Montreal Weekly Witness.

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SIX SQUADRONS SET SAIL.

The Third Regiment and Part of the Fourth on Board the 'Cestrian.'

OOKIEP RELIEVED BY COL. COOPER—GALLANT DEFENCE BY A SMALL BRITISH GARRISON.

Halifax, N.S., May 9.—Amid breaking clouds and warm sunshine yesterday afternoon the transport 'Cestrian,' with six squadrons of Canada's fourth contingent for South Africa on board, cast off her lines from the Intercolonial Railway pier. Nearly eight hundred men were included in these six squadrons, which comprise four in the third regiment, under command of Colonel Williams, and two of the fourth, under command of Major O'Farrell. As the transport pulled away from the pier there were lusty cheers, and a bugler on board played 'Auld Lang Syne.' Going down the harbor to her anchorage, the transport passed the Austrian man-of-war 'Szigetrar,' which gracefully dipped her flag in honor of the departing soldiers, a salute which was acknowledged by the 'Cestrian.' Shipping in the harbor tooted whistles and 'bon voyage' was signalled from many flagstaffs. The 'Cestrian' anchored till dark in order to allow the men to get their things put to right and get their first meal before mal de mer should take hold of them, and then she started off on her voyage to South Africa. Last night after the transport was out of sight of the land the sky was overcaast and rain was falling, but to-day is beautifully fine.

OOKIEP RELIEVED.

London, May 8.—The town of Ookiep, Western Cape Colony, which had been besieged since April 4 by a Transvaal force under Commandant Smuts, has been relieved by a British force under Col. Cooper. The garrison was in good health, and only a few of the troops were wounded. The Boers retired south.

Lord Kitchener, in reporting the relief of Ookiep, adds that the Concordia district is clear of Boers.

Early in April the Boers had pretty much their own way in the northwestern corner of Cape Colony. They destroyed miles of railway, burned the sleepers and dynamited the blockhouses, compelling the evacuation of many small garrisons and the concentration of the British at Ookiep. While the small garrisons at Springbokfontein and Concordia surrendered, the former garrison only gave up after a stiff fight, in which the British had four men killed and six wounded. The refugees from the outlying places poured into Port Nelloth, to which point two guns were sent to protect the place. General Smuts demanded the surrender of Ookiep, but though he had six thousand persons to feed and provisions for only three weeks, Colonel Shelton firmly declined to give up.

STEINKOPEN TAKEN.

Capetown, May 6.—The Ookiep, Western Cape Colony, relief column has occupied Steinkopen to the north of Ookiep, which was strongly held by the Boers, after fighting, on April 27 and April 28. The British lost six men killed and had eight wounded. The Boer losses are said to have been heavy. The Boers asked for British medical assistance.

TWO HUNDRED BOERS CAPTURED.

London, May 8.—Advices received here from South Africa announce that 208 Boers had been captured and that ten burghers were killed in the neighborhood of Lindley, Orange River Colony, on Tuesday.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs the War Office from Pretoria, under yesterday's date, as follows:—'In yesterday's operations in the Orange River Colony, Eliot held from Lindley to Liebenberg Vlei, and Barker held the drifts on Liebenberg vlei to Frankfort, in a continuous line. Column left Frankfort on the Heilbron-Vredefort, line at dawn without wheels and went southward rapidly, reaching Kroonstad, Liebenberg Vlei and Lindley in the afternoon. Ten Boers were killed and 208 taken prisoners. We also captured a number of horses and cattle. Our casualties were nil. This force contained a portion of the most irreconcilable of the Boers. Barker has not reported the number of his captures.

PRINSLOO ESCAPES FROM BOERS.

London, May 6.—A despatch from Pretoria says ex-Commandant Prinsloo, who surrendered to the British, and was afterwards capured by the Boers, has escaped. He arrived at Brakfontein yesterday.

A despatch from Aliwal North, Cape Colony, says the treason court in session there has sentenced David De Wett to pay a fine of £500 or serve a year's imprisonment. Pieter De Wett has been found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of £1,000 or serve two years' imprisonment. A previous telegram declared that the latter had been acquitted.

KITCHENER'S WEEKLY REPORT.

London, May 6.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report, dated from Pretoria, yesterday, shows that the peace movement is not allowed to interfere with military operations, except so far as to permit of unrestrained meetings between leaders and their various commanders. The week's Boer casualties were ten men killed and 122 made prisoners. General Bruce Hamilton's columns captured 87 men on the Heilbron (Orange River Colony) line. Col. Colonbrander has resumed operations in the northern part of the Transvaal against Commandant Beyers.

THE HART'S RIVER FIGHT.

St. Thomas, Ont., May 9.—Following is an extract from a letter received by Lieut.-Col. Stacey, from his son, Earl, now serving in South Africa, and who was through the severe fighting at Hart's River. 'You will hear before you get this of our engagement with the Boers. I was one of the fourth troop of E squadron who were acting rear-guard and had the very severe casualties. I acted honorably and am sure you will not be ashamed of me when I get time to explain all.

'The Lord took care of me, as all the men killed and wounded were killed or wounded inside of fifty yards of me, and those killed were within ten yards of me

'I had to surrender at last, only two of us were not wounded, McBeth and myself. I fired all my ammunition. The Boers stripped me of everything and took all my papers, recommendations, money and all. I will leave my money with the officers after this as it is impossible to keep it. All of our horses were killed by the Boers, who stripped the clothing off our dead comrades.'

Stratford, May 9.—Word has been received in Stratford from Private Ballard, who was wounded at Hart's River, South Africa, on March 30. He states that the bullet struck a 'Canada' badge he had been wearing and this saved his life. As it was he received a painful wound He was captured by the Boers, stripped of all his clothing but his coat, and allowed to go.

KITCHENER AND DELEGATES.

London, May 7.—A letter from Pretoria, dated April 13, is printed describing the Boer delegates. The writer says that they all like and respect Lord Kitchener and fear him to a good extent. It was expected that Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary, would prove troublesome, but Lord Kitchener bagged him as an interpreter, keeping him so busy that he did not have leisure to make speeches.

LOSES HIS MEDAL.

London, May 7.—The 'Official Gazette' announces that the distinguished conduct medal granted by the War Office to Corporal H. G. Picton, of Loch's Horse, who became a lieutenant in the Bushveldt Carbineers, the organization accused of cruelty towards prisoners and women, has been cancelled. The medal was awarded on Sept. 27, 1901.

Corporal Picton has been cashiered owing to his having been implicated in the murder of Boer prisoners.

COUNTRY WEARY OF THE WAR.

New York, May 7.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the country is weary of the war, and the announcement of peace will be very welcome when it comes. During April the British casualties were 29 officers and 292 men killed or died of disease, one officer and 90 men accidentally killed, one officer and seventeen men taken prisoners, 93 officers and 2,631 men sent home as invalids. Altogether the war has been responsible for the loss of 27,732 British soldiers.

CANADIANS DEAD.

Ottawa, May 7.—The following statement of casualties among Canadians in South Africa was received yesterday by the Governor-General:—

Capetown, May 5.—Death from enteric fever, May 2, at Pretoria, S. A. C., Ernest Hugh Paton, father, Mr. Paton, 153 Bleecker street, Toronto. Dangerously ill on May 4, at Potchefstroom, William Shanks, amputation of leg, brother, L. Shanks, Pettispiece, Man.; at Pietermaritzburg, 2nd C. M. R., C. Redswell, enteric fever, will join early; Michael Murphy, gunshot wound received on March 31, at Hart's River; A. D. Pierson, enteric fever.

Redswell enlisted at Medicine Hat; next of kin, Ed. Charles Redswell, Leytonstone, England; Pierson enlisted at Kingston; father, W. H. Pierson, Maitland, Ont.

Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to Lord Minto that William Brock, S.A.C., was dangerously ill of enteric fever at Pretoria May 3. His mother, Mrs. J. Brock, lives at Newmarket, Ont.

Ottawa, May 9.—The Governor-General has been notified by cable from the casualty department that Charles W. Meehan, South African Constabulary, had died at Vet River, of enteric fever. His next of kin is Mrs. Mary Meehan, St. Mary's, Ont.

MAJOR STAIRS, D.S.O.

Halifax, N.S., May 7.—Three thousand people assembled in the armories last night to witness the presentation of the distinguished service order to Major H. B. Stairs, of Halifax, who was in South Africa with the first Canadian contingent. All the militia battalions paraded, and the presentation was made by Lieutenant-Governor Jones.

LORD MILNER'S MOVEMENTS.

Capetown, May 6.—Lord Milner left here yesterday morning for Johannesburg.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

London, May 8.—Addressing a great demonstration of the Primrose League at the Albert Hall yesterday the Marquis of Salisbury said that during the past seventeen years the country had passed through the most troublesome time in its political history. In Egypt they were now supreme. In Ireland they at all events no longer supported insane and suicidal projects of imperial disruption advocated by many statesmen in the past. (Cheers.) But they must not expect that the ashes of past conflicts would be extinguished at once. In recent years they had had a great and serious war, and while not forgetting the misery and suffering entailed, they had to recognize other considerations. Among these was the fact that the power, prestige and influence of their great Empire were more potent, more efficient and more admirable than ever before. They had suffered, but they had greatly won, and it was impossible not to feel that the efforts made by the people of the United Kingdom had not in some cases been worthily recognized by those for whom so much had been sacrificed. It was impossible not to feel that they had not entirely enjoyed a judicial treatment in reference to the war. The other day Mr. John Morley had said, in a speech: 'Suppose some preternatural power had, by virtue of some magic crystal, allowed the Cabinet of 1899 to see the results of the policy upon which they were launching their country, do you believe there was one of them who would not then have checked that diplomacy which was leading pretty straight to these deplorable results?'

As a member of the Cabinet concerned, he (Lord Salisbury) wished to meet the statement with most indignant denial. (Cheers.) He had hoped that the war would have been kept outside party conflict, but it had been used by some politicians for the rather squalid purpose of injuring their political opponents. When a neighboring power or tribe invaded His Majesty's domains and made an attack, which was a gross and flagrant outrage, it could only be met as they had met it, by fighting in their own country those who had despised the rights and sovereignty of the British sovereign.

Referring to the question of the peace negotiations, Lord Salisbury repudiated the assertion that Great Britain had receded one inch from her position in regard to the rights she had claimed and the policy she intended to carry through. They were exactly where they had been all along. (Cheers.) They could not afford to submit to the idea that they were to allow things to slide back into the position they had been. If they did it would be in the power of the enemy when the opportunity suited him to renew the issues for which they had fought for the last three years.

The Prime Minister said that when the present conflict was over all that could be done would be done to mould their present opponents into a portion of the Empire which had conferred so many blessings on the human race.

Lord Salisbury then touched on the question of Imperial Federation. He exhorted those who were anxious to secure that end to carefully consider the steps they were going to take and the results which they expected. They could not interfere with the national development of their colonies. He looked with apprehension at any attempt to anticipate events or foreclose the precious result which was in store for them.

KILLED BY NATIVES.

Vryheid, South-eastern Transvaal, May 12.—Natives whose kraals were recently burned by burghers attacked a Boer laager in the vicinity of Scheeper's Nek, on May 5, and killed thirty-two Boers.

GERMAN KINDNESS.

THE BOER.—'I rather think we don't need any more sympathy, anyhow.'

PEACE ASSURED.

War to End as the Result of Next Thursday's Conference

PREPARATIONS ALREADY ON FOOT TO CELEBRATE THE EVENT.

Lisbon, May 12.—A despatch received here from Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa, says that peace in South Africa is certain to result from the conference of the Boer leaders, to be held at Vereeniging, Transvaal, on May 15. It is said, the despatch continues, that peace will be officially proclaimed on May 20. Preparations are afoot for general rejoicing.

After having met the burghers in the field, and explained to them the British terms, the Boer leaders were to meet at Vereeniging and reach a final decision on the subject of peace.

A despatch from London dated May 2, said it was officially asserted that after their conference at Vereeniging the Boer leaders would proceed to Pretoria and announce to Lord Kitchener their decision in regard to the peace terms they were prepared to accept.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON 'TIMES' ANNOUNCES THE COURSE THUS FAR FOLLOWED.

London, May 12.—The 'Times' this morning relates the course of the South African peace negotiations as follows:—On the receipt of the Dutch correspondence, intimating that Great Britain was ready to listen to proposals of Boers in the field, the acting President of the Transvaal, Mr. Schalk Burger, and Mr. Steyn proposed to Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner that the republics should merely concede all the demands made by Great Britain regarding the franchise, etc., before the war.

The British Government, in reply, referred them to the Hamburg Conference as the maximum of possible concessions, and refused permission to the Boers to consult their friends. They were told it was useless to return to Pretoria without being armed with full power to negotiate.

Mail advices received from Pretoria, continues the 'Times,' declare that Lords Kitchener and Milner promised generous compensation for burned farms, raised no difficulty with regard to the pardon of banished leaders, and gave assurances that the question of amnesty for rebels did not present insuperable difficulties.

DEATH OF THE HON. R. M. WELLS.

Toronto, May 12.—The Hon. R. M. Wells, K.C., of Wells & McMurchy, died at 11 o'clock last night at his home, 23 Prince Arthur avenue. He had been poorly for about two years, and a week ago, on Friday, was taken seriously ill. On Friday he took a turn for the worse and lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he did not recover. He had no relatives in the city. His mother, who is a very old lady, and a sister, live in Prescott. His brother, Wilfred, is in Victoria, B.C., and another brother, Douglas, in New York. Mr. Wells was elected to the Ontario Legislature for South Bruce, in 1872, and sat in it till 1882. He represented East Bruce, in the House of Commons, from 1882 to 1887. He was Speaker of the Ontario House from 1873 to 1880.

THE PUBLIC PURSE.

RETURNS FOR THE PAST TEN MONTHS.

Ottawa, May 10.—The revenue of Canada for the ten months of this current financial year to the end of April amounted to $46,600,728, and the expenditure $33,917,025. The capital expenditure for the same months was $9,300,588. There has been an increase of $4,611,425 in receipts, of $2,305,559 in expenditure, and of $1,210,094 in capital expenditure. The summary is as follows:

Revenue—	1901.	1902.
Customs	23,475,279	26,229,813
Excise	8,585,093	9,285,806
Post-Office	2,731,470	3,069,615
Public Works	4,656,398	5,463,222
Miscellaneous	2,541,061	2,552,233
Total	41,989,303	46,600,728
Expenditure, 1901		31,612,466
1902		33,917,025
Capital expenditure, 1901		8,090,494
1902		9,300,588

TWENTY LIVES LOST

AND MANY PERSONS INJURED BY NAPTHA EXPLOSION AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 13.—The Sheridan yards of the Pan-Handle Railway was the scene last evening of one of the most disastrous explosions and fires known in this section for many years. A score of lives were lost and about two hundred persons were so badly burned that, according to the judgment of physicians in attendance seventy-five percent of them will die from the effects of their injuries.

The cause of the catastrophe was the explosion of a train of naptha cars which was being switched at the yards and in the switching the rear car telescoped a car forward. The leaking naptha ignited from a switch light causing an explosion which threw the flames fifty feet high. Much of this escaping naptha ran through Cork's Run to Esplen Borough, a distance of one and a half miles, and caused another explosion, blowing to atoms the Seymour Hotel and the Collins House, on River road, and badly wrecking a frame building near by in which were congregated two hundred or more sports from Pittsburg and vicinity, betting on the races, baseball, etc. Few of the occupants of this building escaped injury, many being badly hurt.

LONDON TOPICS

The Government and the Shipping Trust.

OPPOSITION LINES WITH ADMIRALTY AND POSTAL SUBSIDIES—A THEOLOGICAL UPHEAVAL IN BRITISH METHODISM.

(Special Cable Despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, May 10.—There is much surmise as to what action the government may take to meet the anti-British tendencies of the shipping combine. The demand of the ultra-protectionists for a revival of government bounties and the old navigation laws certainly will go unheeded. Independent shipowners maintain that the wisest course will be to make the channels of competition more free, not more restricted, by the removal of the inequalities in light dues and pilotage arrangements, the removal of excessive, pettifogging, and harassing regulations as to loadlines and quarters for seamen, especially Lascars, and generally to bring the state regulation of shipping under the sympathetic control of a well-informed Minister of Commerce.

A strong movement is believed to be on foot to induce independent owners to establish a fast Canadian mail service, equal to anything on the New York route under joint British and Canadian subsidies for admiralty and postal services. Some new and independent fast line to New York or a Canadian port undoubtedly will be established with the aid of the British Admiralty and postal subsidies before the expiry of the present contracts of the White Star and Cunard companies. In any case, therefore, the public stands to gain.

A noteworthy wave of pessimism is passing over the highest circles here regarding the future of South Africa. It is probably due largely to the gap left by Cecil Rhodes's death. Almost the last work of his life was to undertake at Capetown negotiations of the highest moment in connection with the political future of the colony and the relations of the Dutch and British to one another.

This was the type of work, in support of the British policy as it is developing under Lord Milner's hand, which Mr. Rhodes was most anxious to carry out in expiation of the raid, and which no one is capable of doing now that he has gone. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the present Cape Premier, is a broken reed from Lord Milner's point of view.

The pessimism also is partly due to the reports of the highest military and civic authorities brought back from South Africa during the past few days, which declare that Lord Kitchener almost despairs of the British officer as now trained. Lord Kitchener is so anxious to end the war and proceed to his new post in India, and so distrustful of the influence of British jingoism upon South African policy, that he would yield to the Boers far more than British Ministerialists would sanction. All this may be a passing mood. It is impossible, however, to ignore it, seeing the quarters in which it prevails. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury's speech to the Primrose League on Wednesday was full of determination to close the war only by the complete subjugation of the Boers, followed by liberal treatment. This, moreover, probably represents the overwhelming intention of the British electorate.

The most remarkable feature of Lord Salisbury's speech was the cold douche which he cast upon the fervid followers who are forecasting great changes as regards the administration and the tariffs of the empire, as a result of the approaching conference of British and colonial ministers. Said the veteran Premier, in words so measured and solemn as to lead some to surmise that they may be his testament before his long-talked-of resignation: 'If we will be patient and careful there is a tremendous destiny before us, but if hasty there may be the reverse of such destiny. There may be a breaking apart of the forces necessary to construct the majestic fabric of our future empire.' This immediately follows an eloquent tribute to the colonial military support to South Africa, and a reference to the many proposals to draw the empire closer together by legislative and fiscal measures.

One journal probably interprets Lord Salisbury's meaning correctly when it says: 'Cast-iron militarism of the Pall Mall type the colonies do not need and will not have. Tariff bonds after the Howard Vincent pattern imperil the foundations of empires. The existence of each part of the empire must retain its individuality and that full freedom of action out of which sprang our present prosperity, amity and faith in a future of our own making.'

It seems now to be certain that the colonial premiers are coming to England as delegates, empowered not to bind the colonies to anything, but merely to listen and report to their respective constituencies. To them Lord Salisbury's word of advice is, 'Go slow.'

There is much stir in Methodist circles over the first step for the removal from the professorship of systematic theology, which he has held for seventeen years, of Prof. Joseph Agar Beet, one of the ablest theologians in the Connexion. He is principal of Richmond College, where students of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are trained. The professor says that his removal is due to his views against an eternity of punishment. He says: 'I am not prepared to assent to the endless suffering of the lost or to the ultimate extinction of the lost. I believe in an eternal and blessed life for the righteous, and am convinced that the impenitent will be punished, but the Bible does not say for how long. I do not see that punishment necessarily involves consciousness.' The ultimate decision rests with the ministers of the conference.

P. A. H.

ON THE SABBATH DAY

A grey sea, with an east wind blowing the sulky waves into resistance, and torrents of rain falling upon the waters. Inside the little chapel people were oblivious to the weather, and only felt how good was the rest of the Sunday, and how much too soon the day would be over. The village by the western sea seemed never to suggest to the visitors from big manufacturing towns anything but rest, for all things were steady and slow there, and the rush and noise to which they were accustomed were altogether absent; but the inhabitants themselves were busy, industrious folk, who filled long days with labor and were always glad of their Sabbaths. Indeed, as often happens, Sunday was the best thing the villagers had, and they were determined not to have this inheritance curtailed. No trains stopped at their station during the day, and no letters arrived to be read. It was seldom that a vehicle was heard in the street, or any strangers passed through; even the dogs seemed to bark less frequently, and the children were too happy to cry on Sunday, which was, in fact, a beautiful day of almost absolute peace, such as would be a boon to most other places in the land. This was the more curious, because the little village was on the coast, and in these days many people are hunting for quiet forgotten villages in order to spend their holidays there. Few, however, found their way to Sansing, and those who did had to conform to Sansing ways.

So the service at the chapel went on with no interruptions from without, and the reading and prayer, the singing and preaching proceeded as usual, made more interesting and helpful by the hearty approval of the people.

But although the congregation knew it not a fierce fight was going on a mile away from the quiet little sanctuary.

There are always some people—too many, alas!—even in the most orderly village, who never swell the attendances at either the parish church or the Dissenting chapel, and Sansing had several persons of this sort. They were standing together on the cliff in the shelter of a shed smoking, and showing how the world ought to be set to rights, when one of them, looking casually over the sea, suddenly became alert. As this happened when he was in the middle of a sentence the eyes of his companions became keen and curious. A spec on the water was rapidly growing bigger, and presently resolved itself into a little boat.

'Seems to be in distress about something or 'nother,' remarked one of the men.

'Yes, summat wrong, sure enough,' agreed another.

'Some of them Sabbath-breaking towerists out, I s'pose, as don't know how to manage a boat, and no business to be trusted with one.'

'That's it. Come over from the town, and lost their way, I reckon.'

'What's that! Signs of distress! Hark! Did you hear a call?'

'What fools they are to be out there on such a day! The sea is too rough for them little hiring boats.'

Then the men looked at each other, for a cry came across the water that thrilled them to the heart.

Sansing possessed but two small boats, and they did not belong to the village, but to one man, who was sitting at that moment in the only curtained pew of the chapel. It was to him that the thoughts of the loungers simultaneously turned.

'Such a thing has never been known in the history of man as for him to let one of his boats touch the water on a Sunday, and he wouldn't let one go for a towerist; he hates the whole lot of 'em.'

'But it may be a case of life and death,' said the youngest of the idlers. '"Tis an ugly sea, but I'll be one to go on it if he'll let his boat go. I'll ask him, anyhow; he can't hang me for it.'

The sermon was wearing its way through the thirdly when the door opened softly, and a hand came under the curtain behind which 'He' was sitting and touched his arm.

'Come outside,' whispered the intruder.

The face of the man in the pew changed slightly until he remembered that he had his whole family, including the servants, in the chapel. Of course it might be fire; he had better go out and see.

'Please, sir, may we take your boat out? There's a little boat in distress; we think it's some towerists in trouble.'

His face had been pale, but now it was black with wrath.

'What do you mean by fetching me out of chapel for this? Have I ever let my boat go out on Sunday? Tourists indeed! You're an impertinent fellow and you'd better clear off.'

So the lounger went back, and the great man, whom it would not do to offend, because he found work for nearly every one in the village, returned to the chapel. For a few moments he was too angry to listen, but he soon grew quiet, and the preacher's words fell on his ears. 'So, my friends, we may trust and be led; there is always a voice to speak to us if we listen, and the voice will lead us aright. And if we are in doubt here is a word for us all: "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"'

The chief of the little synagogue always took the collection; but this time he hurried over it, and when the congregation stood up to sing he abruptly left the chapel, a thing unheard of before.

He almost ran along the street, called at his house for his field-glasses, and put on a jacket and close-fitting cap and then hastened to the cliff. One look he took at the little trembling boat and its frightened occupants, and then he turned swiftly to the men who were still lounging behind the shed.

'Now, then, you fellows, lend a hand! We must save these Sabbath-breakers if we can, for they're not fit to die, so be spry.'

'The way he handled the oars was wonderful,' said one who volunteered, when afterwards he told the tale. 'He had the strength of four. We could never have done it without him, and them towerists must have gone to the bottom sure enough, for they had lost their oars, and they were drenched with rain and frightfully sick. There was a hole in the boat, too, and time was short, so he lugged 'em in and he was saved them, but he wouldn't let us save the boat, for he said the owner ought to lose it for letting it out on Sunday. That was all he said till he got ashore. Then he took them towerists to Thornton's and gave him orders to look after them well at his expense. The half-drowned things began to thank him, but he wouldn't hear a word. "Remember the Sabbath," he said, and they're not likely to forget that one.'

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

(Caroline B. Burrell, in 'Congregationalist.')

I.

'Yes, I am desperate,' said Mrs. Wilber, as she watched the feathery ashes fall from the andirons to the hearth. 'Desperate is the only word. Here I am with two children, spring cleaning coming on, new clothes to be planned, 180 church calls to be made before June, teas and dinners to be attended and both servants leaving!'

Mrs. Haven looked at the speaker with sympathetic eyes, and said, emphatically: 'You need and must have two faithful, competent servants, who will care for your interests and your children conscientiously without your constant oversight, and surely in this great city they must be waiting for you.'

'I wish I could think so, dear Mrs. Haven! I am certainly considerate of my servants' health and friends and wishes. They have comfortable rooms and easy hours, yet with all this I cannot find two good girls who will be kind and faithful to my children and earnest in their work when I am away. And a minister's wife is so dependent upon her servants!'

'I have an idea, a faint idea, of where help is to be found,' said Mrs. Haven, slowly, 'but I am almost afraid to tell you.'

'One more disappointment would not crush me, I assure you,' said Mrs. Wilber, smiling. 'I have borne too many for that. What is it this time? Something charitable, I am certain.'

'No, the charity is to be shown to you,' said her friend, laughing. 'I had a letter this morning which has been in my mind all day. It was from two New England women with whom I have boarded in summer, telling me that they must go out into the world and earn their own living. Neither could go into a shop nor a school, and they wish to remain together. Now, dear Mrs. Wilber, why should not two sensible women who have done their own housework all their lives consent to do yours?'

'You take my breath away,' said Mrs. Wilber, looking eagerly at her friend. 'Do you really think the millennium has come, that two independent New England women would forget all their traditions and come to live with me as servants? I cannot believe it.'

'I can and do,' returned her friend, with emphasis. 'Why not? They are homeless and inexperienced in any way of earning a living. Think what a comfort they would be to you, what rest they would bring to you! Do let me write them to-night!'

'Write your letter and paint the picture in the most glowing terms,' said Mrs. Wilber, smiling and rising to go. 'I will watch for your reply with eagerness, but not with any great amount of hope. What you anticipate is too good to be true.'

'We shall see,' said Mrs. Haven, as she bade her guest good-night. After some earnest thought she wrote:

My Dear Miss Ripley: Your letter reached me this morning, and I have thought over carefully your request to help you find something to do. 'Anything,' you say, but even that is hard to find in a great city. You are not prepared to teach. Shop work for country women would be physically impossible. Millinery, dressmaking, typewriting, all require apprenticeship. You see the field is limited. But I have something to offer you which to me seems possible because you are sensible women, independent enough not to shrink from what is called menial work because of a prejudice.

I have a friend, a minister's wife, who has a pleasant home and two little children. She is necessarily away a great deal, and needs two good, faithful women to care for her house and her little ones in her absence. She wants you both. The work is not hard, you would have a large, sunny bedroom, a bright room to sit in in the evening, with plenty of books to read, a kind and appreciative mistress—do not shrink from that word—who would value your services, and, in short, a permanent, secluded home together. I trust and am confident that you will come to this tired woman who needs you and at once help her and help yourselves. I shall hope to hear from you very soon.

Faithfully yours,
MARGARET HAVEN.

II.

The woman standing at the farmhouse window turned away with a deep sigh and sat down in the low rocker by the stove.

'It's no use, 'Tilda, I can't bring my mind to it. Better starve than go out as a servant, I say.'

'Well, Ellen, perhaps you are right,' answered her sister hesitatingly. 'It would be dreadfully hard to take such a position; no one feels that more than I. But I am tempted.'

'Tempted!' ejaculated her sister, bitterly. 'To think that you could go out to do drudgery in another woman's house is the hardest thing for me to comprehend. Think of our father, of his position in the town! Think of the people who have been under our roof! Boarders, it is true, but friends as well. If we went to the city to live very likely I should cook for and you wait upon those very people.'

'But we cooked for them and waited upon them here,' said 'Tilda, with a slight laugh. 'I see that, feeling as you do, it would never do to go, but I think I could have brought my mind to it.'

'Yes, you think so here,' returned her sister, sternly, 'but when you answered the door-bell and took the children to walk and waited on the table you would feel the degradation of it all, and it would be impossible to endure it. No, let's be wise in time, and find something less humiliating. We will go to Boston and learn typewriting, as we planned before that letter came. It will be hard to get on till we find places, but we are used to living cheaply, and we can stand it.'

'They say it takes a long time to learn to write rapidly,' said 'Tilda, doubtfully, glancing at her sister's hands, roughened and stiffened by years of scrubbing and cleaning. 'But we can try it, and if we fail—'

'If we fail there's always the poorhouse,' said Ellen, grimly. She opened the old secretary, and taking out paper and pen wrote:

Dear Mrs. Haven,—Your letter came yesterday. My sister and I thank you for having tried to help us to find something to do. I am sorry we are unable to take the place you wish us to, but we cannot bring ourselves to be servants; so we think of learning typewriting.

Yours truly,
ELLEN RIPLEY.

III.

'How foolish, how unutterably foolish!' said Mrs. Haven, as she dropped the letter on the floor beside her. 'To choose to starve alone, rather than live in the house of another in quiet and comfort! I cannot comprehend it. Typewriting, indeed! They are no more fitted to compete with the quick girls who fill such places than they are to go upon the concert stage. But generations of self-respecting ancestors are to blame, I suppose. The next thing is to go and tell Mrs. Wilber, poor thing! O for two sensible American women who would not be too proud to go into that household and help her!'

She tied on her bonnet with impatient fingers and searched for her gloves. 'I am more than ever convinced that there are none who deserve to be called sensible. And yet, if I were poor and alone in the world, I would take such a place in a moment. At least, I think I would, but probably I should be as foolish as the rest,' she added, smiling slightly to herself as she closed the front door and went out into the street.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A STEER IN SCHOOL.

(Lewis B. Miller, in 'Youth's Companion.')

The loud hammering of a stick against the door of the Yellow Spring schoolhouse announced that the noon playtime was over, and the pupils came trooping in.

A little later some twenty barefooted, tousled-haired, sunburnt boys, aged from seven to fourteen, were sitting bolt upright on high, split-log benches. Across the passageway about the same number of barefooted girls, of like ages, were also sitting on similar rough seats. All were studying in loud whispers, and all, girls as well as boys, were swinging their feet.

The schoolhouse, a large building of the kind, stood on a neck of prairie sloping down to the timber on all sides but one. It had no fireplace, for school was taught there only in warm weather; and no windows had been sawed out, because the cracks, or spaces between the logs, some of which were nearly large enough for a small boy to squeeze through, admitted light and air.

Tommy Dillon went back to the water-bucket, which stood on the floor behind the door, for a drink. As he was reaching down for the second gourdful, he looked between the logs and saw, far out on the prairie, a drove of cattle moving slowly. There were three or four hundred of them, surrounded by several mounted drivers.

While Tommy was watching the drove, a big steer broke away from it and started for the timber, with two cowboys in swift pursuit; but the sight of cowboys chasing a steer was too common to be interesting, and Tommy returned to his bench and his feet-swinging.

'Can I go see 'bout my pony?' Lum Williams called out.

'What's the matter with your pony, Columbus?' asked Mr. Jenks, the teacher. A number of ponies were lariated to trees down along the edge of the timber, where they could get the benefit of both the shade and the pasturage. Most of the scholars rode to school; for the nearest of them lived a mile away, and several came as far as seven or eight miles.

'Looks like he's got his rope all wound up, so's he can't get any grass,' replied Lum.

'Columbus, how did you know that pony had his lariat wound up?' demanded the teacher.

'I can see—' began Lum, but stopped. He had been about to convict himself out of his own mouth.

'Just step this way, Columbus,' said the teacher, cheerfully, beckoning with one hand, while with the other he reached back for a convenient switch. 'Rule number eleven,' he added, in explanation. Rule number eleven explicitly forbade looking out-of-doors 'in time of books.'

Lum shuffled up the aisle sidewise, with his gaze fixed on his dusty toes. Rap! rap! rap! rap! rap! The boy squirmed a little and whimpered a little, but it was make-believe; for this whipping, like the most of the teacher's whippings, was scarcely felt.

What they lacked in severity, however, they made up in frequency. Mr. Jenks had been known to whip every boy in school on the same day, and several girls besides; but in spite of his readiness to use a switch, he was a mild, good-natured man, rather liked by his pupils.

Probably he did not know that a school could be run without rules and switches; but occasionally, when much provoked, he would thrash a boy severely, and thus created an uncertainty that made his whippings dreaded.

'Now mind your lesson!' he said, as he replaced the dogwood; then he sat down and crossed his legs again.

Lum trotted back to his seat cheerfully. As soon as the teacher was busy, he slipped out his knife and cut a notch in the bench—to record the whipping. There was already a long row of notches cut there.

'Can me and Billy go after a bucket of water!' called out Jimmy Jones.

'Yes,' replied the teacher. 'Don't forget thirty-one, though.' Rule number thirty-one required boys going after water to go and return promptly.

Thus cautioned, the two boys took the bucket and went down the well-worn path towards the spring, returning in due time.

'Can I go water my pony?' asked Dick Bailey.

'Why didn't you water him at noon, Richard?' asked the teacher.

'Forgot to,' replied Dick.

The teacher glanced up at the wall; but in all those thirty-odd rules there was not one covering this offence. Only the violation of a written rule was punishable in Yellow Spring School.

'All right; go ahead. But if you forget it again—' The teacher jerked his hand toward the switch. Then he began to think out the wording of another rule. Dick went.

A little later, while Mr. Jenks was busy, Lum Williams, sitting near the door, heard shouts, and looking down towards the timber, saw the two cowboys trying to drive the big steer that had broken away from the drove. The beast had been running till he was hot and furious. Whenever a cowboy approached, the steer would rush at him, but the nimble pony would swing round on his hind feet and keep out of the way.

Suddenly the steer started across the prairie, nearly in the direction of the schoolhouse. Dick Bailey was also coming up the slope, towards the schoolhouse. The steer saw Dick and rushed at him furiously. Dick realized his danger and fled for his life. The cowboys spurred wildly after the steer, yelling with all their might.

Lum sprang behind the door, intending to close it just as soon as Dick got inside; for these mad steers had been known to plunge into houses seemingly from sheer recklessness.

In rushed the breathless, terrified Dick; but so closely was he pursued that before Lum could swing the heavy door of hewn slabs, the steer was inside!

The door swung back shut from the push it had received, and the big wooden latch dropped into place. Lum tried to raise the latch, to get out, but it did not work quickly enough.

