persistent cold, and restore the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but to those who seek a sure remedy and are in doubt what to use, the advice is try Bickle's Syrup.

'Did you spend money to get into public office?' 'No,' answered Senator Sorghum. 'I didn't spend it. I gave it away, and then depended on a decent sense of gratitude in the beneficiaries.'—Washington 'Star.'

It is an Officer of the Law of Health—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and like a guardian of the peace, lays hand upon it and says, 'I arrest you.' Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain, and Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

Little Brother—'Can't you walk straight, Mr. Manzie?' Mr. Manzie—'Of course I can, my little man. Why do you ask?'

Little Brother—'Oh, nuthin'; only I heard sister say she'd soon straighten you up when she married you. And ma said she'd help her.'

If your children are troubled with worms give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

WANTED.

'Wanted, for German West Africa, a man to look after one horse, two cows and three pigs. One who can impart the rudiments of French, singing, and the piano to children preferred.—Apply by letter to L. King Wm's Town.'—Cape Mercury.'

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

'Well,' said Snags, 'I think many dogs have more sense than their masters.'

'Yes,' chimed in Crazzes; 'I have a dog like that myself.'

And yet he couldn't make out why they laughed.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Plummer. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Plummer. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Plummer.

'If it were customary in this country to confer titles upon men who go in for literature, what should I be?' asked a conceited journalist of his editor. 'Baron of Ideas,' was the reply.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Plummer.

'DEBORAH.'

A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'

(Published by special arrangement. All rights reserved.)

SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt, court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria...

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

'I do not doubt it,' replied the Priest, 'else you have not used well the office I have secured for you.'

'But there is one matter that puzzles me, Menelaos. Do you remember the house of Shattuck? It is now a score and a half years since that family disappeared from the city.'

'I claim the property, the whole of it, or you are a fool for a Jew, much more for a Greek,' said Menelaos eagerly.

'But if any heir should return?' queried Glaucon.

'But you said there was no heir.'

'Well, if there be, what then? On what ground could he make claim for restitution? All titles of absence now rest with the king.'

'You have great power with the king, my dear Menelaos.'

'Power with the king? Why, I bought him when I bought my high priesthood.'

'How was that? I am not so well versed in state secrets as I should be,' replied Glaucon.

'I fear, my dear Benjamin—my dear Glaucon,' said the priest, gently touching her brother's cheeks...

'I am better now,' responded Helena in a moment. 'My dear kinsman, Apollonius, taught me to bear misfortune.'

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ly interpret any other word into that.'

Glaucon's mind was opaque to the fine sarcasm of his sister; he proceeded:

'Berenice is a beautiful name among the Greeks. You know the story of Queen Berenice? No? Then I will tell it to you as I have heard the Princess Helena tell it. I think the Princess has hair like Berenice's, soft and silky as glistening light. You must come to know the Princess.'

'But the story of Berenice?' interjected Deborah, wearily.

'It is a fair story as she told it to me,' replied he. 'Berenice was the wife of King Ptolemy of Egypt; he who was called Euergetes, which means Benefactor. Berenice was the loveliest of women. Her eyes gleamed with stardust, and her hair flowed about her shoulders like the mingling rays of the sun and moon.'

'Once, when the King was warring in Syrian lands, his queen made a vow to the gods that, if they would return her lord safely to her arms, she would cut off her hair, and consecrate it in a temple in Cyprus. The gods were tempted by this gift, and gave Ptolemy wondrous victories and a speedy return. Berenice fulfilled her vow. But such was the beauty of her locks that they dazzled the eyes of the beholders who came into the temple. Whereupon the gods hung Berenice's hair in the sky, and there it is still. You may see it any night.'

'It is gathered into seven nodes which seem to be stars. All of our Greek astrologers know of the constellation of Berenice's hair. The charming poet, Callimachus, made a hymn in praise of this new beauty of the heavens. I will sing it to you.'

'No, no,' said Deborah, 'the story is fine enough as you have told it. Do not sing it. But my black threads do not suggest the stary brightness of Berenice's locks. The name would better fit some fair-haired woman. But call me what you will, my brother. And how shall we know the child? Caleb means "God's dog." What will that be in Greek?'

'The Greeks have that spirit in them that one would not be the dog of even Diana, the goddess of the chase. Theodorus is a pretty name, and means, "gift of the gods."'

'Let him be called, then, Theodorus,' said Deborah, with an acquiescent smile.

'But Berenice must dress more gayly than Deborah did,' added her brother. 'This bodice looks like one that came out of Egypt with Miriam, and for aught I know this linen was made by one of Pharaoh's weavers, and was picked up on the shores of the Red Sea.'

'Our mother wore these, and she was counted the most beautiful woman in Jewry,' replied Deborah. 'Besides, I have scores of changes made of stuffs such as are rarely seen in these days. As for jewels, cap of coin, ear-rings, necklaces, anklets, armlets, we have enough to deck out a score of maidens, and laces which the princesses of Egypt have worn, and robes of the most expensive Tyrian dye. The daughter of Elkhiah need not fear to appear among the gentlewomen, come they from Antioch, or even the new capital of Rome.'

'True enough, as far as value goes,' replied Glaucon. 'But these are not in the fashion. When you see the Princess Helena you will envy her the new shapes of dresses and jewellery. She is fairer than you. The sun has tarnished your complexion, but she can teach you how to bleach it.'

'I have no doubt,' interjected Deborah.

'But,' continued Glaucon, 'when our Berenice is clad as well as the Princess she need not be ashamed before even that marvellous woman.'

'Thanks, my brother.'

'I would that Dion could see you in the costume I shall have sent you from Antioch.'

'Does Dion live?' asked Deborah.

'Dion, I fear, is dead. A curse on those treacherous sons of Mattathias. Sons of Belial! But,' he rattled on, 'it will be well to make known to the people of the better sort in Jerusalem the return of the mistress of the house of Glaucon. I will see to it that the wife of General Seron—who is to command the new army of the King—and the Princess make their welcome to you. Berenice, sister of Glaucon: why may she not some day be Queen of Jerusalem? Already, my sister, with the wealth our father left me, and much more that I have gained through my own shrewdness—for I am the best business head in the land—I am the richest man in the city; and with the revenues I can control in my office as tax assessor, I can soon buy what I will from the King.'

'I fear, my dear Benjamin—my dear Glaucon,' said the priest, gently touching her brother's cheeks, 'that the glitter of your riches has affected your head as the sun's rays sometimes do. As for the new garments, I shall be glad of anything that makes me fairer in your eyes; but I still think that the apparel of Jewish women is more elegant than that of the Greeks. Indeed, the better costumes of Athens are borrowed from those of Syria. Of late years, since the sword of the land crushed our father, the great oaken chests have been unopened. In them are garments laid away in cassis dust. To-morrow, if it please you, let Berenice, as the mistress of the ladies house of Glaucon, receive the ladies whom you desire.'

'As you will have it,' said he, kissing the hand of his sister in the latest manner of such etiquette imported from the capital. 'Such spirit as yours, Deborah, is worthy of her who is to outshine them all.'

XX.

A FEMALE SYMPOSIUM.

A double awning shielded the house-top of Glaucon from the glare of the late afternoon sun, whose rays gathered intensity by being reflected from a hundred white domes which, like inverted wasp's nests, rose from the lower roofs of the city. Towards the sky the canopy was of coarse white flannel material; beneath it was lined with silk, blue and white. Several movable divans, one of ivory, one of beaten brass, the others of sycamore wood, were set next the western parapet. These were covered with

cloths of various colors upon which were wrought conventional figures in threads of silver and gold. The couches were so arranged that they faced a low table of ebony, heavily inlaid with mother of pearl. On this were the remnants of a repast, consisting of cakes, confections, fruits, and wines mixed with water. On the couches reclined four women, richly clad according to the fashion of the day.

Cynthia, the wife of General Seron, wore an outer robe of blue silk. This was closely drawn about her person, so that the full proportions of bust and limb were revealed by the very device for their concealment. It was the boast of Seron that his spouse was the best-formed woman among the wives of the generals. Her costume showed that she was conscious of this pride of her husband, and inclined to show that it was fully warranted. Her attitude as she reclined was that of an Amazon, and would have been sufficient to warn away any assailant, even if he were not terrified at the tiny spear of silver which she held in her fingers, and which had fastened to her coiffure the hat, a flat disc of ornamented straw, that now lay in her lap.

The Princess Helena was radiant in the relics of nature's bountiful endowment, judiciously repaired by the newest arts of feminine fashion. If wax and rouge, pencil and pomade were her allies, they were in slyest ambush within unsuspected wrinkles, and gave out not so much as a stray freckle for a sign of the delusion. Her hair was thrown back from her forehead and temples, and banded with a triple fillet which gathered it up at the crown, whence it sprayed down in a shower of gold upon her alabaster neck. Her outer robe of white wool had been thrown back, and lay upon the couch, in seemingly careless, but really artistic, contrast with her purple chiton. The under-garment was gathered at the left shoulder within a gemmed clasp.

Lydia, the wife of Menelaos, the High Priest, blazed in her green himation spangled with gold.

Deborah, the hostess, rivalled these beauties in the contrast of her purely oriental costume. Her black hair was covered with what seemed a solid helmet of gold, so many were the coins which made her cap. About her throat and falling low upon her bosom was a great necklace of rarest gems, which flashed in all the hues most prized by lapidaries, from the stary white of diamonds to the deepest blush of rubies. The pearls pendant from her ears touched her shoulders, and glowed like rivulets of light. Her inner garment was elaborately wrought with needlework, and partly covered with a yellow outer robe. Altogether the Jewess was a splendid vision of wealth and beauty, of which it is sufficient to say that it had already passed the favorable inspection of so great a connoisseur as her brother Glaucon.

In their conversation the women seem to have exhausted all themes of a purely human range—the faults of generals, from strategy to bow legs; the King's stud of horses and his harem; the stately of Phidias and the flat-nosed gods of the Phoenicians; the epic of Hesiod, and the latest songs from the streets of Antioch. Berenice had been induced to tell her adventures, of which she gave as authentic an account as perhaps her visitors gave of their romantic haps and doings. The glory of the western sky, the palette of colors ready to be painted together into the sunset, the grand old Temple mount of the Jews, over which echoed now and then the bugle-calls of a hostile race—these, together with the quickening influence of their generous repast, now lifted their discourse to higher planes.

'All religions are one,' said Lydia, the wife of the High Priest. 'The Jews should be the first to recognize this.'

'But,' rejoined Cynthia, 'the Jews' God is such a serious being; always telling his people to be good, and scolding them for their sins. That story of Mount Sinai, with its dreary rocks and sands, and the lightning with their nest among the peaks, and caves like great mouths roaring out thunder; oh, it must be a doleful place! I prefer Mount Olympus, with its fair women and warriors for divinities.'

'And the worship of the Jews' God must be very tedious,' added the Princess. 'On the Sabbath, no laughing, no playing.'

'But my good Menelaos,' said Lydia, 'is changing such customs. On Sabbath next we have the great games. Charietes from Sparta races with a Nubian chariot runner and an Arab sheikh, for a stake of ten shekels, which the High Priest has offered. It will be a sight; three statues, one in marble, one in ebony, and one in porphyry, all come to life.'