The plunging of an infuriated steer into most schools would create a panic, and many of the children would probably be terrified into helplessness. It created a panic in the Yellow Spring school, but the pupils were abundantly able to take care of themselves.

In those days nearly all Texas cattle would attack people on foot, and there was probably not a boy or a girl in the school that had not been chased up a tree or over a fence. The pupils had seen the steer coming, and as he plunged in and came thundering over the floor, they ran up the walls, every one of them, like so many squirrels. The rough logs, with the open spaces between them, were almost as convenient as a ladder for rapid climbing.

Before the steer had run the length of the schoolroom, the boys and girls were all sticking to the walls, as far up as they could get. With their feet in cracks and their heads against the roof, they held to the top logs or to the rafters.

Mr. Jenks was the last person to decide what to do. The steer saw him sitting tilted back again the wall, his legs still crossed, and made straight for him, with lowered horns. Doubtless the beast thought that at last he had found somebody that he could catch and toss; but he sadly miscalculated the agility of that long-armed, long-legged, slim-bodied pedagogue, who, when once he did start, went up the wall so fast that he was on the top log, holding to the clapboards of the gable end, before the disappointed steer had reached the empty chair.

Finding that everybody had escaped him, and frightened by the noise of his own great feet on the puncheon-floor, the steer wheeled and started for the door; but to him the door was gone, and he began to race madly round the walls in search of it.

Round and round he went, with wild eyes, clattering and crashing and thundering, jumping over and upsetting seats, and breaking everything breakable that came in his way, till the whole house seemed to be tumbling down. After two or three minutes of this uproar, he stopped, panting loudly. Then he started again, in the opposite direction.

Again there was crashing and thundering, as the great beast went tearing round the room. When at last he stopped, the teacher's chair was hopelessly ruined; the water-bucket was trampled into splinters and the gourd into fragments; many of the bench-legs were broken, and the few school-books that had happened to fall under his feet would never be studied again.

When the steer had plunged into the house, the cowboys dashed up, and hastily dismounting tried to get the door open; but Lum had accidentally jerked the latch-string out of its hole, and the door could not be opened from the outside.

Then the two men hurried round to the side of the house, where they now stood looking in through a big crack. Each of them had a six-shooter in his hand, ready to kill the steer, if necessary to keep him from hurting anybody.

'If some of you will unfasten the door,' one of them said, as soon as the steer had stopped his clatter, 'we'll push it open and let him out.'

'Columbus, you're there over the door,' said the teacher; 'can't you climb down and raise the latch?'

The steer was standing sullenly near the centre of the room, looking toward the door. Lum shook his head.

'Believe I'd rather stay up here,' he replied.

Mr. Jenks would have worked his way round to the opposite end of the room, but as one side wall was lined with boys and the other with girls, that was out of the question. So he tried to persuade Lum to take the risk, but Lum refused to be persuaded.

'Wouldn't do any good if I did unlatch the door,' he said. 'Lot of benches tumbled over here against it.'

This was true. Three of the benches, which were sawlogs and very heavy, had been overturned by the steer, and had fallen so that the door could not be opened until they were lifted out of the way.

Here was a predicament. It would have been as much as any one's life was worth to climb down there. The teacher did not know what to do, nor could the cowboys or any of the scholars suggest anything.

The steer, seeing the row of girls on the wall, now rushed at them. Several pairs of feet were in reach of his long horns, but were quickly moved up a log or two, some of the girls screaming, the others shouting, 'Shoo, there!'

Not being able to reach any of the girls, he found a red sunbonnet in a crack, horned it out and trampled upon it.

While doing this, he caught sight of the boys opposite and plunged at them, causing them to climb as high as they could. One boy found an empty milk-bottle in a crack, and shattered it over one of the great horns.

The owner of the horn shook his head angrily. After this the steer kept charging back and forth across the room, at any one he thought he could reach.

At first the children were much frightened; but finding themselves safe, they began to get all the fun they could out of the situation.

'Your big scholar's making lots of trouble, aint he, Mr. Jenks?' called out Lum Williams, from his perch above the door. He was sitting on the top log, with his heels in a crack below.

Mr. Jenks, who occupied a similar position at the opposite end of the room, only smiled in reply.

'He's broke the most of the rules already,' said Dick Bailey.

'Yes, and he's tearing them all down, too!' Molly Shoemaker exclaimed.

Mr. Jenks craned his long neck to see. Sure enough, the steer, attracted by the white paper, was horning it to pieces. The teacher's face flushed angrily. It would be a good half-day's work to rewrite all those rules carefully.

Reaching down, he took his bundle of switches out of the crack, and drawing the longest, began to lash the steer. The big beast shook his head, switched his tail and stamped his feet, but the teacher's practiced hand kept plying the dogwood, until the steer was glad to retreat.

'Here, boys—girls,' said Mr. Jenks, as he untied the bundle; 'take these and use them on him whenever he comes close enough.' And he began to pass dogwoods along the wall in both directions. Mr. Jenks had great faith in the efficacy of switches to cure all kinds of meanness.

The pupils took them eagerly, partly because, for personal reasons, they wanted those dogwoods used up. Soon the switches were distributed all around the walls, wherever they could be used to the best advantage. A single joist spanned the room, near the middle, and the three boys who had climbed out and sat astradle of this were given switches, so that they could lash the steer whenever he passed under them.

Soon the steer tried to hook a boy off the wall, and the whipping began. At first the big fellow was more furious than ever, and rushed here and there in a rage, shaking his head and stamping his feet; but after about fifteen minutes of punishment, all the fight had been taken out of him, and he was only eager to save his hide from the stinging blows rained on it wherever he went. The scholars enjoyed the sport, and the two cowboys looked on and laughed.

While the switches were being plied on the frantic steer, something happened which added greatly to the excitement. As the steer was passing under the joist, which was only a peeled pole, put in loosely, the three boys on it leaned over so far that it turned with them, and they suddenly found themselves hanging heads down over the steer.

It was a terrible moment. For everybody believed that they would fall, and some of them be gored to death; but the boys clung to the treacherous joist with arms and legs. They tried to climb back upon it, but it turned again. Not till they had worked their way along its under side to the wall did they escape from their perilous and uncomfortable position.

This danger past, the castigation of the steer was renewed, and kept up until the big fellow plainly realized that he was helpless, and in desperate straits. He stood trembling, and turned his eyes fearfully.

Looking out through a crack by the door, he could see the prairie, with its tall grass waving gently in the summer breeze, and also the drove of cattle he had left. Doubtless he was heartily sorry that he had run away from the drove and come to school, where dogwoods were so numerous, for he lowed anxiously.

'Don't hit him any more,' said Mr. Jenks. 'We've conquered him. I tell you, boys,' he exclaimed, enthusiastically, 'the dogwood's the most useful bush that grows, isn't it?'

The two cowboys grinned, and so did some of the pupils, but nobody agreed with the statement.

Here a horseman galloped up and dismounted. He proved to be the owner of the drove, and had come to see what was the matter. When the situation was explained to him, he quietly reached back to his belt and drew a six-shooter.

'The only thing to do is to shoot him, and let you folks eat him,' he said, as he cocked the weapon, and moved along till he could get an aim at a vital spot.

'No, don't do that,' interposed Mr. Jenks. 'He's a fine steer. I don't think I ever saw a bigger animal on the range, or a fatter one either. There's no use in shooting him. Besides, he's so big that it would take ten times as much work to get him out of the house dead as it will to get him out alive.'

'How will you get him out alive if you can't open the door?' asked the man.

'I think if one of the boys over there will climb down far enough to raise the latch, you men can push the door open a few inches, then lift it off its hinges.'

'All right,' said the steer's owner, returning his six-shooter to its leather case.

The teacher's suggestion was quickly carried out. Lum was prevailed upon to climb down till he could reach the latch with his toes, when he raised it, and hastily climbed back. The door was now pushed open a little, and then lifted up, till, its wooden hinges disconnected, it fell back with a clatter.

'Now drive him out!' shouted out one of the cowboys, as they rushed for their ponies.

But the steer did not wait to be driven. The moment he saw the opening he made for it, running over the overturned benches and over the fallen door. Turning his head till his horns could pass through, he plunged out and dashed away, followed by the two cowboys.

Mr. Jenks and his pupils now climbed down from the walls, and hurried out to watch the chase. The steer made a beeline for the other cattle, and did not stop till he had plunged in among them. Then the drove began to move across the prairie.

The owner of the steer, after walking through the school-house, handed the teacher a coin—a twenty-dollar gold piece.

'Guess that will about cover the damages,' he said, cheerfully.

'Half of this will pay for everything injured, I think,' Mr. Jenks replied, after a rapid mental calculation.

'Then keep the rest for yourself, to pay for the steer's schooling,' said the man, laughing. 'He learnt mighty fast while he was here—learnt to behave himself and stay in his place; and that's more than some men ever learn. Guess you're a right good teacher. You educated that steer, and educated him quick, too. Good-bye!'

And springing into the saddle, he galloped away after the drove.

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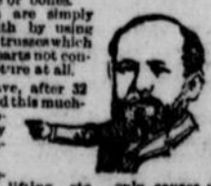

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE APOSTLES OF THE SOUTH-EAST.

Frank T. Bullen, the well-known author of 'The Cruise of the Cachalot,' has written a new book called 'The Apostles of the South-East.' It is a story of a kind of Christian work, of which almost nothing is heard, outside of its immediate sphere of action, though in that sphere is does a great deal of good. This is the work done by the Plymouth Brethren, or offshoots from that stem, among the workingmen who do not go to church,—a work among the poor and ignorant, carried on by men and women equally poor, except that they do not drink, and equally ignorant, except that they read the Bible. The methods of the Brethren are peculiarly suited for work among that class, who 'did not go to any church or chapel at all; the constraint galled them, and something, they could not explain what, made them feel that the man who preached from a pulpit to rows of expensively clothed, decorous worshippers, was only a tradesman who was doing business under false pretences.' The scene is laid in south-east London, and the story shows the development of a small band of poor workingmen, few of whom got as much at £2 a week. They met on Sunday mornings, in the tiny parlor of one of their number, for 'the breaking of bread,' and on Sunday evenings held open-air meetings in a convenient vacant lot. Several conversions taking place at these meetings, the gatherings became too large for the parlor, and a new place of worship was obtained by renting half of an old stable, the other half being still occupied by the cattle. In the course of time they were able to occupy the whole of the stable, and turn it into a fairly respectable mission hall, with Sunday morning and afternoon services, Sunday school, and week-night meetings. Later, a split came, as often happens in 'that fissiparous body,' and many of the members went away after another leader, smooth-tongued, heretical and ambitious. The mission, however, continued on its way, in spite of the breaking of its windows by a gang of toughs, the stealing of its funds by a pretended convert, and other discouragements, 'quietly doing their appointed work for God with all their might, happy in the doing of it, happier when they see fruits forthcoming, happiest of all in their acquaintanceship with God.' A large number of the sermons, speeches and conversations are reproduced at length, but the spelling by which the slovenly cockney dialect is represented must make them tedious reading to persons not sufficiently acquainted with that most uncouth form of English speech to translate it into sound.

Interwoven with this story is that of a Christian sailor—unfortunately a rare type, because the conditions of the British merchant service are so bad that the great desire of any sailor who becomes converted, is to leave the sea and settle down on land. Mr. Bullen's picture of the state of affairs on British ships is not such as to make any boy want to run away to sea:—

On board British merchant ships—it is grievous to have to say it—blackguardism is at a premium, and if a man will only give his mind to being truculent and disorderly, he will be sure with the rarest exceptions, of having an easy time, while his shipmates, who have decent desires and a fellow-feeling for those whom accident has placed in authority over them will lead a very hard life. . . The Scandinavian is usually the most tractable of men, but a few years of sailing in British ships under our peculiar system, or want of system, will often convert him into as truculent a ruffian as can be found. . . British seamen under proper control, firm and just, with every breach of discipline followed automatically by its appropriate punishment, have no equals in the world. The proof of this may be found by spending a few days on board any man-of-war. But where, as usual in the British sailing ship on a long voyage men are really too few for the work that is to be done, food is of poor quality and without change, accommodation much worse than that given in prison, and the maintenance of order and discipline is rendered impossible by the state of the laws, unless the officers choose to risk their certificates by the use of physical force, there the British seaman often deteriorates into an untamable, worthless blackguard.

The Christian sailor ships as boatswain in a vessel, sailing to Calcutta, and in that capacity makes the advantages of Christianity so apparent, that all the officers and crew are converted during the voyage, or at Calcutta, so that the homeward voyage is most pleasant. During the few weeks that he spends in London he gets married, and leaves his wife, as he considers, fairly well-off with his half pay—£2 5s a month, to supplement what she earns with her needle. His ship is, however, wrecked, and all on board but himself are lost, he being picked up by an Italian ship, bound for Hongkong. His pay, of course, stops when his ship is wrecked, and other misfortunes come to his wife, who finally dies of want, after a vain effort to support herself by sweatshop work. Concerning this branch of trade, Mr Bullen says:—

There is no feature of our commercial system more damnable than this, that every middleman through whose hands a garment passes shall make more profit out of it than the poor slave who produced the cloth, or the still poorer slave who produced the garment out of the cloth. Be you very sure, those of you who buy cheap 'ready-mades,' that the wealthy merchant who handles them gets far more profit out of each piece than the poor creature who sits with her eyes glued to her flying needle almost night and day.

Her husband, knowing nothing of this, ships for New York on an American ship, where he finds the food, accommodation and discipline far superior to that on British ships. He gains promotion by helping to quell a mutiny, and is offered a good position if he will stay with the ship. He insists, however, on returning to London, where he finds that his wife has been dead for months. He resolves to go to sea no more, and settles down as a foreman rigger.

Wm. Briggs, Toronto.

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

The spring poetry and pictorial covers of several of this month's magazines would inform us that winter has gone, even if we were not otherwise aware of the fact.

The cover and two colored illustrations by Maxfield Parrish are a prominent feature of the May 'Century.' They illustrate Ray Stannard Baker's article on 'The Great South-West,' and their color-effects are remarkable. In a paper entitled 'Is the moon a dead planet?' William H. Pickering, assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard, gives the results of observations made in Jamaica and Peru, where the atmosphere is clear. He has found strong evidence that volcanic activity and water have not disappeared from the moon, and thinks that even organic life may exist there. 'How the voice looks,' by E. W. Scripture, is illustrated with enlargements from phonograph tracings, and contains opinions different from those generally held. There is also a love-letter of the poet Whittier—the only one he ever wrote, the secret of which was kept until death by the poet and the lady, but which has been betrayed by her grand-nephew.

Miss Stone begins the story of her captivity, 'Six months among brigands,' in 'McClure's Magazine' for May, describing her capture and the early attempts to ransom her. When captured, she and Mrs. Tsilka had no idea why they had been attacked, but at the night halt 'one whom I took to be the leader spoke rapidly and roughly, telling us that they were highwaymen, had taken us for money, and should hold us until the ransom was forthcoming. "If it is not paid," he said menacingly, "there will be a bullet for you and a bullet for her." ' The magazine also contains a very readable article by Rear Admiral Evans, U. S. N., on 'Prince Henry's American impressions.'

Senator Lodge's 'Impressions of Russia' are given in 'Scribner's Magazine' for May. He considers that Russia is too large for its people.

Her undeveloped territory involves an immense burden of expense, and a great deal of it practically yields nothing. The point has been reached when the more she adds to her domain the essentially weaker she grows. There is but one remedy, and that is to develop the personal energy and industrial force of the people, if they possess these qualities. . . . . If these energies, once set free to hope and strive, prove to be capable of high economic development, then she can look forward to winning a position as a world-power commensurate with her vast resources and perilous indeed to all her rivals.

'Captains of Industry,' a very good series of short biographies of great men in the financial world, is begun in the May 'Cosmopolitan.' Each man is described by a writer personally acquainted with him. The list is, of course, headed by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. The others treated in the current number are: Messrs. Thomas A. Edison, John Wanamaker, Charles H. Cramp, shipbuilder; John W. Mackay, capitalist; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; James Gordon Bennett, of the New York 'Herald'; W. R. Hearst, of the 'Journal'; Joseph Pulitzer, of the 'World,' and Colonel Pope, of the Columbia Bicycle Company. A serial article on Mr. Cecil Rhodes, by Mr. J. Brisben Walker, is also begun.

Captain Mahan has an article in the 'International Monthly' on 'Motives to imperial federation.' He discusses the question thoroughly, and concludes that federation would be the best possible thing for the British empire, for both financial and other reasons. He admits that it has drawbacks from the internal point of view, in the form of concessions of individual independence, and additional expense; but holds that the loss of independence is compensated for by the 'increased dignity of existence and state equality with the United Kingdom, actual in kind, partial in degree.' The increased expenditure enables the empire to 'face the world with success.'

Imperial Federation proposes a partnership in which a number of younger and poorer members are admitted into a long standing wealthy firm. The expenditure of the United Kingdom on the South African war offers a concrete example of this truth. On the other hand, it is hard to overvalue the advantage of healthy, attached self-governing colonies to a European country of to-day. Blessed is the state that has its quiver full of them. Under such conditions, it is petty to fasten attention on comparative benefit to the exclusion of mutual benefit. Sentiment, imagination, aspiration, the satisfaction of the rational and moral faculties in some object better than bread alone,—all must find part in a worthy motive; not to the exclusion of reasonable interests, but to their ennoblement by marriage to loftier aims, seeking gratification in wider activities. Great and beneficent achievement ministers to worthier contentment than the filling of the pocket.

An interesting article in the 'Ledger Monthly' for May is 'Feeding People on Shipboard,' with illustrations of the kitchen, pantry and dining salon of the great White Star steamship 'Oceanic.' There are illustrated articles on 'Photographing Living Wild Things,' by L. W. Brownell; 'A Missionary and His Dogs in the Wild Northwest,' by Egerton R. Young; 'Water Lily Culture,' by Rene Bache; 'At Wellesley, with the Barn Swallows,' by Edith L. Morris, and two pages devoted to 'Bridesmaids at Spring Weddings,' by Corinne R. L. Horton, showing many beautiful groups and gowns. Among many other articles are included an illustrated paper on fashions, and directions for the nursery.

'Ainslee's Magazine' contains an article on the 'Foundlings of a great city,' by Mr. R. E. MacAlarney, who describes the way in which New York takes care of these innocent sufferers, and the methods whereby the death rate among them has been reduced from ninety-eight to fifteen percent.

'A modern voyage to Lilliput,' by Mr. David Buffum, in 'Frank Leslie's,' is an account of the ponies found by the author on the Island of Lliani, near Hayti. They are as finely shaped as the best horses, stand twenty inches high and weigh fifty pounds each.

The 'Canadian Magazine' contains an article on 'Buffalo hunting, ancient and modern,' by John Innes, illustrated with photographs taken by him. 'The folly of railway subsidies,' is a timely article by W. D. Gregory.

The 'Missionary Review of the World' contains, among other good things, an article on the 'Maoris of New Zealand,' by Wherahiko Rawei, himself one of the race he describes.

LITERARY CHAT

F. Marion Crawford's novel, 'Marietta: A Maid of Venice,' is now in its fortieth thousand and a new edition is coming from the press; and a fourth edition of Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's 'Old-Time Gardens' has also just been issued.

Over $1,800 was paid in London the other day for ten letters addressed at various times by the poet Burns to his bookseller, Peter Hill, of Edinburgh. It was a record sale for a collection of Burns's letters, and proves how abiding is the fame of Scotland's national bard.

It was as 'Sidney Luska' that Mr. Henry Harland first became known, and so well known did he become under this pen name as a writer of short stories of Jewish life that few who read him believed he was a New England Puritan, instead of a Hebrew himself. Edmund Clarence Steadman, the poet, is his godfather.

Reports from public libraries in twenty of the principal cities of the United States show that in the list of thirty novels most called for, five of the titles (or one out of every six) are published by the Bowen-Merrill Company, namely, 'Lazarre,' by Mary Hartwell Catherwood; 'Alice of Old Vincennes,' by Maurice Thompson; 'My Lady Peggy Goes to Town,' by Frances A. Mathews; 'The Puppet Crown,' by Harold MacGrath; 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' by Charles Major.

A. T. Quiller-Couch sounds the 'ou' of his last syllable as the 'oo' is sounded in the word 'root.' Jerome K. Jerome accents the first syllable of his last name; he pronounces it to rhyme with 'tear em.' In the name of Robert Louis Stevenson the Louis is pronounced as though it were spelled 'Lewis.' Sir Walter Besant's last name has its first syllable accented and rhymes with 'pleasant.' The poet, Richard Hover's, name has its first syllable sounded so as to rhyme with 'dove.' The name of Andrew Carnegie is accented on the second syllable; it should be pronounced as though it were spelled 'Car-nay-gie.'

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is said to have a caustic tongue as well as pen, and the 'Week-End' puts on record a snub which he administered not so long ago to one of the younger of the London dailies. The editor had arranged with the poet for a series of war sketches, and in due time proofs were sent to the author. Now, one of the editorial standing orders of the paper in question is, 'Paragraph all matter freely,' which, translated freely, means, make as many paragraphs as possible, even if sense or appropriateness has to be disregarded. In accordance with this instruction, the fair symmetry of Kipling's paragraphs was so ruthlessly 'broken up' as to draw from him, when returning the proof slips, this caustic comment:—'I congratulate you on the paragraphing of these slips. It is worthy of a nurse-girl's novelette.—R. K.'

'Mr. Dooley' appears in a new role in the May 'Century' as a censor of things literary. He says of the expansiveness of the book market: 'Th' longer th' wurruld lasts th' more books does be comin' out. Day be day I r-read in th' pa-apers announcemints iv new publications that look like th' delinquent taxlist. They's a publisher in iv'ry block, an' in thousands iv happy homes some wan is pluggin' away at th' romantic novel or whalin' out a pome on th' typewriter upstairs. A fam'ly without an author is as contimptible as wan without a priest. Is Malachi near-sighted, peevish, averse to th' suds, an' can't tell whether th' three in th' front yard is blue or green? Make an author iv him! Does Miranda presint no atthractions to th' young men in th' neighborhood, does her overskirt dhrag, an' is she poor with th' gas-range? Make an authoreen iv her! Forchunately, th' manly insthinct is often too sthrong f'r th' designs iv th' fam'ly, an' manny a man that if his parrents had had their way might have been at this moment makin' artificial feet f'r a deformed pome is l'adin' what me fri'nd Hogan called a glad, free an' timperymintal life on th' back iv a sthreet car.'

THE OKA INDIANS.

THE CHIEF WANTED TO SEE THE KING, BUT WAS DISAPPOINTED.

The London papers just to hand state that Joseph Kematosse Gabriel, chief of the Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains reserve, tried to secure a personal interview with the King to lay the grievances of his people at the foot of the throne. He failed in this, and was referred to the Governor-General of Canada, to whom, on his return, he will submit the following petition:

Lake of Two Mountains Reserve,
Province of Quebec,
Dominion of Canada,
March 8, 1902

Petition to His Majesty King Edward VII., Our Dear and Loving Friend.

Owing to our rights being stolen by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, we have not enough land left to support our families. We are poorer now than when you first took us under your protection. The reserve is full of French, and over thirty years they have taken and put us in prison for cutting our firewood and timber for buildings. The 28th of February, 1902, a policeman came to my house to arrest me for cutting my firewood to keep my family warm. I went to Ottawa to get protection from the government, but they refused to protect me, so yesterday, March 7, 1902, policemen came again to take me, but I refused to go with them. We know that the seminary has no right on our reserve, as you will see by the following quotation from the words of J. Stuart, Attorney-General at Quebec City, December 10, 1828: 'The pretended deed of gift of April 29, 1764, must be considered an absolute nullity.' (History of Lower Canada. By Robert Christie, Vol. 6.) With such knowledge of the matter, I cannot conceive that the Seminary of St. Sulpice could hold our estate as held by them at present in Canada with no right of possesion in these lands. I have not told you one-half of our troubles, but will now beg of you to have our rights restored. And I also beg of you to drive out the French that are in our reserve. I also beg to have the deeds of our lands given to us.

ENGLAND'S NON-RESIDENT NOBLES.

(London 'Express.')

The Duke of Leinster, who is now making his way to Australia by means of a sailing ship, will upon his arrival there pay a visit to his uncle, Lord Charles Fitzgerald. Lord Charles was a son of the fourth Duke, and has for many years past made his home beneath the Southern Cross. He resides at Fernlea Villa, Riddell's Creek, in Victoria.

It is curious how many members of the aristocracy and upper classes reside in the colonies and in America.

The Earl of Seafield has resided for many years in New Zealand, although he will probably be in England for the coronation.

Sir Norman Campbell of Auchinbreck resides in New Zealand, as do also Sir Kenneth Mackenzie Douglas and Sir William Forbes at Pitsligo. Sir Alexander Cockburn-Campbell of Gartsford lives in Western Australia, and Sir William Brown of Colstoun resides in New South Wales.

Lord Fairfax makes his permanent home in New York, and Lord Ffrench has taken up his abode in Bulawayo, Rhodesia. The Hon. Claud Anson, who married Lady Susan Beresford, has a ranch in Texas, as has also his brother, the Hon. Francis Anson.

READING ROOMS.

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

Advertisements.

CURING CONSUMPTION.

When Scott's Emulsion makes the consumptive gain flesh it is curing his consumption.

Exactly what goes on inside to make the consumptive gain weight when taking Scott's Emulsion is still a mystery.

Scott's Emulsion does something to the lungs too that reduces the cough. More weight and less cough always mean that consumption is losing its influence over the system.

Scott's Emulsion is a reliable help. Send for Free Sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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

Advertisements.

THANKS FOR BOTH.

French Gentleman Gracefully Expresses His Own and His Wife's Gratitude.

A Strong Letter Written with the Noble Purpose of Trying to Benefit Someone Else.

St. Hippolyte, Que., May 9 (Special).—Mr. L. A. Paquin, of this village, has written for publication the following letter. In it he speaks for both himself and his wife. The letter reads:

'After much suffering I had become unable to work. I had Kidney Trouble which gave me great pain.

'My wife had used a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills for a similar trouble some time before, and as they had completely restored her to good health I made up my mind to take a treatment myself.

'I was not disappointed, and I can now say that I have tried and proved Dodd's Kidney Pills to be the greatest medicine in the world.

'We are now both quite well, and able to do our work as well as ever.

'We have found Dodd's Kidney Pills to be a remedy which saves us the pains and trouble which we so often see in others, who are languishing and incapable of attending to their work.

'We keep Dodd's Kidney Pills constantly on hand, and use them occasionally if we feel the slightest indisposition. We have used altogether between us six boxes.

'Perhaps I should explain why I write this letter. It is because I feel there may be many others who have not heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, or who, having heard, have not yet given them a trial, and to such I would say "Give Dodd's Kidney Pills a fair trial and you will agree with my wife and myself that there is not any other such medicine to be had." '

What Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for Mr. Paquin and his good wife, they will do for any man or woman who suffers from Kidney Disease in any form.

Advertisements.

Flannels

I have used PEARLINE a number of years, and like it very much for all kinds of flannel garments. They are soft and nice after washing.

Mrs. Rev. C. T.

One of the Millions. 68

BABY'S OWN SOAP IS A SURE WINNER. IT'S EXQUISITE for TOILET & NURSERY. N.B.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BAGSTERS LONG PRIMER BIBLE.

Size Open 8 3-4 x 12 1-2 Inches.

A comprehensive Teachers' Bible, with New Concordance, Valuable Helps, 13 Colored maps, References, Black Leather Binding, Limp Cover, with Round corners, Gilt Edges. A handsome Bible printed in Long Primer Type, equally suitable to all, although called the Teachers' Bible. To 'Witness' subscribers sending three dollars' worth of new subscriptions at full rates, the sender will receive one of these Bibles free. For sale to subscribers at $2.

Address—JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER PURPOSES. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. PUREST BEST GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

FAMILY KNITTER.

Cheapest, Simplest. Best.

Price, $8.00

Write for Circular.

Dundas Knitting Machine Company

DUNDAS, Ontario.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HARD WORK.

First Lawyer—'How did you come out in settling up old Gotrox's estate?' Second Lawyer—'It was a hard struggle.' First Lawyer—'No!' Second Lawyer—'Yes; I had hard work to keep the heirs from getting part of the estate.'—Ohio State 'Journal.'

AN INSINUATION.

'Mayme—'See the lovely solitaire engagement ring Jack gave me. Isn't it a beauty?' Edyth—'It certainly is. By the way, dear, what is Jack's occupation?' Mayme—'He is superintendent of a glass factory.' Edyth—'Hem! I thought so.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

No Alcohol In It.—Alcohol or any other volatile matter which would impair strength by evaporation, does not in any shape enter into the manufacture of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil. Nor do climatic changes affect it. It is as serviceable in the Arctic Circle as in the Torrid Zone, perhaps more useful in the higher latitudes, where man is more subject to colds from exposure to the elements.

A lady was looking for her husband, and inquired anxiously of a housemaid: 'Do you happen to know anything of your master's whereabouts?'

'I'm not sure, ma'am,' replied the careful domestic, 'but I think they're in the wash.'

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs.

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste, and at the same time, effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

Clerk—'I would like to get off early, sir, as my wife wants me to do some odd jobs round the house while it is light enough.'

The Manager—'Can't possibly do it.'

Clerk—'Thank you, sir. You are very kind.'

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

WHEN IN DOUBT—DON'T.

Scene—Country Station. Gent—'Are the sandwiches fresh, my boy?' Country Youth—'Don't know, I'm sure, sir. I've only been here a fortnight!'—'Punch.'

Known to Thousands.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to direction, they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate biliousness, and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well known to thousands who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

SUPERFLUOUS.

'Do you think that my daughter is old enough to know her own mind?' The Plutocrat—'With all my money, sir, she doesn't need a mind.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

A Sound Stomach Means a Clear Head.—The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live makes draughts upon their vitality highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings, many of them know the values of Parmelee's Vegetable pills in regulating the stomach and consequently keeping the head clear.

Teacher—Now, which was the Black Prince's last war?

Intelligent Pupil—Please, miss, the one he died in.—'Judy.'

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Mrs. Browne—At the circus, were you? Did you see the hippodrome races?

Mrs. Malaprop—No, they only had one hippodrome an' they kept that in a tank of water in a cage.—Philadelphia 'Press.'

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

SHE HAD.

Old Lady—Oh, officer! I feel so funny!

Officer—Have you vertigo, ma'am?

Old Lady—Yes; about a mile.—'Judge.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

Competition Results.

THE KIDNAPPER'S JOURNEY TRACED.

(Prize won by H. L. Wallace.)

Some weeks ago we gave the accompanying diagram with the explanation that it illustrated the flight of a kidnapper who stole a child from the house marked 1, and went around the head of a long, narrow lake to a railway station at 7, beyond which he could not be traced. The reason why he was traced to this point was that the ground was covered with a very light fall of snow, enough to show footprints and wheel tracks, but not enough to prevent him using any vehicle he chose. The question was to consider the tracks on the snow and then state what means of locomotion did he and the child employ, and what happened to them on the different stages of the route?

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

A very large number of papers were received, and, after much careful consideration, the prize has been awarded to H. L. Wallace, aged fifteen, of 54 Euclid avenue, London, Ont. His paper seemed to account best for the various tracks made and was also briefly expressed and clearly written. There were, however, several papers very nearly as good as his and a number showing much merit. They are classified as follows:

VERY HIGHLY COMMENDED.

William Deacon, Myrtle Reynolds, Llewella M. Shaw, Florence E. Tadgell, Archie McCrae.

HIGHLY COMMENDED.

Constance Borland, Lorne Tremain, Olive Wood, Willie Davidson, Rosalie Matheson, Naomi Colquhoun, Edith A. Irvine, Harold Hope, Gladys Wray, Chester Spettigne, Maud Richardson, George Vanier, Kittie Turner.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Louis Lawton, L. Martin Hart, Clarence J. Brown, Willie Morrell, Minnie L. Snow, M. Geddes, Alice Freeman, A. J. Birch, Chas. N. Lintott, Emma Clarke, Edna J. Miller, Persis Sherwood, Robert Cameron, George Currie, Roy Russell, Kenneth Kingston, Rubie Borland, Clara McCrum.

We publish, in addition to the prize paper, several of the other contributions, not simply for their merit, but to show the different views the writers took of the thief's journey.

KIDNAPPED.

(Prize Paper.

One evening a ragged dressed man came to a house, and asked for a drink of water. The good woman asked him to take a chair. When she went to get it, she left her child in the room with him. When she returned the two had disappeared, and could nowhere be found.

When the woman had gone the man seized the child and ran down the road. It had snowed about one-eighth of an inch and his tracks could be plainly seen and traced to a village store, where he had stolen a bicycle. The road was uphill, and the bicycle hard to push, with the child on it, and made a double track in the snow. He rode a long distance on the bicycle till it got punctured, and he, wishing to lose no time, and seeing a wheelbarrow in a farmyard, took it, and rode the child in it for some way. Then the child broke from him and ran across a field towards a farm house. The man ran around the road, and got there before him, and caught him, and leaving the wheelbarrow, took a tricycle that was standing there, and rode to a village hotel. He rested there for a little while, then seizing a bicycle he rode on. Suddenly, while coasting down a hill a dog ran in front of him, and he struck it, seriously damaging the wheel. Leaving it, he carried the child to a farm house near, and let it sleep an hour. Then they started both to walk to York station, but the child soon got tired, and the man carried it to the station, where they took the train for Montreal.

H. L. WALLACE (aged 15).
54 Euclid avenue, London.

KIDNAPPED.

It was one of those sunshiny days in June, when everything looked bright and gay; the flowers raised their pretty heads, and as the wind rocked them to and fro, they seemed to say: 'I am so happy, I am so happy.' The trees looked green and beautiful, and the large mansion, Whitefield Place, looked in harmony with its surroundings. A young nurse was standing at a window watching a sweet little boy, with fair, golden hair, playing in the garden outside.

Ada, the nurse, left the window, and on returning some time later, could see nothing of Willie.

During her absence an evil-looking man had strolled along, and by sweets had enticed the child away. After getting him a distance from home Jones hired a horse and they set off. Willie soon fell asleep and awoke not till he found himself in a little cabin. Jones was telling a pitiful tale, and thereby got a meal. As he left he stole a bicycle and rode off with his burden.

It was near evening when they came in sight of a bare-looking building. Here he found a wheelbarrow, and leaving the wheel, placed Willie in it, and they went on. After a time the child got tired, and getting out ran ahead. But the kidnapper knowing he would not run far, walked on, and met the little fellow on the doorsteps of a hotel.

Seeing a tricycle on the walk he stole it, and setting the boy on his knee, made rapid progress to the next place. Here he again stole a wheel. Jones began to coast down hill, but on reaching the bottom a little dog ran across, and there was a collision. The man of course got up quickly, and picking Willie up ran to a house. But Willie was not hurt, and began to run, with the man following. They ran to the next place, and there the searchers nearly caught up to them, but their tracks could be traced no further as the little snow that had been had all disappeared.

MYRTLE REYNOLDS (aged 12).
32 Askin street, London, Ont.

THE KIDNAPPER.

On the north side of a long, narrow lake in Manitoba, stands a large house, owned by a wealthy farmer, who had an only son, about five years old, of whom he was very fond. One day, however, about six o'clock, the child was missed, and could not be found in the whole neighborhood. The father at once put the detectives to work on the case, and offered a large reward for the child's recovery.

Fortunately there had been a light fall of snow, and the officers concluded from the footprints that a kidnapper had carried the child off from the grounds. He had then carried him some distance down the road to a farm house, and here he stole a bicycle on which he and the boy rode off. But soon the child grew tired of the journey, so the kidnapper stopped at a hotel and coolly walking off with a wheelbarrow, put the child in it. While nearing a small village the boy got out of the barrow and nearly escaped, but man soon caught him, and stealing a tricycle made off again.

He soon arrived at another farm house, where he appropriated a bicycle, and on it started to coast down a long hill. Just as he reached the foot a dog ran at him, and caused a smash up, in which the child was hurt. The kidnapper carried the child to a hotel, where he soon recovered, and being left to himself he wandered away. The man quickly caught him, however, and carried him to a railway station where he took the train and escaped, for the detective could trace him no farther, because they never saw the man, and could not track him over the railway.

WILLIE DEACON (aged 13).
140 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

THE THIEF'S TRACK.

There was a man going along the road one day, when he saw a child. The child was playing alone, and no one was in sight. The child belonged to house No. 1. So the man took the child, and knowing the

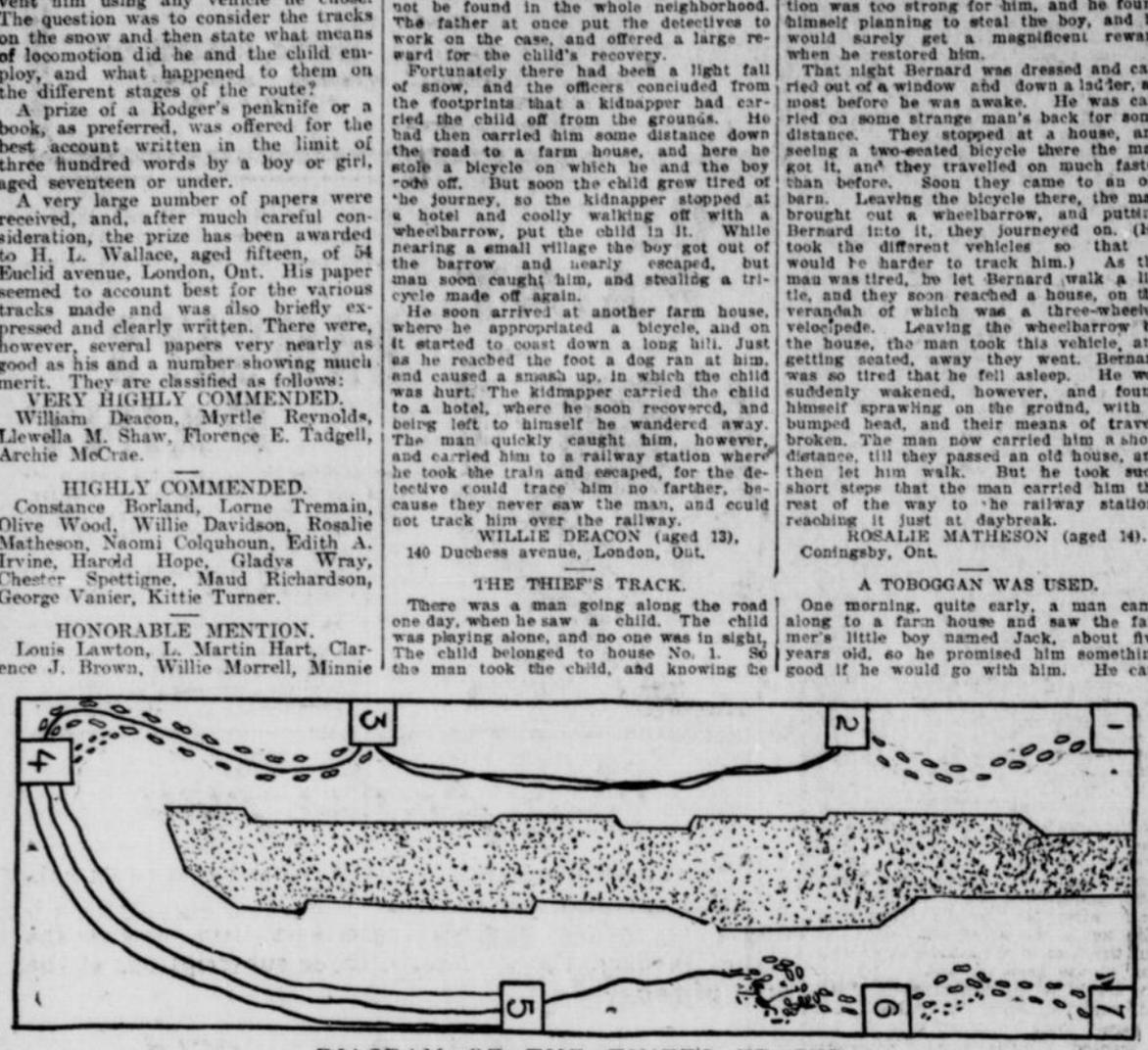

DIAGRAM OF THE THIEF'S TRACKS.

must escape, put the child on his back and walked to No. 2. At house No. 2 he traded a pistol for a bicycle. They both rode the bicycle to house No. 3, making the track very crooked. At house No. 3 the man traded his bicycle for a wheelbarrow. The man rode the child in the wheelbarrow. When they got nearly to house No. 4, the child's feet got cold and it jumped out of the wheelbarrow and cut across the fields to house No. 4. The man went around the road. At house No. 4 they both met. Then the man traded his wheelbarrow and one dollar for a tricycle and they rode safely on to house No. 5. At house No. 5 he sold the tricycle and bought a bicycle again. They both rode safely on, making the track very straight, until the child saw a bear, and got frightened, and fell off. The man, in trying to hang on, let the child go and it fell off, head first, and broke the bicycle. Now they had to walk. The child walked a little way and then the man had to carry it to house No. 6. Not being able to make any bargain at house No. 6 they set out on the walk. The child had not walked half the way when it became tired. So the man was obliged to carry his stolen burden. That was the last trace found.

EMMA CLARKE (Age 11 years).
Coleman, Michigan.

THE KIDNAPPER'S MEANS OF LOCOMOTION.

After having perpetrated his dastardly crime the kidnapper immediately ran with the child in his arms till he reached the first stopping-place, which was within a distance of two miles. Here, however, being very tired and fearing lest he might be pursued, he immediately bought a pair of skates, and taking once more the child started off at a terrific gait which he maintained till he reached the second station. But having arrived here he was thoroughly exhausted, so, snatching a few hours' sleep, he bought a wheelbarrow and placed the child in it. This was a great drawback to him. Yet it had to be done, for he was now very tired. About forty yards from the end he let the child walk as far as the station. But now the day was beginning to cause him not a little anxiety, so in order to direct attention from himself, he took an automobile and reached the next place safely. But something went wrong with the motor and he had to change his mode of locomotion. Taking a bicycle he placed the child on the handle-bars and rode off till the child became troublesome and caused him to fall over. He finished this piece of the route walking. Then taking the child by the hand he allowed it to stroll along by his side until it became sleepy. He took it up in his arms and finished the rest of the journey walking. The reason he could not be traced after this is that a heavy snowfall concealed his footsteps.

GEORGE VANIER (Age 13).
398 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

THE ESCAPE OF THE KIDNAPPER.

On the evening of the twenty-fifth day of March little Charlie Jones was missed from his father's house, which stands a short distance north of Lake Long.

A strange man who had passed by early in the afternoon was suspected of the theft and as a light snow lay on the ground his tracks were easily followed.

The tracks proceeded eastward for some distance to an empty house, from which bicycle tracks led the way still eastward, which, after a long distance, brought up at an old stable where lay a wrecked bicycle.

Wheelbarrow tracks now marked the man's course, which shifted a little to the north. A short distance from a small village small footprints suddenly started out from the track of the wheelbarrow and started for the village, but were overtaken just before entering, where all trace disappeared.

After considerable search tricycle tracks were found to the south and east, and these they followed well around to the south side of the lake to a log cabin where the tricycle was found in charge of an old man who lived there, and who admitted that a man with a child had borrowed his toboggan to descend the slope to the eastward. Following the track of the toboggan to the foot of the hill, it was found turned bottom side up and the tracks of the man leading up to a large house where he had begged food.

From this house the tracks of both a man and child were traced to the railway station, where further trace could not be found.

ARCHIE McCRAE (Age 15).
Adler, North Dakota.

THE KIDNAPPING.

'Well, Bernard, you are worth more to me than all the money in the world,' said Mr. Grant, as he kissed his sturdy little son of four.

Just then a young man passed on the road, who heard those words. 'That's my chance,' thought he, 'I need some money just now to pay that debt.' The temptation was too strong for him, and he found himself planning to steal the boy, and he would surely get a magnificent reward when he restored him.

That night Bernard was dressed and carried out of a window and down a ladder, almost before he was awake. He was carried on some strange man's back for some distance. They stopped at a house, and seeing a two-seated bicycle there the man got it, and they travelled on much faster than before. Soon they came to an old barn. Leaving the bicycle there, the man brought out a wheelbarrow, and putting Bernard into it, they journeyed on. (He took the different vehicles so that it would be harder to track him.) As the man was tired, he let Bernard walk a little, and they soon reached a house, on the verandah of which was a three-wheeled velocipede. Leaving the wheelbarrow by the house, the man took this vehicle, and getting seated, away they went. Bernard was so tired that he fell asleep. He was suddenly wakened, however, and found himself sprawling on the ground, with a bumped head, and their means of travel broken. The man now carried him a short distance, till they passed an old house, and then let him walk. But he took such short steps that the man carried him the rest of the way to the railway station, reaching it just at daybreak.

ROSALIE MATHESON (aged 14).
Coningsby, Ont.

A TOBOGGAN WAS USED.

One morning, quite early, a man came along to a farm house and saw the farmer's little boy named Jack, about five years old, so he promised him something good if he would go with him. He carried him for a couple of miles, then coming to another house, and, seeing a bicycle, placed him on the handle bars, and told him to hang on. They rode the bicycle for several miles, when Jack got tired and cried, so he exchanged the bicycle for a wheelbarrow and wheeled him. At last he grew tired himself, so Jack jumped off, and walked till they came to a bicycle shop. He sold the wheelbarrow and bought a tricycle; then they rode that till they came to the top of a hill about one mile long. Not caring to ride down he traded it off for an old toboggan. They were part way down when it hit a stone, and threw them off, breaking the toboggan. Jack walked a little, but was then carried into a store. After looking about they resumed their journey, and walked to the station.

HAROLD H. HOPE (aged 11).
Stanbridge East, Que.

ESCAPE OF A KIDNAPPER.

A short time ago, a very mysterious disappearance of a small child occurred, about the age of five years. It had been playing by the roadside, when a man walking along the street picked the child up in his arms, and carried it away. The next morning there were notices in all the papers, but the child could not be found anywhere.

The man was traced for quite a distance, by following his tracks in the snow, as far as the railway station. When he first started he ran for about two miles, until he he came to a farmhouse. He went in and asked for something to eat, and while they were getting it, he jumped on a bicycle and rode off, until he came to a barn. There he stole a wheelbarrow and put the child, who had grown very tired, into it, and started off, wheeling the barrow this time.

After a while, tired of walking, he went into a hotel, stole a tricycle, got in, and rode for about ten miles more. Then he went to a bicycle livery, stole another bicycle, mounted it, and rode away again. All went well until he came to a steep hill. He started to coast, but with having to hold the boy in one arm, and a big dog that had followed him, from the last house, barking in front of him, it ended up in man, boy, dog and wheel lying in a heap at the bottom of the hill. He jumped up, grabbed the boy and hurried on. He soon reached another house, where he got a piece of cloth to bind the boy's hand, which had been hurt in the fall. Started again, soon reached the railway station, jumped on a train and could not be traced any further.

LLEWELLA M. SHAW,
62 Craig street, London, Ont.

'A MAD ABDUCTION.'

It was a cold October evening. A man came hurrying along the street where a little child sat playing in front of a rich gentleman's house, and without attracting any attention he picked up the child and walked off.

It made no effort to free itself and the man carried it half-hidden, to the next town. Here he went to a bicycle livery and hired a bicycle. He set the child in the racket on front and got on the bicycle and rode off. It was rather shaky riding but he missed all posts, etc., until he came to the next town.

However, riding in town was very different from riding in the country and it was not long until he knocked over a fat woman who reported him to a policeman. When the thief saw the policeman coming he thought he was coming after the child, so he turned down a side street, traded his bicycle to a peanut vendor for a wheelbarrow, put the child in it, threw his overcoat over her and went on to the next town as though he had a heavy load of furs in his wheelbarrow.

Here, to again baffle the police, he hired a tricycle and after several spills he reached the next town safely. He thought the tricycle went a little hard, so he hired another bicycle and he found that he could ride straighter than at first. He was going to look around to see how straight his tracks were when behold! he ran into a post, and fell headlong into a ditch.

His wheel was so badly smashed that he couldn't use it, so he picked up the child, walked to town No. 7, boarded a train and could be traced no farther.

LORNE TREMAIN,
(Aged 14).
Blair, Ont.

ADVENTURES OF A KIDNAPPER.

A dishonest man-servant having been discharged by a rich man, planned to kidnap his five-year-old son, for revenge. Coming across the little boy, playing in the gently-falling snow, the man, promising to show him some rabbits, carried him on his back to a house some distance away, where he had left his bicycle, on which a little seat had been rigged. With the child in this, he rode until the increasing snow made it dangerous riding. So at a farmhouse he exchanged his bicycle for a wheelbarrow and placing the child thereon, he proceeded.

Nearing the next house, the child, impatient to see the promised rabbits, jumped out and ran on ahead. Travelling by wheelbarrow being too slow the kidnapper took in its place a tricycle and started on. All at once a wheel broke and running into a nearby negro cabin, to get means of repairing it he espied an old-fashioned high bicycle. Taking this, and borrowing an old shawl, he strapped the child to his back, mounted the wheel and rode rapidly away. But unluckily, a stone overturned the wheel with such force as to hurl the child from the shawl, and to injure the bicycle beyond repair. Tossing the wheel into the bushes, the man took the child to a pump and washed the blood from a cut in its face. Then, taking him by the hand, they hastened on. Soon the child began to cry from weariness and the whistle of the approaching train was heard, so catching the child up in his arms, the man ran to the station, which he reached just as the train was already moving, and hastily sprang aboard with the chilled and frightened child.

FLORENCE E. TADGELL (Age 15).
34 Northend avenue, Salem, Mass.

THIS IS HOW I TURNED KIDNAPPER.

Sadly in want of funds I grabbed up a beautiful child playing in front of his parents' house and ran as hard as I was able about a mile, when I perceived a bicycle by the fence of a house close by. Popping the child in front I started. When I had ridden hard for about two miles I got a puncture, but a wheelbarrow lying near, I put the child into it. Another mile and a quarter and I began to feel tired, so I put the child out and made him walk. As good luck would have it, I soon perceived a tricycle in the side of the road, the owner evidently in a neighboring house. On I sprang, child and all, and swiftly rode the next three miles. Then I came to a huge balloon tied close to the ground with ropes. Thinking that this would be an easier mode of locomotion I lifted the child in and untying the ropes I threw myself in, too, though first fixing a drag so that we should not ascend too high. I know nothing at all about steering balloons, I left it all to fate. I soon perceived that we were descending lower and lower. Suddenly the whole thing exploded. Luckily we were quite close to the ground, so leaving the balloon all in pieces we walked the remaining distance to the station. My conscience smiting me, after the journey, I telegraphed to the parents the whereabout of their child. They being overcome with joy at the welcome news, immediately handed me a handsome cheque for finding (?) their son.

KITTIE TURNER (Age 15).
Dixie, Que.

Puzzles

PICNIC PUZZLE.

Seventeen boys and a schoolmaster went for a picnic. At lunch they spread the cloth and sat down. The master was at the head, eight boys on either side and one facing him. Somebody would have to return to the school with the lunch basket, and it was agreed that every fifth person should stand up and the last one to rise should act as carrier. They would only count round the party once. Where did the boys start counting so that the master had to do the work?

THE BLIND BEGGAR.

Here is a well-known riddle:—

A blind beggar had a brother, and that brother died, but the man who died had no brother. What relation was the blind beggar to the man who died.

ENIGMA.

My first is in dust, but not in mud,
My second in lily, but not in bud,
My third is in sea, though not in ocean,
My fourth is stillness, also in motion.
My fifth is in tear, but not in cry,
My sixth not in wheat, though found in rye,
My whole is loving, gentle, brave,
The very best thing a boy could have.

WORD DIAMOND.

A letter in shell. A beverage. To rent. To inquire. A letter in shell.

QUOTATIONS.

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

1. Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep! It covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak; it is meat for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, heat for the cold, and cold for the hot.
2. The guard dies, but never surrenders.
3. Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh.
4. 'But, grandma,' said the child, 'what a great mouth you have!' 'The better to eat you up.'
5. Who was the honest, light-hearted young man in fiction, whose ambition was 'to come out jolly' under the most unfavorable circumstances.

Answers to last Week's Puzzles.

A PREFIX.

Bar, baron, barrow, barley, barrack, barometer, barbecue, baritone.

WORD PUZZLE.

Chickadee, down. Swallow, feathers. Oriole, twine. Robin, mud. Preacher, paper. Tanager, fibres. Lark, hay. Swift, glue. Nuthatch, lichen. Linnet, hair. Crow, sticks. Pewee, bark.

WORD DIAMOND.

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A BODY OF KNIGHTS.

Sir —— was a brilliant fellow, but cynical. He had a dogged, disagreeable, almost sullen nature, which came out strong in hot weather. Sir ——, on the other hand, was jolly, thick and junky, with a reputation for having been tough in his day, but now a very proper party and much sought at dinners. Sir —— was quite his opposite, long and slow, especially in cold weather, but smooth and pleasant, and noted for his good taste and quiet ways. He was a prime favorite with children. Sir ——, unfortunately, was dry and harsh, bore a bad name for mischief, and was considered dangerous. He was said to be of African descent.

Ans.—Sirius, sirloin, sirup, Sirocco.

Answers received from Maggie McPherson.

QUOTATIONS.

The quotations given last week were:

1. And when he is out of sight, quickly also he is out of mind.

In the 'Imitation of Christ' by Thomas a Kempis, (1380-1471).

2. What! all this for a song?

So said William Cecil Lord Burghley, when Queen Elizabeth ordered him to give Edmund Spenser £100 as an expression of her pleasure at some verses he had presented to her. When a pension of £50 a year was settled on the poet, Lord Burghley did all in his power to oppose the grant. Spenser alluded several times in his poems to this want of recognition, (as in No. 5 quotation).

3. A Trained Band captain eke was he,
Of famous London town.

In Cowper's 'John Gilpin,' (1782). The 'trained band' was the volunteer artillery whose ground for practice was Moorfields, London. John Gilpin was 'Captain of the band.'

4. Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude.

In Shakespeare's 'As You Like It.' Act. 2, scene 7.

5. I was promised on a time
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season
I received nor rhyme nor reason.

In Edmund Spenser's 'Lines on his promised Pension.'

WATER FROM A KNIFE.

Here is an ingenious trick, and one which is bound to furnish much entertainment at an evening party.

Let one of the company take a knife and say that in a few minutes he will make water flow out of its handle. This, of course, will be impossible unless the person who is going to perform the trick has contrived to secrete a small moistened sponge behind his ear. This being

done, let him grasp the handle of the knife and press it in such a manner that the spectators will think he is really trying to get water out of it.

While he is thus engaged his hand will naturally move, and he can gradually bring it close to his ear. He must then utter a few mysterious cabalistic phrases, after which he must ask one of the spectators to help him by drawing three crosses with his finger on his elbow.

This request will naturally surprise every one, and, as no one will immediately comply with it, the magician will have ample time to draw the tiny sponge from behind his ear and place it firmly between his forefinger and middle finger. All he has to do now is to hold the knife over a plate, for at once drops of water will begin to fall from it.

ANSWERING A QUESTION.

Some of the troubles of editorship are the letters which come to the editor from subscribers in search of information. The 'Bookman' acknowledges the receipt of this letter from a correspondent who lives not a thousand miles from Boston:

'Do you ever realize that the emanations of human thought are never isolated and abstracted so that they stand without the universal consciousness, but that instead they form one endless continuity whereby through all the phases of literature, whether primitive or typical of high aesthetic cultivation, they are united by what is perhaps a subconscious but nevertheless an inherent and persistent striving after the complete and perfect expression of what is best in the human heart and intellect? Do you ever think of this?'

Happily the editor was equal to the occasion, and he replied in all the buoyancy of an optimistic nature:—

'Yes, sometimes. By the way, in a couple of weeks it will be about time for buckwheat cakes.'

WRITING.

[A schoolmaster has sent us the following essay written by one of his pupils on the subject of writing:—]

Writing is a necessary subject. Many persons cannot write well. Many can write well. The best writers generally get the best positions. Some writers are very good at writing pieces of poetry. The best writers take pains with their writing. Good writing often gets a person a place and bad writing often keeps a person from getting a place. When one writes he should take pains with his writing. Some people do not like writing and some do. Those who do not like it never write well and those who like it write well. If people write well they can do what people who cannot write well cannot do. Many in this school can write well, many cannot.

Advertisements.

TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL allowed on every bicycle purchased of us. We ship on approval to any one in U.S. or Canada, without a cent deposit. 1902 Models, $9 to $15. 1900 & '01 Models, best makes, $7 to $18. 500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment, & sundries, all kinds, ½ regular price. RIDER AGENTS WANTED in every town to ride & exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast. A BICYCLE FREE distributing catalogues in your town. Write at once for agents' net prices and our special offer. MEAD CYCLE CO.
Dept. 359S, Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW HIGH-ARM No. 3 DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE

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

It makes the double-lock stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides.

The Head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.), highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is let into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine, and facilitating the handling of work.

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned, with clear space underneath 5½ by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

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

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

The Automatic Bobbin Winder is a great improvement, winds a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator, except to keep the treadle moving.

The Tension Liberator is of a new design, and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' $27.

Transportation to be paid by receiver.

Advertisements.

FOOT ELM FINE FOR NEW SHOES.

It Makes them Feel as Easy and Comfortable as an Old Pair.

If you are getting a new pair of shoes, it would be advisable for you to shake a FOOT ELM POWDER in each one. This excellent preparation makes a new shoe slip on easily, fit perfectly, and cause no discomfort. In addition to this, it keeps the leather soft and pliable, and prolongs the life of the shoe. Price 25 cents a box, at all druggists, or sent by mail. W., STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

PERMANENT WORK —AT— GOOD WAGES.

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

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

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

The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), no better gift. Our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We are able to offer one of these handsome Bibles to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or a club of fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Honolulu consumes half a ton of candy each day.

Women of all classes in South America take a keen interest in politics.

A lion in a jungle will jump twenty-five or thirty feet from a standing start.

The sponge yield in Florida last year amounted to 365,000 pounds, worth $507,000

About 400,000 larks a year are sent from the Continent to the London markets.

There are 5,000 persons engaged in the fishing industry in the Hawaiian Islands.

Norway's coast line is 1,700 miles in a line, but over 12,000 if followed round the fjords.

New guns for nineteen batteries have been dispatched from St. Petersburg to the Far East.

Experts predict that 1,500,000 visitors may be expected to appear in the streets of London during coronation week.

A committee of the London County Council recommends that a law be passed prohibiting the sale of racing tips in the streets.

Vesuvius has taken to emitting vapor saturated with hydrochloric acid, which, falling as 'rain' has done grave damage to vegetation.

Colorado produces marble of all colors; granite the finest in the United States, and sandstone of all kinds of texture and colors.

Tahiti advices tell of a case of leprosy reported to have been cured by the juice of tau-tau, a shrub prepared at the experiment station.

Of all the bicycle factories in Germany only six paid dividends last year. Fifteen large factories are on the point of going out of business.

Wasps may often be observed detaching from fences, boards, or any old wood the fibres, which they afterwards manufacture into papier maché.

The largest dome in the world is that of the Lutheran Church at Warsaw. Its interior diameter is 200 feet. That of the British Museum Library is 130 feet.

The system of free delivery of mail by letter carriers has recently been established at Honolulu. Hitherto citizens have had to go to the post-office for their mail.

The Aero Club of the United Kingdom has ordered its first balloon, which is to be made and delivered by a London firm in the record time of sixteen days.

The new by-laws of the New York Board of Education provide that the marriage of a woman teacher in any of the boroughs shall be equivalent to a resignation.

By order of the German War Office the fortress walls round Mainz are to be pulled down. The ground they occupy, some 465 acres, is to be given to the town.

Even in India, where one is accustomed to suppose wild animals a constant source of danger, there is a demand for legislation to preserve wild animals from extermination.

There are 10,000 men engaged in fishing on the Great Lakes, and the total capital invested is $6,600,000. The number of vessels engaged is 208, and of small boats 3,300.

There is a dearth of policemen in London. Recruits are not readily forthcoming for the metropolitan force, that body being at the present time nearly one thousand under strength.

All the new trains on the Central London Railway are to be of fireproof construction, steel and asbestos being largely used. Other precautions for the safety of passengers are being taken.

Two post-office telephones were opened for the first time last week in the British House of Commons. They may be used by the public as well as by members of parliament at a uniform charge of twopence for three minutes' conversation.

It seems to be about settled that the two largest islands in the world are both in the Arctic Ocean. Greenland is unquestionably the largest—if Australia be counted as a continent—and recent explorations of Baffin Land show that it is second only to Greenland in extent.

How long do girls wear their class pins and class rings? One who has made observations in New York public places during a considerable period finds that he has no record this year of any woman having been seen with a pin or ring that bears a date farther back than 1897. For two years after graduation from high school or normal school or 'young ladies' seminary,' the class badge may be worn frequently, but seldom after that, if the numerals of the graduation year are quite visible.

DAVIS AND THE ITALIAN.

(Philadelphia 'Saturday Evening Post.')

A pleasant story is told of Mr. Richard Harding Davis, and of how he once forced his ideas of courtesy upon another, even at personal risk.

Walking near old Fulton Market, New York, one morning, he saw coming toward him an Italian fish dealer and his wife—the wife with a heavy fish basket balanced upon her head, and the husband walking empty-headed, so to speak, by her side.

Mr. Davis flushed with indignation. 'See there!' he said to his companion.

Then he walked up to the Italian. 'Take that basket!' he commanded. 'Carry it yourself, and be quick about it. We don't let women do this sort of thing in America.'

The woman trembled and looked deprecatingly from one man to the other. It seemed as if she would prefer to carry two baskets rather than be even the innocent cause of her husband's anger.

The Italian slowly gather what Davis meant, and his big fists doubled up and with an ugly scowl he made one step toward the novelist.

Although Davis is himself a large and athletic man, the Italian towered far above him, and seemed made of knotted muscles.

But Davis was undaunted, and something in his look, something in his firm athletic build and posture, made the Italian pause.

'Take that basket, and take it quick!' cried Davis, more mandatory than before; and the Italian giant hesitated, turned toward his wife, took the basket from her head, and walked off with it, while the woman trotted silently at his side.

HE REFUSES TO WRITE.

(Philadelphia 'Post.')

That a man can successfully conduct a vast business for a number of years without writing or signing a letter seems to be incredible in this age of universal letter-writing, but it is said that J. Edward Addicks, who is president of a dozen corporations, never writes or signs a communication of any description. Some years ago, Mr. Addicks, according to the story, wrote a hasty letter to an old friend and business associate, but, by some fortunate accident, it was not mailed. The next day the injustice of the letter was so strongly impressed upon his mind that he vowed he would never write another letter. He has telephones in each of his four homes, in those of all his confidential agents and employees and in the private offices of all of the many corporations with which he is identified, and all are paid for by him personally, and all are supposed to be for his exclusive use. His secretary conducts all of the usual correspondence of his office.

SENATOR FRYE'S FISH STORY.

Senator William P. Frye is an ardent lover of the sport of fishing. Once, after his return from his summer's outing, says the 'Saturday Evening Post,' he met the celebrated naturalist, Agassiz. Glowingly Senator Frye described his experiences.

'Among my triumphs,' said he, 'was the capture of a speckled trout that weighed fully eight pounds.'

Dr. Agassiz smiled and said: 'Reserve that for the credulous and convivial circle of rod and reel celebrants, but spare the feelings of a sober scientist.'

'This is not a campaign whopper I'm telling; I weighed that trout carefully and it was an eight-pounder.'

'My dear Mr. Frye,' remonstrated Dr. Agassiz, 'permit me to inform you that the salvelinus fontinalis never attains that extraordinary weight. The creature you caught could not have been a speckled trout. All the authorities on ichthyology would disprove your claim.'

'All I can say to that,' said Senator Frye, 'is that there are, then, bigger fish in Maine than are dreamed of in your science.'

The next season he caught a speckled trout that weighed nine pounds. He packed it in ice and sent it to Dr. Agassiz. A few days later he received a telegram which read:

'The science of a lifetime kicked to death by a fact. AGASSIZ.'

BARNEY OF THE WHITE HORSE.

Major-General Robert P. Hughes, newly assigned to command the Department of California, had occasion, during his campaign in and around Manilla, to purchase a number of Filipino horses. Among the lot was a large animal which was pure white. It would make such a conspicuous target that the general feared that any soldier to whom it might be given would think he had been unfairly dealt with. So, before distributing any of the horses, he said that if there was any man who preferred a white one he would like to have him step forward.

'Instantly an Irishman,' said the general, 'approached me, saluted, and claimed the horse.

'In several engagements I observed that soldier on his white steed riding fearlessly about and doing valiant work. It was a tempting and easy target, but both rider and horse escaped unscathed.

'To my fellow-officers I commented on the man's bravery. His utter fearlessness in inviting death was a great stimulus to our soldiers, and one day I sent for him.

'"Barney," said I, "I want to compliment you before your officers for the courage you have displayed in riding that conspicuous white horse into battle."

'"Ah, gineral," he replied, bowing profoundly, "I know me business. These blessid Filipinos niver hit a thing they aim at, and onless Your Honor will give me a big illiphant painted red I'll stick to me white horse."'—Saturday Evening Post.'

VANITY OF SAVAGE PEOPLE.

(St. Louis 'Republic.')

As evidence of the extent to which the ornamental precedes the useful Humboldt noted the fact that the Orinoco Indians in fair weather strutted about attired in all the finery they were able to procure, their faces painted gaudily, their heads decked with feathers, their whole aim being to strike astonishment to the beholder and no regard whatever had for comfort. When the weather was bad, Humboldt found that the same men would doff their clothing and carry it about to save it for display on future sunny days.

The same traits are seen to-day in the North American Indians, little modified by many years of intermingling with civilization.

That part of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, running from Second to Sixth streets is the favorite promenade of visiting Indians. Portions of Second and Third streets running off the avenue are filled with boarding-houses especially patronized by the redskins and especially avoided by the whites in consequence.

A number of photographers in the vicinity are the chief attractions of this neighborhood for the aborigines. Nothing so delights them as to strut gravely from their boarding-houses to these art galleries to sit for solemn pictures at Uncle Sam's expense, the bill being charged in with necessaries incidental to a visit to the great father.

A QUEER ERROR.

One of the rabbis of New York discovered a most undignified error in the Columbia University seal some time ago. On the present seal appears the Biblical quotation, 'In Lumine Tuo Videbimus Lucem,' 'In Thy light shall we see light.' At the time when this rabbi took up a printed copy of the seal, gazed at it a moment, and found in it something amusing, the inscription was in Hebrew. It had been used on the seal for many years, and had been printed on the catalogues of the university and on other official documents. There was an inaccuracy in the Hebrew characters. 'As it is printed here,' said he to the university authorities, when he went to see them next day, 'your motto says: 'Have a piece of cold pie.''—The 'Evening Post.'

MR. MOODY'S GALLANTRY.

They are telling a story in Washington about the new secretary of the navy. Mr. Moody was riding on one of the Boston surface cars, and was standing on the platform on the side next the gate that protected passengers from cars coming on the other track. A lady—a Boston lady—came to the door of the car, and, as it stopped, started to move toward the gate, which was hidden from her by the men standing before it.

'Other side, please, lady,' said the conductor. He was ignored as only a born and bred Bostonian can ignore a man. The lady took another step toward the gate.

'You must get off the other side,' said the conductor.

'I wish to get off on this side,' came the answer, in tones that congealed the official into momentary silence. Before he could either explain or expostulate, Mr. Moody came to his assistance.

'Stand to one side, gentlemen,' he remarked, quietly. 'The lady wants to climb over the gate.'—New York 'Times.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S UMBRELLA.

The late Lord Kimberley was fond of telling this story to illustrate how an Englishman always clings to his umbrella: An Englishman had been arrested as a spy by the French during the Franco-German war, and, in spite of his protestations, he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. On the way to execution, as if suddenly remembering something, the 'spy' asked leave to go back and fetch something he had left behind. Such a thing, declared his guard, was impossible, but, the prisoner's importunity prevailing, he was allowed to go. 'What is it you have left behind?' asked the guard, and the man on his way to his doom replied calmly: 'I have left my umbrella.' The soldiers, said the peer who told Lord Kimberley the story, were convinced that nobody but an Englishman could be such an idiot, and the man's umbrella saved his life.

ROOSEVELT AS A HUMORIST.

President Roosevelt possesses a characteristic sense of humor. It is vigorous and sometimes almost grotesque.

When he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, during the preparation for the Spanish war, the government was buying a number of yachts to be converted into torpedo-boats, dispatch-boats, scouts, etc. Considerable intimacy existed between the family of President Roosevelt and that of one of the officers of the navy in the Department. The wife of this officer got a fancy she would like to have one of these beautiful little boats bear her name. There is a prejudice in the navy against giving a woman's name to a war vessel of any type. It is believed to be unlucky. But the officer, who found it easier to face official prejudice than to resist the importunities of his better half, made the request of Mr. Roosevelt.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy hesitated.

'It won't do,' he said. 'I would like to gratify your wife, but a woman's name won't do.'

Then a thought occurred to him, and he relented. 'I will fix it,' he said. 'Tell your wife it will be all right.'

The next day the boat was named: 'The Vixen.'

'I am going to put you in command of her,' said Mr. Roosevelt when he announced the name.—Baltimore 'Sun.'

BARNATO OUTWITTED.