'The fault of the Jewish religion is that it makes too little of this world,' said the Princess. 'It has no divine patron for the arts; no Melpomene to inspire the song, no Terpsichore to stir the dance, no Ares for war, and no Aphrodite to teach us how to love. I don't believe that our fair hostess, who lies so solemnly there, has yet learned how to commune with Aphrodite. What shafts from Cupid's quiver those black eyes could shoot, my fair Berenice! I shall warn all my lovers to beware of you ere you learn your power.'

'I fear that just now we need to consult the war god,' said Berenice. 'Think you that Ares had gone wooing the day of the battle in the Wady? Or did it please his godship to lend his sword to the Maccabean rebels rather than to Apollonius?'

'Quick!' the Princess is fainting. A little wine, my dear. The death of her kinsman went to her heart. That was a cruel thing for Berenice to say,' exclaimed Lydia, bending over her friend.

'I am better now,' responded Helena in a moment. 'My dear kinsman, Apollonius, taught me to bear misfortune. It was his motto, "Forget the dead, except to emulate their virtues." As he braved death, I must brave my bereavement. I believe with Plato—do you not?—that the soul is immortal. Then Apol-

lonius lives. Perhaps I shall see him again.' She hid her face in the cushions.

'Apollonius' death will be quickly avenged,' cried Cynthia. 'Already my husband, Seron, has been called to lead the new army, and at one blow he will utterly extirpate those Jewish beasts. All save Jerusalem, from the Great Sea to Jordan, is to be swept with sword. The King has put into my Seron's hand all the forces in Syria; and following them is a great multitude of coinists from the north, who are to settle the lands.'

'Where is Seron now?' asked Berenice.

'This letter came to me but three hours since,' replied Cynthia. 'Let me read:—

'The armies from the capital, joined by many phalanxes recalled from service beyond the Lebanon, are with me. We shall rendezvous on the plain of Sharon, and thence advance westward to the hills, where the outlaw Judas has his camp. Have no fears, my love, I am not an Apollonius. We shall this time avoid all ravines, and march only in the open. The number of soldiers with me needs neither secrecy nor haste. The peltastai and cavalry alone could quickly destroy all armed bands of Jews. We shall consume the land, walled cities, open villages, and scattered houses, as an army of grasshoppers consumes the harvests. Not a partridge shall escape our pots, nor a Jew's head our spear-points. Greet Glaucon with this bit of news—his friend Dion is with us, having alone of all his company escaped the massacre at the Wady. The day after the full moon we begin the ascent of the hill country. Keep thy dear heart in patience until the war god rests his head on the lap of love, for I shall be a day with you in Jerusalem before we press to the East and South.'

'The moon will be full three nights hence, will it not?' asked Berenice, nonchalantly.

'Nay, in two,' said Lydia, consulting her tablet. 'It is one of the duties of the High Priest's wife to wait upon the Night Queen, as does the Priestess of Tanit. The second night the moon goddess will be in full array. I must make haste to tell the news of Seron's coming to my Menelaos, that we may have a religious celebration of the triumph.'

'Then must I say farewell so soon to my new friends?' said Berenice, rising. 'Make my salutation to your good husbands, our friend Menelaos and General Seron. And to what princely gentleman will the fair Helena convey my greeting?'

'I must keep your greeting all for myself, my dear Berenice, until time has allayed my grief for Apollonius' death, replied the Princess. 'Unless you bid me send it on your own account to Captain Dion,' she added. 'Ah, blushes tell tales the lips do not care to utter.'

She kissed both the cheeks of Berenice, but did not note that her breath blanched the blushes—whence Dion's name had started, as frost kills roses.

An hour later Deborah stood beneath the jewelled lantern in her chamber, for it was now dark. In her large mirror she saw reflected a figure far different from that which on the roof had excited the envy of the vainest of her sex. Her cap of coins, her necklace and ear-rings, silken robes and bejewelled sandals, were tossed together in a heap on the floor.

'You can arrange them, Huldah, when I am gone; and lay them back in the chests.'

The old nurse was too much blinded by her tears, and her hands were too trembling with excitement to have performed that duty then. She sat on the floor rocking herself, her hands covering her face.

'My darling came back to me with feet hard and torn, and in the clouts of a washerwoman, and now she is going away again like a—like a—'

'Like a woman, a woman of Israel,' interjected Deborah, adjusting the brown sheet, the common coarse outer garment of the peasant, over her head and around her form.

'Tell me, Huldah, do I not look like you or any other woman? If I do I am handsome enough for the stars to gaze at. Now remember, I am supposed to be sick and confined here in my chamber, and you are to bring me my broth three times every day until I really come back. I will think of your love, Huldah, and that will make me strong; and you will think of me, and that will bring me back safely.'

She kissed the cheeks of her 'good mother' as she called her, and glided across the court to the entrance of the cellar. Caleb was already there. They descended to the lower story.

'What news for me to-night?' said a familiar voice, accompanied by the click of a crutch on the stone pavement.

'Why, Meph, you must take me along with you for your message this time.'

'Whew!' said the boy. 'You're not really going yourself, Deborah?'

'Yes; can we reach Judas before morning?'

'If the stars don't get sleepy and go to bed before their time,' replied the lad, 'it's a good six hours' stretch though.'

Advertisement for ELGIN TIME watches. Includes an image of a pocket watch and the text: 'Time, O my friend, is money! ELGIN TIME is used by those whose minutes are most valuable'.

Advertisement for ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'. Includes the text: 'EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS'.

Advertisement for 'BABY'S OWN' SOAP. Includes an image of a woman and child, and the text: 'MOTHER AND CHILDREN Cannot find a better or more pleasant soap for bath or toilet than "BABY'S OWN" SOAP.'

Deborah embraced Caleb, and disappeared with her guide. XXI. BATTLE OF BETHORON. The sun had long risen the next day when Deborah came out of a little hut on the brow of Bethoron Heights...

Advertisements for '3 a Day Sure' (No Breakfast Table complete without), 'EPPS'S' (An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact), and 'COCOA' (The Most Nutritious and Economical).

Advertisement for 'INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.' (KIDNEY DYSPEPSIA CURE) with text: 'INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C. RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.'

The Boys' Page.

Valentine Song.

(Clinton Scollard, in 'Woman's Journal.')

Oh, a song for the winter waning,
When the birds begin to pair,
And their soft complaining
Wafts on the Southern air.
When the evetides grow less eerie,
With the chill east's whelp-like
whine!—
Oh, arouse for his saintship cheery,
Good old Saint Valentine!

Oh, a song for the pulse that's beating
Under the iron earth;
For the speedy meeting

Of melody and mirth;
For the rout of that cruel Tartar,
Winter, of mood malign!—
Oh, a rouse for the merry martyr,
Good old Saint Valentine!

Oh, a song for all fond lovers
Dreaming the olden dream;
For the gleam that hovers,
The radiant rainbow-beam;
For the love that is no fable,
The love that is thine and mine!—
Oh, a rouse for sweetheart Mabel
And for good Saint Valentine!

My Lady's Kiss.

I wondered if my lady fair
Would take it very much amiss
If I should steal from lips so rare
One kiss!

Stealing was sin I had been taught,
The base temptation I would shun;
So, humbly kneeling, I besought
'Just one!'

She stooped—I hardly dare the rest
To tell, or write with modest pen—
Her dainty curls my cheek caressed,
And then

She whispered 'more than one!' You
must
Not think her bold, because, you see,
My lady-love is only just
Turned three!

—Mary Farrah.

A Piece of Work.

(By William Buckley, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

(Concluded.)

'Hard to the left!' he kept saying to himself, with his arms braced straight like iron rods. The front wheel wriggled, and he knew he had struck the bit of sandy road above the second angle, and the worst. It warned him just in time. He remembered the huge rock with the advertisements on it, and a ray from the lantern caught it as he flashed by and then swooped off to the right. A sharp jingle as a stone flew up against the spokes; he was once more in the straight shot for the last turn of all.

and a screeching, long continued, that went through and through his dizzy brain. 'Safe! safe!' he said, and fell limp in the sand. 'Are you hurt, Bill, lad?' said the engineer of the switch-engine, rubbing his bruised sides and letting up for a minute his pull on the whistle-ropes. Their ore-cars jumped the track. 'No, all O. K.,' came the answer from the opposite side of the cab. 'Jest bumped a bit. Listen! There's old Jack whistling for brakes.' The shrieking of the switch-engine was warning No. 44 in time. They could make out her headlight through the leaves of the trees just at the tangent of the curve a quarter of a mile below. Some figures were running up the track, for they could see a lantern bobbing up and down, and soon the voices were quite close.

With wide staring eyes he prayed; his tongue formed the words behind his closely shut teeth. 'Bear to the left now! He knew the path was better on that side.

Again the front wheel wriggled fiercely. It was by nothing but luck this time that he had chosen the right moment. There was a hollow thump as he crossed a wooden culvert and bounded for a moment into the air. The greatest danger was passed. Below him stretched a straight decline, and then the sandy patch before he reached the crossing.

'What has happened here?' inquired a man with brass buttons, as he caught a glimpse of the engineer swinging himself painfully off the step to the ground behind the wreckage. 'Earthquake! I reckon,' said the engineer. 'I swear I saw a light!' and in a few words he told the story.

A group of passengers had surrounded the heap of boards, ore, iron wheels and axles. The headlight of the switch-engine had gone out in the jar, and there was not a face shown in the dim rays from the lantern that did not pale.

A drummer in a silk travelling cap struck a match to light a cigarette, but his hand trembled so that he gave up, and sat down on the ties, and mechanically brushed off his shoes with his pocket-handkerchief as if it were dusty and broad daylight.

Another whistle sounded up the curve. 'There's no train due,' said the curly-headed young brakeman who had come up with another lantern on his arm. A large crowd of passengers from No. 44 accompanied him.

'I guess that's the wrecking-train,' said the engineer, 'come down to pick you fellows up.'

'Get up the track and flag her, Billy! Jump quick!' ordered the conductor.

The brakeman started on a run. As he passed the grade crossing, he shouted back, 'I say, you people, there's a dead man or something here in the road,' and without a pause he ran on.

How could he stop. He could never catch those flying pedals. But stop he must, or he would overshoot his mark a half-mile before he found the level.

It was no easy thing to do to hold that struggling front wheel steady. He straightened up, and, bending his right knee, placed the sole of his foot against the tire of the front wheel. He could feel it warming through the leather, but he partly checked the speed. Then there was a ringing sound, a twist of both his arms, and over he went, with a sickening momentary cry of fear.

He rolled up on his hands and knees. To save his life he could not help that choking, whimpering sound. His mouth was full of sand, and he felt as if his breast had been crushed in between his lungs. A sharp pain ran through his left leg, but at last he caught his breath.

There was the track within thirty feet of where he had fallen. He could only tell this by seeing the ghost-like danger-spot that stretched above the roadway like a white warning gallow. There, a few rods down the track, was the switch that turned through the sharp cut to the quarries.

Rollins gave a cry. 'The key!' The switch was locked. Would he have to stand there and see the ore-cars rush by him? He twisted with both hands at the guard chain to the lock. It wouldn't move. But what was that standing close on the siding? A hand-car is a good lift for two men at any time, but it seemed as if made of pine wood instead of heavy iron wheels and bars. He rolled it to the track and upended it as easily as a laborer would throw over a wheelbarrow.

Then he heard a roaring sound above him along the grade. The sharp staccato tooting of the drilling-engine he heard also. Then far below him, four miles away, the long, confident whistle of No. 44 at a grade crossing. The rails were slippery, and he knew that the train was coming slowly up the grade. As the hand-car toppled across the track, he threw upon the heap two heavy crosses, and scrambled up the opposite bank. Now the roaring was upon him! Crash! A snap and a whirl, and the wheels of the foremost ore-car caught the obstruction. The load piled forward and the flats behind reared up and threw their heavy freight in every direction. He had wrecked her just in time.

He hurried back to the crossing. A tangle of wire and framework, the bicycle lay at the roadside. He must have missed striking that huge rock by twisting short of a miracle. The lamp, broken and broken, was attached to the front fork. He could smell the oil, and he sopped it with his handkerchief. His hands were sticky, and the match refused to light. At last he struck a handful of matches; they flashed feebly, then sputtered and went out. In the brief space Rollins had seen that his hands were dripping red.

A great white eye and the tinkling of the rails told that the little switch-engine would strike the obstruction first. It was alongside now! The young man saw that the wheels were reversing furiously. Then he heard a second crash

MY FIRST TROUT.

(Written for the Boys' Page by one of our boy readers, aged thirteen.)

We, that is to say, Fred. Nolton and I, were spending a couple of weeks among the Laurentian Mountains. I had never been out camping before, but Fred. had

had plenty of experience in that line. We were staying at the headquarters of a club to which his father belonged.

About four o'clock one sunny afternoon we got to our destination after a lovely, though rough, drive, through the woods. When we arrived we found we were in luck, no one else was up there, so we expected to have a much better time, as Fred. knew the caretaker of the club very well. After packing our things away and putting on sweaters, we decided to go for a paddle, a little way down the lake to a bay Fred. wanted to show me.

As I had had little or no experience in paddling, we did not get along very quickly, and two or three times we were in danger of going for a swim against our will. We could both swim well, and as we were only a few yards from the shore, we did not trouble our minds about that. The scenery was beautiful. All around us were mountains clothed with the foliage of birches, elms, maples and evergreens, and many other kinds of trees rising from the water's edge, and the sun just shining on the tops tinted them with gold. At last we came to the bay. The entrance was narrow and almost blocked by a small island. Round the bay the mountains were pretty high, and cast dark shadows on the water. Fred. told me that there were generally lots of ducks and loons around. Going back to the club-house, everything looked beautiful. The water was so still and clear, and made such perfect reflections of the banks, that the mountains looked double. When we arrived at the club-house Jean, the French-Canadian who took care of it, had supper ready, which we attacked with great vigor. That night we retired to our little camp-beds early, as we were tired out after our day's experiences.

Next morning when I awoke I found Fred. already half dressed, so I lost no time in dressing and hurried downstairs. I found him outside gazing down the lake, or, rather, in that direction, for you could not see very far on account of the mist. In about half an hour the sun began to peep over the mountains. It did not take long to dispel the fog. We could see it rising from the water and floating upwards.

That morning Fred. had a shot at a loon, but, as usual, missed. The loon is a very wary bird, larger than a duck. It will protect its young by attracting your attention, and gradually drawing you away from its nest. It is very difficult to shoot them. The bullet may go straight, but when it gets to the water where the loon was under water, and will come up two or three hundred yards away. When rising, it does not fly straight up, but skims the surface of the water for some distance, gradually getting higher and higher.

The afternoon was an uneventful one. Before retiring for the night, we overhauled our fishing tackle, as Fred. had decided to go for an early troll on the morrow.

Before sunrise next day I was awakened by Fred., who said that he had shaken me until he was tired. We dressed hurriedly, and, going downstairs, ate the breakfast Jean had prepared for us. The morning was cold and misty, and we were glad to put on our heavy sweaters and coats. Everything was soaked with the dew, and the boat looked as though it had been out in a heavy rain all night. We started down the lake, Fred. rowing and I paddling. We went on until Fred. could distinguish a point looming through the mist. The best fishing ground was between this point and an island that lay a mile or two down the lake.

We cast out about one hundred feet of line. Then I took the oars and Fred. managed the line. I had never trolled for trout before, so he said he would show me how to get the fish into the boat if we were lucky enough to get a bite. A minute or two later he felt a tug upon the line, and commenced to haul in as fast as he could. At last he got it in sight, and, pulling it along just under the surface of the water, flung it into the boat. A couple of blows from a stick we had brought with us stunned the fine trout, and the next thing was to take the hook out, which he did swiftly and skillfully.

He then gave me the line, and took the oars. 'Don't lift it straight up when you get it to the surface; swing it into the boat,' he said. I had held the line for three or four minutes when I felt a tug, and I started to pull it in in jerks.

'Steady,' cried Fred., 'or you'll lose your fish.'

I continued to pull it in. How long it seemed before the sinker came into sight! At last the fish could be seen through the clear water struggling to free himself from the hook. I brought it alongside the boat.

'Swing it in!' shouted Fred., but it was too late. In my excitement I tried to lift it straight up, and the hook came out, the fish splashing back to its own element.

'Cheer up, old chap, better luck next time,' cried Fred.

I again put out the line, and a few minutes later I knew I had another bite. The line was awfully heavy. I pulled it up to the surface all right, and brought it alongside in fine style.

'Fling him,' shouted Fred., more excited than I was. 'Fling him,' he shouted.

I replied to his shout by giving the line a tremendous fling, and landed the trout into his arms, and Fred., in his effort to avoid it, fell backwards over his seat into the bottom of the boat. I snatched up the stick and speedily despatched the fish.

'Well, I did not expect that,' said Fred, who was nearly bursting with laughter, 'never mind, you got the fish, or, at least, I got it where I didn't expect it.'

It was truly a fine fish, weighing about three pounds, and that morning, when we got back to the club-house, it tasted pretty good after all the trouble it had given us.

A few days later we left the lake with regret. We had had such a glorious holiday, as I am sure all boys have who are lucky enough to be able to spend any time in the Laurentian Mountains.

ORIGIN OF GAMES.

'Going to the games to-day' has been asked time and again in many centuries. The boy of Athens referred to the Olympic games, the Roman youth to the Capitoline, while to-day we mean the intercollegiate contests, or the athletic meetings of our own club or school. The origin of such amusements dates back further than any historian has ever gone. Trials of strength and endurance have existed, probably, as long as man; even certain animals indulge in such contests.

The game of ball is as old as the pyramids in some of its forms. Baseball as we know it is a comparatively recent invention, and thoroughly American, but in the fourteenth century in England was played a game called 'club-ball,' out of which grew their modern cricket, and back of that various forms of ball games were known to nearly all races. Tennis is believed to be of French origin, but it was played in England in the days of Charles II., and became popular here about sixteen years ago. Previous to 1877 croquet was the fashionable game, and more people played it than had ever tried lawn tennis. To the French belongs the honor or blame, as you may regard it, of having invented croquet, calling it paille-maille (a wooden mallet). When the English got hold of the game, early in the seventeenth century, they twisted it into Pall Mall, pronouncing it pell-mell, and the designation of the street in London so called to-day is due to the fact that the game was played there long ago.

Bowling is said to have had its origin in England, and 'Bluff King Hal' is credited with having played it; but his scores are not given, and probably were not worth recording. When the Dutch were in New York, or, rather, New Amsterdam, as it was then, a grassy field near the lower end of the island was reserved for bowling games. And now the Broadway cable-cars circle a tiny park which still bears the name of Bowling Green in memory of the Dutchmen. Rip Van Winkle, you may remember, played at the game with the little men of the Catskill Mountains, while the rolling balls echoed like thunder through the range.

Nearly all of our out-door games are of very ancient origin, and we have simply adapted and modified the ideas of people who played them thousands of years ago. Among those dependent wholly upon skill and thought chess is probably the oldest. The invention of the game has been attributed to the Jews, Hindus, Chinese, Semythians, Babylonians, and a host of other nations. Japhet, Shem, and King Solomon have also been credited with devising it. So many additional people have also been named as its inventors that one perceives at once that the real truth is nobody knows anything about it. The Grecian Prince Palamedes, who was at the siege of Troy, was the man who devised it, according to one authority, in order to pass away the time and relieve the discomfort of that memorable siege. An Arab legend has it that chess was invented by the father of a young despot to teach him that the power of a king depended wholly upon his subjects, by whom he was guarded and defended. Another story is that it was made up to represent the art and strategy of war, and still a fourth account is that during an invasion of a country by the Chinese, the Mandarin Hansing, who was in command, arranged the game to amuse his soldiers in winter-quarters so that they would not insist upon returning home. The date of this last story is given as 174, and the name bestowed by the Chinese being chok-choo-hong-ki, which means 'the play of the science of war.' More authorities agree upon India, however, than upon any other country as the home of chess, and it is known to more nations than any other game in the world.

PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of seven letters and spell the name of a month.
My 1, 5, 6 is to interfere.
My 3, 2, 7 means no.
My 6, 4, 3 is to move rapidly.

PUZZLE.

I am a word of five letters, and mean a post in the ground; behead me, and I am a verb; transpose now, and I am a kind of wood; now curtail me, and I am a plant; transpose, and I am a verb; transpose again, and I am the past tense of the same verb; curtail, and I am a preposition; curtail again, and I am an article.

ENIGMA.

I'm in rat, but not in kitten.
I'm in oar, but not in sail.
I'm in gloves, but not in mitten.
I'm in pitches, but not in pail.
I'm in trumpets, but not in tune.
My whole appears in June.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Diamonds. J
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INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

[For the Boys' Page.]

The Palm Trees of India.

(Written by Ella Good, a little girl who has lived in India, and knows the palm trees as we know our maples.)

There are three different kinds of palm trees in India—the cocconut, palmyra, and the date palm trees. These trees are of great use to the people, every part being used and nothing wasted. The leaves of the cocconut tree are used for making mats, and when tied to the end of a long stick are useful as brooms or brushes to sweep down the cobwebs and dust from the walls and ceilings of their houses. They are long and feathery, and are the prettiest shaped leaves of all the palm trees. The palm trees do not have branches and limbs like the trees of America, but the leaves grow direct from the top of the main trunk, and as the trunk grows the lower leaves fade and are taken away. The palm trees frequently reach the height of sixty or seventy feet, and have nearly the same diameter from the ground to the top. They look very curious to our western eyes as they stand out against the sky, with their tufts of leaves waving from their tops. The trunk is used for troughs; the inside is easily taken out, as it is pulpy and fibrous. The root is in shape much like an onion; the bulb part is sometimes two or three feet in diameter, and when dug out is used for a tub, to hold water, and also as a bucket to draw water from the wells to pour on their rice fields. The cocoanuts as we see them in America are very different in appearance from the way we see them growing on the trees in India. We see them hanging in great bunches around the tuft of leaves. When young they are round; when full grown they have an outside shell which is cubical in shape and green in color. When you take this outside shell off to get to the nut, you see the fibre which is used for making rope and mattresses. The nut when cracked has a white meat, which is very nice to eat. The natives grate this meat and squeeze the juice from it and put it into their curry, which adds greatly to its flavor. The milk is a pleasant drink to many a weary traveller. The shell of the nut is used for making ladders, dippers, spoons, etc. The cocoanut trees begin to bear when four years old, and go on to a very old age, so that an orchard of cocoanut trees will bring in a permanent income to its owner. A nut is sold in the southern part of India for a cent or a cent and a half, and a tree will bear many dozen in a year.