The following story may or may not be true, but if it is not it ought to be: On one occasion Mr. Barnato, on behalf of his firm, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, made Mr. Rhodes an offer for these whole of De Beers stock which practically meant all the diamonds in the market at the time. Mr. Rhodes replied that he would let him have them on condition that they should pour the whole lot, 220,000 carats, into a bucket, and thus be able to gaze upon what no human eye had ever previously seen, viz., a bucketful of diamonds. 'Done,' replied Mr. Barnato, in his characteristic fashion; 'I'll take them.'

So the bargain was completed, and they poured the mass of glittering gems into a bucket. It is said that they gazed long and attentively at the unique sight, and after the bucket had been photographed, the goods—diamonds are termed 'goods' in the trade at Kimberley—were duly delivered to the purchasers.

Then the acuteness of Mr. Rhodes showed resplendently. Sorting and classifying diamonds is a tedious, responsible and lengthy process—much more so than sorting and stapling wool—and in this bucketful there were a hundred and sixty different sorts or sizes. Messrs. Barnato brothers were six weeks in completing the resorting and the gems were necessarily kept off the market all that period. And, of course, Mr. Rhodes had the market to himself all the while and scored heavily over the deal.

WELLINGTON'S DUEL.

An historic doubt has been raised respecting the Duke of Wellington's duel with Lord Winchilsea. In the official life of the Duke, Sir Herbert Maxwell's, the account runs as follows: 'The Duke levelled his pistol at once, but, seeing that Lord Winchilsea did not move, seemed to hesitate for a moment, and then purposely fired wide of him.' To this statement a note is appended: 'It ought to be recorded that Lord Winchilsea had written to Lord Falmouth overnight to say that it was his determination not to fire at the Duke, and that after the first fire he should offer the expression of regret which he would then be ready to make.' But Mr. David Grant writes to the London 'Daily News' to offer another version. He declares: 'Shortly after the duel a friend met Wellington in the street, and, after congratulating him on the satisfactory termination of the meeting, said: "Did you really intend to hit Winchilsea?" "Hit him!" said the Duke, "of course I did. If I hadn't done so, every silly jackass who wanted a little cheap notoriety would have sent me a challenge. Now they'll leave me alone."' Whatever Wellington actually did on 'the field of honor,' the language attributed to him in the above sounds uncommonly like his habitual speech. But we have his own complaint that he was 'much exposed to authors,' and it may simply be that another one has now put words in his mouth.

LIPTON'S FAITHFUL SALESMAN

Sir Thomas Lipton, the famous yachtsman, and head of what is probably the largest retail provision business in Great Britain, is one of those men who believe in personally keeping an eye on their employees. To this end, when in London, he often pays a surprise visit to one or another of his huge establishments, and strolls casually through the various departments, noticing everything but saying very little. As might be expected, among the many thousands of men and women whom he employs there are some who, never having seen the head of the firm, possess but a very hazy notion of his personal appearance. Sir Thomas chanced upon one of these a week or two ago, and for a few minutes the bystanders enjoyed a little quiet fun.

This particular clerk was in charge of the cheese counters at one of Lipton's huge establishments in the city. Seeing a gentleman apparently about to leave the shop without making a purchase, he immediately seized upon the supposed customer and began to extol the virtues of 'Lipton's cheese.' Sir Thomas (for it was no other than he) listened with well-concealed amusement for a few moments, and even went the length of tasting several samples. Then he tried to shake off the assistant by saying that he was not requiring any cheese 'just at present.'

But the clerk was not to be got rid of so easily; and, before his employer quite realized what had happened, he had paid for a pound of his own cheese, and the assistant was inquiring to what address it should be sent. The young man's amazement, when he realized the identity of his customer, made his fellow-assistants roar with laughter. But a few days later the laugh was on the other side, for Sir Thomas, ever quick to recognize and reward merit, instructed the cashier to give the persistent clerk a substantial increase of salary.—'Saturday Evening Post.'

JAPANESE SIGNS.

Nearly every shop in Japan for the sale of foreign goods is furnished with a sign in a foreign language. No matter whether the language is intelligible, if it is only in foreign characters that is enough. Many of these signs are a study: 'The all countries Boot and Shoe, Small or Fine Wares'; 'Old Curious'; 'Horseshoe maker instruct by French horse leech'; 'Cut Hair Shop'; 'If you want sell watch, I will buy; if you want buy watch, I will sell. Yes, sir, we will, all will. Come at my shop. Watchmaker'; 'Hatter Native Country; Antematic of Uausea Marina'; 'The House Build for the manufacture of all and best kinds of Hats and Caps.'

Advertisements.

POOR DIGESTION

RENDERS THE LIFE OF THE DYSPEPTIC MISERABLE.

Food Becomes Distasteful and a Feeling of Weariness, Pain and Depression Ensues.

(From 'Le Sorelois,' Sorel, Que.)

Of the diseases afflicting mankind dyspepsia is one of the worst to endure. Its victims find life almost a burden. Food becomes distasteful; they suffer from severe pains in the stomach; sometimes excessive heart palpitation, and a general feeling of weakness and depression. Though this disease is one of the most distressing, it is one which, if the proper remedy is employed, can be readily cured. Thousands throughout this country bear testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a never-failing cure. Among them is Mrs. Adolphe A. Latrousse, a well-known and highly esteemed lady residing at Sorel, Que. She says: 'For two years I was a constant sufferer from bad digestion and its accompanying symptoms. Food became distasteful, and I grew very weak. I suffered much from pains in the stomach and head. I could not obtain restful sleep, and became unfit for all housework. I tried several medicines without finding the least relief, and I continually grew worse until in the end I would vomit everything I ate. I had almost given up hope of ever being well again when one day I read of a case similar to mine cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I determined to give these pills a trial, and am happy to-day that I did so, as by the time I had taken eight or nine boxes my strength had returned, the pains which had so long racked me disappeared, my stomach would digest food properly, and I had fully regained my old-time health, and have not since had any return of the trouble.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a purely tonic medicine and, unlike all purgatives, do not weaken the system, but give life and energy with every dose. They are a certain cure for anaemia, dizziness, heart troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion, partial paralysis. St. Vitus dance and the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women an almost constant source of misery. Sold by dealers in medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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John Dougall & Son

TO VISIT PARISHES

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

The following arrangements have been made for episcopal visitations by His Grace Archbishop Bond, and Bishop Carmichael:—

BY THE ARCHBISHOP.
Deanery of St. Andrews.

May 26—Monday, Morin, the Rev. F. W. Steacy, B.A.
May 27—Tuesday, Mille Isles, the Rev. F. W. Steacy, B.A.
May 28—Wednesday, Lakefield, the Rev. L. Foulkes.
May 29.—Thursday, Lachute, the Rev. A. B. Given.
May 30—Friday, St. Andrews, the Rev. A. E. Mount.

Rural Deanery of Brome and West Shefford.

June 3—North Ely, 10 a.m., Tuesday, the Rev. A. W. Buckland.
June 3—Tuesday, 4 p.m., Boscobel, the Rev. A. W. Buckland.
June 4.—Wednesday, Eastman, the Rev. A. W. Buckland.
June 5—Thursday, Bolton Centre, the Rev. N. P. Yates, B.A.
June 6—Friday, Potton (Mansonville).
June 7—Saturday.
June 8—Sunday, a.m., Brome, the Rev. E. P. Judge.
June 8—Sunday, p.m., Sutton, the Rev. E. T. Capel.
June 9—Monday, Glen Sutton, the Rev. J. M. Coffin.
June 10—Tuesday, Cowansville, the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, B.A.
June 11—Wednesday, Adamsville, the Rev. John Douglas, B.A.
June 12—Thursday, Granby, the Rev. Canon Longhurst.
June 13—Friday, Abbotsford, the Rev. H. E. Horsey, M.A., B.D.
June 14—Saturday.
June 15—Sunday, Farnham, the Rev. Rural Dean Harris.
June 16—Monday, Stanbridge East, the Rev. J. J. Willis, B.A.
June 17—Tuesday, Dunham (parish), the Rev. H. Plaisted, M. A.
June 18—Wednesday, Dunham (college), the Rev. H. Plaisted, M.A.
June 29—Sunday, Waterloo, the Rev. Rural Dean Jenkins.
June 30—Monday, North Shefford, the Rev. J. A. Poston.
July 1—Tuesday, South Stukely, the Rev. J. W. Garland.
July 2—Wednesday, Knowlton, the Rev. J. Carmichael.
July 3—Thursday, Iron Hill, the Rev. G. A. Mason.
July 4.—Friday, West Shefford, the Rev. R. Emmett.
July 5—Saturday.
July 6—Sunday, Chambly, the Rev. J. W. Dennis.
July 7.—Monday, Rougemont, the Rev. C. P. Abbott.
July 8—Tuesday, Bedford, the Rev. Canon Nye, M.A.
July 9—Wednesday, Phillipsburg, the Rev. W. C. Bernard, M.A.
July 10—Thursday, Frelighsburg, the Ven. Archdeacon Davidson, M.A., D.C.L.

BY THE COADJUTOR BISHOP.
Deanery of Clarendon.

June 1—Sunday, Hull, 11 a.m., Rev. Rural Dean Smith.
June 2—Sunday, Chelsea, 3.30 p.m., Rev. H. A. Naylor, B.A.
June 2.—Monday, Chelsea, 3.30 p.m., Rev. H. A. Naylor, B.A.
June 3.—Tuesday, North Wakefield, Rev. J. H. Bell, B.A.
June 4—Wednesday, Masham, Rev. J. H. Bell, B.A.
June 5—Thursday, Wright, Rev. L. V. Lariviere, B.A.
June 6—Journey to River Desert.
June 7—Saturday, River Desert, Rev. R. C. Brewer.
June 8—Sunday, River Desert, Rev. R. C. Brewer.
June 9—Return from River Desert.
June 10—Tuesday, Aylwin, Rev. L. V. Lariviere, B.A.
June 11—Wednesday, Kazubazua, Rev. L. V. Lariviere, B.A.
June 12—Thursday, Alleyne, Danford Lake, Rev. T. W. Ball, B.A.
June 13—Friday, Cawood, Rev. T. W. Ball B.A.
July 14—Saturday, Aylmer, Rev. R.F. Taylor.
June 15—Sunday, a.m., Aylmer, Rev. R. F. Taylor.
June 15—Sunday, p.m., Lower Eardley, Rev. W. E. Kaneen.
June 16—Monday, Upper Eardley, Rev. W. E. Kaneen.
June 17—Tuesday, Onslow.
June 18—Wednesday, North Onslow.
June 19—Thursday, Bristol.
June 20 to 24—Parish of Clarendon.
June 20 to 24—Parish of Clarendon.
June 25—Wednesday, Portage du Fort, Rev. J. A. Lackey.
June 26—Thursday, Bryson, Rev. J. A. Lackey.
June 27—Friday, Campbell's Bay.
June 28—Saturday, Clarke's.
June 29—Sunday, Thorne, Greermount P. O., Rev. C. Lummis.
June 30—Monday(Lesile, Rev. C. Lummis.
July 1—Tuesday.
July 2—Wednesday, North Clarendon, Rev. Austin Ireland.
July 3—Thursday, Fort Coulonge.
The services on week days at 10.30 a.m.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Catarrh Can be Cured.—Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

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Any clergyman not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to your minister you will oblige the publishers.

HOME DEPARTMENT

CHILDREN AND THE FARMYARD.

The Unselfish Home Girl—Answering Back—Household Hints.

CHILDREN AT THE FARM.

(The 'Spectator.')

'Only little children may play here; boys and lads are forbidden.' This inscription is set up by a piece of wayside turf just outside the old Surrey town of Godalming. It shows a respect for the joys of little children most creditable to those who passed such a thoughtful rule; for their playgrounds and play admit no trespass. That is partly why the farm and the farmyard hold such an exalted place in their esteem, for every one else there is always busy, and they can have all the animals and the place entirely to themselves. The animals alone, especially the young ones, from bantam chickens to the latest calves, would make the thing an unqualified success. But when you have all the joy of 'bossing' most of these animals, nursing, feeding, patting, and putting them to bed, together with permission to lend a hand in the serious work of finding eggs, and even making up the butter, the farm is first among all places of amusement, and the rest simply nowhere.

Children who are lucky enough to have a home-farm 'of their own,' which means one in which they are allowed to do what they like whenever they go into the country for a holiday, look forward to their first day at the farm with more ardor even than the sportsman does to his first morning on the manor or by the stream. They know all the permanent animals personally, such as the farm cats, the bull (if there is one), and the turkey-cock, both of which they hold in dreadful awe, the farm dog, the horses, and their special pets among the cows. But then there is the huge excitement, first of seeing all the 'new ones'—that is, the offspring which have arrived while they were away—and next, of making discoveries of the most important kind of which (of course) no one ever knew. The absolutely first and most delightful search is for the new litter of kittens, of which they are darkly told that people 'think there are some about.' The question is, where? All the places where kittens were ever known to be are rapidly thought over, discussed, and argued about,—the hayloft, the sack-room, the horse' manger, the granary, the big barn, the little barn, the cow-house, the wood-stack. Then these are all thoroughly drawn, till the mewing of kittens discloses where the family is lying. Of course, they are all caught up, cuddled, squeezed, carried in pinafores into the farm kitchen, dropped, stroked, and generally made uncomfortable, and then allotted to the finders according to age and precedence in the family circle. As the cats naturally feel agitated when the kittens are overhauled about three times a day, they hide them again in fresh places at night. This leads first to breathless apprehension that they have been made away with, and then to further and exciting hunts, till the interesting family is rediscovered.

Puppies do not rank quite as high as kittens, neither are they common objects of the farm-yard. But the poultry are an increasing joy. First, the eggs have to be found. This is real sport, for farm yard hens choose all kinds of odd places, or may do so, which is quite enough for the more adventurous to risk climbing on to the tops of strawricks, and gives an excuse for indulging in this forbidden luxury. The discovery of each nest is a further joy, and the place carefully noted for future visits, the individual hen using each identified and described, and all the eggs, with the nest-eggs, brought to the farm. Children never break the eggs they find,—at least they never seem to. The farm-woman always points out the nest-eggs, and tells them to take them back, which they do, generally remembering which nest each of these belongs to, one 'belonging' to 'the nice little yellow hen under the pine-tree,' and another to the 'horrid old black hen in the stable.' They lord it over chickens, always being mighty fussy and particular that each brood shall keep to its own hen, and (if they are allowed to), catching those which stray to mammas not their own, to the infinite indignation of both hens, and amid protesting screams from the chicks. But they always enforce this nursery discipline with grave severity. The most exciting part of 'finding the eggs' comes after all the hens' nests have been identified. Then is the time for the serious work of finding the guinea-fowls' and wild-ducks' nests. The former are the great prizes of the farm-yard, pearls and diamonds compared with such pebbles as hens' eggs. Moreover, when not laid in hedges, they are generally in the middle of nettle-beds, dangerous and painful jungles, the story of encounters with which is told with eyes round with horror, and tragic narrative. They rise at dawn to see which way the guinea-fowls go, which those wily birds never by any chance allow them to do. But sometimes they do find a nest generally with about a dozen eggs in it, all brown speckled, and as hard as stones, and these are a trophy, for which they expect and receive infinite credit. Also, they have them for tea, which is a great honor in itself, and of which they make a social function by asking their friends to join them. Otherwise one of the privileges of these days in the country is to have tea 'all by themselves.' So far as can be seen through the windows, children never speak at these social meals, except to ask the one who presides at the milk-jug or teapot for more. If they want anything else they slip off their chairs, run round to that part of the table whence the cake or whatever it is is most easily reached, take a piece, and put it on their plates, climb into their chairs again, and eat it. At the close the smallest ones are quietly made to finish up in a hurry. They then all say grace without comment, and run back to the farm, where they talk incessantly. But they do not waste time at meals in conversation.

The 'after-tea' interests at the farm are as engrossing as those of the day. All the cows are soon due home to be milked, and preparations are made for their reception. In smart home-farms there is often bright, red sand to sprinkle on the floor, a work which appeals to them very strongly. In fact, they would if they could sprinkle so much sand that the cows would be ankle deep in it. Very small children think that this is an important daily function, like 'doing' the drawing-room, or sweeping the stairs, and one for doing which they will receive praise from the farm authorities. 'What men say if we make cowhouse handsome?' was the inquiry of one good, little girl who had been assisting at the sand-sprinkling. Very few children ever learn how to milk, though a few do. It is too hard work, and though they patronize the cows at a distance, and even pet them, and put bits of cotton-cake into the manger for those they like best to eat while being milked, they hardly dare to venture so far as to sit down on a stool beside them, and put their heads quite against their flanks. But they are always very keen on seeing how much the pails weigh which their special fancy cows have been milked into.

In places where there are pedigree herds which are occasionally sold by auction, children have a new game, that of holding cattle sales, and bidding fancy prices for the 'lots' put up. But on the occasion of real sales they are generally in a fright that some special favorite will be parted with, and have been known to go off and weep when the animal was being bid for, and to be most demonstrative on learning that it had not 'reached the reserve.' They also test their wooden animals for tuberculosis, and weigh their milk. They are always distressed that so few animals in the farm lend themselves to decoration. You cannot decorate a chicken, or a duck, or a little pig (which they always long to nurse), or a kitten, or a horse, which is too tall, or a goose, which they are afraid of. But the calves are very desirable from their point of view. They will stand quite still, and can be combed, groomed, and brushed with all the toilet implements kept to make the animals smart for shows, until those responsible almost fear that the calf will be brushed to death, and suggest that it might wear a daisy chain instead, which when made and put on either the decorated calf or another always eats.

The final act of the happy farm-yard day consists in 'putting the ducks to bed.' Now if this is done late, when the ducks want to go to bed, it is not very exciting, neither does it show the ducks that the children know better than they do what is good for them, which is part of the intellectual pride which children feel in acting as the Providence of the farm-yard. But if put to bed before they want to go, the ducks generally make for the pond, and in heading them off and then working them round to the duck-house door much skill and authority can be shown. It then only remains for each to make up a pat of butter for their particular friends among the 'grown-ups' to have for breakfast next morning, and to say good-night, for all the farm-creatures are already thinking of going to sleep. It may be asked, 'How do the animals like it?' On the whole, they seem to be generally aware of the situation, and to distinguish between children and grown-up strangers. We have known a very wild and commonly quick-tempered pony allow a child to run under its belly in an orchard, though if a man had done the same thing he would have had his skull kicked in. The creatures do not fear little children as they do adults, or apparently even suspect that they mean to hurt them, a conclusion which years of domestication have probably made hereditary.

THE UNSELFISH HOME GIRL.

My heart goes out to the girl who is spending her youth and strength working for the good of her childhood's home, and for the happiness of those who dwell in it. Perhaps she has not received due consideration from the vast army of intelligent writers and thinkers of our day. From the very fact of the quiet home life to which she has always bound herself, it is but natural that she should not receive much thought. But ought it to be so?

O fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, have you one in your home who has always toiled unrecompensed, who has given up possible positions in life, the cultivation of cherished talents, the chance of doing a share in the world's great work, and after years of toil with no vacation or variation, is quietly doing the round of work, with scarcely strength of mind or body to keep around? Remember that very likely she longs for some beautiful things to enter her life and brighten it. Yet to obtain these, as well as more costly and more stylish clothing, she would not ask her nearest kin. She would not have them make their daily toil harder in order to provide them.

There are daughters standing bravely today who have battled with poverty, physical weakness, and pride, to help their fathers or brothers to pay the necessary homebills, and perhaps other bills of long standing. They are filling the places of housekeeper and homemaker, caring kindly for invalid mothers, and nursing them so faithfully and intelligently as to stay the coming of the death angel. They are trying to rear the younger members of the family, and, though not in a natural way, they become mothers to many a wee tot, lest someone not loving and kind should be given the places they are now filling. In the time that they may take to read, they look for bits of useful knowledge which will help them in their work. Yes, there are many girls who give up the company of young men, and, with hidden tears and holy-prayers, go on aiding in anything that will benefit the home and its treasury. They work with their whole soul in their work, receiving hardly a word of praise, and much less money!

But do you think that they never need more than they get? Ah, yes, a thousand times yes! Their fine, truthful natures demand appreciation, which to them would be of far greater value than piles of gold. Those who 'give themselves,' who always put themselves last, should not be allowed to do so. Give them words of cheer. Tell them how necessary they are to your homes and your lives; and how joyously their hearts will throb! How much lighter the toil will be! The walls of a kitchen will change to the walls of a palace.

The anniversary of the birthday goes by, with no little present to mark the day. The holidays come and go, with perhaps a cheap or undesirable gift.

See to it that some property is made over to these faithful home women, even though you have but little. They need it, for while they have been doing your work they have given up everything which would help them to provide for themselves. A few dollars spent for music lessons, or for whatever the cultivation of their personal gifts required, might have made them independent. But now they are not, and, saddest of all, they know it.

Life is short. With many, justice is not the ruling virtue. They do not stop to think of the good which Dorothy has done in the family, and she goes penniless.

These words are not written in a spirit of reproach, but to quicken the conscience of those who do not think, and to help brighten the lives of many an unselfish, faithful, home girl. With a cheering word to such girls I close. Believe that God sees and knows. Some time you will receive your reward from his hand. Live as is pleasing in his sight, and his song will be in your lives, though at times the battle may be fierce and the heart heavy.—Elizabeth Cook, in 'Woman's Journal.'

ANSWERING BACK HABIT.

The habit of 'answering back' is as reprehensible in grown people as in children, and should be suppressed by every person anxious to lead a peaceable and harmonious life, says the Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

The 'scrappy' household, in which each member strives for the last word in the argument, is most anxious to maintain an independent course of action, is afraid lest he shall be imposed upon, is not a happy household, nor can it ever become such alone.

It is an odious place to visit, and the separate individuals that compose it can always have a pleasanter atmosphere and time somewhere else, yet it is but seldom that any one will give up the habit, or as a whole reform and institute a new order of things.

There is but one way to produce a lasting result, and that is to 'withhold your tongue' on each and every occasion when bitter or sharp words arise to the surface.

The old adage, 'It takes two to make a quarrel,' is invariably true, and while silence is an aggravating response to an irritating remark, its effect is inevitable. The temptation to repudiate an unjust accusation is strong, but if it is unjust it will be regretted more than if a quarrel resulted in which both parties lost their temper.

She who will inwardly determine to 'withhold her tongue' from ill-natured remarks, from unkind suggestions, from bitter retort, from nagging, will begin a revolution in her own home.

Do not wait for someone else to start the movement, have the joy in your own soul, that you have planted the seeds of happiness yourself. Do not be discouraged if your efforts are not met half way. Go all the way if need be; 'seek peace and pursue it.'

STRAY BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Sift graham flour before using in bread or muffins. Unless it is an unusually fine flour it holds too much bran for the human stomach.

A pretty sure test of whether a cake is done is to touch it gently with the finger. If your touch leaves a dent the cake is not baked; if the crust springs back it is ready to take them from the oven.

When it is possible to prepare any part of a dish the day before in a leisurely way, do so. One can never guess how busy the next day may be.

Even in tomato soup, which holds neither milk nor cream, it is best to add a pinch of soda. There will surely be butter in the soup, and butter will curdle as milk does, for it contains the same properties as cream. Add the soda to the soup just before the binding of butter and flour.

Thick soup is only permissible in a dinner where there is either no meat or a very light made-over meat dish. A thick cream soup is a substantial first course in itself.

When a recipe calls for one-half or one-quarter of a cup of butter it is much easier to measure it in a spoon than to soil a measuring cup, and then scrape out the small particles of butter. You can always know how many tablespoons are required by remembering there are sixteen tablespoons of butter in one cupful.

While making muffins or gems, put the pans in the oven to be heating while the batter is being mixed.

Real Boston beans have a flavor imparted to them by a teaspoon of dry mustard and a small onion baked in the bottom of the bean pan. The mustard is said to make beans more digestible.

In making oyster cocktails do not confine yourself imperatively to a recipe. Any good, hot condiment you have at hand will add to the flavor, whether it be horseradish, tomato catsup or Worcestershire sauce. Only be careful of tabasco; a very little of it goes a long way. In mixing the seasoning for the cocktail keep tasting it, and let it 'bite' well before you have finished, remembering that the raw oyster with its liquor is capable of much dilution.

When cooking macaroni or spaghetti always wash it in cold water after boiling, and before using, partly because the cold water separates it, partly because you want it as clean as possible and you want to wash away the dirty water in which it has boiled.

In stewing chicken which has been cut up always put the roughest, most unsightly pieces in the bottom of the pot. Dark meat takes longer than white meat to cook, consequently put the white meat at the top of the pot.—'Good Housekeeping.'

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

'Snow eggs' is really floating island with a new name, and a different touch in the preparation which makes this old-fashioned dish of our childhood tea parties much better eating. The whites of four eggs are beaten to a stiff froth and dropped, a spoonful at a time, into a pint of boiling milk, and kept over the range till they poach a little, but do not get brown. Slip them off into a shallow dish, thicken the milk with the yolks, sweetening, and adding any desired flavoring. Pour this custard around the whites, and just before sending to the table sprinkle the whole with a little chopped macaroon.

New woodwork, it is said, is much more likely to be infested with obnoxious insect life, and in a recently built house the pursuit of moths and other disagreeable bugs, destructive and pestering, must be constant and vigorous.

A receipt for rice ice-cream.—Boil a cupful of rice until very soft in water to which a little lemon juice is added. When the rice is steamed dry, cover it with a thick sugar syrup, and let it stand for an hour or more. Drain off the syrup, add a half a pint of cream whipped, and stir it into a plain ice-cream mixture made as follows: Scald in a double boiler a quart of cream and milk, mixed half and half, with a cupful of sugar; when cold add a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Put it into the freezer and stir till slightly thick before adding the rice mixture, when all is poured into a mould and packed in ice and salt for three hours.

Once more the coffee pot and the eternal vigilance which alone makes for a good brew of this stimulating berry. One housekeeper has gone to the length of having a card printed and tacked up over her kitchen sink, which reads in very sizable letters: 'Don't wipe out the coffee-pot with the dish-cloth.' Every housekeeper knows that this will be done about so many times, but persistent reiteration does have some effect. Some more 'don'ts' that might have gone on the same card are: Don't let a crust of stale coffee collect in the spout. Don't let the breakfast coffee-grounds stand half the forenoon, or half the day in the pot. Don't let the coffee be ground too coarse; powdered coffee is more economical and gives a better flavor.

In so small a thing as the slicing of bacon, the trained hand will distinguish between the right and the wrong way. The bacon should be put on the table or board with the rind down. Slice with a sharp knife, and as thin as possible, but do not attempt to cut through the rind. When enough slices are cut, slip the knife under them, close to the rind, and they will fall off together easily.

'The crusade against the tendency of the modern housekeeper to swathe her windows and doors in draperies has not half been preached,' said a sanitary expert the other day. 'I go into houses, many of them, and into small flats, where a triple layer of curtains shuts out air and sunlight from the apartment about as completely as if the windows were solid wall. When I scold, the chatelaines say: "We must have curtains and draperies, they are so artistic." I will concede one set of thin curtains at certain windows of the house, with preferably none in bedrooms or nurseries. If thin curtains are needed in a bedroom for purposes of protection in our closely built city, they should be of a fabric that can be easily laundered, or of a weave of lace that may be kept free from dust by light brushing and shaking out of the open window. To persons with asthmatic or consumptive tendencies, they are a menace that should not be permitted. Sanitation should be taught in schools of design for house-furnishings. It is absurd to think that our clever artists cannot combine attractive effect with hygienic safety.'

GOOD CHEER.

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

One point in which the Sunshine Society is unique is that it gladly co-operates with others, while following out its own line of work. Each branch is governed by the circumstances it meets with, and aims to do just the next thing coming to hand that may be the means of brightening or cheering somebody's life. And doing this the sphere of activity constantly widens as the history, brief as it yet is, of many branches would show.

A TASK.

To be kind; to be honest; to earn a little and spend a little less; to make, upon the whole, a family happier by his presence; to renounce where that shall be necessary and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, and these without capitulation; and, above all, on the same grim conditions, to keep friends with himself. Here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—R. L. Stevenson.

The Westmount Branch is now possessed of two wheel chairs for invalids. One was purchased, as stated before, and the other was most generously donated by a lady who happily has no further use for it herself.

Quite a number of 'rays of sunshine' have penetrated from branches in the Eastern Provinces to the North-West. A lady in Okotoks, Alta., writes about another claim on the kindness of Sunshiners, which will no doubt meet with ready response. The writer says: 'A little daughter of poor parents and a member of a large family, has lost her hearing through fever, after she learned to talk. She is very fond of pious stories, but cannot hear them. A Bible story-book, well illustrated, would give her great pleasure, and expand and lead her mind in the right direction. A box of animals, or dissected pictures on blocks to put together would help to pass the weary hours, as she cannot walk.' Anyone wishing to send a book or picture blocks can obtain the address from Miss Macdonald, secretary Westmount Branch, 4639 St. Catherine street.

'Something each day—a thought,
Unselfish, good and true,
That aids another's need
While we our way pursue;
That seeks to lighten hearts,
That leads to pathways clear;
For a helpful thought each day
Makes better all the year.

'Something each day—a deed
Of kindness and of good,
To link in closer bonds
All human brotherhood.
Oh, thus the heavenly will
We all may do while here,
For one good deed each day
Makes blessed all the year.'

The next meeting of the Westmount branch will be held on Tuesday, May 13, in Victoria Hall, at 3.30 p.m.

An invitation has been received by the society to co-operate in furthering the public playgrounds for children. This will be a part of the business brought up for discussion at the meeting on Tuesday. A good attendance of members and those interested is requested.

During the past week some of the members have made Sunshine visits to hospitals.

The secretary acknowledges the receipt this week of a lovely basket of spring flowers, from Miss Dorothy Thicknesse, Black Lake, Que., for distribution among the members. Mrs. Van Vliet, of Lacolle, sends a nice parcel of silk pieces, and a box of magazines. Books, pictures, and some postage stamps were received from Miss Ross, Port Lambton. Mrs. Bentley, Parkdale, is thanked for the nice copy of 'Precious Stones from Zion's Walls,' of which she is the author.

Advertisements.

THE BLOOM OF HEALTH.

How to Keep Little Ones Bright, Active and Healthy.

Every mother knows that little children need careful attention—but they do not need strong drugs. When baby is peevish, cross or unwell, it is an unfortunate fact that too many mothers dose them with so-called 'soothing' medicines which stupefy and put the little ones into an unnatural sleep, but do not remove the cause of the trouble. What is wanted to make the little one bright, cheerful and well is Baby's Own Tablets, which wil promptly cure colic, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and teething troubles. They give children sound, refreshing sleep, because they remove the cause of the trouble. These tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. Mrs. James Found, Valentia, Ont., says:—'Before I got Baby's Own Tablets, my baby was very pale and delicate, and so peevish that I had to walk the floor with him day and night. The first tablet I gave him helped him, and that night he slept soundly. Since then the tablets have made him perfectly well, and he is now a fine, healthy looking baby, and is getting quite fat. I would not be without the tablets if they cost a dollar a box.'

Baby's Own Tablets are good for children of all ages and are taken as readily as candy. Crushed to a powder, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest, weakest baby. Sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid at 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Two scrap books sent to the Protestant Infants' Home have been acknowledged by a letter of thanks from the secretary.

Another request is from Ahmic Harbor, Ont.:

'Dear Sunshine Workers:

'I read your column every week in the "Witness," and am much interested in it,—it is so cheering and helpful. I see you sent out some pictures and cards to a Sunday school teacher, and I thought, perhaps, you could let me have a few for a Sunday school here, which my husband is conducting. It is in a poor settlement a few miles out of the village, too far for the children to get to the village school. The people are mostly German and Swiss, but the children have been brought up here, and can speak English well. They are eager to learn. Some of them are very poor, and cannot give to collections to get papers and cards. We have managed to get some papers for them, but are not able to supply cards, as we would like to do, so we should be very thankful if any friend of the Sunshine work could send us some.'

Here is a good opportunity for those schools that have papers and cards on hand which they do not require. The address will be given to any one wishing to supply the need.

Inquiries are frequently made as to whether Sunday school papers, etc., are of use to the society. Most of those on hand have been sent out, and such papers can always be placed. Address all contributions of literature to the Westmount Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount, Que.

The Sherbrooke branch goes on steadily, doing whatever it can to help others. Members visit the hospital from time to time, and report if any are especially lonely or friendless. Work is also being begun for the Deep Sea Mission at Labrador, and it is hoped to have a box of comforts ready in the early autumn.

This branch is also planning to carry on a flower mission during the summer months.

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Waldensian Church in Italy during the past year added 1,116 members to its missionary congregations. It is making good progress.

American missionaries to the number of fifty-four are now in the Philippines. They represent ten Protestant bodies. They have an evangelical union which federates them and prevents overlapping. Thus far harmony and success have marked the workings of the federation.

Last year the Indian Young Men's Christian Associations in the Dakotas built twelve log buildings, each building costing their members about twenty-five dollars in cash and weeks of labor. These buildings are used as meeting and reading rooms for the Indian associations, which are strong factors in the Christianizing of the red men. There are now over forty associations among the Sioux, and a travelling secretary is employed.

The Rev. E. B. Allen, of Toledo, circulates a little card called the 'Question Box,' in which he asks attendants to write inquiries as to the spiritual life, Christian obligations or Bible interpretations. The request is accompanied by the warning, 'But foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strife.' The card is printed in Columbian colors, is folded once and bears a mammoth interrogation point on the projecting margin of the lower leaf. When filled out, it is to be handed to the minister or placed with the offering.

CHINESE IN TORONTO.

(The Rev. R. P. McKay, D.D., in 'The Westminster.')

Whatever we may think of the social and political problems involved in the Chinese question the Church's duty is plain. The Chinese who are here should be evangelized. According to the last census there are 17,299 Chinese scattered throughout the Dominion, the bulk of them being in British Columbia. Faithful and beneficial work is being done among them at many points. In Sabbath-schools all over the land, hundreds of Chinese are taught weekly with much encouragement to the workers. In Montreal, where our energetic missionary, Dr. Thomson, labors, there are seventeen Sunday-schools.

In Toronto there are about three hundred Chinese. There are seven Chinese Sabbath-schools in connection with the

Presbyterian Church, and three or four in connection with churches of other denominations. A 'forward' step has been taken by the Foreign Mission Committee in the appointment of Mr. Thos. Humphries, who is to devote a portion of his time to the visitation of laundries, organization of schools, looking after teachers and pupils and to the promotion of the work in every possible way. Mr. Humphries has been superintendent of the Chinese Sabbath-school in Cooke's Church for a number of years, is personally well liked by the Chinese and has aptitude for the work.

The rule in the Chinese schools is ordinarily to have a teacher for each pupil, and that good work is being done will appear from the letter which follows. The writer, Chu Joe, attended Cooke's Church school and was a member of the Christian Endeavor Society. When he was about to return to China, he came to his teacher, Mrs. Hall, and asked her to pray for certain men he was leaving behind and also for himself that he might be able to tell his friends in China about Jesus. Mrs. Hall lately received from him this letter:

Dear Teacher, Mrs. Hall,—I beg to write you this few lines to inform you that I have safely arrived home on the 20th January, 1902. When I arrived I told my parents that I have been baptized in Toronto, and found them both very glad therefore, I beg to let you know.