The palmyra tree is in growth and its different parts much like the cocconut tree. Its leaves are shorter and thicker, and are used by two-thirds of the natives of southern India for thatching their houses. This thatching forms an excellent protection to keep out rain, and is cool in the hot weather and warm in the cold. They are used for making the fans we so often see in this country. The palmyra has a fruit, but few Europeans like it; it is about the size of a cocconut, and is gelatinous and sweet.

The date palm in the southern part of India does not bear dates such as the boys and girls of America like to eat. It has clusters of tiny dates, which are very bitter. The trunks of these trees are rougher in appearance than either the cocconut or palmyra, and it has an appearance of scales. The natives of India tap these trees a few inches from the top, where the leaves begin to spring out. They make a deep cut and take a piece right out of the wood of the tree, and tie an earthen pot underneath the cut. This pot holds four or five quarts, and each morning and evening when the tapper comes round to take away the sap he finds his pot full of a sweet juice called 'toddy.' In a few hours after it is drawn it becomes fermented, and is very intoxicating. This is the principal intoxicating drink of the majority of the people. Fifty years ago the people could tap when or whatever trees they liked, but now the government allows only certain people to tap. These toddy-drawers are very clever in climbing the tall trees. They have a strap which goes round their middle and around the trees; they are barefooted, which helps them to cling to the trees. As they lift their feet they move the strap a little higher. They will move thus for nearly fifty feet surprisingly rapidly and bring down a large pot of toddy on their heads without spilling a drop of the contents. Government makes a large revenue from the toddy trees, for each tree that is tapped the government is paid from fifteen to thirty cents. The palmyra and cocconut trees are in some parts of India tapped. They both yield 'toddy,' but the date is the principal 'toddy-giving tree. These date palms are frequently killed by a beetle, which is about an inch long. This beetle bores a hole in the tender part of the tree, and there makes a nest by tearing out the fibre. In this it lays its eggs, and horrid looking worms are hatched out. These live on the heart of the tree till they change into beetles, and thus in a few years a large grove is destroyed. The wood of the palm tree is useful for fuel and for building purposes. E. G.

TWO UNKNOWN ANIMALS.

(E. S. Hallock, in February 'Outing.')

There are two animals practically unknown to the outside world. These are the pygmy, or Liberian hippopotamus, and the Derbian eland. The first-named is just what its name implies, a pygmy hippopotamus differing from the larger and common variety in three respects only. In the first place it is much smaller than the common hippopotamus amphibius, being no larger than an ordinary fair-sized hog; in the second place it differs somewhat from the common hippo in the character of its teeth; and, in the third place, instead of spending its time in the rivers and lakes in large herds, it wanders about through the jungles singly or in pairs, much after the manner of swine in search of mast. Owing to the fact that it does not go in herds and is hard to distinguish against the dark background of jungle thickets, it is an exceedingly difficult animal to hunt or find. If anything, the legs of the dwarf Liberian hippopotamus are a trifle longer, in proportion, than are those of the common river hippopotamus.

the following February. Through a process of nature the blood vessels that have fed the antlers are shut off about the middle of July, and then they begin to harden.

A few weeks later the elk may be seen rubbing them against trees or thrashing them about in the brush while endeavoring to rid them of the velvet, and in a few days it hangs in shreds and soon disappears entirely. The elk is now lord of the forest, and is ready to combat with his rivals or enemies.

A WILY HARE.

The more I see of the hare, impressed a sportsman, the more I am impressed with the idea that he is well able to match his wits against the best of dogs and win out, provided he does not run too near the gun. He has a number of tricks which he plays when necessary, and it is a wise dog indeed that thoroughly understands him.

Upon one occasion I had an excellent opportunity to see a hare outwit a hound which was close on its track—running by scent, not by sight. I had gone on to a hillside, where I was building a house, and was talking with the workmen, when I heard the baying of the hound, and it was evident he was coming my way and would pass us on the opposite hill.

A narrow ravine separated the two hills, and there was a sheep trail on the opposite hillside. Looking across the ravine, I saw a hare running at full speed up the trail, and the hound was not far behind. When directly opposite me the hare leaped sidewise into the air, and landed ten or fifteen feet down the steep hillside, and sat still.

The dog, of course, went past in full cry, but soon realized that the scent had given out. He returned on his track until he again discovered the scent, and then began to circle for the trail— and diligently he did it, going round and round in his endeavor to find it. Meantime I could distinctly see the hare lying perfectly still in the short grass. At last the dog gave it up and retired—no doubt in disgust. Thereupon the hare raised his ears and listened for a moment. Then he sat up and looked about, still using his ears to learn if his enemy was about. Having decided that the coast was clear, he hopped slowly up to the path, and in his leisurely manner resumed his journey.—'Sootsman.'

IS IT A MUNCHHAUSEN TALE?

(Woodruff Correspondence of St. Paul 'Dispatch.')

What has been regarded as a peculiar phenomenon of nature was explained today. Ever since Rice Lake was frozen over it has been noticed that a narrow channel was always open at the entrance to the thoroughfare leading into Acker Lake.

Tom Miller early this morning noticed that a thin coating of ice had formed during the night. While looking at it he was astonished to see a big muskallonge start from the east shore and, acting for all the world like a tug backing heavy ice, break its way to the other shore. Reaching that, the big fish, which, according to Miller, must have weighed seventy-five pounds, started back, trimming up the rough edges of the channel. Mr. Miller says it was the most remarkable sight he ever witnessed.

HOW ELKS SHED AND RENEW ANTLERS.

(From 'St. Nicholas.')

Elks shed their antlers about the first of February, though much depends upon the locality and upon the age and health of the animal. It often happens that one antler is carried several days after the other has been dropped. The new antlers push off the old ones, and when they appear they resemble scars on the animal's forehead, but soon take the form of two black velvet buttons, about the size of silver dollars.

As they continue to grow they gain in length only, and by the first of July they have attained their full size. If you could examine them now you would find them soft, rather flexible, nourished by blood and incased in a thick, tough skin covered with velvety fur. The antlers are now 'in the velvet,' as the hunters term it, in a most critical period for the owner, who seems to realize it, for he is careful to avoid contact with anything liable to injure them. Should an accident happen and the skin get broken or the antler disfigured, it might result in the elk's bleeding to death, or in his carrying a deformed antler until

Home Department.

A Valiant Valentine.

The governess sat in a school-room chair, reading a school-room book; Her brow was lined with studious care, She wore a classical look; And she frowned at a sound she had heard before— Someone fidgeting at the door.

'Come in!' she exclaimed, in tones severe. 'Don't fidget there outside. Now, dear me, James, what brings you here? Your shoe lace is untied. Head up! Feet first position, pray. Hands down! Now, what have you to say?'

The baby eyes were blue and sweet He lifted to her face. First, he attended to his feet, And put his hands in place. Then said, with a stiff and rigid spine, 'Please will you be my Valentine?'

Small Jimmie conquered in a fray Where a stalwart man would flee. The governess pushed her book away, And took him on her knee. The end of the affair was this— A wistful sigh, a tender kiss. —'Punch.'

A Tardy Valentine.

By Olive E. Dana.

It was the mildest day of the season, and the fairest. So lovely, indeed, that it had already been named 'a weather-breeder' several times in Pimfret, for the typical New Englander is always suspicious of unusual serenity, whether of fortune, manners, or the weather.

But the tender blue of the sky, now fast turning to amber in the light of the near sunset, was still almost cloudless. Against it the leafless oaks, the sturdy hemlocks and the darker evergreens on the wooded hills stood out distinctly, while a group of white birches, very near the horizon, crossed the azure with strands of silver in a bit of dainty color that an artist would have coveted for his canvas.

But Mrs. Willis, who had sought her west attic room to search through its well assorted piece-bags, standing in a row, like so many very rotund and headless ghosts, hardly stopped to glance from the window that framed this February picture. The log-cabin quilt she was piecing lacked, in one color. 'Too much grey for the scarlet, by half,' she said, half aloud. 'And I do believe I shall have to dye, unless I did save those red flannel petticoats, I'm sure I can't remember.'

The bags yielded their various stores, but to little purpose.

'One skirt—h'm—why, I gave the others to Jane Gunnison. I ain't sorry, either, but I could feel to wish for a little more myself just now. Let me see! Why, there is that remnant of red flannel I bought so long ago. 'Twas a sizable piece, and I remember putting it in new camphor only last spring. And I'd just as lief use it.'

The bags were tidily repacked, and Mrs. Willis crossed the room and opened a drawer in the antique mahogany bureau beside the window. The roll of flannel chanced to be at the back of the drawer, and two boxes, one of pasteboard, time-stained and fragile, the other of oak, filled the nearer space. The deep drawer was full of shadows, and Mrs. Willis moved the lighter box injudiciously, so that it was presently askant the drawer and wedged in.

A vigorous pull released it, and parted at the same time, lid from box and side from bottom, scattering its contents as she lifted it out, over all the adjacent floor. These consisted chiefly of old letters, very yellow as to paper and envelope—where they possessed the latter—and very much faded as to the ink, defining the precise, carefully formed words and letters. A few old-fashioned visiting cards were among them, and a photograph or two, also, a thin, small, oblong package, neatly wrapped in tissue paper, now grey with years. She had placed all the rest in the oaken box, discarding the others, when she picked up this.

She held it in her hand a minute, a shadow in her pleasant eyes, and a drooping, sorrowful curve taking its place among the finer lines around her firm, placid mouth, where the cares and trials of sixty years seemed to have been folded away snugly, that they might take to themselves just as little space and attention as possible, and then she sat down and opened the paper.

An ancient valentine, of the fashion of forty years before, fell out. It revealed to her its original delicacy of coloring, and the paper outside the quaint, fabled design was fine and glossy. A pink anchor sheltered a verse at once fond and tender, evidently the expression of friendship rather than love. On the inner leaf, in ruled spaces left for them, names had been written:

felt as if I'd got to get back. And that's what I came in for, to see if you wouldn't go over to Mrs. Gruer's and watch tonight; she's all alone, but Luther—or, she added, hastily, 'if it wasn't so set you could go, if you didn't know of somebody that could. And maybe get word to her. I would, myself, only it's so late, and I'm a good two miles from home,' she explained.

'Why, I'll go myself, of course, 'Cretia,' Mrs. Willis hastened to say. 'And I'm sure I'm much obliged to you for letting me know. Roger's doing the chores now, and I'll let him get his own supper on, for once, and I'll put my things on and go right over. You'd ought to have sent word to me before,' said she, reproachfully, but flushing as she said it. 'Did the doctor leave any word about the medicine or anything? And isn't there something I could carry over? The store is some ways off.'

'Not a thing, Mrs. Willis, everything is there and handy. She even happened to have done a baking that day, and there's victuals plenty. And the directions the doctor wrote out on a slip of paper that lies beside the glasses. The drafts on her feet will want to be changed, and maybe, if she can stand it, there'd better be another mustard plaster put over her chest. That's all. Oh, I forgot, he did say she must have all the nourishment she would take. Hot milk, or tea and toast, or gruel, with cream, or anything like that. He wants to keep her strength up.'

Ten minutes later Mrs. Willis was walking swiftly across the crusted fields toward the brown cottage. There had been a little footpath, well-trodden, always between the two houses in the old days—for it chanced that neither of them had left, at her marriage, her childhood's home—and Mrs. Willis thought of it now with a sigh.

As she approached the house, she saw, through an open barn-door, Luther, lantern in hand, and his arm strung with milk pails, going to do his 'chores.'

She let herself in noiselessly. The house was very still, but warm and inviting, even in the twilight.

She laid down her work bag—her knitting would be company in the night-watches—and she had thrust into it, besides a clean apron or two, her glasses and an unopened box of mustard, lest the supply might run low when most needed. And she took off her shawl and hood, and hung them in the side entry, noting as she did, through the open door, the extreme neatness and the refined and cheerful homelikeness the vista of long, low rooms revealed.

'Lucinda was always just so handy! 'Twas born in her, a real god-mother gift. I used to tell her. And it looks as if she'd somehow took a good deal of quiet comfort her right along.'

She still spoke of her neighbor in the past-tense, and when she entered her bedroom, the slight was not reassuring. The sick woman was drowsing, a feverish spot on either cheek, while one thin hand, hot to the touch, lay on the coverlet, twitching nervously.

The bed-clothes were pulled to one side, and the pillow crumpled and askant. Mrs. Willis straightened the blankets and deftly turned and smoothed the heated pillow, inserted a smaller one beneath it to rest the tired shoulders, and all without disturbing the sleeper. Then she stood looking at her a moment, while a great tear welled slowly from either kindly eye. She patted the quilt beside the restless hand, less uneasy now, and went softly out.

In the kitchen she became herself again.

'What next I wonder? Lights after fires, and these are all right. I believe 'Cretia' trimmed 'em all to-day, they're so full and shiny.' She lighted two or three, and set one, well shaded, in the farther room. Stove and furniture shone in the lamp-light, and the tea-kettle was singing.

Stands filled with thrifty plants, well-tended and blooming, occupied three windows. Their leaves were green and glossy, and the air was almost heavy with their fragrance. The scents oppressed her vaguely, and a tall candle lifted its great snowy cone so ostentatiously that she was glad to look away from it. By this time Luther had come in, and she questioned him closely. Hope returned as she did so, for the doctor, it seemed, had spoken for the most part most encouragingly.

Supper was eaten, and Mrs. Willis was washing the dishes in the well-ordered pantry, when a sound came from the sick room. She had looked in before, but had found her charge still sleeping. Now Mrs. Gruer had raised her head, and leaning on her elbow, looked confusedly around her.

But she sank back again, wearily, submitting to be tucked in warmly again, and receiving meekly both medicine and gruel from her nurse's hands.

She gave an earnestly curious look at last into Mrs. Willis's face, smiling back trustfully as the other smiled at her. Then she lay down again and soon was sleeping quietly.

'She don't rattle a mite, and her cough ain't so bad,' said Mrs. Willis, running back to where Luther sat, struggling with cube-root.

'I do feel to be encouraged,' And all night long, while she was watching, with Luther breathing heavily in the chamber above and her charge sleeping softly beside her courage waxed.

The east was rosy with the near late dawn, when for the twentieth time she felt her patient's pulse, and touched her cheek, and listened to her breathing. Each time her heart had grown lighter, and now she said,

'She's going to get well! I never saw anyone come out of it better!'

She slipped away into the kitchen where the fire was already crackling.

Presently, when Mrs. Gruer had awakened, a tiny round table stood beside the

To
LUCINDA SINCLAIR
from
FRANCES BUSHFIELD,
and the date, February, the fourteenth,
184—

The envelope was unaddressed, and Mrs. Willis regarded both it and the valentine a long time intently.

'I ought to have sent it,' she said, at last, regretfully, 'and not minded what folks said. Maybe she didn't ever say what they said she did say. And, anyway, who knows what they said first to make her say it? She was having a good deal to try her, with Joe Barrett's going off fast way, and her brother dying as he did, and I s'pose she hardly knew how she did feel for a while. And she must have needed a friend them days. I've always

Home Work Room.

HINTS FOR THE FAMILY SEAMSTRESS

Home dressmakers who have trouble in fitting themselves are advised by a practical modiste to buy one and one-half yard of strong lining and cut a perfectly fitting bodice pattern to come five or six inches below the waist line. Bore and stitch it as if for an ordinary dress. Instead of hooks and eyes, sew together down the front, then stuff the lining firmly with sawdust, shaping it as the worker proceeds. Sew a lining across the bottom so as to stand on a table; add a stock collar at neck with a piece of lining across the top. The model is most useful for draping and trimming blouses, also for fitting collars and yokes.

Innumerable little hints are given by this same dressmaker which are valuable for one who isn't entirely proficient in the art of sewing, and hasn't the experience of older housekeepers. One valuable little suggestion when sewing on buttons is, before you lay the button on the garment, put the thread through so that the knot will be on the right side. That leaves it under the button and prevents it from being ironed and torn away.

Before you begin sewing lay a large pin, or if a man's coat button, a match or something the same size, so that the threads go over the pin. After the sewing is completed draw out the pin or the match and wind the thread round and round the neck of the button. This makes a stem to sustain the pulling and wear of the button hole, and presents a much better appearance when the garment is buttoned up.

When sewing black cotton materials, such as Italian cloth, steen and black prints, always use silk, as the black sewing cotton turns rusty with wear and washing, and spoils the appearance of the articles on which it is used.

Another admirable suggestion which many professional dressmakers are not aware of is that it is always best to thread the needle before cutting the cotton to insure threading the right end, otherwise it may tangle. Cut your cotton; do not bite or break it. Use the right size needle, and suitable cotton for your material.—Chicago 'Journal.'

Home Thoughts.

HUMOR AS A HELP TO LIVING.

Life, it has been observed occasionally, is a pretty serious matter. If mankind were compelled to go on living and do nothing else, if there were nothing in the world but earning the money needful for necessities, it would be more serious than it is. If there were not a smile or a laugh behind most things that men and women do, if childhood had not the laughing habit formed before life becomes so deadly serious, the world would be a mere adjunct to the infernal regions, with the choice for happiness on the side of hades.

The other day, when there was slush two inches thick on the downtown pavements and ice under that, two women selected the corner of the street to fall down on. Incidentally they afforded unintentional joy to the onlookers, for they both put the right hand up and the left hand down and immediately reversed them with undue haste before they sank into the slush. This was a good thing, too, since it was the sort of day when laughing went a long way toward brightening the prevailing gloom.

One woman arose with the help of bystanders, went over to the nearest show window and cried upon it. She wasn't physically injured, for the wind that is tempered to the shorn lamb was of the same sort of thing as the slush which softened the points of contact; but her feelings suffered. And it was only because she lacked a well-developed sense of humor and the ability to see that what she did was funny—as were her after tears.

A policeman ran to help the other woman, inquiring solicitously, 'Are ye hurted, Miss?' 'Only in my pride,' she replied. Both laughed. The policeman had his duties lightened, and the mortification of the fall passed off the second woman's mind, as the slush melted on her clothing.

Almost all mankind has similar alternatives offered it at every turn of life's road. A jest in season, a smile when tears might be encouraged to come, a laugh for the really funny things that are continually happening, all these make life better worth living—for yourself and all about you.

It has been observed that, while an occasional jester has been known to regret his habit of fun-making, no serious person has ever been known to regret his seriousness. But this is for the same reason that no idiot was ever known to regret his idiocy—you can't miss what you have never heard. The really significant fact is, since we do not live for ourselves alone, that others regret the serious man's seriousness, while everybody welcomes the humorous man's humor.—Chicago 'Journal.'

WHERE'S THE MOTHER?

Bursting in from school or play. This is what the children say: Trooping, crowding, big or small On the threshold, in the hall— Joining in the constant cry. Ever as the days go by— 'Where's mother?'

From the weary bed of pain This same question comes again: From the boy with sparkling eyes, Bearing home his earliest prize; From the bronzed and bearded son Perils past and honors won— 'Where's mother?'

Mother with untrunk hands At the post of duty stands: Patient, seeking not her own Anxious for the good alone Of the children as they cry. Ever as the days go by— 'Where's mother?'

LEFT OVERS.

The care and disposition of left-overs is an important and telling factor of domestic economy, so easily can a woman prove the truth of the alibi that a woman can put in with a shovel.

In the present unsettled condition of domestic service it is rare to find a servant whose personal interest in her temporary employer's affairs goes any further than the matter of her own wages and evenings out. 'Waste not, want not,' is applied nowhere and means nothing to the majority of cooks, peripatetic and not 'standing on the ceremony of roasts,' but 'roasts at once.' Therefore the sour milk is thrown out, cut bread accumulates and molds, cold cereals and the various odds and ends of cooked and uncooked meats and vegetables heap up the garbage box.

The mistress must bear these things in mind, supervise the gathering up of the fragments that are left, give orders as to their disposal, and see to it that these orders are carried out.

The woman who cooks in person for her household has here a broad field for the exercise and development of any special talent she may possess along this line—a field for delightful creative work, where one may feel the thrill of the artist in her fingers as truly as the pianist or the painter of pictures. Also she has her rewards. She sits at the table and hears the urasals of muffins or pancakes sung on every side. She knows they owe a large part of their construction to yesterday morning's mush, patties filled with remnants of Sunday's roast chicken, and a pudding contrived of sponge cake, like the 'horridie in the pot'—nine days old.

Advertisements

A SMILE IN EVERY DOSE.

If your little ones are cross, peevish and fretful, give them Baby's Own Tablets, and they will soon be cheerful, smiling and happy. Worried mothers who use this medicine will find there's a smile in every dose. Mrs. N. Nathieu, Nushonung, Ont., says: 'Before I began using Baby's Own Tablets my little one was always sickly and cried day and night. But the Tablets have regulated his stomach and bowels, given him strength, and he is now good-natured and growing finely.' Mothers need not be afraid to use this medicine—it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug, and may be given with perfect safety to a new-born babe. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

woman comes to a full realization of the importance of keeping up the pantry supplies along the line of condiments, sauces and seasonings of various kinds, vinegars flavored with mint, tarragon, garlic, etc., are most useful. Catsups, capers, olives, herbs, and flavoring oil or extracts are the greatest help in dressing cold viands for a second presentation.

Salad dressing is an all-the-year round indispensable for a salad supplies an extra course for a meal, in an unexpected company-crisis with slight expense of time and trouble, provided the dressing is ready for use. Bare is the pantry, low the larder, which does not show forth the wherewithal for a salad—that delightful improvisation from 'left-overs.'

The care of drizzling is not known at all in many households. The surplus fat from meats, skimmings from soups, etc., make quite an accumulation in the winter, even in small families. Clarified drippings are much more wholesome than lard. By the aid of a can of lye, and according to the directions thereon, the saved up fats otherwise thrown away, may be converted into excellent hard soap.

Instead of throwing away the cold coffee it may be stiffened with gelatine, strained and molded, and when turned out and served with sweetened whipped cream, furnishes a dessert acceptable to most palates.

The juice of canned fruit may also make the basis of gelatine puddings, or thickened with a little corn starch, may be served warm with hot steamed or baked puddings. A rich fruit syrup, like honey, a delicious accompaniment to hot griddle cakes and waffles.