I also speaking about the religion of Jesus and Bible in my village every days, but I teach them only what I know. Hoping that you are getting on well, and also give my best compliments to all my teachers and friends, and obliged, yours faithfully,

Chu Joe.

This letter, here given literally, shows fewer grammatical errors than might be expected from a lad who picked up his English during a few years in this country. He shows also a zeal for the truth not too common among Christian people. Such examples of devotion, and they are not uncomomn, inspire hope and should prompt many to active support of this foreign mission at our doors.

THE OLD PSALMS.

(After the Manner of 'The Old Hymns.')

There's lots of music in the Psalms, the Psalms of long ago,
And when the minister reads out some one I used to know
I want to join with all the rest who swell the note of praise,
'All lands to God in joyful sounds aloft your voices raise.'

There's lots of music in the Psalms, those dear, sweet Psalms of old,
With visions bright of lands of light, and shining streets of gold;
I hear them ringing, singing still, in memory soft and clear,
'Such pity as a father hath unto his children dear.'

They seem to sing for evermore of better, sweeter days,
When the lilies of the love of God bloomed white in all the ways;
And still I hear the solemn strains in the quaint old meeting flow,
'O greatly blessed the people are the joyful sound that know.'

No singing-books we needed then, for very well we knew
The tunes and words we loved so well the dear old Psalm Book through;
To 'Coleshill' at the Sacrament we sang, as tears would fall,
'Tl of salvation take the cup, on God's name will I call.'

And so I love the dear old Psalms, and when my time shall come,
Before the light has left my eyes, and my singing lips are dumb,
If I can only hear them then I'll gladly soar away,—
'So pants my longing soul, O God, that come to thee I may.'

—Joseph Hamilton.

SOME DAY.

There's many a day that's dull and grey—
With never a wink of sun,
Not a glint of blue will e'er shine through
The clouds so low and dun;
The sea runs riot—we know no quiet—
No rest, from its deafening roar,
It mutters and groans in thunderous tones
As it heavily pounds on shore.

And the drizzling rain dulls heart and brain,
In a weary, weary way,—
And our life looks brown, we scowl and frown
And mope the time away;
We fret and worry, nerves in a flurry,
Like the sea, we know no rest,
But a wise, firm Hand—rules on sea and land
As it seemeth to Him best.

There's many a day that rolls away
A marvel of blue and gold,
Just a cloud or two of some soft hue
Floats with an airy hold,
Our hearts are merry, our cares we bury,
The cobwebs blow away,
And shadows and gloom go back to their tomb
In the light of radiant day.

Up many a steep our feet must creep,
To many a deep descend,
We shudder and shake each step we take—
And fear to know the end,
When great woes muster, and crowd and cluster
Alone—no our despair;
Not alone—the Guide, unseen at our side
Walks patiently ever there.

And many a year life's skies are clear
And the future stretches fair,
We forget to dread the stealthy tread
And sad-hued robes of care,—
But men in battle 'mid clash and rattle,
Are ready against surprise,
So, in fret and strife, of uncertain life
He who carries arms, is wise.

FRANCES.

Cape Breton.

TORONTO BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Bible Training School, of Toronto, has just closed its eighth session with an enrollment of sixty-three students in the day classes and 179 in the evening classes. During the year twelve have gone forth as missionaries to different parts of the foreign field, and many more have entered on work in Canada and the United States as pastors, home missionaries, evangelists, Bible women, and in other departments of Christian service. An addition has just been made to the staff of instructors by the appointment of the Rev. John McNicol, B.D., recently Presbyterian minister of Aylmer, Que. The outlook of the school is most encouraging.

CAPTIVITY UP TO DATE.

Eight Christian Endeavor Societies have been organized among the Boer prisoners in Ceylon.

There are over five hundred active Christian Endeavorers, all young men, among the Boer prisoners in the Bermuda Islands. They are divided into societies of about thirty members each, and meetings for prayer and Bible study are held every day, under their own leaders.

It is reported that wonderful revivals are going on in the Boer prison camps both in St. Helena and in South Africa, and that hundreds of the young Boers have offered themselves for mission work so soon as released.

It is plain from such reports as the above that the religious spirit of the Boer responds quickly to the deeper things in modern Christian activity.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

May 25, 1902.

PAUL AT ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA.

Acts xiii., 43-52.

(By James M. Gray, D.D.)

Golden Text.—Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins.—Acts xiii., 38.

In our last lesson Paul and Barnabas had started forth under the guidance and direction of the Holy Spirit on their first missionary journey. Leaving the seaport of Seleucia on the Syrian coast, they had gone first to the Island of Cyprus, where, at Paphos, had occurred the conversion of the governor, Sergius Paulus. Thence they sailed to Perga, a seaport on the coast of Asia Minor, at which place their attendant John Mark had left them, and from there they departed north into the province of Pisidia where we find them in this lesson, doing a work of grace in another town or city by the name of Antioch. For these facts read the preceding verses of the chapter.

Verses 14 and 15 of the chapter give us a very good idea of the methods of these missionaries and the means they used to reach the people with the Gospel. In accordance with a uniform principle they approached the Jew first, who was made accessible through the synagogue system. Wherever ten male Jews resided in a town they organized a synagogue or weekly meeting for the worship of Jehovah, in which the exercises were of a somewhat informal character—prayer, the reading of the law, the chanting of a psalm, and extempore speech or exhortation. In this last function visiting Jews were asked to participate, as we perceive in the verses referred to, an opportunity of which Paul and his co-laborers always availed themselves.

The address Paul delivered on this occasion is reported in part at least in verses 16-41, and will be found of the same historical character as that of Stephen recorded in chapter 7, from which it might almost be said to have been copied as a model. When he reached that point in his address where he began the application of the person and work of Jesus the Christ, the opposition of his hearers manifested itself as it seems to have done in the other case, leading him to express himself in the words of solemn warning found in verses 40 and 41. At this point the meeting is broken up and the text of our lesson begins.

THE RESULT OF THE FIRST MEETING. (Verses 42, 43.)

What request was made of the missionaries as they left the synagogue? What class of the congregation made it? These Gentiles were properly the 'religious proselytes' referred to in the next verse. What advice did Paul and Barnabas give them? The eagerness to hear the word of God shown by these Gentiles is refreshing, especially so in comparison with the indifference shown by so many around us. Of course, with us, the Gospel is not the new thing it was with them, and yet if it were preached and taught with more simplicity and spiritual power, it were safe to say it would still have its drawing power. In heathen countries to-day when men and women are converted they will travel miles and under serious difficulties, and sit for hours to hear the word of God preached. The fathers tell us of similar eagerness shown for it in the pioneer settlements of the middle West years ago.

The exhortation of these people to 'continue' in the grace of God suggests a valuable lesson to us. We pastors and teachers should follow up our young converts somewhat in the same way, watering and harrowing the seed, and doing all we can to strengthen them in the faith till they become established.

THE EXCITEMENT AT THE SECOND MEETING (Verses 44-48.)

What further result of the first meeting was shown in the second as indicated in verse 44 What effect did the gospel's popularity have upon the Jewish part of the community? What did their envy and jealousy lead them to do? (45.) These sins are always very hateful, but especially when aroused in religious matters. And yet pastors sometimes allow envy and jealousy to find a lodgment in their hearts when some neighboring brother is more popular than they, or draws a larger congregation. Sunday-school teachers have the same temptation to fight, and they must overcome it if they expect a blessing on their work.

How did Paul and Barnabas act as the result of this opposition? Why was it 'necessary' that the gospel should first be preached to the Jew? For light on this subject, see the marginal references to Matthew x., 6; Acts iii., 25, 26; xiii., 26, and Romans i., 16. The nation of Israel was the one God had chosen away back in Abraham's day as the channel through which to bless the whole world, and the opportunity to do so should be given to them first. By this action of theirs in refusing the gospel, how did they judge themselves? (46) Is not that a solemn thought that the one who is refusing to accept Christ as his Saviour is judging himself unworthy of eternal life? Press that thought on your unsaved scholars. If they are eternally lost they have themselves to blame for it and are in that sense their own judges. Who prophesied that this would be true of the nation of Israel? (See Matthew xxi., 42, 43.) According to the last part of verse 46 of the lesson, who reaped the advantage from the Jews' rejection of the Gospel? Compare here Romans xi., 11, and also verse 15.

What Old Testament Scripture does Paul quote to justify himself in turning to the Gentiles? (Verse 47.) This passage is taken from Isaiah xlii., 6, and xlix., 6, and will be found to refer to the work of Christ as the Saviour. What effect did this information have on the Gentiles who heard it? (48.) Not only were they 'glad' but they 'glorified the word of the Lord.' May not that have been the way they glorified it, viz.: by being glad? Compare Nehemiah viii., 12, and Jeremiah xv., 16. What strong words are those we find in the last part of verse 48? We must not press that word 'ordained' too far. The doctrine of election is a sharp instrument, and must be handled carefully or it will do harm. We want to balance it with the 'whosoever' of the New Testament. It is true that only those who are 'called' believe, and yet it is also true that all who believe are 'called.' Salvation is God's gift but all may have it for the taking.

THE FINAL CHAPTER AT ANTIOCH (Verses 49-52.)

How does verse 49 suggest the missionary enterprise of the first converts at Antioch? What two leading classes of the community now became affiliated with the persecutors? (50.) What was the consequence to the missionaries? The symbolic action described in verse 51 was common among the Orientals, and signified among other things the shifting of responsibility from the one doing it to the others. Compare the marginal references in your Bibles for other illustrations.

Where next did the missionaries go? Did the persecution discourage the new converts at Antioch? What indicates that the 'joy' they experienced was a supernatural possession? Compare Galations v., 22, for other supernatural possessions of the true believer.—'Union Gospel News.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday, May 19.—Acts xiii., 14-25.
Tuesday, May 20.—Acts xiii., 26-42.
Wednesday, May 21.—Acts xiii., 43-52.
Thursday, May 22.—Acts viii., 1-11.
Friday, May 23.—Jer. vii., 21-28.
Saturday, May 24.—Zech. vii., 8-14.
Sunday, May 25.—Heb. iii., 1-13.

TOPIC

May 25.

MISSIONS.

Every society should know something about the missions of its own denomination. The growth of mission work in recent years may profitably be taken up, and bright selections read concerning the most interesting fields. The leader of this meeting can also add to its interest with a blackboard. If there is no blackboard to be had, a large sheet of brown paper and a piece of chalk can be made to answer the purpose. The number of missionaries to the heathen from Protestant countries is now about seventeen thousand. Seventeen thousand sounds like a great many, and indeed we ought to rejoice to hear of such a noble advance column of Christ's army. But it is a very small proportion, after all, of what the heathen world needs, and of what the church can do. We shall realize this better if we put some of the figures on the blackboard. First, the population of the world, seventeen hundred million. Next, one-tenth of this number represents that portion of the world which is nominally Christian and Protestant—one hundred and seventy millions. Now, if we take one-tenth of this again, perhaps we shall come as near as human guessing can to the number of earnest, intelligent Christian believers. This ought to be the constituency to which we could appeal for the sending forth of the gospel to the sad and ignorant peoples of the heathen world. But it is to be feared that nine-tenths of them give either nothing at all or only an occasional 'silver collection' gift to foreign missions. Regular contributors, those who take pleasure in giving, may be put down as one million seven hundred thousand. Is it not good to think there are as many of us as that? And those who take 'giving to missions' seriously as part of their life-work are perhaps one hundred and seventy thousand, ten for every missionary in the field. The figures may be placed on the blackboard as follows:

1,700,000,000—World's population.
170,000,000—Nominal Protestants.
17,000,000—Active Christians.
1,700,000—Regular contributors.
170,000—Large givers.
17,000—Foreign missionaries.

These numbers are, of course, only approximate, but they represent the facts sufficiently for purposes of comparison. Comparing our third number with our sixth, we see that of the earnest people at home only one in a thousand goes to the foreign field. Could not the church at home spare just one more out of every thousand? The question that comes home to every one of us is that of supporting the missionary, his hospitals, his schools and his native helpers. We can all help by giving, if it is only a cent a week. A large proportion of missionary money is given in very small sums. Quarter of the money raised for foreign missions last year by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States came from its Sunday-schools. The little givers have a large place in the work. On the other hand there are always a few people rich enough and wise enough to give their thousands. But the place for most of us cannot be among the great givers, and need not be among the tiny ones. The Christian Endeavor Society has wisely chosen twenty dollars as the sum one should give yearly to foreign missions in order to be enrolled in its 'Macedonian Phalanx.' Twenty dollars is a sum which few young people on small salaries could devote to foreign missions without an effort. But with an effort a good many could do it, and could be sure of doing it every year. Those who devote a tenth of their incomes to the Lord find that they have something for foreign missions besides what they feel they must give to the home work. And then the sum may be given partly as an offering outside the tenth. Wearing an old overcoat, going without music lessons, or working extra hours may be the cost. Let us realize the fitness of those military titles, 'The Tenth Legion' and 'The Macedonian Phalanx.' The defenders of the faith must stand shoulder to shoulder, faithful year after year, and in earnest about it all the time.

CHESS

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

Saturday, May 10, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 573.

(Competition A.)

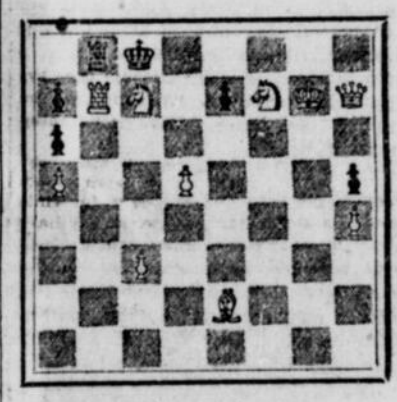
(By H. A. Willemsen, Saba.)
Black 13 pieces.

White, 12 pieces.
White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 574.

(Competition B.)

(By H. Gottschall.)
Black 6 pieces.



White 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions published May 31. Must reach editor May 26.

No. 567. Mackenzie. Two moves. Key: Q—Kt 4. Correct from Pawn, W. M. Thompson, J.S.C., George Patterson.

No. 568. Heathcote. Three moves. Key: B—K Kt 6! Correct from Pawn, 'a beauty'; George Patterson, 'this required much study'; E. W. Allen.

Scores:

	A.	B.
Pawn	24	34
E. W. Allen	—	34
W. M. Thompson	34	—
J. S.C.	32	—
L. C. Wurtele	23	9
G. Patterson	29	17

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. Graham.—Your A.C.W. has been ordered. Always glad to hear from you.

H. W. Barry.—Many thanks for note. Glad to hear its contents. Will try to secure paper for you.

W. M. Ross.—Your letter was fully answered in the paper of Saturday, April 19, and 'Weekly Witness,' April 22.

T. Iro.—Solutions to hand, and welcome.

W. J. Boisvert.—Your solutions reached us a little late. You were right in Nos. 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 561, 562, 563, 564. Accordingly, your score would have been 26 points. The solution to 560 is Q—K B 4, not Kt 4, as you suggest, and the problem is cooked by Kt—Kt 5.

THE MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.

The score in the championship tourney is now as follows: Mr. Cartier afforded the sensation of last Saturday when he defeated Dr. Robertson, the present champion, in about 14 moves. Mr. Stuwe was unfortunate in losing a piece in his game with Mr. Anstey, when he had an excellent game. On Wednesday Dr. Robertson, playing the Muzio, cleverly defeated Mr. Sawyer. Mr. Barry scored his first win, beating Mr. Anstey with a pretty Evans' Gambit. Mr. Quevillon won an exciting game from Mr. Falconer. Mr. Stuwe beat Mr. Collins; Messrs. Short Kurrle drew, and Mr. Sawyer could only draw in his adjourned game with Mr. Collins.

	W.	L.	To play
Mr. Stuwe	4	1	5
Mr. Falconer	2	1½	7
Dr. Robertson	2	1	7
Mr. Cartier	1½	1½	7
Mr. Sawyer	3	2	5
Mr. Short	1½	2½	6
Mr. Quevillon	2½	2½	5
Mr. Anstey	2½	2½	5
Mr. Barry	1	4	5
Mr. Kurrle	1½	2½	6
Mr. Collins	½	2½	7

GAME NO. 505.

This and the following game are two of the most interesting we have seen for a long time. They were played in the tourney held recently for the championship of the County of Lancashire, England. The scores and notes are from the Manchester 'Weekly Times.'

Played in the Lancashire County Championship, being the third between these two players, the first two having resulted in draws:—

(French Defence.)

White. V. L. Wahltuch.	Black. C. Coates.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	4 B—K 2 (a)
5 P—K 5	5 K Kt—Q 2
6 B x B	6 Q x B
7 Q—Kt 4	7 Castles
8 P—B 4	8 P—Q B 4
9 Kt—KB 3	9 Kt—Q B 3
10 Castles	10 P—B 5
11 Q—R 3	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 P—K Kt 4	12 P—Q R 4
13 P—Kt 5	13 P—Kt 3
14 R—Kt 1	14 R—Q 1
15 R—Kt 4	15 Kt—Q 2 (b)
16 R—R 4	16 Kt—B 1
17 B x P	17 P x B
18 Kt—K 4	18 P—B 4 (c)
19 Kt P x P e.p.	19 Q—Kt 5
20 P—B 7 ch	20 K—K 2
21 Kt—B 6	21 B—Q 2 (d)
22 R x P ch	22 Kt x R
23 Q x Kt ch	23 K—B 1
24 Q—R 8 ch	24 K—K 2 (e)
25 Kt—Q 5 ch	25 P x Kt
26 Q—B 6 ch	26 K—B 1
27 Kt—Kt 5 mates on R 7	

(a) P x P is better.

(b) Q—B 1 followed by Q—Kt 2 is safer.

(c) If P—R 4, 19 Kt—B 6 ch, K—Kt 2; 20 R x P, P x R; 21 Q x R P; and mates on R 6.

(d) If any other, say P—B 6, 22 R x P ch, Kt x R; 23 Q x Kt ch, K—B 1; 24 Q—Kt 8, ch, K—K 2; 25 Q—K 8 ch, R x Q; 26 P x R (Q) mate. If . . 21 P—R 4; 22 R x P, P x R; 23 Q x P, followed by R—Kt 1 ch.

(e) If K x P, 25 Kt—Kt 5 ch, K—K 2; 26 Q—Kt 7 mate.

GAME NO. 506.

White. V. L. Wahltuch.	Black. C. Coates.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—K 5	4 K Kt—Q 2
5 Kt—K B 3	5 P—Q B 4
6 B—K 3	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 B—Q Kt 5	7 P—Q R 3
8 B x Kt	8 P x B
9 P x P	9 B x P
10 B x B	10 Kt x B
11 Castles	11 Castles
12 Q—Q 4	12 Kt—Q 2
13 Kt—K 2	13 P—Q B 4
14 Q—K Kt 4	14 Q—B 2
15 Q—R 5	15 R—Q Kt sq
16 P—Q Kt 3	16 P—K B 3
17 P x P	17 R x P
18 Kt—Kt 3	18 B—Kt 2
19 Q R—K sq (a)	19 P—Q R 4
20 Kt—Kt 5	20 Kt—B sq
21 R—K 3	21 P—Q 5
22 R—Q 3	22 B—R 3 (b)
23 Kt (Kt 5)—K 4	23 R—R 3
24 Q x P	24 Q x Q
25 Kt x Q	25 B x R
26 Kt x B	26 R—Q B sq
27 R—Q B sq	27 Kt—Q 2
28 Kt—K 4	28 P—K 4
29 Kt—Q 2	29 K R—Q B 3
30 Kt—Q B 4	30 P—R 5
31 P—K B 3	31 P—Kt 3 (c)
32 R—K sq	32 R—K sq
33 R—K 2	33 P x P
34 R P x P	34 K R—K 3
35 K—B sq	35 K—Kt 2
36 K—K sq	36 P—K 5
37 Kt—K B 4	37 R—B 3
38 Kt—Q 5	38 P x P
39 R x R	39 P x P
40 R—K 7 ch	40 K B sq
41 R—K 8 ch	41 K—Kt 2 (d)
42 R—K 7 ch	42 K—R 3
43 R x P ch	43 K—Kt 4
44 P—R 4 ch	44 K—Kt 5
45 Kt (Q 5)—K 3 ch	45 P x Kt
46 Kt x P ch	46 K—Kt 6
47 Kt x P	47 R—K 3 ch
48 K—B sq	48 Kt—B 3
49 R—Q B 7	49 Kt—K 5
50 R—Q 7	50 R—B 3 ch
51 K—Kt sq	51 Kt—B 7 (f) and draws by perpetual ch.

NOTES.

(a) K R—K sq might have been better.

(b) R—R 3 first would have had more effect.

(c) P—Kt 4 would have been more useful later on.

(d) If (41) K x R, White emerges with slight advantage.

(e) If Kt x R, then Kt x Kt; 46, K—B 2, Kt x R.

(f) After 52 Kt—K 3 (White's best move), Black might play, 52, Kt—R 6 ch; 53, K—R sq. R—B 6. This would lead to curious play, as White must lose his Kt, but could probably still keep the draw. In this continuation Black could not play 53, R—B 7, as White would reply R—Q 2, and win. Perhaps Black should have had the courage to try for a win.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO

NO IMMEDIATE HOPE OF ITS REMOVAL.

London, May 6.—In arguing a question in the House of Commons yesterday suggesting the desirability of augmenting the food supply, in view of the present prospective short supplies of beef, the president of the board of agriculture, Mr. R. W. Hanbury, said that the government could not remove the restrictions placed on the importation of Canadian store cattle, but possibly Argentine beasts might be admitted on the same conditions as cattle from the United States. Mr. Hanbury added that he was awaiting information on the subject from the Argentine Government.

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Any day school teacher or principal not already taking 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to teachers, subscribers will greatly oblige the publishers.

Subscribers will please remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness.' If not already forwarded, send your renewal without delay, and avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. A subscriber can have his own copy extended for a whole year by sending two new subscriptions with two dollars. Four new subscriptions at same rate will secure two copies free, one of which could be sent to a friend. The clubbing rates are also attractive offers. Three copies, separately addressed to renewal or new subscribers are supplied for only $2.40. Four copies for $3. Ten copies, $7.

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Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. May 13, 1902.

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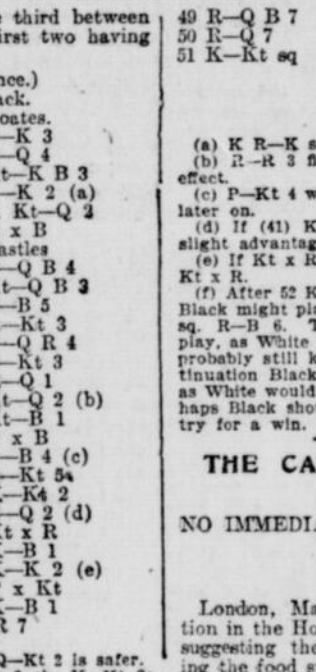

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Genuine Spalding Ball, Spalding Ash Bat, Spalding Catcher's Mask, Spalding Baseball Cap and Spalding Catcher's Glove, all five given free for selling at 15c. each only 16 stylish, Gold-topped Hat Pins, set with beautiful imitation Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, etc. They sell themselves. J. A. R. Williamson, Middlemarch, N.S., March 25th, says: "I received the Hat Pins at 8.15 and at 6.30 they were all sold. The Pins are good value and go like hot cakes." Write for Hat Pins to-day. Sell them, return the money, and we send this Genuine Spalding Baseball Outfit. THE JEWELLRY CO., Box 853 Toronto, Ontario.

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Address all business communications,

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

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29 00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

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

An old and two new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' and $3.00 will entitle the three to 'World Wide' to Jan. 1, 1903.

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

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'Weekly Witness 'and World Wide'....	$1.50
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Two such clubs...	3.00
'Weekly Witness'and 'Northern Messenger'	1.25

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

MAY, 1902

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

CHINESE LADY BUG

Toronto, May 6.—Information has been received at the Ontario Department of Agriculture from Washington to the effect that the Agricultural Department of the United States is contemplating introducing the Chinese lady bug across the border for the extermination of the San Jose scale. The insect feeds on the scale, and it is believed that when introduced into the country in sufficient numbers, it will exterminate the pest. A representative of the United States Agriculture Department recently secured in China sixteen of these bugs, but only two survived the trip across the ocean. These have multiplied, until they now have about fifty. The experiment will be watched with interest by the Ontario agricultural officials, and if it proves a success the bug will be introduced into Ontario.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1902.

In the death of Principal Grant Canada loses a natural leader of thought—a man with a mind of his own, uncontrolled by party, creed or conventional shibboleth, and who took especial delight in expressing himself independently. To his countrymen he was an inspiration towards personal responsibility. Though they were wont to hie to him as an oracle, he did not bid them follow him—and they certainly did not always do so—but he did bid them think for themselves and not follow like sheep in any crowd. He was a Canadian patriot whom his country unitedly mourns. He was a kindly, whole-souled man and there are few through whose departure so many individual Canadians would have lost a personal, not to say an intimate, friend.

A dispute has arisen between Great Britain and Belgium, over the strip of territory in the Congo Free State, leased some time ago by the British government, for the extension of the proposed railway and telegraph line between its possessions north and south of the lakes. One report says hostilities have actually taken place, but the story is vague and lacks confirmation. As an experiment in colonial government and the management of native tribes the Congo Free State has been a conspicuous failure. King Leopold's millions and the jealousies of the powers brought it into existence as much as a commercial venture as a project to extend civilization into the heart of Africa. But its history has been a record of official maladministration and of the cruelty and rapacity of traders, who went into the country with the one object of making money by any means and all means. Considering the character and methods of the Belgian officials and traders, collision with the British, whose policy is the reverse of that pursued by the rulers of the Congo Free State, was probably unavoidable. As that State exists by will of the powers, the present complications may lead to a new adjustment of lines in central Africa.

It seems to be the way of the Anglo-Saxon, or at least of the American Anglo-Saxon, to fix his own standards for the treatment of men by those of the people, however brutal, with whom he has to deal. What is strange in the twentieth century, is to find Republican Senators at Washington defending this principle. Some of these have come out boldly in defence of the army in the Philippines, taking the ground that if cruelties were practiced they were the necessary reprisals for the treachery and outrages perpetrated by the natives in arms and their sympathizers against the authority of the United States. That 'war is hell' has passed into a proverb among our neighbors, and if people will go to war they know what to expect. The same excuse could be made for every violation of the rules of civilized warfare, especially when regular troops are engaged against a half-civilized or savage enemy. But the fact that such an enemy is cruel and treacherous is no excuse for civilized soldiers imitating him. It is said that men who are fighting their country's battles, enduring the hardships, facing the dangers and suffering the outrages of a conflict with savage enemies should have the lenient judgment, as well as the gratitude, of their countrymen at home. This is undoubtedly right, but the soldiers have the honor of the army and the good name of the nation in their keeping, and should do nothing to tarnish either one or the other.

The endeavor of the French Government to check the use of alcohol among its soldiers has been followed by similar legislation in connection with the government railways. Regulations have been issued to the effect that employees using spirits or wine while on duty render themselves liable to dismissal, and that non-abstainers will be dropped from the pension fund and will not benefit from the relief fund in case of accident. To aid these provisions restaurants upon the roads are strictly forbidden to sell drink to the workmen. Restrictive legislation in connection with the sale of liquor to letter carriers has also been carried by the government. The Union Pacific railway has just issued a similar order to its employees and the Burlington railway company now prohibits the use of intoxicants by its employees entirely. The Emperor of Germany has recently ordered the exclusion of beer from the factories of the Fatherland. The orderliness of Barnum and Bailey's circus, in which prohibition is strictly enforced, has been commented on by the newspapers of Belgium, through which country the show has lately passed. The need for restriction of the liquor traffic in all places where clear brains and steady hands are necessary, as well as the bodily, mental and moral benefits of total abstinence, are being more and more realized by thoughtful people. When politicians, or rather when our people as a whole, awaken to the appreciation of the situation, prohibition of the liquor traffic, which is now, because Canada happens to have been a little ahead of the world in it, subject to sneer and ridicule, will be considered the most logical and natural legislation in the world.

A curious study in casuistry is presented in the fact that men who enjoy the reputation of honesty and uprightness in private affairs and in business should consider it no disgrace in municipal matters to allow private interests to take precedence of those which they have taken upon them to safeguard and for whose guardianship they have been invested with a solemn public trust. How good men can have a different sense of obligation in their public capacity from what they have as private individuals is hard to understand, yet nothing is more commonly exhibited than this double character in the management of civic business. This lack of moral sense seems to reign in the community, or it would be as disgraceful and as liable to swift condign punishment for a man to overreach, defraud or injure his city, as it would be to cheat a friend or swindle a neighbor in a business transaction. That corporate greed opposed to the public interests has blunted the moral perceptions of men in representative positions is a most obvious and deplorable fact in all cities. Purer public morals cannot be expected till the cause of the evil is removed.

German sympathy for the Boers, which is chiefly dislike for the British, has been emblematically shown by sending them cases of dirty second-hand clothing. No doubt the heroes of the veldt will be properly grateful. Some Berlin students some years ago, when Germany was first rejoicing in the overlordship of the Cameroons, laid out their groeschen and their best powers of art in the decoration of a marvellous hat which they sent out to delight the eyes of a native chief in the acquired sphere of influence. They got back a nice note from the chief saying that he greatly appreciated their thoughtfulness, but that, as he knew the ways of civilization, the hat was of no use to him. We can imagine the Boers gathering round the ol' clo' boxes and asking each other what those Germans take them for. The Boers have, in their extremity, got down to covering themselves with any second-hand integuments they could get. They have had possibly other reasons for wearing khaki besides the adequate one that they could get nothing else, and that it was much more decent and comfortable than nothing. Clad in khaki, they were at a peculiar advantage with the enemy, a fact which commended itself to all their deer-stalking instincts. There was, moreover, possibly some of the same pride in wearing it that the Indians used to feel in adorning themselves with the scalps of their foes. But to get a present of cast-off duds from Germany will put them into the humor of the witty Frenchman who said, 'We are told to forgive our enemies, 'but nowhere are we commanded to for-'give our friends.'

It really seems as if the human deeps in the congested regions of Europe were breaking up this year as never before, and that if the Old World has had an American invasion, the New World is having the compliment returned in a flood of immigration greater than ever before broke upon its shores. The extraordinary advertising America has obtained of late as a land where people become rich and are able to buy and sell the rest of the world, the pressure of population on the means of subsistence in all the countries of Europe, and the cheapness of transportation have combined to start a migratory movement westward which bids fair to rise to unprecedented proportions. The immigration bill just passed by the Senate at Ottawa gives the government additional powers for dealing with this problem, but there is nothing in it to prevent any one who is willing to work from finding a chance of livelihood in the Dominion. Canada is pretty safe in this respect, for it is a country where men must work or get out. It is no place for the lazy or the thriftless, and if some immigrants utilize it as a sort of vestibule to the United States, the fact cannot be helped. We are getting as good, perhaps, on the whole better, than we lose in the transfers continually taking place along the border, as the useless person naturally prefers a less rugged climate and less strenuous conditions than ours. As the great bulk of the persons who constitute this unprecedented westward migration have little but their physical capacity for labor, they should be welcome in a country that needs nothing more than hands to develop its lands, its mines and its wealth of resources of all kinds. It has been observed in the United States that immigration, however large, does not perceptibly affect the labor market. There are displacements in some lines of labor, but those who are displaced by foreigners as a rule move into higher employments. Thus the Italian navvy and Hungarian miner have displaced the Scandinavians and Irish on the railways and in the mines, while these, for their part, have found their way into industries and into office. This continent certainly has room for all, and there need be no fear that the influx of immigrants will have any other effect than to supply the demand for labor, which may be said to be without limit for many years to come.

To those who have reached middle life, the passing away of Bret Harte at the age of sixty-three, will recall the wonderful vogue of his tales and verse some twenty to thirty years ago. The 'Heathen Chinee' was published in 1869 and 'Poems' and 'Luck of Roaring Camp' in 1870, and since then more or less has been written by him every year. Bret Harte struck a new vein in literature, which made him as popular in England as in the United States. His tales of mining camps and their motley populations were piquant and picturesque, above all they were original and fresh, as were Kipling's Indian tales, and while they may not have elevated the standard of taste and the morals of nations, they certainly added to their gaiety. But Bret Harte had long since tired out most of his old admirers, who, when they saw an occasional story by him in the pages of a current magazine glanced over it with tolerance only for the sake of old memories. The vogue of Harte poems of exaggeration, such as 'Truthful James' and 'The Stage Driver's Story' went out with the reciter. Years ago everybody recited to everybody else at 'penny readings,' at home, at school, at chapel, and about all sorts of things. 'Casabianca,' the 'Wreck of the Hesperus,' 'Wolsey's Soliloquy,' 'My Name is Norval.' Even the titles of them recall a past that is not really so long ago but is already fading in the memory. It was to that time that Bret Harte's work belonged, when authors read from their own books, and Josh Billings, Artemus Ward, Bill Nye, Mark Twain and Bret Harte were helping to build that fantastic, somewhat Brobdignagian and ofttimes gargoylish abstraction, known as 'American Humor.'

Archbishop Corrigan's death leaves Archbishop Ireland indisputably the most prominent Roman Catholic prelate in the United States. The fact that the two were seldom in accord and often in open disagreement as to the policy which should be pursued by the Church in the United States, has led some people to suppose that the views advocated by Archbishop Ireland will now prevail, since there is no one of equal standing to oppose him. But this is by no means certain, though there is a probability that his broad Americanism, which is in consonance with the spirit of the times on this continent, will have an effect in moulding the Papal policy. While Archbishop Corrigan, conservative and mystic in that high degree to which men in his position in the Church sometimes attain, clung to traditions as authority, Archbishop Ireland represented the progressive spirit of the times and would have the Church take an active part in the general advance. With the advocates of Old World notions, who would perpetuate in America the national and linguistic divisions of Europe, he never had any sympathy, being in this respect, especially as regards education, quite opposed to the parochial tendencies of Mgr. Corrigan. The contest was carried to Rome and is not yet decided, for it has become merged in that larger issue between the conservative and liberal parties into which the Church is divided and which will come to a climax in the election of a successor to Leo XIII. The conservative and Old World element has certainly been greatly weakened in America by the death of Archbishop Corrigan, whose high character and unselfish devotion to the Church were a tower of strength to the school to which he belonged.

The Balkans continue in a chronic state of unrest, but no general uprising is feared at present, as 'the flagstone is too heavy for the frogs.' While it is not feared, however, it might easily happen, as Macedonia might even risk a massacre in the hope of compelling European interference. The Macedonian leader, M. Sarafoff, is said to be quite capable of provoking Turkish atrocities, but the country is garrisoned with nearly fifty thousand regular troops, whose prowess was abundantly proved on Macedonian territory in the recent war with Greece, and M. Sarafoff's countrymen are not very likely to follow him in so desperate a venture. Bulgaria, too, is rife with discontent, caused principally by the national expenses exceeding the revenue, and the inability of the people to pay more taxes. Macedonia is overrun with wandering bands, like that which kidnapped Miss Stone and her party and held them half a year for ransom, who are under the fond delusion that they are patriots, but whom the government necessarily treats as brigands. Albania is suffering from want, and is the scene of constant disturbances. Nevertheless, Russia, Austria and Italy have warned them all that they must do nothing to bring on international complications, and the Porte is said to have issued official instructions to his pious and devoted ruffians that there must be no massacre like that of Armenia. For this time they may be obeyed, but there seems to be no attempt to ameliorate the conditions of these people. Indeed, the policy pursued towards them must in the long run bring about similar results to those that would in the physical world follow the attempt to block up the crater of a volcano.

Those who are most anxious to maintain the union and solidarity of the Empire and who are most persuaded that if wise councils prevail they can and will be maintained, are also those who regard the attempt to establish a spurious zollverein as fraught with the greatest possible peril to its maintenance. That great authority upon economics, Sir Robt. Giffen, in the 'Times' takes the view that an imperial zollverein presupposes and requires geographical contiguity, and that the British Empire therefore cannot become a zollverein. Even with a common tariff, if that were possible, the customs barriers, and the delays and obstructions incident thereto, would remain between the different parts of the Empire. There would be other great difficulties, however, in a common tariff, 'owing to the different countries of the 'Empire consuming different things and 'wanting to tax different things; and 'to the fact that the things one country wants to tax are very often mainly the products of another. The self-governing colonies, for instance, impose 'duties for revenue purposes on the 'manufactures imported mainly from the 'Mother Country. India taxes one article, salt, which is untaxed in the 'United Kingdom, if not throughout the 'rest of the Empire. The Mother Country in turn taxes the wine, tea and 'sugar which some of the colonies produce, as well as other articles which 'they would probably send to us if we 'allowed them to pass our customs barriers freely.' The argument in this quotation is carried a little too far. To be fair to the principle of free trade it would be necessary to point out that there is no similarity at all between the spirit in which Britain taxes tea and sugar, purely for revenue, and that in which Canada taxes manufactures primarily, if not purely, for protection. The only safe commercial basis of empire is free trade, 'subject only to necessary octrois for national revenue purposes.' The sham zollverein proposed by our so-called 'imperial preferential traders' would be sure to lead to 'a furious outbreak of jealousies and disputes' and would be the beginning of disintegration instead of a closer union. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the common sense of the majority will save us from the menacing experiment advocated by Sir Charles Tupper and his followers.

THE VOLCANIC DISASTERS.

The later advices from Martinique are very dreadful reading and more than confirm the worst fears of earlier reports. St. Pierre has been practically wiped out, as have other coast towns, such as Lecarbet and La Prechleur, and the surface of the intervening country has all been destroyed. St. Pierre is now described as forming, with the exception of a very few standing walls, nothing but heaps upon heaps of ruins, covered thickly over with ashes, cinders, and masses of mud and lava, and more or less concealed in this horrible debris are supposed to be upwards of thirty thousand human bodies. It would appear that the whole north-western portion of the island has been laid waste and among the victims are the Governor of Martinique and his family, the French military commandant and two candidates for a pending election to the French Chamber of Deputies. Martinique is one of the most fertile of the Lesser Antilles. Its area is about 391 square miles, and its estimated population at the last census was 190,000, of whom about ten thousand were white. The island was discovered by the Spaniards as long ago as 1493 and was first colonized by the French in 1635. During the several wars with France, England has held it in 1761-63, 1794-1802 and 1809-14, but it always reverted to France upon the conclusion of peace, and has been held by her uninterruptedly since 1814. The geography shows two mountain knots, one in the north and one in the south, and these are connected by a low ridge, all being densely covered with trees. The coasts are irregular and high, except on the west, where are St. Pierre, the commercial capital, now destroyed, and Fort de France, the political capital, the latter with a population of some seventeen thousand, and which was nearly destroyed by fire in 1890. The exports of the island, mostly molasses, sugar and rum, have averaged nearly £850,000, and there is also produced manioc, sweet potatoes, bananas, and some coffee, cocoa and tobacco. The labor is largely performed by some 27,000 coolies, and railways connect the principal towns.

The disaster which has just overtaken this devoted island would seem to be the culmination of widespread disturbances. Mexico has recently been severely shaken by earthquakes extending over a wide area; as recently as April 18 Guatemala was thus visited and the town of Escuintla destroyed, killing three thousand or more and making many thousands homeless, and other towns in Guatemala were also destroyed, the disturbances reaching as far as Texas. Now, following closely after the disaster at Martinique comes the report of volcanic eruption on the Island of St. Vincent, one of the British West Indies. There, after a fortnight of earthquakes, the Soufriere volcano in the north-western part of the island became violently active a week ago to-day, and it is reported that much property has been destroyed and great loss of life has taken place. It is said the whole physical character of the country in the neighborhood of the volcano has changed, and it is estimated that over two hundred deaths have occurred. From directly igneous causes, this upheaval in the West Indies makes a new record for loss of life, as, although the loss of life from the Krakatoa catastrophe has been variously estimated at from 35,000 to 100,000, about two-thirds were engulfed by a tidal wave. We shudder even to faintly imagine the horror of it, but what must have been the awful reality? Here, at least, we may recognize the vanity of man's puny boasts about harnessing the forces of nature and acknowledge that we understand little of what the forces of nature really are.

THE RELIGIOUS DRAMA.

The religious drama is what plays like 'The Sign of the Cross,' 'Quo Vadis' and 'Ben Hur' are called. There are points at which art and religion touch, where they seem to repel rather than to attract each other. There was a religious art in the middle ages. In architecture it took very noble forms. The old cathedrals were in absolute harmony with their purpose of majestic worship. It may almost be allowed that in architecture we have still a really religious art, although the Roman Church, except perhaps in the semi-Oriental structures of Spain and her world-wide colonies, has largely lost the religious spirit in building. Certainly, she has never again equalled the pious majesty of the Gothic era. Among Protestant Christians one is never quite sure but that the more artistic the church the less fit it is for the modern uses of worship. At all events much of the highest worship that rises to heaven to-day rises from buildings far more offensive to art than were the first simple tabernacles of the Independents or the sternly plain meeting houses of the Quakers. The pictures of the pre-Raphaelite artists had soul if they had not sensuous beauty. When that came in soul went rapidly out of art and art went out of religion. It is seldom that we see a genuinely religious picture from a genuinely Protestant source. In literature we have no more lurid and vulgar sensationalism than in some Sunday-school novels or in some extremely evangelical popular weeklies. There is nowhere that true religion and true art seem more uncomfortable together than on the stage. The religious and the artistic worlds have both agreed to tolerate the Passion Play at Oberammergau, not because it is a representation of the most sacred and majestic drama ever enacted before men and angels, but because it faithfully preserves and represents the day when religion and art were at one with each other and when among people of childish culture this was the natural and almost inevitable method of presenting the gospel. But when ordinary actors attempt to put the Passion Play on the secular stage as a money-making performance the whole religious sentiment of the community revolts against it. The attempt to dramatize 'Ben Hur' has been variously received by the critics; but on certain points they seem to be agreed: One is that the book on which it is based is in itself a very ordinary and somewhat melodramatic piece of literary work, which gained its enormous currency from its genuinely religious tone and from the sacred scenery amid which the plot is enacted. Another point of agreement is that whatever is to be said of the play as a play, including as it does a somewhat lax ballet performance, it is at all events not religious and that the opening and closing of it with hymns and sacred scenes is an offence alike to religion and to art. The acknowledged greatness of the Greek drama is due to the fact that the highest and holiest religious conceptions of the people were embodied in it, its outward form being on the whole a fitting vehicle for the most sacred expression. Quite different is it with our own drama, which at its greatest carefully excludes, as do our greatest novels, man's highest religious emotions. Dickens, for example, treats the real facts of religion with an ingenious and digni-

fied reticence. Shakespeare could make his characters soliloquize about death and its sequel, a subject which seems ever present with him, but he shows the highest reverence in never presenting a man as addressing himself to the deity either in prayer or in worship. The careful exclusion of that which is too sacred is necessary in order to remove the deepest and most essential objection to the drama in the minds of earnest men. To think of a man going through any act of intercourse with God as a mock performance before an audience or doing anything that would make deity, though invisible, one of the dramatis personae, is subversive of real religious sentiment. None of these plays has, we presume, gone thus far; but still, if the drama is to be elevated into a force that will make for good, and surely it will be so elevated some day, it will have to be along other lines than those of the so-called religious melodrama.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The threatened strike of miners in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania began this morning in obedience to an order issued by the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers. The question of the continuance of the strike will be decided by a convention of miners to be held at Hazelton next Wednesday. The resolution ordering the strike adopted by the Board recites that it was decided on because of the failure of the negotiations with the mine operators and railway presidents to obtain higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions of employment. These negotiations, which have been carried on principally by Senator Hanna, representing the Civic Federation for the settlement of labor disputes, and Mr. Mitchell, president of the Miners' Union, failed through the refusal of the operators and railway presidents to make any concessions whatever. The facts of the situation are stated to be these: The average miner has work for 190 out of 313 working days in the year. He works in twelve hour shifts. The average pay of a miner is $350 a year. The leaders asked for a reduction to eight hours a day labor, which would give each more days' work of fewer hours at a time, or for such an increase of pay as would raise the average wages to $365 a year, or a raise of $15 a year on the pay of the men. The acceptance of either proposal by the operators would avert a strike. Mr. Hanna has borne testimony to the earnestness of Mr. Mitchell's endeavors to arrive at an understanding, by inducing the Union to refrain from a strike, if Mr. Hanna, Bishop Potter and Mr. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, could prevail upon the operators to consent to a conference at which a scheme of arbitration could be discussed.

It was on Mr. Hanna's promise to use his efforts to that end that only a temporary strike was ordered. If he does not succeed before the Miners' Convention meets next Wednesday, the strike is pretty sure to be made permanent, and 147,000 men will go out with a fixed determination to continue the struggle to the bitter end. That will mean to the public a considerable rise in the price of coal, paralysis of business throughout the whole mining region, want and misery to the families of the miners, and possibly rioting, destruction of property and bloodshed, for such strikes seldom occur without these latter accompaniments. On their part the operators say their position is complicated by the question of railway transport, and by the impossibility of raising the price of coal without coming into competition with the cheaper bituminous coal of the west. They have offered to show their books to any committee of experts which the men may appoint, and to pay the experts to prepare a statement of their profits in proof of their claim that they cannot advance pay at the present prices of coal. The leaders of the miners reply that no statement whatever from the books would convince the great mass of foreign miners that owners were not growing rich while grinding down wages. The English-speaking miners, who are largely in the minority, are less inclined to push things to extremes than the great body of foreigners from eastern Europe, who do not speak English, and are densely ignorant of American ways. These people, who have inherited the discontent and rebelliousness bred of long generations of class oppression, come to America with rainbow-colored dreams. It is impossible to make them understand that they have necessarily brought their home conditions with them; that is, that the rate of wages payable to a man with no capital but his muscles will be the rate which each new wave of uneducated muscle landing in desperation at Castle Garden is willing to accept. Being shut out from the safety valve of utterance, and being, through difference of language, very much in the position of the deaf man who thinks everybody is plotting against him, these people are easily stirred up to violence. It is hard to convince them of the good faith of men who are enjoying what they regard as unlimited wealth. The convention which meets on Wednesday will consist of about a thousand delegates, and will probably be in session several days.

The conditions thus revealed are not altogether dark. It seems hard that men in such straits for the means of life should resort to measures which punish themselves and families far more than they punish the operators, for, after all, it is the workers who bear most of the loss caused to the world by days and weeks of non-production. Yet, after all, these sacrifices for betterment are a more hopeful sign than stolid and sullen endurance of real or even imagined wrongs. Without adjudging on matters debatable, it is certain that there are real wrongs enough. It is no wonder that there are strikes, general discontent and unrest among the workingmen of the United States when they read in the papers that the high prices of food, of which they have personal knowledge, have been caused by a combination of millionnaire meat packers, and see it stated that the magnates of the steel corporation are to dine together at a cost of a hundred dollars a plate. The first year of the operations of this great trust netted one hundred and eleven million dollars profit for these magnates, while the wages of their thousands of workmen for the same period amounted to one hundred and thirteen millions. Such facts are calculated to make men, who are squeezed between the millionnaire industrial trusts and the millionnaire food trusts, do some hard thinking. It seems impossible that such conditions can continue long in a free country and among an intelligent reading people. But it is astonishing how, while they are prepared to suffer to the death in the use of comparatively futile means of remedy, the toiling masses consent to be led by the nose, when they are drilled in party camps and managed by that perfection of political rascality, the machine.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Let who will be pessimistic, Lord Salisbury tells him that he has misread the lessons of the day. His speech before the Primrose League on Wednesday was indeed quite refreshing throughout, and would appear to be a sign that the Premier is in better health than has been usual of recent years. For seventeen years, said His Lordship, the country had passed through the most troublesome time in its political history, but this was surely an exaggeration. Taking only the period of the Napoleonic wars, even invasion was feared, and trouble has never since come home so closely as then. At home, too, the people are prosperous and contented, and there have been no such things as bread riots, Gordon riots, Chartist riots, the burning and breaking up of mills and machinery such as troubled England in the not so far distant past. Indeed, why Lord Salisbury should have especially mentioned seventeen years for comparison is curious, as even the British occupation of Egypt took place in 1882, or twenty years ago, and the Transvaal's practical independence was recognized two years before that, or in 1880, after Majuba. Still, there has been lots of trouble with the powers concerning Egypt, with the conquest of the Soudan and its reconquest, with France concerning Africa, with the second Ashantee campaign and the hill tribes of India, and with other less or greater matters, such as with Russia and China and the Jameson Raid followed by the war we now hope is near the end. Certainly the political atmosphere would seem to be clearer than it has been before during the period referred to by Lord Salisbury, although many a bolt has come out of a blue sky.

England is firmly seated in Egypt and in the Soudan, the incorporation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State into the Empire has finally removed what for years has been a menace, India is said to be practically loyal all through, the treaty with Japan has heightened Britain's prestige and power in the East, and the nations of Europe seem to be more friendly disposed than for years past. In Ireland there is still, unhappily, unrest, but it is largely the work of agitators who cheer the successes of the Empire's enemies while objecting to be called traitors. Had these men preached greater autonomy and not separation they would not have practically killed the cause of Home Rule. Home Rule to the majority of England means to-day, 'insane and suicidal projects of imperial disruption,' and although Mr. John Morley is still an adherent of this policy bequeathed by Mr. Gladstone, the Liberal party has no more chance of getting back to office if it retains it than the Democratic party had in the United States all the while it pinned its faith to fiat money. Lord Salisbury says that the power, prestige and influence of our great Empire is more potent, more efficient, and more admirable than ever before, but 'he looked with apprehension at 'any attempt to anticipate events or 'foreclose the precious result which was 'in store for them,' so far as the development of the colonies was concerned and including the question of Imperial federation. We think Lord Salisbury is right in considering this the only rock upon which the ship of Empire might split. If our 'reciprocity' people have their way and succeed in binding England for a time in the shackles of a one-sided tariff, the people of England will resent it bitterly, so soon as its dire effects are felt and the selfishness that instigated it are fully recognized. So far as the peace negotiations in South Africa are concerned Lord Salisbury says that 'Great Britain has not receded one inch from her position as regards the rights she had claimed and the policy she intended to carry through. For all this the future citizens of a United South Africa will be thankful as a patched-up peace would only be the beginning of future trouble.

THE DOWNING STREET BOOJUM.

It is set forth in the veracious ballad of 'The Hunting of the Snark' that there was really nothing dangerous about a snark unless indeed the snark was a boojum, in which case the attacking party would softly and silently vanish away, a fate of which all hunters were in unspeakable dread. There are such boojums in real life. Freemasonry, for instance, is the boojum of the Roman Catholic Church. Where that church is not in the question Freemasons are looked upon as a well-meaning sort of people, bent on being kind and helpful to each other, for no more adequate reason than that they are freemasons, but as entirely harmless to all other folk, so much so that, in the British realm, the King is a member of the fraternity, and his son its grand master, without causing the beginning of flutter or a scare among a people the most tenacious of personal rights and the most intolerant of secret cabals of any people in the world. Freemasonry, however, presents a very different aspect to the church mentioned. From the late Pope, who, it must be confessed, knew something of the organization down to the humblest colonial country priest it is hard for any preacher in that church to refer to the relations of the church to human affairs without a reference to freemasonry, as though that was anti-Christ and the one great machination of the foe of mankind. Apart from this attention freemasonry is, and could be, nothing but a snark. It is the distinguished horror with which it is viewed in certain quarters which confers upon it in those quarters the terrors of a boojum.

A certain number of Canadian politicians, along with our interesting friend, Mr. J. X. Perreault, who can hardly be referred to any category, have invented a boojum for themselves. Downing Street has always been the horror of colonials governed from that centre. We have in Canada a tradition of a like sort, which has of late had an unaccountable recrudescence. It would, we think, take a cleverer brain than either that of Mr. J. X. Perreault, or of the young and silly treason shouters of the Sunday press, to show how it would be possible to secure a greater severance from Downing Street control than at present exists and yet continue any political connection at all between the various portions of the Empire. The time was when Downing Street was a real terror, but the work of giving Canada self-government was genuinely and thoroughly done and the only serious complaint Canada has had against Downing Street during the past fifty years was when Mr. Cardwell, representing the little England sentiments of his time, gave Canada the hint that if she wished to leave the Empire she would be made welcome to do so. This was certainly very generally resented at the time and left a bad taste for a long time afterwards. Downing Street has, during all that time, been a very ordinary kind of snark, but a certain clique of writers, led on by foreigners, who are here to abuse our hospitality, has been busy for some time in making it into a boojum.

We do not think many sober persons will imagine, along with our friend 'J. X.,' that it is consistent with the principle of a United Empire that each section should protect itself alone, or would see any conceivable sense in such a proposition. He proposes that Canada should protect her own soil, in which we agree with him, but he says nothing about where we would be in any kind of dealing with great powers if we had not a first class power behind us, or about who is to protect us on the open seas, or as to what may be our duty towards the cost of the vast protection which we enjoy. If Canada wants to be a sister nation of equal standing with the Mother Country, she has only one step more to take, and it is one which is entirely open to her, and in which she will be met by no opposition from Downing Street. She has already all the separateness she can desire, and has absolute control of her own affairs, so far as is possible without positive injury or peril to the Empire as a whole. The only thing she can want further is a place in the councils of the Empire. This would come as a natural and necessary consequence of the step we propose which is simply to assume her share in the general burden of defence. So long as we are mean enough not to do that, let us acknowledge that the position of a dependency is the only one we can aspire to.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

From the age of seventeen, William Thomas Sampson, who is now dead at the age of sixty-two, gave his best service to the navy of a not always grateful country. We read that from the age of seven to sixteen he attended the district school, assisting his father in the vacations in the daily labor of ditch-digging, drain-making, spading gardens and, indeed, any odd chores that the more prosperous neighbors needed done. It will thus be seen that his origin was of the humblest, and, contrary to general report, therein lay his greatest sense of personal satisfaction. He was proud of the possibilities of the American democracy, so strikingly shown in his own case, whereby a laborer's son had risen to the command of a great fleet. Of extraordinary personal beauty, he was never popular in a wide sense, probably for the reason that neither at school nor college did he give himself at all to the recreations of his fellows, both then and in after life devoting himself to his duties and his studies. Yet when there was a possibility of war with England over the miserable Venezuelan business, President Cleveland had foreshadowed him as the commander-in-chief of the United States provisional battle squadron, and when war with Spain actually came, President McKinley confirmed the judgment of his predecessor and made the appointment. Furthermore, it is said that if during the past twenty years one of his fellow-officers had been asked who was the ablest man in the United States navy, the reply would have been, unhesitatingly, nine times out of ten, 'Sampson.' Dewey and Schley were at the academy during part of Sampson's term, Dewey three classes ahead and Schley a year ahead. Fate sent Dewey to Manilla and home again to experience the fickleness of 'that jade Democracy,' while Sampson and Schley were to destroy one another's peace of mind as effectually as they destroyed the Spanish fleet. Some of his dear friends have stated that Sampson was dying of a broken heart, a figure of speech for the physical and mental breakdown resulting from the grievous misjudgments of so many of his fellow-countrymen, and while his wife has been sitting for months by his bedside his fellow-citizens have been writing to her, calling him a thief, liar and coward. Yet he took comparatively little public part in the bitter Sampson-Schley controversy, and the court of claims gave him whatever credit there might be for the destruction of Cervera's fleet, while Schley was found guilty of practically all that was charged against him. Sampson's career is another striking instance of humble beginnings, a life of strenuous devotion, crowned with a success that was yet a failure. We are told that he never lost the ingrained religious feeling that he derived from the influence of a keenly spiritual mother and this must have consoled him in the many dark bitter hours through which he passed before life closed.

BELLIGERENT LEGISLATION.

The bill now before Congress to make it a misdemeanor for a resident of the United States to employ men who live in Canada and go back and forth to their work, and which provides punishment for both employer and employee, is about as mean and nasty a law as ever was offered to legislators. It is calculated to have little or no effect beyond inflicting hardship, on comparatively few persons, both employers and employees, except to create ill-feeling between two countries and to make a prize exhibit of timidity and selfishness. On the other hand this law is a fair corollary from the national protective system of the United States. The principle of that system is to force the people of the United States to buy only things made in the United States in so far as they can be made there at no matter what cost. Whoever sets up to make anything in that country is held to have an indefeasible right to have his countrymen buy from him at his own price unless his price can be reduced by home competition. To enforce this renders necessary a system so familiar to us all that we think it all right, an exasperating system of petty hampering of all international traffic and especially irritating with regard to petty transactions. In the case of petty transactions the collecting of duties, of course, does not pay, but it has to be carried out so as to maintain the great principle of exclusiveness. Mr. Clarke Wallace had a landing waiter dismissed because he did not search Mr. Wallace's grip-sack. It was necessary to do so, otherwise the Minister of Customs would have been found a party to a breach of the necessary regulations of his own department. There is no reason in the world why exclusiveism should not apply to labor as well as anything else, and if it does there is no application of the great principle that is so petty or so annoying that it may be omitted.

We are not crediting the Congressmen who are promoting this contemptible law at Washington with any high principle. Those who have such legislation in hand are usually simply trying to serve the particular selfish interest that is clamoring for it. But if Canadian and Argentine beef is to be excluded by a tax of twenty-seven and a half percent in order that the Armours and others may have a chance to corner the beef market and charge the whole of the above duty to their customers, why should not an embargo be put on foreign brain and muscle in order to enable the home market to be cornered by labor combines? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The trouble comes in when it is remembered that it is invariably the consumer who pays the increased price. If there is any dispute about this in open markets there is certainly none where combinations exist. If it were possible, by protective regulations, to render everything artificially dear in equal measure, the total result would be that the whole people would be equally the poorer by the extra cost of home production. The trouble about this is that some things cannot be protected. The farmer, the price of whose product is determined outside of the country, is a double loser, first by having to pay his share of the general enhancement of prices, and secondly by having the cost of export greatly increased by the embargo on the return product by which only, in the nature of things, his output can be paid for. Still, as we have said, the labor combines have at least as good a right to be protected against foreign imports as other combines, however hateful in their case the process may be.

The fact that this particular form of exclusion is opposed by employers in the United States only shows that it is counted as likely to have effect in the intended direction. That it is so is averred by the newspapers of Detroit, which are protesting against the passage of the bill. These papers innocently raise the general and well-founded objection to laws which make crimes of acts innocent in themselves, as if all protective laws did not do that. It is declared that such laws are always difficult of enforcement, as the conscience of men is against them But there is a higher and stronger reason against all such laws than either the difficulty of enforcement or the annoyance to individuals, namely, that their whole tendency is to disturb harmonious and mutually friendly relations along three thousand miles of international frontier. In connection with the proposed peculiarly annoying application of the protection principle, these reasons are no doubt as present with the legislators in Washington as they are with those in Ottawa. The points of necessary difference, the Detroit 'News' remarks, between peoples politically separated but geographically united are always sufficient in number and in possibilities of annoyance, without gratuitous additions at the hands of government. The same paper reminds the promoters of the bill that Canada has it in her power to retaliate under the act which authorizes the Governor-General to duplicate for the Dominion any restrictive enactments which may be put in force by the United States. We submit, however, that such foolish, petty reprisals are beneath the dignity, as they are against the interests, of two great neighboring peoples. Mr. Wachern, the United States Government official, who has supervision of the boundary from the Atlantic coast to Sault Ste. Marie, has fairly presented the practical aspect of the matter. He is quoted to the effect that the law would cut both ways, and that, taking the border as a whole, the number of Canadians working in the United States is approximately equalled by the number of residents in the United States working in Canada. This view of the situation, it is added, is generally shared by those familiar with conditions in the border towns, where it is widely felt that nothing is to be gained by incommoding both elements, creating bad feeling and disarranging natural conditions. There is also a great deal of truth, no doubt, in what has been said about United States manufacturers regarding with disfavor anything which may interfere with their cultivation of a convenient and profitable market in Canada, or tend to interrupt the cordial relations between the two countries now happily established. These will find it to their interest to oppose any legislation which would further excite resentment, which a hostile tariff and other restrictive measures has engendered and sustained in the Dominion. Population is increasing and business relations growing constantly more intimate all along the border, and it is the part of wisdom to modify, not accentuate, points of friction on either side.

EXIT, MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan, as a possible candidate for the presidential nomination of 1904, is looked upon as 'as dead as the proverbial doornail.' He has at length recognized this himself, the lack of response to his 'feelers' proved to him that the party was relieved at the prospect of his withdrawal from leadership, and, last Saturday night, during the course of a banquet at Birmingham, Alabama, he likened himself to Aaron, who assisted Moses in leading the Children of Israel out of Egypt by his public utterances, and said he was perfectly willing to let some other person take the part of Moses. So Mr. Bryan goes out of the leadership as he entered it, with a Biblical illustration pat upon his lips. The illustration chosen to mark his retirement is an improvement upon that drawn from the crucifixion, which, carrying the reckless audacity of his countrymen with regard to holy things almost to blasphemy, he used at Chicago. Mr. Bryan's simile is particularly pat. Aaron's gift was that of his tongue. So is Mr. Bryan's. Aaron led the Israelites into the wilderness and left them there. So did Mr. Bryan. Aaron set up a golden calf which the people with one accord danced about and worshipped. Mr. Bryan's was silver. Who will take Mr. Bryan's place it is hard to say as no commanding figure is in sight. Mr. Bryan himself, however, had been little heard of before he was chosen presidential candidate, and the same applies to Cleveland, Tilden and even to Lincoln. So it is quite likely that the national leader of two years hence is to-day obscure and that he will rise upon the wave of a great occasion. With the silver heresy finally wiped out and the gold standard firmly established, the Democrats have as good an opportunity of winning the next elections as ever they had of winning an election in their history as a party. Even burdened with Bryan and the currency heresy they came very close to the Republican figures, but with both these burdens off they ought to step easily into the first place if they choose the right man and the right domestic policy. The United States needs a period of domestic reform quite as much as England needs it, and the disintegration of the Democrats has injured the United States in as great measure as the disentegration of the British Liberal party has injured that country by delaying reforms.

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PENNY POST TO CHINA.

London, May 12.—By order of the Postmaster-General the postage on letters from this country to all places where British post-offices are maintained in China will, on and after May 1, be reduced from 2½d. per half ounce to 1d. The penny post is already in force for letters to Hongkong, and the new order will affect the following places: Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Linkungtau, Weihaiwei, Ningpo, Shanghai and Swatow.

A Wrong Idea of the Nerves.

The Action of the Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys Dependent on the Nerve Force—Extraordinary Results from the Use of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

There is not a single organ of the human body that can perform its functions without a liberal supply of nerve force—the motive power of the body.

The nervous system should never be thought of as a separate part of the body. Its branches extend from the brain and the spinal column to the tips of the fingers and the toes. Just as the blood is carried by the arteries to every nook and corner of the system, so the nerve force, by means of nerve fibres, is distributed, and nerve force is just as important to life as is good rich blood.

When the nerve cells are wasted, by over-exertion, worry or disease, more rapidly than they are replaced, the action of the heart becomes slower, the lungs begin to weaken, the stomach fails to do its duty, the liver and kidneys falter in their work as filters and the excretory organs get feeble and inactive. You may be a sufferer from weakness and exhaustion of the nerves, and may have been attributing the trouble to the stomach, kidneys or other organs. Nervous exhaustion is marked by restlessness, disturbed sleep, languid, weary feelings, headache, dyspepsia and bodily pains, inability to concentrate the thoughts, absent-mindedness, weakened memory, twisting of the muscles and eyelids, sudden startings and jerking of the limbs in sleep, dizziness, irritability and gloomy forebodings.

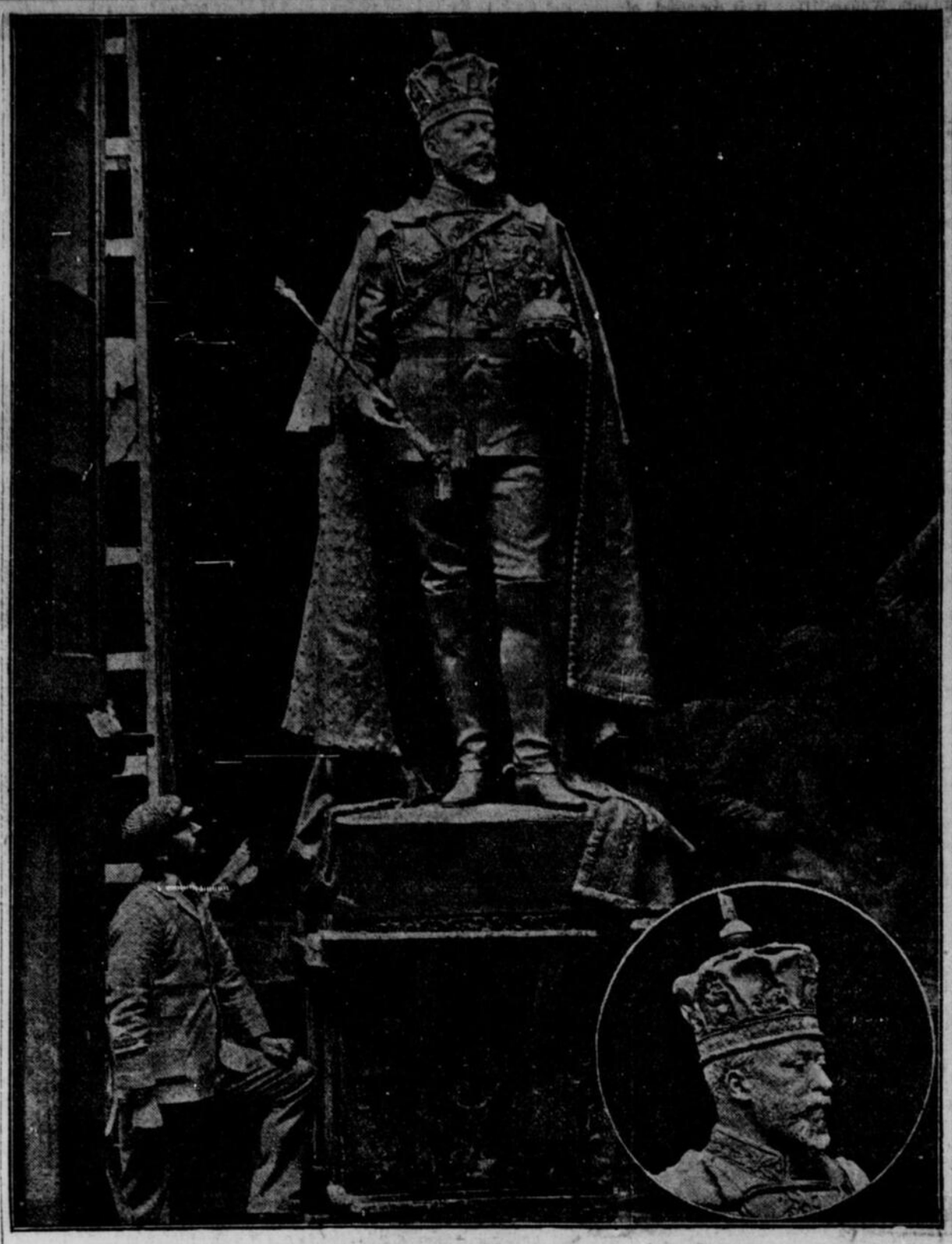
Through the medium of the nervous system Dr. Chase's Nerve Food carries new life and energy to every organ of the body. It strengthens the action of the heart, invigorates the stomach, makes the kidneys, liver and bowels more active, and builds up the entire system.

If you experience any of these symptoms of nervous exhaustion, you can rely absolutely on Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to cure you. It does not stimulate, but thoroughly cures by forming new, red corpuscles in the blood and creating nerve force.

Mr. E. Rosevear, a retired school teacher, of 2 Markham place, Toronto, says :—

'I am getting up in years, and, as a natural result of severe study, my health has been undermined and my system very much run down. I got so weak and nervous and suffered so much from dizziness that I found it necessary to begin treatment of some kind. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has been so highly spoken of that I decided to give it a trial, and can now speak of its merits from personal experience. It has built me up wonderfully, and strengthened and restored my nervous system.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



THE KING IN STONE.

The colossal statue of the King in full state robes, which is destined for India, has been completed by Mr. Wade, the sculptor, in time for the Academy. Mr. Wade, who was honored by the King with sittings for this portrait-statue, has contributed many statues of famous men to various parts of the Empire, including that of Sir John A. Macdonald, on Dominion square, Montreal.—'Black and White.'

REINDEER EXPERIMENT

A SPECIES FROM NORTHERN EUROPE INTRODUCED INTO ALASKA.

(George F. Walsh in New York Times'.)

In the frozen regions of Alaska, not far distant from the gold fields of the Klondike, under the circumpolar sun, where the horizon dips to meet the ice fields, the government is superintending one of the queerest breeding establishments in the world. To attempt to stock Alaska with the reindeer of Northern Europe was a bold experiment that required for its successful attainment a man of accurate knowledge and of unusual scientific imagination.

The transference of the fauna of any quarter of the globe to entirely new regions has always been of doubtful expediency, and attended with unexpected risks and disasters. In the face of past failures in this respect, and the unusual development of dangers through the too rapid multiplication of the species in their new surroundings, the introduction of reindeer in Alaska was at the best an unknown and questionable experiment.