Dry bits of cheer can be used to advantage in many other ways, besides the well-known methods of preparing baked macaroni. In sandwiches, or crackers, grated over rice or scalloped potatoes, it suits the taste of many. It may be mixed with salad dressing, after it is grated, formed into small balls, and served with the salad.

Small bits of cold meat, or a sauciful of canned peas, left from dinner, make a heartier dish of the breakfast omelet, by adding when the eggs are set in the pan, and then folding over. Let the mistress daily inspect her pantry shelves and ice-box, if she is conscientious in her endeavor to administer wisely and well the affairs of her household.

The following recipes will be found useful and economical. From various odds and ends of previous meals, they provide dishes good enough to set before a king and for which grace may be said with truly thankful hearts:

Ham Salad—Take one cup cold boiled ham which has been chopped with a little of the fat, mix with an equal quantity of cut celery, line a dish with lettuce, fill with the mixture, and pour over a mayonnaise dressing; sprinkle with capers.

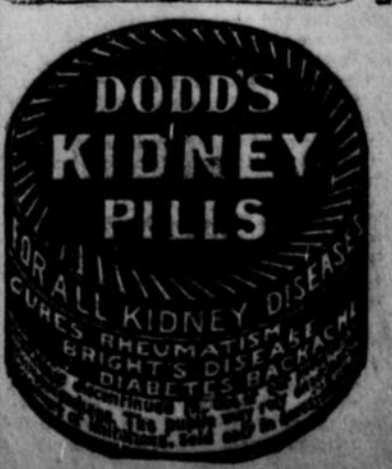
Ham Patties—One pint cooked ham chopped fine, mix with an equal amount of bread crumbs wet with milk. Fill into buttered wax pans, break one egg on top of each, sprinkle with bits of butter and pepper, bake until brown.

Potato Puff—Add to two teaspoons cold, mashed potatoes, one half cup milk, pinch salt, tablespoon butter, two tablespoons flour, and two eggs, beaten to a froth. Mix thoroughly, put into a buttered pudding dish, spread the top with butter, and bake a golden brown. The success of the puff depends upon having the eggs beaten exceedingly light.

Bread Omelette—Crumble a cup of stale bread crumbs, and soak them in half a teaspoonful of hot water. Beat smooth, add teaspoon of butter and half teaspoon of salt, then five well-beaten eggs. Butter a shallow pudding dish, pour in the mixture, and bake about ten minutes. Serve at once, in the same dish, bending it to table with a napkin pinned around it. Grated cheese is a nice addition if relished.

Jelly Pudding—Soak one pint bread-crumbs in one quart milk, add yolks of three eggs, rind and juice of one lemon, two cups of sugar; bake, and when cool, spread the top thickly with currant jelly, and cover with a meringue of the egg whites. Eat cold, with cream whipped or plain.—Illinois 'Signal.'

Advertisements



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

GENUINE KIDNEY PILLS

For all cases of RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SORE THROAT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

Prepared by J. C. DODD, Chemist, Montreal, Canada.

Boys' Watch Free

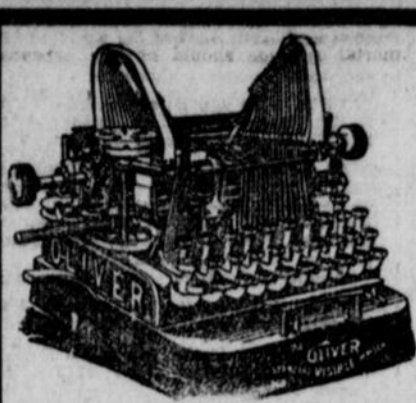
We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1904 CARICATURED" just published, at ten cents each. A 50 cent certificate given free with each.

The watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enameled dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, min, and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last many years with care.

There is nothing on the market that compares with "1904 CARICATURED," and it is so cheap that there is no trouble in selling it, especially with the fifty cent certificate thrown in. We print thirty thousand of these the other day and two or three thousand are already sold. Write for your do on of "1904 CARICATURED" to-day. A post card will bring them by return mail.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER



FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do.

THE OLIVER is the **Standard Visible** writing machine. The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent.

You should send for our **SPECIAL OFFER.**

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Salaries Paid
At the Rate of
\$500.00 a Year

To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the \$500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers
MONTREAL.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

THE KAFFIR TEMPERAMENT.

There is a good deal of useful information on the South African natives and their qualities and characteristics in Mr. Dudley Kidd's 'The Essential Kaffir.' Here are a few extracts which give a good insight into phases of the Kaffir temperament:

If a white man thrashes a Kaffir when he has not done wrong, the native will never forgive him for the injustice; if the native was in the wrong and knows it, he will like the man the more for having given him the thrashing. In this respect he differs.

He hates a person who punishes it when in the wrong. It is here that the Dutch get such power over the natives. They rarely beat a native who is not in the wrong, but beat him well when he is. It consequently happens that among the Dutch one finds natives who have spent their lives with their master and would not think of leaving him, even though they are severely handled. The Dutchman is always even in his treatment of

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS.
SHEFFIELD ENGLAND



The most serviceable and keen
KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide,' at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind. This offer is extended for one month from date of this issue.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

LAKE PARK, Minn., Jan. 30, 1905.
DEAR SIR, - I received the knife to-day and am greatly delighted with it. Many thanks.
Yours truly,
ELMER MELBY.

Dollar values.

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for :-

Daily Witness	}	All for 3 Months.
World Wide		
Northern Messenger		

Or it will pay for :-

Weekly Witness	}	All for 6 Months.
World Wide		
Northern Messenger		

Or it will pay for any one of the following :-

Daily Witness for four months.
Weekly Witness for twelve months.
World Wide for eight months.

These offers are good anywhere in the following countries :-

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, 1905.

Dear Sirs, - Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness	for _____ months,
The Weekly Witness	for _____ months,
World Wide	for _____ months,
The Northern Messenger	for _____ months,

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name

and address

the native, and, unlike the Englishman, does not spoil him to-day to thrash him the harder to-morrow.

If they (the Kaffirs) can please you and tell the truth, they will do so. They have no objection to truth per se. But if a choice has to be made they prefer to be polite first and truthful afterwards; facts have to be adjusted as most convenient. A native will never differ from you if he can help it. He has no objection to truth viewed in the abstract or 'in vacuo,' nor has he any preference for deception; but why should he worry himself over such an unimportant thing as truth? His use of language is analogous to his use of a horse; the one he uses to kill time with, and the other to kill distance. . . .

There are natives, though not many, whom I should absolutely trust to tell me what they thought to be the truth. Even when they tell what they consider to be the truth, they are ever apt to mislead, for imagination enables a Kaffir to see what he is looking for. Because he tells you that a dozen cockroaches came out of his brain half an hour ago, you must not jump to the conclusion that he is purposely trying to tell a lie. He may believe it fully; but, he being absolutely uncritical, his word is worth little, and it is easy to account in this way for some of the marvellous tales recorded by travellers. As observers of fact, the Kaffirs are hopelessly incompetent, and their evidence in such matters is as light as the wind.

\$200.00 PRIZE OPEN TO ALL
Also Generous Discount and Large Commissions,

Two hundred Dollars will be awarded as a prize to the one securing the largest number of subscriptions before the end of May, 1905. This is a splendid chance for a student to earn

A Scholarship,
A European or Transcontinental Trip,
or, for anybody that prefers it,
The Gold Itself--a Little Gold Mine.

\$200.00 will be awarded to the one sending us in the largest amount of subscription money for any of our publications (S. S. clubs to 'Messenger' excepted) before the end of **May, 1905.**

This competition opened some weeks ago, but has not been taken up at all generally yet, as so many take a long time to understand the value of such generous commissions and a prize of \$200.00.

REMEMBER

The Prize will not interfere with the Discounts and Commissions, which in themselves are well worth working for.

Subscription Rates, Discounts and Commissions will be found below.

Those working for the prize must plainly write at the top of the lists the words "GOLD COMPETITION."

LATEST OFFERS
SUPERSEDING ALL PREVIOUS OFFERS
SUBSCRIPTION RATES :

Annual Rates on Individual Subscriptions.

DAILY WITNESS	- - - - -	\$3.00 a year.
WEEKLY WITNESS	- - - - -	1.00 a year.
WORLD WIDE	- - - - -	1.50 a year.
NORTHERN MESSENGER	- - - - -	.40 a year.

Six Months Subscriptions at Half the above rate.

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS.

Discounts or Commissions on the above rates apply only to orders for three or more Subscriptions to the same publication. The first three subscriptions must be sent in at one time. After that subscriptions may be sent in as secured.

33 1/3 % that is one third of the price is allowed in the case of **Renewal** Subscriptions.

50% that is one half of the price is allowed in the case of **New** Subscriptions.

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES

For two or more publications to the same address:

DAILY WITNESS.....\$3.00	DAILY WITNESS\$3.00
and	and
WORLD WIDE..... 1.50	WORLD WIDE.....\$1.50
and	Worth....\$4.50
NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40	Both for \$3.50.
Worth....\$4.90	

All for \$3.75.

WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00	WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00
and	and
WORLD WIDE..... 1.50	WORLD WIDE.....\$1.50
and	Worth....\$2.50
NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40	Both for \$1.75.
Worth....\$2.90	

All for \$2.00.

Six Months Trial Clubs at Half the Above Club Rates.

Samples and Subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

These offers are good in the following countries: Canada (excepting Montreal and suburbs), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar, Malta.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

MEETING OF CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Corporation of McGill University held Wednesday, it was reported from the board of governors that a resolution had been passed by the Faculty of Medicine on Nov. 20, 1904, to the effect that in the opinion of the medical faculty its welfare and the interests of medical education in Montreal would be best served by the faculty seeking full union with the university, and that to this end a committee be appointed to convey the above resolution to the governors of the university, to discuss with them the conditions under which full union should be accomplished, and to report to the faculty the result of the conference.

The following were nominated as a committee for the purpose named: The Dean, Professors Gardner, Rutman, Shepherd, Adams and Armstrong. The board welcomed with great satisfaction the proposal of the Faculty of Medicine to effect full union with the university, and the principal was authorized to arrange for a special meeting with the committee of the Faculty of Medicine.

APPOINTMENTS REPORTED.

It was also reported that Dr. H. M. Tory, Dr. J. G. Adams and Mr. Francis McLennan, K.C., had been appointed governors, fellows on corporation, and also that Mr. H. M. Mackay had been appointed lecturer in civil engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science, to replace Dr. E. G. Coker, resigned, and that Dr. Hans Harthan had been appointed instructor in pianoforte playing and composition in the Conservatorium of Music.

DORMITORIES NEEDED.

The report of the McGill Normal School was presented by Dr. Robins, and the members of the committee were re-appointed. In this connection the great need of dormitories for the women students in attendance at the Normal School was emphasized by Dr. F. W. Kelley, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Dr. Robins and Principal Peterson, and it was pointed out that the discomforts and inconveniences incident to living in such lodging house as they are obliged to occupy, in consequence of limited means, was preventing many from taking advantage of the training offered. The committee have had this matter before them, and the only difficulty which lay in the way of providing the necessary accommodation was the lack of funds. Nothing is more urgently needed in connection with our educational system than a building of this kind where the women teachers-in-training, who have left the care and protection of home, may live and study under healthy, helpful and generally favorable conditions.

CANADIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Louis V. King, a student of the fourth year in the Faculty of Arts, was chosen as the scholar for the Canadian scholarship recently established in Christ's College, Cambridge, for the benefit of a student of McGill University, to be elected by the principal and professors, but not by competitive examination. The scholarship is of the value of £90 a year for three years.

The reports from the three affiliated colleges of Stanstead, Vancouver and Victoria showed that there were 56 students in attendance on the classes of the first and second years.

RESULTS OF CHRISTMAS EXAMS.

At the medical building, McGill University, yesterday afternoon, the results of the Christmas examinations in third year bacteriology were announced as follows:—

Honors—1, MacArthur, D. S.; 2, Williams, C. S.; 3, Clarke, F. C.; Hunter, A. W.; Lomer, T. A.; McEwan, E. H.; 7, Layton, J. S.; 8, Donnelly, J. H.; Field, B. R.; Macdonald, P. A.; 11, Mabee, O. R.; Ph. B.; Munroe, F. D.; Payne, G. A. L.; Weldon, R. C.; jr.; 15, MacArthur, C. A.; 16, Fraser, D. R.; Hillman, O. S.; Holden, C. P.; Turnbull, J. W.

Passed—Allen, H. C. B.; Bayley, A. H.; Bonelli, V., jr.; B.A.; Brown, G. T.; Budyk, J. E.; Chandler, A. B. C. A.; Christie, H. H.; Clarke, F. C.; Crowe, H. S.; B.A.; Dearborn, H. F.; Donnelly, J. H.; Ewart, D.; Fairie, J. C.; Field, B. R.; Flegg, R. F.; Forbes, A. E. G.; Fraser, D. R.; Fraser, T. B.; Fripp, G. D.; Gillies, G. E.; Gourley, H. B.; Ph. B.; Green, T. B.; B.A.; Gross, C. J.; Groves, Oslar M.; Gurd, F. B.; B.A.; Hackett, J. F.; B.A.; Hammond, J. F.; Hardy, A. H.; Henderson, S.; Hewitt, T. J.; Hillman, O. S.; Holden, C. P.; Holbrook, R. E.; Howlett, G. P.; Hunter, A. W.; Hunter, J. D.; Hunter, T. V.; Huycke, A. H.; Johnson, D. F.; Jonhings, J. L.; Keddy, O. B.; B.A.; Kelly, A. E.; Kerfoot, H. W.; Kinloch, C. A.; Layton, J. S.; B.A.; Lindsay, E. A.; B.A.; Lomer, T. A.; B.A.; Lyon, G. R. D.; MacArthur, C. O.; MacArthur, R. S.; MacCallum, D. G.; Macdonald, P. A.; MacLeod, J. M.; McDiarmid, J. S.; B.Sc.; McDougald, J. W.; McEwen, E. H.; McMillan, J. A.; McNaughton, G. K.; B.A.; McPhee, J. T.; Mabee, O. R.; Ph.B.; Mair, W. L.; Malcolm, D. C.; Michaud, J. N.; Monahan, R. J.; Muir, W. J.; B.A.; Munroe, F. D.; Munroe, F. D.; Parsons, W. H.; Patterson, W. J.; B.A.; Payne, G. A. L.; Peate, G. B.; Rafferty, C. R.; Ralph, A. J.; Ph.B.; Ritchie, C. A.; B. A.; Robbins, E. E.; Rothwell, O. E.; B.A.; Scott, W. H.; Shaw, R. McL.; Sheahan, J. J.; Sims, H. L.; Tilley, A. R.; Thomas, F. H.; B.A.; Turnbull, J. W.; Walker, J. B. A.; Walsh, C. E.; Weldon, R. C.; jr.; White, J. H.; Williams, C. S.; Wilson, A. A.; Wolf, E. K.; B.A.; Young, A. MacG., B.A.

Passed in practical examination only—Burke, G. H.; McDonald, J. N.; Noble, C. E.

RICHMOND NOTES.

Richmond, Que., Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Fenian raid veterans of 1866-1870 of the counties of Richmond and Drummond, held in the Court House here, the following were elected officers for the current year: Mr. John Ewing president; Captain D. McLeod, vice-president; Wm. Davis, secretary-treasurer; executive committee, Simon Leet, Gilbert Stalker, Thomas Hart, Lee, Ward, Captain J. A. Bothwell. Messrs. William Davis and J. A. Bothwell were delegated a committee to interview the Quebec Government as to the grants expected for services during the raid.

Mr. Robert Hill, a respected resident of this place, is dead at the age of seventy-two years. The deceased leaves a wife, three sons and four daughters.

GRAND TRUNK DIVIDEND

\$1,700,000 PAID BY GRAND TRUNK ON FIRST AND SECOND PREFERENCE STOCK.

At a meeting of the directors in London, held on Thursday, it was announced that a full dividend on the first and second preference stock had been ordered to be paid. This amounts, as was learned at the general offices, to something like \$1,700,000 for the year.

Sixty-five hundred pounds, at the meeting, were also ordered to be carried forward. No mention is made of the common stock, in reference to which a Grand Trunk official smilingly remarked that that might be more in evidence when the Grand Trunk Pacific had been accomplished.

A HERO MEETS DEATH.

MR. J. A. MACLAREN, OF OTTAWA, LOSES HIS OWN LIFE IN SAVING OTHERS.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—As a result of an heroic and successful effort to save two companions from drowning, John Alexander MacLaren, son of Mr. David MacLaren, of Ottawa, met death under strange circumstances on Saturday in British Columbia. The news of the fatality reached relatives in the city yesterday.

On Saturday last, he and a party were proceeding in several canoes, to make camp at a point close by, when the leading canoe, in which he and two others were seated, was capsized by a heavy sea. Mr. MacLaren, who was a strong swimmer, was able to assist his two companions to safety on a floating log, and decided to himself stay by the canoe. When the second canoe came along and offered to take him in he considered it already too heavily loaded to allow it to take any risks. He told the occupants to go ashore and unload and then return for him. They did so, but when they came back they found that although Mr. MacLaren had succeeded in righting the canoe, he was lying dead, face downwards, in a small quantity of water at the bottom of the craft. Deceased had suffered from a rheumatic affection of the heart as a boy, and it is presumed the exertion consequent upon the righting of the canoe had brought on an attack of heart failure. The remains will be taken to Ottawa for burial.

THE 'KITTIE D.' CASE

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION IN FAVOR OF CANADA—APPEAL GRANTED.

London, Feb. 8.—The Privy Council to-day granted leave to appeal in the case of the United States tugboat 'Kitty D.' versus the King, arising out of the seizure of the former by a Canadian revenue cutter for alleged illegal fishing in Canadian waters. The terms of the judgment are that the ship be returned and the value deposited with the Canadian Government.

The 'Kitty D.' was a United States fishing craft seized by the Canadian Government cruiser 'Petrel' for fishing within Canadian waters. The owners of the craft resisted seizure before the courts, on the ground that she was not on our side of the boundary.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN NORTH-WEST.

TORONTO BAPTISTS WILL PROTEST AGAINST THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—A largely attended and enthusiastic business meeting of the College Street Baptist Church was held last evening, with the Rev. Dr. Sowerby in the chair. It was unanimously voted to draft a resolution to be forwarded to Ottawa, protesting to the government against the establishment of separate schools in the Territories. A committee to draw up the resolutions was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Goodspeed, of McMaster University; the Rev. Dr. Sowerby, and the Rev. J. G. Brown.

ONE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ALL THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN INDIA UNITE.

New York, Feb. 9.—Information has been received by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in this city that the Presbyterian churches in India have been united into one General Assembly after a series of meetings at Allahabad. The news comes from Principal A. H. Ewing, of the Allahabad Christian College.

The churches included are: The Church of Scotland, United Free Church of Scotland, Presbyterian Church of England, Presbyterian Church of Ireland, Presbyterian Church in the United States of

America, Reformed (Dutch) Church of America, and the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

They have 33 presbyteries and 332 churches, and a total community of 73,983.

This is said to be the first occasion in which churches of America and Europe have been united.

BOND-HAY TREATY.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 8.—The Bond-Hay treaty, for the improvement of commercial relations with Newfoundland was considered by the Senate to-day in executive session. Some amendments were adopted, but the treaty itself was not ratified.

ADOLF VON MENZEL DEAD

NOTED GERMAN ARTIST PASSES AWAY.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—Adolf von Menzel, the artist, died to-day. He was about ninety years old.

Herr Menzel, whose death was due to weakness, superinduced by a severe cold, had been identified with the best in German art for sixty years, and had been treated by this generation with that reverence and respect which Germans love to show to their old men. His quaint figure, about five feet tall, with hat, cravat and dress suggesting the fifties, was known to most of the people of Berlin, for he was often in the streets walking for pleasure and observing the people. He sat in a certain restaurant almost every evening until last Friday, for an hour or two, taking a glass of wine and then walking home. Menzel's work, even to within the last five years, was regarded as very good, and he worked every morning until taken ill. He was often mentioned as the first artist to receive the highest Prussian decoration, the Black Eagle, conferred on him by the present Emperor, who held him in much esteem. Prince Henry of Prussia called on Menzel yesterday, but the old artist could not see him. The Prince told Menzel's sister that the Emperor would send the sick man two bottles of a wonderful 1868 Steinberger wine, which would strengthen him. The wine came in the evening, but the patriarch had already fallen into the sleep from which he did not awake.

By order of the Emperor the body of von Menzel will be buried here in the rotunda of the old Museum of Art.

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 can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths without extended obituary or verses occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ARMATAGE — At Trenholmeville, on Feb. 4, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Armatage.

CATTON — At Victoriaville, Que., on Sunday, Feb. 5, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Catton.

MARRIED.

BECKSTEAD — COUNTRYMAN — At the residence of the bride's parents, Ruth Glen, on Feb. 8, 1905, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Jacob A. Beckstead, of Granby, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Countryman.

COYLES — ASELTINE — At Swanton, Vt., on Feb. 2, 1905, by the Rev. Mr. Bernard, of the Episcopal Church, Fred Coyles, of Ottawa, to Minnie B., daughter of the late Stephen Aseltine, of Swanton.

DONALDSON — McLEAN — At 'Glenmount,' Pittsburg, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1905, by the Rev. J. A. McDonald, B.A., of Morton, Robert A. Donaldson, of Joyceville, to Ella Amanda, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McLean.

HOLLAND — DUNCAN — On Feb. 9, 1905, by the Rev. R. J. Moore, rector of St. Margaret's Church, Toronto, Mary Graham, daughter of John Duncan, Esq., Richmond Hill, to Arthur George Holland, of Bowmanville, Ont.

JAMES — MASON — In Bowmanville, Ont., at the residence of the bride's parents, on Feb. 8, 1905, by the Rev. D. O. Crossley, Mr. Norman S. B. James, of the 'Statesman,' and Miss Gertrude Elena, second daughter of Mr. John J. Mason.

JOHNSON — SOUTTER — On Feb. 8, 1905, at Holy Trinity Church, Ottawa East, by the Rev. Frederick Squire, assisted by the Rev. John Fisher, Margaret Matland, eldest daughter of Alex. R. Soutter, to Thomas Percival Johnson, of Ottawa.

McLENTIC — HUGHES — On Jan. 30, 1905, at Lennoxville, Que., by the Rev. R. W. E. Wright, George Herbert McLentic, of Robinson, Que., to Nellie E., daughter of W. J. Hughes, of Marlow, Que.

MOULD — BUTLER — At Mt. Dennis, Ont., on Feb. 7, 1905, by the Rev. James Peares, Albert Mould to Vera, daughter of W. H. Butler, formerly of St. John, N.B.

NASH — STEWART — On Jan. 12, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, D.D., Mary Ida Evelyn, eldest daughter of P. G. Nash, of Aylmer, Que., to Edwy Kenny Stewart, accountant, Carleton Place, B.C.

WRAY — LICK — In Whitby, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Abraham M. Elena, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Lick to Mr. I. Wray, of Minto, Man.

DIED.

ANDERSON — At Quebec, on Feb. 4, 1905, Helen Hunt, youngest daughter of the late Horatio Anderson.

ANGLIN — In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1905, Mrs. Mary Anglin, widow of the late William Anglin, and mother of Dr. W. G. Anglin, Kingston, aged 88 years.

BARBER — At South Fredericksburg, Ont., on Feb. 7, 1905, Mrs. Jane Ann Barber, aged 78 years.

BAYLIS — At Germiston, South Africa, on Jan. 3, 1905, of enteric fever, Francis Richard, aged 25 years, youngest and beloved son of Henry Baylis, of Buffalo, N.Y., and formerly of Montreal and nephew of Canon Baylis.

BEAUCHAMP — At Roch's, Que., on Feb. 8, 1905, at the age of 63 years, Jos. Beauchamp, master printer.

BLACK — At Ottawa, on Feb. 6, 1905, Mary Alexandra Silver, in her 58th year, beloved wife of William M. Black.

BOIVIN — Suddenly at Charlebourg, Que., on Feb. 4, 1905, Jane Byrne, wife of the late J. B. Boivin, of Riviere Jaune, aged 61 years and 4 months.

BOWKER — On Jan. 21, 1905, at Queen Anne's gate, London, England, after an operation for appendicitis, James Ashton Bowker, C.E., second son of the late Alexander Bowker, of King's Lynn, Norfolk in his 38th year.

CARLYLE — On Feb. 8, 1905, at her late residence, 27 Seaton street, Toronto, Margaret McKay, widow of the late ex-Adm. Wm. Carlyle, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in her 82nd year.

CHURCH — On Jan. 5, 1905, at Capetown, South Africa, in his 24th year, Albert Edward (Bert) Church, late of Ottawa.

CLARK — At her late residence, near Agincourt, Ont., on Feb. 6, 1905, Helen Crawford, widow of the late William Clark, in the 6th year of her age.

CORNELL — Of diptheria, on Feb. 11, 1905, May Isabelle, aged 5 years and 4 months, only and beloved daughter of Thomas H. and Flora Cornell, of Souvenir avenue.

CUSHING — At her residence, 143 Metcalfe street, on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1905, Catherine Hutchins, widow of the late Lemuel Cushing, Esq., of this city, in the 89th year of her age.

DOUGLAS — At the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. James Kessack, 285 North Lisgar street, Toronto, on Feb. 6, 1905, Gordon Frederick Douglas, aged 25 years, beloved husband of Dora Kessack, and son of Wm. Douglas, Belwood, Ont.

DUFF — At his late residence, 212 York street, Hamilton, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1905, John Duff, in his 75th year.

DUNLEVIE — At Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 5, 1905, John Frederick Dunlevie, sixth son of the late Gerald George Dunlevie, late 74th Highlanders.

FAIRBAIRN — At the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, on Feb. 5, 1905, of heart failure, John (Jim) Fairbairn, only and beloved son of the late James Fairbairn.

FORD — At Portneuf, on Feb. 4, 1905, Isabella Smith, wife of Joseph Ford, sr., aged seventy-nine years.

GARLAND — At Sault Ste. Marie, on Feb. 7, 1905, George E. Garland, son of Mrs. S. J. Garland, formerly of Carleton Place, Ont.

GEBBIE — Entered into rest at Howick, on Monday, Feb. 6, 1905, Elizabeth Jane (Libbie), youngest daughter of the late James Fortune, druggist, Huntingdon, and beloved wife of William Gebbie, postmaster.

GILBERT — At his late residence, 775 Charlevoix street, Jas. Herman Gilbert, late member M.F.D., after a lingering illness. Boston and Gloucester, Mass., papers please copy.

GRADDON — At Kilmarnock, Quebec, on Feb. 6, 1905, Amelia Graddon, daughter of the late John Graddon, at the age of 83 years and 11 months.

GRAY — On Feb. 8, 1905, at 62 Beaver Hill, Marie Cecile Terroux, wife of Dr. H. R. Dunstan Gray.

HALDIMAND — On Feb. 12, 1905, at her late residence, 825 Lansdowne avenue Westmount, C. Amelia Haldimand, youngest daughter of the late Louis Haldimand, merchant.

HANNA — At Franklin Centre, P.Q., on Feb. 8, 1905, Lillias M. A. Hanna, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of T. A. Hanna, aged 19 years, 4 months and 2 days. Asleep in Jesus.

HERON — At her residence, 133 Pretoria avenue, Ottawa, on Feb. 8, 1905, Florence Alicia Radmore, wife of Allen Heron aged 41 years, 7 months.

JOHNSTON — On Feb. 6, 1905, Ida A. Johnston, wife of John W. Johnston, Principal East Toronto Public School.

JONES — On Feb. 10, 1905, at 10 Fortar street, Mary Jell, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Ball, and beloved wife of Stephen Jones, aged 65 years.

LACKEY — At her late residence, Chelsea, Que., on Monday, Feb. 6, 1905, Marcella Lackey, wife of the Rev. J. A. Lackey, aged 36 years.

LESLIE — At her residence, Britannia Bay, Ont., on Feb. 7, 1905, Margaret Smith, relict of the late James Leslie, of Nepean, in her 72nd year.

LINDSAY — On Feb. 8, 1905, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Wade, Port Hope, Ont., Mary Duncan, relict of the late John Lindsay, of Newtonbrook, Ont., in her 94th year.

LOCKERBY — In the third concession, St. Louis, on Jan. 31, 1905, David Lockerby, of heart disease, aged 74 years and 10 months, father of Robert Lockerby, St. Louis station.

MACARTHUR — Suddenly, in Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 10, 1905, William Alexander MacArthur, late of the Township of Pittsburg, aged 88 years.

MACLAREN — Drowned, on Feb. 4, 1905, near Barnett, B.C., John Alexander, fourth son of David MacLaren, Esq., of Ottawa, in his twenty-fourth year.

MACPHERSON — Suddenly, in Chicago, on Feb. 5, 1905, Fanny Macpherson, daughter of the late Alex. Macpherson, of Whitby, Ont., in the 48th year of her age.

MANNING — Entered into rest, at Franklin Centre, Que., on Feb. 9, 1905, Jane Broder, wife of the late James A. Mannings.

MCGARRY — In this city, on Feb. 6, 1905, John McGarry, aged 57 years.

NEWCOMBE — At his residence, 65 Brunswick avenue Toronto, on Feb. 8, 1905, Octavius Newcombe, in his 57th year.

PLUNKETT — At Meaford, Ont., on Feb. 4, 1905, Thomas Plunkett, in his 75th year.

POWELL — Suddenly, at Cleveland, Ohio, of apoplexy, on Jan. 31, 1905, William Manly Powell, manufacturer, brother-in-law of the Hon. P. T. Frost, of Smith's Falls, Ont., in the 52nd year of his age.

PRINGLE — At Toronto, on Feb. 5, 1905, Robert Rodrick Pringle, of Cobourg, aged 68 years.

PRITCHARD-MORIARTY — On Jan. 20, 1905, at 302 King's Road, Brighton, England, in her 64th year, Emily Casement, widow of the late Colonel Marshall Pritchard-Moriarty, daughter of the late Major-General Francis Spencer Hawkins, C.B., cousin of the late Sir Donald McLeod, C.D., K.G.S.I., some time Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

PURKIS — At Prescott, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1905, in the 78th year of his age, Isaac D. Purkis, formerly General Manager of the Dominion Telegraph Company.

ROBERTS — At Ste. Foye, Quebec, on Feb. 9, 1905, Margaret Wallace, widow of the late James Roberts, aged 65 years.

SCOTT — Entered into rest, on Thursday, Feb. 9, 1905, in his 46th year, at his late residence, 11 Atwater avenue, Westmount, Henry A. M. Scott, seventh son of the late John Scott, of this city, beloved husband of Carrie T. Smith. Toronto and Ottawa papers please copy.

SCOTT — In this city, on Feb. 10, 1905, Thomas Scott, aged 45 years.

SINTON — At 30 Drolet street, on Feb. 7, 1905, Amelia Sinton, sister of the late James C. Sinton.

STROHMAYE — Suddenly, at New York, on Feb. 8, 1905, John G. Strohmaye, of Toronto, aged 69 years.

SUTHERLAND — At the General Hospital, of pneumonia, on Feb. 5, 1905, J. Burt Sutherland, eldest son of the late James B. Sutherland.

TAYLOR — At Allandale, Ont., on Feb. 4, 1905, the Rev. Charles Taylor, in his 81st year.

ULLEY — On Feb. 6, 1905, Emily Brading, beloved wife of John Ulley, aged 72 years.

WALKER — At his residence, on Feb. 10, 1905, at Bass River, New Brunswick, Edward Walker, in his 83rd year.

WEIR — Suddenly, on Feb. 8, 1905, Robert Archibald Weir, cashier, freight department, C.P.R., Toronto.

WEST — At his late residence, 219 Bleeker street, Toronto, on Feb. 7, 1905, Valentine Thomas West, in his 67th year.

WOOD — At Cobourg, Ont., on Feb. 10, 1905, Henry Tunstall Wood, M.D.S., in his 78th year.

WOOSTER — On Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1905, Frederick G. Wooster, the beloved husband of Amelia Barnett, in his 40th year, at 86 St. Edward street, St. Denis Ward, city. Toronto and Winnipeg papers please copy.

WRIGHT — At St. Lambert, on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1905, Florence Rhoads, third daughter of the late J. T. Wright.

IN MEMORIAM.

COWIE — In loving memory of our dear daughter, Rebecca H. Stoba, wife of Melvin G. Cowie, who died in Montreal, Feb. 11, 1904. To live in minds we leave is not to die.

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Feb. 14 9:30 a.m. Per S.S. Oceanic, White Star 14 6:00 p.m. " do (Supplementary) 17 9:30 a.m. " Umbria, Cunard 17 6:00 p.m. " do (Supplementary) 19 10:00 a.m. " Corinthian, Allan 20 8:30 a.m. " Kronprinz Wilhelm, N.G. Lloyd 21 8:30 a.m. " Majestic, White Star 21 6:00 p.m. " do (Supplementary) 24 9:30 a.m. " Campania, Cunard 24 6:00 p.m. " do (Supplementary) 25 10:00 a.m. " Parisian, Allan 26 1 1 1/2 White Star

*Letters may be posted up to 4 p.m.—Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5:30 p.m. † Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Allan Steamers the latest time of mailing being 6:00 p.m. Saturdays.

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