It was the discovery of gold in the Klondike, and the rush of miners to our great North-western possessions, that favored Dr. Sheldon Jackson's reindeer experiment. The sudden and urgent need of better transportation facilities in the great arctic wilds, inspired Congress to make more liberal appropriations for a work that had been pursued for several years in a half-hearted and doubtful way. Naturalists had indicated the value of reindeer in the northern regions of America. In Sweden and Norway and in Siberia these animals have for ages constituted the main sources of wealth of the inhabitants, and rearing and tending the reindeer has been the profession of nine-tenths of the Laps and Samoyedes of Northern Siberia. For these cold, uncongenial climes the reindeer possesses qualities that make it a composite creature to take the place of the ox, horse, and sheep.

When the introduction of reindeer in Alaska was first proposed it was ridiculed. The government could not be induced to appropriate even the smallest sum to experiment with a matter which, if it proved successful, would be of inestimable value to our new possessions. Private parties had to make the initiative, and in 1871 they furnished sufficient funds to import sixteen reindeer. These were supplemented the following year by 171. They did not die, as many predicted, but showed such a decided tendency to live and multiply their species that public attention was gradually drawn to the experiment.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson was unremitting in his efforts to bring the subject before Congress in its true light. For nearly a quarter of a century he had made Alaska his field of work in the cause of missions and science. He had travelled over the greater part of the wild, almost inaccessible regions, studied its natural history, and engaged in missionary work among its natives. He realized that this great barren stretch of Arctic territory could never be developed under past conditions of slow travelling facilities. The dogs of the Eskimo were not sufficient for the duties that must inevitably be imposed upon the beasts of burden in Alaska. He made an exhaustive study of the animals in Lapland, and compared the climate, flora, and general conditions of the natural habitat of the reindeer with those prevailing in Arctic Alaska.

In 1894 Congress was induced to act in behalf of the natives of the great North-Western Territory, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, $6,000 was appropriated for importing and breeding reindeer in this country. The government herd was established at Port Clarence, and inside of two years the animals had more than doubled their number. As the experiment promised well, further appropriations were obtained.

The revenue cutter 'Bear' was despatched to Siberia again, where a larger herd was obtained from the natives in exchange for furs, calico, and useful manufactured articles. In 1895 and 1896 Congress set aside $7,500 a year for maintaining the old herds and for importing new animals. In all three expeditions the government imported nearly 500 reindeer, which had increased in 1897 to nearly 1,000.

The Klondike craze drove thousands of inexperienced people to the new gold fields, and the usual routes of travel in Alaska became dangerously congested. Thousands were threatened with starvation, and the impossibility of reaching them in winter with sufficient stores prompted the government to act with energy. The quickest way of relieving distress, and of establishing communications between the mining camps and civilization, was considered very carefully.

The conclusion of the conference was that reindeer expresses could perform the work the most expeditiously, and the government purchased a large herd of reindeer for use. Before the reindeer were secured and ready for starting to their northern destination, however, all immediate danger of starvation in the Klondike was over, and the government sold the accumulated stores and sent the new herd of deer to the breeding establishments.

At about the same time the trained reindeer in Alaska performed a memorable service in relieving some 400 shipwrecked sailors. Word was received at Washington that eight whaling vessels, with crews aggregating 400 men, had been caught by the ice on the Arctic coast of Alaska. No practical scheme could be suggested for the starving men's relief in which the reindeer did not figure prominently. It was considered impossible to reach the men in season with dog trains. At the suggestion of Dr. Jackson, the government issued orders on Nov. 16 for the revenue cutter 'Bear' to proceed north until stopped by the ice, and then for a small party of officers and men to cross the ice to the mainland, proceed to Cape Prince of Wales, secure the services of W. T. Lopp, a Congregational missionary, borrow his reindeer herd and another belonging to a native Eskimo by the name of Artisrelook, and with these animals go to Point Barrow, 500 to 600 miles, and find the sailors. The success of the expedition was such that the rescue of the shipwrecked men was effected without serious accidents.

The Teller reindeer station at Port Clarence on Cape Prince of Wales, north of Norton Sound, is in charge of Laplanders imported for this purpose. The superintendent, Mr. Kjellmann, is a Lap also, and under his directions the herd is thriving and multiplying rapidly. It is estimated that between five hundred and a thousand reindeer are trained to the harness at the stations, and were ready for transportation work the past winter.

Besides this large herd, there is another one at Golovin Bay, which the Swedish Lutheran mission station there utilizes for humanitarian and other purposes. There are seven other herds scattered throughout the country owned by private individuals and missionary societies, making a grand total of nearly 5,000 in Alaska. These herds have multiplied from the few that were imported by private parties before the government took up the question. The government herd is only for public use as yet, and none of the animals can be sold; but it is the purpose of the authorities to sell the animals to private breeders as soon as the conditions will warrant.

Dr. Jackson believes that Northern and Central Alaska can support over 9,000,000 head of reindeer. He bases this estimate upon statistics he collected from Lapland and Siberia. Taking the northern provinces of Norway and Sweden, which he designated as Lapland, he finds that in the 14,000 square miles of territory there are approximately 322,568 head of reindeer, making an average of 23 deer to the square mile. Alaska is so similar to Lapland in physical features and climate that the two can be closely compared, and if the same ratio is applied we could support there 9,200,000 head of reindeer.

The average price paid for a reindeer in Lapland is nine dollars, and at this valuation the increase in the resources through stocking the country with deer would amount to about $83,000,000. The average number of reindeer to each native of Lapland is thirty-two; with such a ratio of animals to the population about 287,500 people could live in Alaska, deriving their support entirely from the deer.

With Alaska properly stocked with reindeer the American market would be supplied with a new kind of meat. With about 9,000,000 reindeer in the country, it is estimated that the United States could be annually supplied with half a million carcasses of venison, tons of delicious hams and tongues, and the finest sort of leather. These estimates are also based upon actual conditions prevailing in Northern Europe.

The Lapland herds supply meat for the resident population of Norway and Sweden and furnish 23,000 carcasses to outside consumers. Smoked reindeer hams sell in Northern Europe at ten cents a pound and tongues at ten cents each. The dried hides of the animals bring $1.25 to $1.75 each and tanned reindeer hides two dollars and three dollars each. The Norwegian Preserving Company ships in addition enormous quantities of canned reindeer meat to all parts of Europe. Russia ships the frozen reindeer carcasses by the carload to Germany, Austria, and other European countries.

The building up of such an industry is the hope and dream of Dr. Jackson and others interested in the development of Alaska. So far Congress has appropriated in the past five years $45,500 for the introduction of reindeer in Alaska, and, with the herds aggregating between 1,000 and 2,000 the investment has not been a bad one. The government has lately reduced the cost of maintaining the herds by lending small numbers to the various established missionary societies, with the understanding that after a term of years the full number will be returned. By this policy it is hoped to scatter small herds all over Alaska, from which larger ones will in time develop.

The ratio of increase of the reindeer is an important consideration with the government. With 2,000 or 3,000 to begin with, it is estimated that inside of a quarter of a century several millions of these animals will be herded by private and public owners and that the industry will outrival in importance all the gold-fields in the land. The animals are very prolific, extremely hardy and rugged, and easy to keep and feed.

The Indians of Alaska have depended upon the mongrel dogs for rapid transit purposes, but when the rush to the Klondike was made the price of trained dogs rose to exorbitant figures. The dogs sold from $100 to $300 each, and at this price they were unequal to the work required of them. The teams are slow, averaging from fifteen to twenty-five miles a day, and they have to be burdened with food supplies to support life, so as to greatly reduce the amount of freight they can transport. Trained reindeer can not only make two or three times the distance covered by a dog train, but they can subsist entirely upon the moss which is found everywhere in the Arctic Circle. The load for a single dog to carry on a sled is limited to 125 pounds, but a deer will drag 200 pounds on the same sled up and down the mountains and across the tundras with comparative ease. With a load of provisions for the travellers the reindeer can penetrate the wildest and least explored country of the north, cutting loose from all base of supplies without inviting danger either upon their own heads or those of the travellers.

Two winters ago Superintendent Kjellman, with a party of Lap drivers and explorers, made a long journey with reindeers in Alaska with the temperature at 73 degrees below zero, and the animals showed no discomfort at the intense cold, although exposed all day to the cutting winds, and at night they had no protection other than the snow banks. Last winter over two thousand miles were covered by a party with nine deer drawing nine sleds occupying many weeks in the most inaccessible parts of Alaska, and during the whole journey the deer were simply turned out at night to find their own food. The moss, Cladonia rangiferina, grows rapidly, and when eaten off by the deer quickly sends up new sprouts, which will always insure an abundance of food for the deer.

The animals are not the large, graceful creatures that artists have so often pictured for us in fairy and Christmas story books, but rather diminutive, scrawny deer not very much unlike half-starved yearling heifers in appearance. Their antlers are huge, scrawny, irregular and apparently too big for their bodies. The weight of the average reindeer is not far from 200 to 230 pounds, and the antlers will weigh from 22 to 28 pounds, constituting nearly one-eighth of the animal's total weight. The deer are of a dirty brown, with some white underneath, and a thick matted mane on the neck a foot long. The legs are short and stumpy, and the feet big and ungainly looking.

A CATHEDRAL IN AN EARTHQUAKE.

The utter ruin of the greater part of the Caucasian town of Schemaca by the recent earthquake may be judged from the destruction of the Russian Cathedral, one of the largest and most substantial buildings in the place. The above illustration shows the interior of the cathedral after the earthquake.—'Black and White.'

RENEW IN TIME.

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

Advertisements.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

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

Ask for the Octagon Bar 205

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

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

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

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

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Cadbury's cocoa

Is entirely free from all admixtures, such as Kola, Malt, Hops, Alkali, &c.

CONTAINS NO GROUND COCOA HUSKS.

Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining!

Wholesale Agents: Frank Magor & Co., 15, St. John St., Montreal.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

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

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 2130 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Dr. White's Electric Comb

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

138T. JOHN STREET, - Montreal

Good Agents Wanted.

GO TO The Mining, Lumbering and Farming Districts of Algoma, Ont., for a home. The winter of Eastern Algoma is like that of Northern New York, but much less stormy. Good land can be had free or very cheap. The era of mine development has just begun. It brings good times for farmer, gardener, horticulturist and lumberman, as well as to the minor. **ALGOMA**

Write, L. O. ARMSTRONG, Can. Pac. Ry. Colonization Agent, MONTREAL.

Advertisements.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen St., Montreal.

The Long Primer Bagster Bible. No better gift. Send four new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash. For either of these clubs the sender will receive the Long Primer Bagster Bible as a premium.

THE CORONATION.

HISTORY OF THE DIADEMS TO BE PLACED ON THE HEADS OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

It will, doubtless, occasion surprise to not a few people to learn that at the coming coronation four, if not five, diadems will be placed in succession upon the heads of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Though the crowns in question are all comparatively modern in construction, the oldest dating no further back than 1661, yet they are all magnificent in both design and ornamentation. On the way to Westminster Abbey the King wears what is called his Cap of Estate, composed of red velvet. He removes this headgear on arriving at the sacrarium, but replaces it upon his head during the sermon. The golden circlet worn by the Queen corresponds to the King's Cap of Estate. It was originally manufactured for the consort of James II., Mary of Modena, and is of an exceptionally chaste and beautiful design. It is alleged to have cost £110,000. It is composed of a crimson velvet cap, together with a richly jewelled rim, the upper edge consists of a row of large pearls, rising into a point made by a single diamond, beneath a rich floral spray in gold open work, and large rosettes of gold-work and diamonds.

The Crown of England, which is, of course, the centre of the whole ceremony, is technically known as St. Edward's Crown. According to tradition, the crown of the great Alfred was actually handed down from one sovereign to another, being preserved either in the Treasury at the Abbey, or, as in later days, at the Tower. Whether this be true or not, one thing is quite certain, that when in 1649 the Commissioners of the Long Parliament arrived for the purpose of 'totallie' destroying the regalia, and all that savored of the detested monarchy, they proceeded first of all to compile an inventory, in which the following curious items occur: 'King Alfred's crowne, of gold wyerworke, sett with slight stones and 2 little bells of 79½ oz. at £3 per ounce, £248 10s. 0d.' Owing to the fact that the Confessor must presumably have been invested with this identical diadem, it came to be also designated St. Edward's Crown; and then in 1661 Charles II. set about restoring the havoc and ravages made twelve years previously, the new Crown of England was at once styled by the old time-honored name. From that date until now this crown has been placed upon the head of each successive sovereign by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and though some slight alterations have from time to time been made, it remains substantially the same ornament as that which first of all graced the brow of Charles II. It consists of a circlet of gold adorned with rosettes of precious stones, set in enamel arabesques of white and red, the edges of the circlet are marked by rows of pearls, from which rise cross-patées and fleurs-de-lys, alternately. From the four crosses spring two arches of gold, crossing each other, and curving deeply downwards, being edged with pearls and bearing clusters of gems, set in arabesques of red and white. At the intersection of the arches there is placed a mound, enclosed by arch and fillet, and surmounted by a large cross-patée and inset with colored gems. At the top of all there is a large spheroidal pearl, while from each arm of the cross there depends a pear-shaped pearl. Such, then, is the magnificent crown which will be solemnly placed upon King Edward's head by Archbishop Temple amid the thunders of cannons without and the cheers and plaudits of all within the Abbey. As the ornament worn by the King is known as the Crown of St. Edward, so that of the Queen Consort is termed the Crown of Queen Edith. That it was extant at the time of the commonwealth is abundantly clear, for a second entry in the parliamentary inventory runs as follows:—'Queen Edith's crown, formerly thought to be of massy gould, but upon triall, found to be of silver gilt, enriched with garnetts, foure pearls, saphires, and some old stones, p. oz. 6[illegible]½ oz. valued at £16 0s. 0d.' Judging, however, by its appearance in the picture of Queen Henrietta Maria, now in the National Portrait Gallery, the crown of Queen Edith must have been of remarkably peculiar shape. The necessity for supplying a new crown for the Queen Consort did not occur until 1685, when Queen Mary of Modena's coronation took place. A crown was then constructed, not unlike St. Edward's Crown in general appearance. It is, however, no longer to be found among the regalia of England, for it was subsequently broken up, the materials being used for other crowns. A curious story is related in the 'Greville Memoirs' in connection with Queen Adelaide, at the time of William IV.'s coronation:

'Rode to Windsor to settle with the Queen what sort of crown she would have to be crowned in. . . . She looked at the drawings, meant, apparently, to be civil to me in her ungracious way, and said she would have none of our crowns, that she did not like to wear a hired one, and asked me if I thought it was right she should. I said:—"Madam, I can only say that the late King wore one at his coronation." However, she said, "I do not like it, and I have got jewels enough, so I will have them made up myself." The King said to me, "Very well, then you will have to pay for the setting." "Oh, no," she said, "I shall pay for it all myself."'

As a matter of fact, the incident terminated in no crown being constructed at all, one being supplied for the occasion by Randell and Bridge.

The Crown of St. Edward and Queen Edith are only worn until the conclusion of the coronation service. The King and Queen then retire to the chapel of St. Edward, behind the high altar, and there exchange these national diadems for what are termed the Crowns of State, preparatory to the final procession. That worn by Queen Mary of Modena may still be seen in the Tower, though it has been largely altered, most probably some your years later, for Queen Mary II., at her joint coronation with William III. It is composed of gold, set with diamonds and pearls.

The Crown of State used by the actual regnant covereign has, however, been altered and broken up times without number. Manufactured afresh for Charles II., it was slightly altered for James II., taken to pieces for Queen Anne, altered yet again for George I., George II., and George III., till finally, at George IV.'s coronation an entirely new crown was made (though the old jewels were utilized). The value of this beautiful crown is said to have been estimated at £150,000; while it weighed five and a half pounds. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne her uncle's crown was found to be far too large. Accordingly, a new state crown was manufactured, which may be viewed in the Tower, composed partly of the old gems and partly of others furnished by command of Her Majesty. Probably it is without exception the most splendid and elegant crown ever worn by an English sovereign. A minute description of its beauties would doubtless weary our readers. It will suffice to say, therefore, that it consists of a richly jewelled band, from which rise alternate Maltese crosses and fleurs-de-lys. The upper portion of the crown is composed of four imperial arches, suspended from which are four pear-shaped pearls with rose diamond cups. At the top of all stands a great mound with a cross, having a rose-cut sapphire for its centre, surmounting it. Altogether it contains 277 pearls, 2,785 diamonds, 5 rubies, 17 sapphires, and 11 emeralds. Among them was found a sapphire taken from the famous ring of the Confessor (supposed to give its owner the power of blessing crampings), and recut for Charles II., in the form of a rose; a sapphire bequeathed to George III. by Cardinal York, the last descendant of James II.; and, above all, 'the fair ruby, great like a rocket ball,' given to the Black Prince after the battle of Najara by Pedro the Cruel, King of Castile, and worn on the helmet of Henry V. at Agincourt.—'St. James's Gazette.'

CROMWELL'S DUST.

(London 'Times.')

Sir,—General Sir William Butler, whose lecture on Cromwell before the Irish Literary Society was reported in the 'Times' last week, quoted 'Cromwell's latest biographer' to the effect that 'where Connaught square now stands, a yard or two beneath the street, trodden under foot and beaten by horses' hoofs, lies the dust of the Great Protector.' The General may rest assured that the 'dust of the Great Protector' does not lie 'beneath Connaught square,' or anywhere near that site. Those of your readers who will turn to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' will find therein, May, 1867, an article written, I believe, by my friend the late Mr. Edward Walford—'Oliverius Redivivus'—in which the results of an investigation I made at the Abbey antecedent to the publication of Dean Stanley's 'Memorials of Westminster Abbey' are stated, showing that, at the disinterment, the remains were carted away and, as Evelyn and Mark Noble in their respective writings clearly prove, on the next day hung in chains at Tyburn. It is worthy of note that 'Cromwell's dust' lay that night under cover in the cart' in the yard of the New Inn, Holborn—the famed inn of 'Nicholas Nickleby'—off the corner of a chemist's shop, kept by Benjamin Bartlett, a Quaker, who built a house in Bolton lane, Bradford, called by his name. He was the ancestor of the celebrated engraver, W. H. Bartlett. When engaged, some 20 years ago, in hunting up the 'repositum' of the Regicides, which, by a hint given by Dean Bradley, I located as being a deep pit, having no outward mark, between the seventh and eighth buttresses of Henry VII.'s Chapel and St. Margaret's Church, I took the trouble to search into the site of the gallows of Tyburn, at the foot of which, it is affirmed, the 'bones of Cromwell were deposited.' The result was that I ascertained when the street was properly paved a large quantity of human bones was discovered and taken away, but by whom and when and the final 'locus' I never traced. As is well known, Sir George Wombwell, Bart., of Newborough Priory, Coxwold, Yorks, claims that 'Cromwell's dust' lies in a walled-off recess in his house, and the tradition is that Cromwell's body was 'secretly conveyed thither'; then the remains must have been dug up from the 'foot of Tyburn's fatal tree.' Sir George writes me that 'not a scrap of written evidence exists at Newborough.'

I had the pleasure (on Jan. 4, 1902) of seeing Cromwell's coffin plate (a copper one, found inside the coffin upon the breast at the exhumation from the Ormonde vault in the Abbey), and the portrait of the Great Protector by the Ironside, Samuel Coöper (the elder), which are in the possession of the Marquis of Ripon at Studley Royal. It is worthy of notice that the Marquis, Mr. E. Walford, and Mr. J. L. Wanklyn, M.P. for the Central Division here, are all descended from this 'terrible harrier of the Irish.'

Yours truly,
W. M. BROOKES.

Bradford.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE KING'S CORONATION ROBES: EMBROIDERING THE ROYAL MANTLE.

The robe, richly embroidered with gold, to be worn at the Coronation by King Edward, has just been completed at the Royal School of Art Needlework, South Kensington, where dresses and robes for the peeresses are being similarly treated.—'Black and White.'

Advertisement.

MEN OF NATIONAL FAME USE PE-RU-NA FOR CATARRH.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Senator Sullivan Says: "I Take Pleasure in Recommending Your Great National Catarrh Cure, Peruna, as the Best I Have Ever Tried."

Hon. W. V. Sullivan, United States Senator from Mississippi, in a letter recently written to Dr. Hartman from Oxford, Miss., says the following of Peruna as a catarrh remedy:

"For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its most incipient stage, so much so that I became alarmed as to my general health. But, hearing of Peruna as a good remedy, I gave it a fair trial and soon began to improve. Its effects were distinctly beneficial, removing the annoying symptoms, and it was particularly good as a tonic.

"I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Peruna, as the best I have ever tried."

W. V. SULLIVAN.

We have letters of recommendation from over forty members of Congress attesting to the virtues of Peruna as a catarrhal tonic.

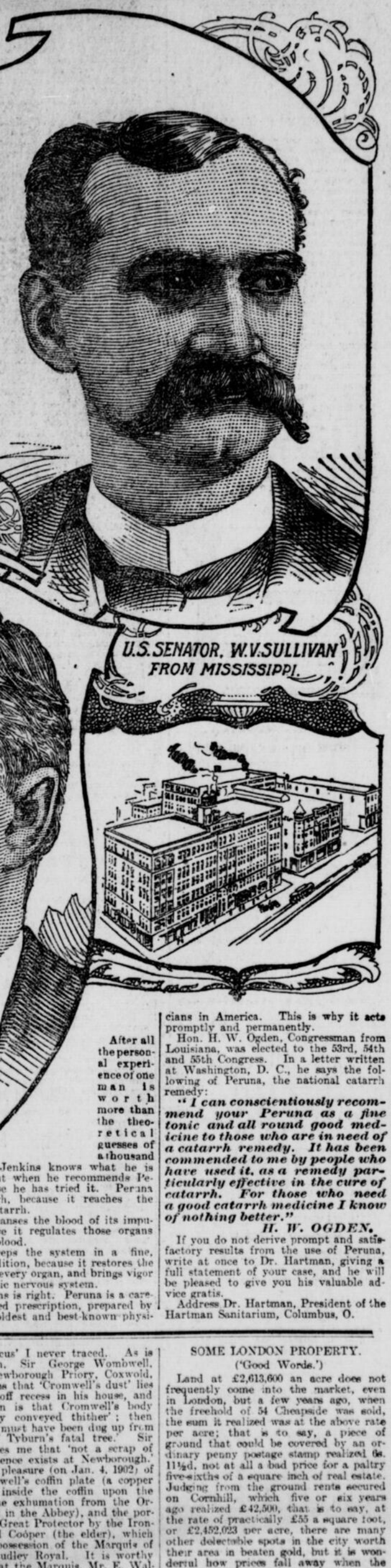
A book containing testimonials of prominent men and women who use Peruna sent free by the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Chas. F. Jenkins, Venerable Council of Garland Camp 2922, Modern Woodmen of America, writes from Aurora, Ill., Beacon Office, as follows:

"I endorse Peruna because I have found by personal experience that it is not a common patent medicine, but a scientifically prepared medicine which simply cures catarrh and cleanses the blood of its impurities, keeping the system in a fine, healthy condition.

I consider it as rather a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and have never found any which acts as promptly and permanently as Peruna.

"It deserves the highest praise, and I know that those who have tried it have perfect faith in it." C. F. Jenkins.



After all the personal experience of one man is worth more than the theoretical guesses of a thousand men. Mr. Jenkins knows what he is talking about when he recommends Peruna, because he has tried it. Peruna cures catarrh, because it reaches the source of catarrh.

Peruna cleanses the blood of its impurities because it regulates those organs that make blood.

Peruna keeps the system in a fine, healthy condition, because it restores the functions of every organ, and brings vigor to the organic nervous system.

Mr. Jenkins is right. Peruna is a carefully prepared prescription, prepared by one of the oldest and best-known physicians in America. This is why it acts promptly and permanently.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, was elected to the 53rd, 54th and 55th Congress. In a letter written at Washington, D. C., he says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all round good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."

H. W. OGDEN.

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

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

SOME LONDON PROPERTY.

('Good Words.')

Land at £2,613,600 an acre does not frequently come into the market, even in London, but a few years ago, when the freehold of 54 Cheapside was sold, the sum it realized was at the above rate per acre; that is to say, a piece of ground that could be covered by an ordinary penny postage stamp realized 6s. 11½d, not at all a bad price for a paltry five-sixths of a square inch of real estate. Judging from the ground rents secured on Cornhill, which five or six years ago realized £42,500, that is to say, at the rate of practically £55 a square foot, or £2,452,023 per acre, there are many other delectable spots in the city worth their area in beaten gold, but it is wonderful how prices fall away when the site has not got a frontage on a main thoroughfare. Twenty-two pounds for a piece of ground measuring twelve inches by twelve inches would doubtless be a price that would tempt even an Irish landlord to part with his property.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

KEEP A RECORD

A WORD OF ADVICE TO DAIRY FARMERS.

As a means of converting the raw products of the farm into more salable forms, the good dairy cow is without a peer. The good beefing animal will pay very little more than market prices for food fed from birth to shambles. The sheep, with her fleece and her lambs gives only a very modest profit on food consumed. The pig and the hen, if wisely fed, do much better than either of the above, but it is very seldom that the returns from either of them go beyond one dollar and fifty cents for one dollar's worth of food consumed.

The dairy cow, however, frequently goes as high as two dollars worth of product for one dollar's worth of food, and many a cow has been known to give two dollars and fifty cents' worth of product for one dollar's worth of food consumed.

Most herds fall far short of such a high return. The reasons may be summarized as lack of breeding, improper or insufficient feeding, and lack of judgment and management.

Every dairy herd should average over $50 worth of produce per cow per year. If your herd is not giving you such a return you are not doing it justice. Possibly, every individual in the herd is not a number one dairy cow, but do you know which are really doing good work and the relative merits of the different cows?

In order to know your cows you must keep a daily record of the milk yielded by each cow. We would like to see you do this. We are willing to help you do it. During the past year a number of dairy farmers, at our suggestion, made an effort along this line. The results were most satisfactory. In our possession are many farmers' letters, emphasizing the importance and value of such records, both as a guide in selecting cows and as an effective means of directly improving the actual herd. The extra outlay required is very small.

We would supply you with record forms for a time at least. The keeping of such records takes about half a minute per cow per day. The outlay for a balance would be from fifty cents to five dollars.

The increased flow of milk due to keeping such a record where ten cows are kept would pay for the balance in a week. Keeping milking records induces a spirit of interest and competition among milkers, and, in the mind of the milker, among the cows milked by the same milker. Rapid, clean, and careful milking will raise the average return from a cow by from two to ten per cent, according to the cow—the better the cow the greater the increase.

If you ever sell cows, the ability to give an accurate milk record will, generally speaking, raise a cow's value and facilitate the sale. Especially is this true if she be a pure-bred. Further, knowing the returns from each cow in any herd, you are in a position to easily select for breeding, besides, in almost every herd are found 'boarders'—cows that pay a very low price for their food, leave no profit, and frequently are kept at a loss. They should be detected and fed off for beef. Keeping a milk record is a sure way to discover them. To the breeder of pure-bred stock of any of the milking breeds, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Canadian, or milking Shorthorn strains, the daily milk record should be quite as important as the breeding record. We venture the assumption that in a very few years, every breed putting forward any claims as a dairy breed, will be making a specialty of milk records.

The reasons are obvious. Beauty of style, color, and conformation are very important, and where the breeder makes his money in some other line than farming, he may be able to keep animals for their looks alone. We, who are farming for money, must look to the profit side of everything. With us, 'Handsome is as handsome does.'

The Holstein men have made a movement in the right direction with their advanced registry; the Guernsey breeders are working along similar lines. It would thus seem to be a good thing for some breeds, and we are sure it would be the most important step for improvement that you ever made, do you decide to introduce it.

Let us urge upon you, therefore, the advisability of keeping such a record. We would be most happy to send you forms for keeping the daily record, as well as forms whereon to make a summary to be kept for reference. When you write for the forms please state the number of cows kept and address all letters to 'J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.' Letters so addressed come post free.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

Ottawa.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Bone meal is considered in Germany about equal to superphosphate for winter wheat, potatoes and sugar beets on loamy and clayey soil rich in humus.

When ground for corn is ploughed, the work intervening between the ploughing and the planting should be pushed as rapidly as the condition of the ground will warrant.

There is no farm complete without a good vegetable garden. This can be had at a small outlay of time and labor, if judicious forethought is given to the selection of a suitable garden plot, and the work of planting and cultivating is systematically conducted.

Where corn fields are adjoining pasture fields or public roads, it is a good plan to plant one or two rows of some good field bean next to the fence. it corn is planted closely by fence or road, stock will try to reach it and will likely tear down the fence. But if beans are planted the ground will be occupied by a paying crop, the cultivation of the beans will keep the weeds down and stock will not be tempted to reach over the fence.

For best results, the vegetable garden should be entirely detached from the small fruit plantation, and should be unobstructed by vines, bushes or fences. Have some particular plot, especially for perennials, such as rhubarb, horseradish, asparagus, etc., and have the annual vegetables on one side of a field planted to some field crop, so that the location may be changed from year to year. This is the best remedy for blights and insects, invariably found where a similar crop is grown for year.

Farmers who neglect transplanting trees around their buildings make a great mistake, as with no expense but a little time they can make their home more attractive and pleasant by selecting trees from some fence row or thicket and planting them near their buildings. There are so many varieties of native trees suitable for adorning our lawns that it is unnecessary to spend money for nursery-grown trees unless there are some special kinds that we wish that are not to be found in our locality.

I used to sow my clover just before the last harrowing, but hardly ever got a good stand, writes a farmer, then I changed my plan and sowed my clover before any cultivation was done, so that when the oats were cultivated or disked in, the clover seed was also well covered. Since doing this I have never missed having a good stand. I have at present about eight acres, sown last spring, and it looks fine. Although we had quite a dry time after harvest, it did not hurt the clover. When it is put in deep there is no danger of dying out.

If a man will let nature have her own way there will be windbreaks built up along the line of every fence, rising along the ridges, filling gulches and rising above them. These are generally cut down in order that the land may be used for pasturage. Little good is got from such places; not one tithe that would come from windbreaks. I find that bird-sown and wind-sown trees come up as I have indicated, and if let alone they will not only serve as windbreaks, but, for thinning out, they furnish in time enough lumber and wood to pay for the ground they occupy.

The depth of planting should be regulated somewhat by the season. If the ground is quite moist the planting should be more shallow than if the ground is quite dry. When all the conditions are favorable, corn planted 1 to 1½ inches deep does the best. I should not put it deeper than this except when it is necessary to get moisture. In general, corn should be planted deeper as the season advances.

For the expense involved nothing adds so effectively to the looks and permanent improvement of a home, either in town or country, as a few evergreen trees. No matter what species is selected, the trees should be given plenty of room that they may grow and develop as nature intended. Thus situated, they give a more natural and pleasing appearance than when trimmed into fantastic forms. During the winter they offer a pleasing contrast to the snowy mantle and in summer present a beauty distinctively their own.

ONE OF LORD SHERBORNE'S SHORTHORN HEIFERS.

The Sherborne estate, lying among the Cotswold Hills, is noted for its fine Shorthorn herd which was established sixty years ago, and some of the finest strains of Cruickshank blood are to be found there. Of these animals the handsome heifer shown above is a fair sample. 'Sherborne Ruth' is a very sweet roan heifer of good Shorthorn type, broad and well covered on the back, has considerable depth and is well rounded in the rib and well filled at the flanks. Her sire is 'Scottish Monarch,' the sire of her dam, 'New Year's Star' and her granddam by 'Wiltshire Star.' On her dam's side she traces to the 'Lady Flora' family, which has produced so many good animals.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Do not let the dogs chase the cows; for it will stop the flow of milk and the production of fat.

If a large number of dairymen are tempted by the high price of beef cattle to go into beef production, they will do something that they will ultimately regret. It is an unfortunate tendency of people to rush into an industry that promises extra temporary profits, with the certain result of depressing the market and demoralizing the proper relations between the industries. It would not be surprising if this tendency in this instance should operate until there will not only be an oversupply of beef cattle but a deplorable scarcity of cows.

The sow's ration during the time she is suckling her litter should consist largely of bran, since this is one of the very best milk-producing foods obtainable. When the young pigs are two weeks old, they should be provided with a supply of new milk in a shallow trough or pan, protected from the old sow. After a time skim milk may be substituted, with the addition of a small quantity of ground oil-cake, shorts, or oatmeal. When treated in this way they become well able to do for themselves at seven or eight weeks old and will suffer no setback when taken from the mother.

A farmer can do a much better job of work with the rapid, steady-walking team than with the slow, poking, weaving-gaited sluggards. A better furrow is turned in ploughing, more clods are broken in harrowing, more weeds are killed in cultivating, with the rapid walker. In addition to this the time saved is a great item. The fast-walking team can rest one day in the week and yet do more work than the slow team, and do it better. In seasons of pressing work and uncertain weather the fast walkers are of immensely more value than the slow ones.

As soon as the first lambs go to market double up on the ewes by making every lamb not doing as well as desired suckle two or more ewes. They can soon be taught this trick and will follow the shepherd around and suckle every ewe that is caught. When the lambs have been weaned the ewes should be put on a scanty pasture or given the range of a stubble field to dry up the milk as soon as possible, or when in the barn they should be put on straw for eight or ten days. They will not be in good condition at that time, but it is not advisable to feed them until the flow of milk is entirely stopped.

The best way to care for calves that seem predisposed to scour, is to feed them on a calf feeder. That allows them to suck their nourishment, and to mix in the juices of the mouth with the milk when taken into the stomach. It does the calf just the same good that chewing the food does a person. A man who persistently neglects to chew his food, soon finds out that he has a case of acute indigestion on his hands, or rather his stomach. Food always causes indigestion; remember that a stomach of a young calf is a delicate thing.

If the lambs are to be forced for early market, a lamb creep, where the little fellows can go and help themselves on grain, will be necessary. If they are to be fed into the winter, not much grain is needed after grass gets good. But in either case do not let the lambs run too long with the ewes; it does not help the lambs and it is an injury to the ewes. Lambs born in March or April should be weaned in August, and not later than the middle; then place the lambs where they will have a little extra feed and place the ewes on the shortest pasture you have. If they are of the English breeds they will need milking out once or twice. Attention to this may save a ewe's udder that would be ruined if neglected.

MANURING MANGELS.

Putting the matter shortly, what I recommend as a dressing for mangels on all soils is this, says a successful grower: 10 to 15 loads of farm yard dung, 3 cwt. kainit, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. nitrate of soda in two dressings.

Excellent crops of mangels can, however, be grown without the use of any farmyard dung when for any reason the supply runs short. In this case I find from experience the following dressing gives good results: 4 cwt. kainit, 3 cwt. superphosphate, 3 to 4 cwt. nitrate of soda.

The proper way to apply these manures is to broadcast the kainit and superphosphate all over the ground some days before the mangels are to be sown; in fact, it may be harrowed into the ground with advantage when the mangels are to be drilled on the flat. Then broadcast 1 cwt. of the nitrate after the drill. Where mangels are grown on ridges, whether with or without dung, the kainit and superphosphate, and 1 cwt. of the nitrate, should be broadcasted over the open ridges, which should then be immediately closed. The second cwt. of nitrate should be sown directly after singling, and the third a month or six weeks later.

There are two more rules I have learnt from the experiences of others as well as my own. Never drill in an artificial manure with the seed, and do not drop your nitrate round the plants, but always broadcast it over the surface. In both cases the plants are often injured, especially in dry weather, by the excessive quantity of manure close round them. The fine rootlets of the mangels will be found to meet across the rows in a surprisingly short time, and will stop any chance of waste.

Here is the result of an experiment I know something about, on a well-farmed, light loam, in Norfolk:—

No manure at all produced 14¼ tons mangels per acre.

20 loads dung produced 23¼ tons mangels per acre.

10 loads dung produced 27 tons mangels per acre.

2 cwt. nitrate of soda produced 27 tons mangels per acre.

It has been proven again and again, that what a mangel wants, is plenty of readily-available food, especially nitrogen, and the quantity of this is strictly limited in dung; and though there may be plenty of other food there, the plant is unable to use it for want of nitrogen.

CARE OF THE PASTURES

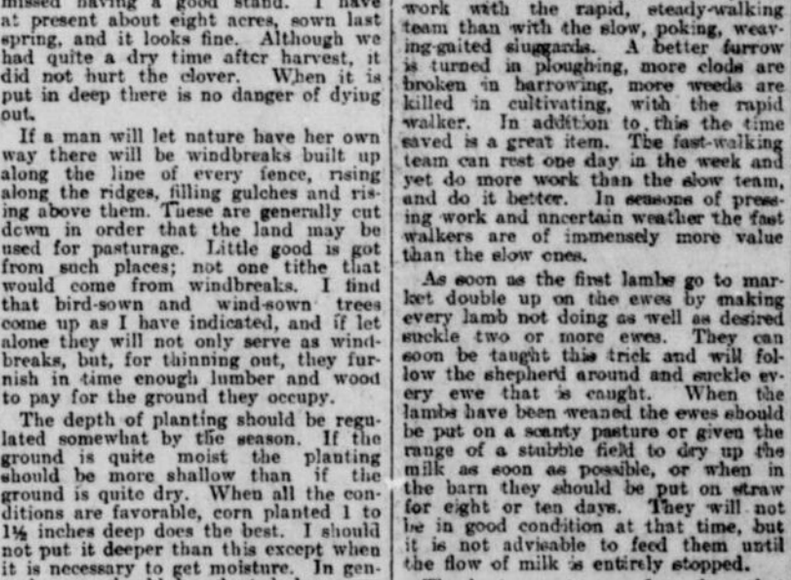
We should not be in too great a hurry to turn the stock on it in the spring. Indeed, we should not be in any hurry at all. It is important that the animals be kept off until the ground is settled and the grass has made a good start. We all know that if stock is allowed to eat down the grass close in early spring, and tramp the ground which is always wet and soft at this time, the pasture is about ruined for the season. But if the animals are kept off the pasture until the ground is somewhat dry, and solid enough so that it will not be injured by tramping, the grass will have made some growth of both top and root, and its yield greatly increased for the whole season. The growth of root, and the mulch formed by the well developed top gives it power to withstand drought. No careful farmer ever takes a team on the cultivated land when the ground is wet enough to be injured by tramping, if he can avoid it.

In the very nature of things, the pasture must be tramped from May to November. It is hardly possible to keep live stock off always in wet weather. If the soil be filled with water the roots of the best grasses will not penetrate to the proper depth. When tramped in this condition the soil will be broken and plastered with mud. The whole surface, to the depth of several inches, will be so packed and puddled that the grass becomes stunted and sickly. The moisture evaporates so rapidly that it can withstand but little dry weather, and does not start readily when rain comes.

We can do something to prevent all this. Drainage will take away the surplus water, make the ground more porous, allow the grass roots to penetrate deeper, thus giving it a more healthy growth and power to withstand drought. If the live stock is kept off when it is extremely wet in early spring, injury by tramping will be avoided, and the grass will make a rank growth at the time when the conditions are all just right.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOOK OF PRAISE.

A handsome book, large type, printed on best quality of India paper, reducing the bulk of the ordinary hymn book to three-quarters of an inch. When open the book measures 10 1-2 by 7 1-4 inches. Bound in 'Alaska seal,' silk sewn. Usually sold from $3.50 to $4. A subscriber sending six dollars for six new subscribers to 'Weekly Witness' will receive one of these handsome books free.



A FIVE-HUNDRED-DOLLAR BOAR.

The champion Large White Yorkshire boar 'Borrowfield Eclipse' 5427, late the property of John Barron, Elvaston House, Borrowash, near Derby, forms the subject of the above illustration. He is the winner of the following prizes:—First Ilkeston Agricultural Show, 1900; second and reserve champion Staffordshire Agricultural Show, 1900; second Derbyshire Agricultural Show, 1900; first and champion Nottinghamshire Agricultural Show, 1901; first and champion Staffordshire Agricultural Show, 1901; first and champion Derby, 1901. He has been sold to the Earl of Ellesmere for a hundred guineas.

BETTER METHODS

INCREASE IN PRICE OF LAND WILL HAVE GOOD EFFECT—DO NOT SELL THE FARM.

There is something sad in contemplating the sale of an old farm upon which several generations have toiled, raised families of children and had a home. A writer in the 'Indiana Farmer' says:—'God speed the day when home will be too dear and sacred to be considered as mere merchandise. A man who is continually selling, buying and moving is teaching his children to be as restless as himself. What does this all tend to? To dissolution of statehood; to dissolution of home ties; the banishment of all the beauty of home life; the dissolution of energy and the robbing life of its aims.

'Life without an object is life that fails. Every young man should have in his mind's eye an ideal home; let him think, plan and toil day by day to build it, to perfect its loveliness and enhance its usefulness. What matter how high or low the price of the land, somewhere he must have a home; 'not merely four square walls,' but a place beautiful, a place where his children will gladly turn in from the weary town, always permanent, where they will always know the road home; where his own tired self can recuperate and feel that 'tis good to live.

'Why sell? If the purchaser can profit by his investment, so can you. I know men three score years of age selling what has taken all those years to procure, and going where land was cheaper to build and climb again, as if they had time leased forever. One hundred dollars an acre is not too high for land to return a fair profit, but is too high to farm the old way; so men, by selling, seem to run away from progress. A few miles north of France are the Jersey islands, home of the Jersey cattle; land rents there at from $50 to $100 an acre. How can they pay that price? By judicious and scientific breeding, feeding and husbandry, nothing more. We must wake up to the new era of agriculture, we must take science with one hand and the plough with the other. We cannot ignore science, which is only truth explained. We must read, think, read. We must consider opinions of men who have made a success behind the basket, behind the plough, or we cannot keep abreast with progress. Derision of book farming must pass.

'The farmer who has money idle about him while his stock goes shelterless through the winter is a failure. I know of several of that class. It is more profitable to be in debt in the right way than to have a few hundreds idle about you when its use is needed. There are hundreds of farmers who do not know our government expends thousands annually to help them, yet they read little and care little. The going up in price of land will certainly be an incentive to better methods. The old-time farmer will have to turn a new leaf or go out of business. The former would be wise. No, don't sell the old home. Stand by your fireside, old man, in the evening of your life; earth offers nothing better than what you have. Stand by the homestead, young man; the possibilities of earth are with you; go straight on with progress and when the years have rolled by the cock in your barnyard will crow a triumphant success.

CAREFUL BREEDING.

We too often take a general and casual glance at the conformation of the stallion and utterly fail to give him a critical examination in detail. His body may not be too long or too short, but he may be lacking in girth at either heart or flank. The ribs may be well sprung, but too often flat and too much space between them. He may be of good carriage at one end and poor at the other. He may have a fairly good ear, and a coarse Roman nose, but a straight face line and wide between the eyes with a clean, bony head, is very rarely associated with a clumsy ear and a thick, heavy neck. The shoulders and quarters should be well clothed with muscles, giving width and depth at both ends of the body.

The careful examination and comparative consideration should be bestowed on the feet and legs of the animal—the running gear—means of locomotion—as his whole life of usefulness consists in his moving and working power and not in his flesh as food, like that of cattle, sheep and hogs. No matter how large or how small the horse, how his finely groomed coat exhibits its varied hues in the sunlight, how much style or spirit he exhibits without good feet and legs properly hung to his body, he is comparatively a worthless animal.

A breeder must carefully study his mare in regard to conformation, temper and general peculiarities, and remembering the law that 'like begets like,' select a sire that should be suitable. If the mare be deficient in some particular point, select a stallion that is well-developed in that point; if she have hyper-development of any point see, if possible, that the sire is rather deficient there; if she be of hypo-nervous disposition, select a phlegmatic sire, and vice versa. In all cases be careful to ascertain that both parents are not affected with any disease the predisposition to which will probably be transmitted to the progeny.

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

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

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

Advertisements.

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EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

It would pay well to buy a

LONDON FENCE MACHINE

to fence a 50 acre farm even if it cost four times its price.

It makes a better fence at one-half the cost of any ready woven fence. To get the best fence you must build it on the ground and the London is the fastest and most improved machine on the market for building it. Write for prices and catalogue showing cost of 12 styles of fence.

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

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It tells about all the BEST SEEDS that can be grown, and should be consulted by every gardener before deciding upon what vegetables and flowers to plant either for pleasure or profit. If you have not already received a copy, kindly send your address on a postal card to-day. Address—

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

WILLIAM EWING & CO.,
Seed Merchants, MONTREAL.

Advertisements.

CATTLE SPICES, DRUGS AND AROMATICS.

Aromatics have in recent years come to to be recognized as an important factor in feeding: It is pretty generally known among farmers that when stock are being fed on coarse foods or when young stock are being raised on skim milk or whey something in the nature of an aromatic must be given them so as to avoid trouble arising from indigestion.

The true aromatic should be an aromatic pure and simple, that is, simply a combination of pure fragrant spices without anything in the nature of a drug that acts directly on the system or anything that is of itself a food requiring assimilaion. The true object of an aromatic is not to supply an extra food value but to enable the animal to extract from its ordinary ration the full food value that is contained therein.

It is a mistake to pay a fancy price for flax seed meal because it is put up in a fancy package or because it is marked Concentrated Food or Cattle Spice. These foods can be bought for much less money under their own name and by the ton or hundredweight.

It is of importance that no mistake should be made in the matter and great care should be used in choosing an aromatic and in making sure that the article purchased is a true aromatic and not a condition powder or a food.

The quantity of true aromatic required with the daily ration of coarse food is very small and considered as a food amounts to practically nothing.

Judging from reports from all parts of the country and by the number of well-known feeders who are using it continually we believe Herbageum to be the chief of the true aromatics and the directions for using it call for only one tablespoonful twice a day for a grown animal, and the same quantity for three calves or young pigs.

Herbageum has been manufactured at Galt, Canada, for over eighteen years by The Beaver Manufacturing Co., and is prepared scientifically from the standpoint of true economy to the feeder. The Beaver Mfg. Co. are well known as a reliable Canadian house and they guarantee that Herbageum is an absolutely pure aromatic and that it contains nothing in the way of a drug that acts directly on the system or anything that is not safe for every day regular feeding.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

SIR H. M. STANLEY.

Alta.—What is Sir Henry M. Stanley's address? Ans.—2 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London, S.W.; and Furze Hill, Pirbright, Surrey.

JOHN CABOT.

H.L.—How do you pronounce 'Cabot,' the name of an English navigator, who came to America in 1497-98? Ans.—Cab-ot, with the accent on the first syllable. John Cabot was an Italian by birth (It., Giovanni Gabotto); he settled as a merchant in Bristol some twenty or twenty-five years before he sailed, under letters-patent from Henry VII., on his voyage in 1497, in the course of which he discovered part of North America, either Cape Breton, Newfoundland, or possibly Nova Scotia.

GRACE DARLING.

J.D.—1. Please give an account of Grace Darling, the English heroine. 2. Was the river Darling in Australia named in her honor? Ans.—Grace Darling was the daughter of William Darling, the lighthouse keeper on Longstone, one of the Farne Islands, off the coast of Northumberland. Grace was born at Bamborough, on Nov. 24, 1815. In the darkness of Sept. 6-7, 1838, the 'Forfarshire,' bound from Hull to Dundee, with fifty-three persons on board, struck the Harker's Rock, among the Farne Islands, and thirty-eight persons were drowned. At a quarter to five o'clock Grace Darling saw the vessel lying broken on the rocks. She persuaded her father to let her accompany him in a boat in an effort to save the ship-wrecked crew. By wonderful strength and skill, Darling and his daughter succeeded in bringing their boat to where the sufferers crouched. The one woman and several of the men were safely taken to the lighthouse; two of the men returned with Darling, and succeeded in bringing the remainder off by nine o'clock in the forenoon. As soon as the circumstances became known, the solitary lighthouse at Longstone was visited by many, and presents and tokens of admiration were showered upon the heroine from all parts of the country. Grace Darling died of consumption after a year's illness, on Oct. 20, 1842. 2. No. The name, which is applied to two districts, a mountain range, and a river in Australia, is derived from Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Darling, who was governor of New South Wales, 1825-1831.

THE MOUSE TOWER.

Teacher.—Please explain the reference to the 'Mouse-tower on the Rhine,' in Longfellow's poem, 'The Children's Hour.' Ans.—The reference is to the legend which Southey has perpetuated in his ballad of Bishop Hatto. There were two archbishops of Mainz of that name; the one alluded to in the legend was the second Archbishop Hatto, who was raised to the see about 967-968. Of his character and personality, conflicting accounts are given. By some he is represented as an zealous reformer, and an upright and successful administrator; by others, a hard-hearted and selfish man, and oppressor of the poor. The tradition is that the Bishop, having bought up great stores of grain in plentiful years at a low price, would not part with any of it when a time of famine came unless those who wanted to buy could pay the high price he demanded. The starving people, who had no money with which to buy food, repeatedly implored the Bishop for help, but in vain. At last he told them that if they would assemble in one of his large barns on a certain day he would attend to their wants. The people crowded into the barn, eagerly expecting food to appease their hunger; but when they were all in, the Bishop sent messengers, who closed and locked the doors, then applied torches to the building and burned it with all inside. Soon after the rats which swarmed through the country, grown fierce and bold from famine, attacked the Bishop's barns, and even his palace, devouring everything they came across. The Bishop escaped to a tower which he had built in the middle of the river for the greater security of his treasure. But the rats boldly swam the river in myriads, ate their way through the walls of the tower, and then ate the Bishop. There is on the Rhine, near Bingen, a tower, called the Mausethurm, or 'Mouse-tower,' which perhaps suggested the legend. The date at which the Mausethurm was built is unknown; it may very well have been later than the time of Bishop Hatto. There is another story that a certain baron built a tower in the river for the purpose of forcing vessels going up or down to pay toll to him Mausethurm is possibly a corrupted form of Mouth-turm, 'Toll-tower.'

THE DOUGLAS FAMILY.

Brownsburg.—How did the families of Douglas, Mar, and Angus become prominent in Scottish history? Ans.—William of Douglas, the first of the family who appears in record, was so-called probably from the wild pastoral dale which he possessed. He is mentioned as a witness to certain royal and ecclesiastical charters in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214). He had six sons. His heir, Archibald, was made a knight. Sir William Douglas, apparently the son of Archibald, figures in record from 1240 to 1273. His second son, Sir William, was the first of the Scottish nobles to join Wallace in his struggle for independence. His son was the Good Sir James, Bruce's greatest commander, whose history is familiar. The Black Douglas, as he was called, was slain in Andalusia in 1330, on his way to the Holy Land with the heart of his royal master. His son fought at Halidon Hill. From the Sir William of Wallace's time, the Douglases had held the title of Lords of Douglas. About 1357 Sir William, a nephew of Lord James, who had fought at Poitiers, was made Earl of Douglas, and by marriage became Earl of Mar. The records of the Earldom of Mar show that a Mormaer of Mar was present at the battle of Clontarf in 1014; and in 1115 another figures in the foundation charter of Scone priory as 'comes' or Earl. The direct male line of the Celtic Earls of Mar expired in 1377, with Thomas, thirteenth earl, whose sister Margaret married William, first Earl of Douglas. James the second Earl of Douglas and Mar fell at Otterbourne, 1388. He left no legitimate heirs. The Earldom of Douglas was bestowed on Archibald, Lord of Galloway, an illegitimate descendant of Sir James the Good. His children married with the Scottish Royal family. His son Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, fought valiantly in many battles. His son Archibald distinguished himself in the French wars, and left to his son great power and possessions. This line came to an end about 1488, when the ninth earl died in banishment, having made open war against James II. for the murder of his brother and his kinsman (the sixth and eighth earls). The old inheritance of the Douglases was granted in 1454 to George, the fourth Earl of Angus. He was a descendant of William, first Earl of Douglas, and Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus and Mar. His successor, Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, surnamed Bell-the-Cat, was chancellor of the kingdom 1492-98. In Scott's poem 'Marmion,' he is represented as entertaining Marmion and Lady Clare at his castle by command of the king. His grandson, Archibald Douglas, sixth Earl of Angus, married Margaret, sister of Henry VIII., and widow of James IV. The Douglases and Mars played a conspicuous part in the history of the Stuart period. The present Earl of Mar is the 26th earl, descended from the eleventh Celtic Earl, whose great-granddaughter was the wife of Sir Thomas Erskine. Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, the thirteenth Duke of Hamilton, has for one of his ancestors the Lord James Douglas who was a companion in arms of Robert Bruce.

ROMAN CATHEDRAL AND CATACOMBS.

N.W.T.—Please give a brief history and description of St. Peter's Cathedral and of the catacombs at Rome. Ans.—As early as the second century an oratory was erected over the spot where ecclesiastical tradition claims the Apostle Peter was buried. This was later replaced by a basilica, which in the 15th century, being threatened by ruin, was removed to give place to the present Basilica of St. Peter (St. Pietro in Vaticano), the largest church in the world. In 1503 Bramante was appointed the architect, and he made complete designs for it with a plan in the form of a Greek cross. The foundation stone was laid by Julius II., April 18, 1506. The architect died in 1514, and the work progressed slowly until 1546, when Michelangelo, then in his 72nd year, was entrusted with the building. He went back to the Greek Cross design, on the intersecting arms of which should rise a magnificent dome. His design was distorted in the carrying out. The plan for the colonnade was by Bernini. Under Sixtus V. 600 workmen were employed day and night. The building was so far completed as to be consecrated in 1626. It is impossible in limited space to give such a description as would convey any adequate idea of the wonderful edifice. Much has been written both in praise and adverse criticism of its architecture. Some radical defect in proportion and ornamentation obscures the real magnificence and nobility of the design. The Basilica is in the form of a Latin cross, with a vast central dome, and rounded apse and transepts. The facade has a frontage of 372¾ feet, and is 154 feet high. The vestibule is 235 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 66½ feet high. The interior length is 619 feet, and 449 feet along the transepts. The internal diameter of the dome is 141 feet, while from the ground to the summit of the cross is 470 feet; 756 columns uphold the structure; 121 lamps swing before 46 altars. Standing before the great altar four superb vistas open out. Above rises the matchless dome, around which are four other cupolas all lined with mosaics reproducing masterpieces of painting. 2. The Roman catacombs are to be found on almost all the roads leading out of the city, at a distance of two or three miles outside the walls, wherever the nature of the soil allowed of their being made. They were subterranean excavations used for purposes of burial. The catacombs consist of a labyrinth of narrow galleries, crossing and re-crossing and repeated in some places four or five times beneath one another, which if they could be extended in a straight line would reach at least, at a conservative estimate, 300 or 400 miles. In the walls loculi, or berth-like recesses, contained the bodies of the dead. The entrances to these were closed with slabs of stone, carefully sealed, and marked with inscriptions. In some cases small chambers called cubicula were set apart for families of distinction in the church, especially for martyrs. From the earliest times the burial of the dead was looked upon by the Christians as an important act of religion. The Roman law, too, fenced round with peculiar privileges all places of burial which might not be violated. From the end of the second century, perhaps before that time, the Christians held meetings in the catacombs, and some of the chambers may have been used as hiding-places by those who were special objects of persecution. At first the Christians made no attempt to conceal their cemeteries, nor did the Roman government interfere with them so long as they were confined to their original uses as places of burial. In 253 A.D., Valerian forbade Christians to assemble 'in those places which they call catacombs.' For the next fifty years they were sometimes forbidden, sometimes tolerated. The Christians then began to make the tombs of their dead above the ground, and about the end of the 4th century the practice of burial in the catacombs ceased altogether. In the next centuries, changes were made in some of the internal arrangements. Pilgrims flocked to the catacombs in great numbers. Goths and Lombards made considerable havoc, and Pope Paul I. caused the bodies of the martyrs to be removed for safety's sake to churches within the city. The subterranean vaults were generally forgotten, until they were accidentally brought to light in 1578, when they again attracted wide attention.

NUMISMATIC.

B.W., Quebec.—What is the value of the fifty cent piece of the United States dated 1824? It is in good condition, and has on the edge 'One half dollar or fifty cents. Ans.—This is not a rare date, and consequently it would be difficult to get more than face value for it unless from some one beginning a collection.

C.R.B., Stonewall.—I have a collection of stamps, made in 1870, containing over 250 varieties, all well preserved. Kindly let me know the cash value, and how I can dispose of them. Ans.—A collection made at that time should be worth something, but without looking them over it would be impossible to give any definite value. If you could dispose of the collection to a local collector you would do much better than by sending it to a dealer.

B.W., Quebec.—What is the value of the following coins. 1.—About the size of a ten cent piece, and has on the obverse a helmeted head with the word 'Constantinopolis'; on the reverse is a winged figure. 2. Size of a cent; obverse, a male head, laureated, with the inscription 'Claudius Romanus'; reverse, a woman seated with the words 'Pax Pia Cld.' Ans.—1. This is a Roman coin struck by Constantine, the Great, and distributed by him in vast quantities to the citizens of Constantinople when he made that city the capital of his empire. This coin is consequently very common; worth from two to five cents. 2. This is a coin to imitate the copper halfpence of George III., without the danger of being classed as a counterfeit. There are nearly five hundred varieties, all with a head like that of George III. on one side, and a figure like Britannia on the reverse, with incomprehensible inscriptions. They sell from one or two cents to one dollar, according to condition and rarity.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

SORE FEET.

C.E.D. is a woman, aged 56. Her general health is fairly good, and she eats and sleeps well. But she feels exhausted. The cords of the feet from the toes up and around the ankles become easily strained. She cannot remain on her feet for any length of time, but has to stop. Ans.—Your description suggests that the trouble is flat-foot. Compare your feet (bare) with those of some other person and see if the arch of the foot is lower than usual and if there is an unusual prominence about the inner side of the instep. If this is the case you can get relief by having the sole of the boot on that side built up or you could wear 'Holland's' insole supporter. In any case remaining quiet without much standing would help you. You might try driving. Being out of doors will be an advantage, but in itself will not cure flat-foot.

STOMATITIS.

'An Old Subscriber,' a young lady 21 years of age, has been troubled with canker more or less for ten years but for the last two it has given her a great deal of trouble. The throat and mouth are very red and then white spots come out upon the throat, mouth and lips. Then they 'beel' for a little time. Ans.—You seem to have a catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the mouth. This is difficult to cure. If you have any bad teeth you should have them either pulled or filled. Diet should be plain. Keep the bowels moving every day. Take plenty of outdoor exercise. For the mouth during an attack suck ice and at all times use a mouth wash composed of listerine one part, water three parts, three times daily after meals; also use a tooth-brush after each meal.

FALLING HAIR.

'Allan' is a young man, aged 22 years. His hair is getting very thin from the temples back to the crown. He washes the hair once a week, but it seems to get oily at once. After sweating can scratch off an oily scurf. Hair appears to be quite clean. Ans.—You appear to be suffering from what is known as seborrhoea oleosa or oily dandruff. This is an affection of the sweat glands of the skin whereby an inordinate oiliness is produced. You should get some tincture of green soap from a druggist. Wash the head twice a week using the tincture instead of ordinary soap. Use very hot water and wash off freely with clean water. Use the following lotion every morning. Resorcin, one drachm and a half; glycerine, half a drachm; rectified spirits, four ounces; tincture of lavender, six drops.

CONSTIPATION.

E.D. is troubled with constipation. Occasionally one or two of the fingers will become numb and white. Is very downhearted at times. Ans.—Your trouble may not be of a serious character. Arrange your diet so as to get plenty of broth, fruit, fresh and preserved, sweet foods, syrups. Use graham bread and oatmeal. Take a glass of cold water every morning before breakfast and first thing at breakfast eat an orange or an apple. If this does not relieve the constipation get a fountain syringe and inject about a quart of cold water into the bowel. This will relieve the bowels and be a good tonic. Take plenty of outdoor exercise.

OBESITY.

'A Reader,' Huron, is a farmer's wife, aged 38. Has got to fleshy to be at all comfortable. Is in fairly good health with exception of an occasional weak spell. Uses very little milk; scarcely any meat, rarely an egg and potatoes. Uses lots of butter with fruit and vegetables, sometimes oatmeal porridge with cream and sugar. Ans.—It is not likely that you will get rid of the superfluous flesh unless you are willing to undergo a rather strict regimen as to diet and exercise. In this case much may be done. The tendency to obesity is often hereditary and tends to develop after middle life. A very important cause is overeating. A majority of persons eat too much. A second cause is lack of proper exercise. Meat should be taken only once a day, and not more than a quarter of a pound eaten. One or two eggs or fish may be taken at one other meal. Bread should be toasted in thin slices before a slow fire. All milk and starchy puddings, rice, tapioca, sago, potatoes, pastry, cake are to be avoided. Fresh vegetables and fruit may be used freely. Soups should be avoided except a few tablespoonfuls of clear soup. All kinds of meat may be used. No alcoholic drinks should be used. Do not drink at meals, but take a little hot water two hours after the food. Sugar must not be taken. Butter and fats may be used. You should also walk two miles out of doors every day. Take a full warm bath twice weekly.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE AND THROAT.

'Reader of the 'Witness' asks if there is a permanent cure for catarrh in the head. The roof of the mouth and palate are sore nearly all the time, especially if he has a little cold. In the morning he often spits up a little bloody-looking phlegm. Ans.—We do not think that catarrh of the nose or throat is a disease at all amenable to treatment you can apply yourself. Many cases are dependent upon growths or obstructions in the nose, or to inflammation of glands. These must be treated locally and remedies can only be properly applied by a skilled specialist in throat disease. You need personal attention. You can relieve the accumulation of mucus by gargling with a little soda and warm water.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

P.M. asks for the symptoms of Bright's disease. Ans.—Bright's disease is a chronic inflammation of the kidneys, and may exist for months, or even years, without symptoms. It comes on after infections, fevers, exposure to wet and cold, arterial disease, gout, or may come on insidiously. One of the first symptoms is more or less constant headache, with gradually increasing pallor of the skin. Then the face and eyelids become puffy, and there may be aching pains in the back and other parts of the body. The urine is often dark colored and diminished in quantity. With this there is at times dyspepsia, nausea, vomiting, blurring of the vision. Later, the legs swell and fluid collects in the abdomen, giving it increased rotundity. Later, the heart becomes weak, dilated and irregular in its action. In the later stages, and in particular forms, the swelling of the face and limbs is scarcely noticeable, while the amount of urine is greatly increased. It is often pale, and like clear water. When well established, there is no specific cure, although its effects may be much mitigated. The acute forms are often cured. If you have the symptoms described, you should not attempt to treat yourself, but consult your doctor. Bright's disease must be very carefully treated, and life may be prolonged for years under careful attention.

'A Constant Reader,' W.A.K.—From your description it is not possible to state what is the exact nature of your trouble. You had better give your doctor's treatment a fair trial without getting discouraged too soon.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—A, residing in a city in Ontario, was left property, consisting of two houses and lots by his father, on which he raised money and left the city, and has not been heard of for eighteen years. B, his next of kin, has paid the mortgage and all back taxes. Has she now a legal right to the property? Ans.—She has certainly a legal interest in it, and it would seem probable from what you state that she is entitled at this time to regard herself as owner. But in order to her being in a position to dispose of the property and give a satisfactory documentary title to a purchaser an application to the court would be necessary.

LINE FENCING.

J.S.L.—A hundred acre lot has been divided into two. The line fence crosses a creek which is nearer one side of the lot than the other. A bought one end of the lot. The line fence was divided by the former owners and kept in repair that way for years. B has a much shorter piece of the fence to fix, because he has the creek to fence. That was the way the former owners thought most just. Now, since A sees he has the longest piece he is disputing, for he thinks the creek is not any harder to fence than any other piece. The former owners only had it settled verbally. 1. How can this be verbally settled—for it seems that the present owners cannot agree,—so that there will be no further disputes? 2. Can B be compelled to build an equal length regardless of the creek which is far harder to fence? Ans.—It may be referred to fence viewers as provided for by The Line Fences Act. 2. No. He is obliged to make, keep up and repair a just proportion only.

A LIFE TENANT.

Constant Reader, Ont.—Father dies, leaving a small property for mother's benefit for life, and after her death the property is left by will to his two daughters, J. and W. W gets married, leaving the care of mother entirely to J. Mother being somewhat helpless, and over eighty years old, becomes short of her support. Afterwards J gets married; her husband comes to live with J, and her mother, and supports both J and mother. 1. Can J's husband put a claim against the property for mother's support? 2. If so, in what way? 3. Can J's husband put any claim against the property for repair, which property was very much out of repair when J got married? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. No.

A DISPUTED BOUNDARY.

T. R., N.S.—The division line between two grants of land is now disputed, although considered satisfactory for thirty or forty years. The line on the original plan was allowed to be a straight one from one corner tree to the other. When the farmers on the eastern grant bought their farm their rear line did not come back to where the original line now goes. The farms in the western grant, crossed what is called the original line till they joined the eastern grant. A western farmer lumbered at the rear of his farm about thirty years ago, before and after he bought his farm, and no person meddled with him. Can the eastern farmers come back now to the original line, although their deeds won't do it? Ans.—We think not.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S.)

PROTECTION FROM FLIES.

Farmer.—Would you be kind enough to give a recipe for something with which to spray the cows in summer when the flies torment them? Ans.—Spraying them occasionally with a ten percent solution of creoline or naphthol will help to keep flies off for a time.

IMPACTION OF THE THIRD STOMACH.

A. McK.—What is the cause of cows having what some call a packed stomach? I lost a cow two years ago and one this spring, and I opened them and found the stomach packed and dry as barnyard manure and could not get them to move their bowels at all. My cows have been fed ensilage, clover, hay and straw, with plenty of salt and water. What is the cause and remedy? Ans.—Impaction of the third stomach is usually due to being fed too long on dry food and insufficient water. This rarely occurs where they receive sloppy diet, or grass with abundant water.

DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.

A. McL.—Colt will be three years old in June; was working her (perhaps a little hard); in backing her out of stall her right hind leg seemed powerless and she drew it after her. The bone or joint seemed to get right again and off she went as well as ever. This has occurred a few times. I think the cap in joint must have been off and jumped in again—stifle I think they call it. I will turn her out to grass all summer as I can get along without her. Is it likely to trouble her next fall or winter or spring? Ans.—You are correct; it is a dislocation of the patella. Probably your stall is narrow and the floor has too much slope. It should be as nearly level as practicable, certainly not sloping more than two inches in the length of the stall. Have the toes of the hind feet shortened and turn her out. She will most likely come all right without treatment.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

I think there is nothing quite so good as an insecticide as the sheep dip; it is almost indispensable around the poultry yard.

To keep your chickens healthy give them charcoal in the shape of parched corn once or twice a week. It is better than anything put up in a bottle or box and sold at the drug store or by the travelling salesman.

Lice are the greatest enemy to the poultry raiser. It is impossible to raise profitable turkeys and thrifty lice at the same time. Insect powder applied to the mother hen during hatching and while raising her brood is the best thing.

An importation of twelve carloads of dressed poultry from the east by a firm in Nelson, B.C., is evidence that these tootheome viands are much desired in British Columbia, and that the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories are doing little to capture this lucrative trade.

Advertisements.

Page Woven Wire Fence

is the only reliable fence for holding stock owing to the continuous coil or spiral spring. No. 7 "Page" wire will withstand a strain of 3,000 pounds; ordinary No. 7 wire will only stand a strain of 1,700 pounds. Common wire when coiled or bent will straighten out with the first strain and remain so. Page fences are now very cheap, and you know they have always been the best. Page fences are used by all Canadian railways.

A "Page" Tester

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 4

AN ANSWER.

A large section of the ministers of the Gospel rely almost entirely on emotion in making their arguments in favor of right conduct, and are very largely supported by women. . . . . This prohibition issue as it represents itself to-day is an issue with the reason of men on one side as against emotional arguments supported largely by the weaker sex on the other.—Toronto 'World,' Feb. 10, 1902.

They say we are men of emotion
Who play on the strings of the heart;
Who cannot see great reason—
For reason they claim their part.
We have the women and preachers;
They, forsooth, have the men,
And as women and preachers do not think,
Logic remains for them.

Fools! we see our country
Crushed by that devil—drink;
Our cities overflowing
With victims; men who sink
From highest heights of manhood
To deepest depths of vice,
Selling their bodies, minds and souls
And we, fools, pay the price.

The price of those grim towers
Where crime must reap its fruits;
The yearly price of a thousand men—
For the drink has made them brutes.
The price of a life-long struggle
To keep our sons from stain;
And the price of burning tears of blood,
For those the drink has slain.

We watch the nation's death-roll;
We see her thousands fall
Into that gaping hell-gate
Where the liquor demons call.
We see the unmourned burials
That wind from the city's slum,
And unmarked graves where God shall write;
'Murdered; slain by rum.'

We peer through the vile, dark alleys
With their crippled, staggering cots,
Where gaunt, grey misery kills his prey,
Leaving his red sin-blots;
Where at night the fiend holds revel
And sports with the souls of men;
Where women creep through the filthy street,
And home is a wild-beast's den.

We see through society's curtains
The mothers in marble halls
Who smile to the smiling parlors
And weep to the chamber walls,
Because the pride of the motherhood,
Lies drunk on his silken bed;
Or revels where the ruby wine
Is rich with the blood of the dead.

We hear from the lips that lie not,
The doom of the drunkard's soul;
We hear the groans that die not
While eternity's ages roll.
We love the souls that tremble
On the brink of a drunkard's grave;
In the name of God, are we such fools
If we reach a hand to save?

They say we are fools and women,
And they, the reasoning men;
Their logic proves our folly—
Logic beyond our ken.
If we be fools and women,
God keep us foolish still!
To reach out hands of love to save
The souls these wise men kill.

Rise! O my country's lovers,
Why lag ye now behind!
Ocean shouts to ocean
And every eager wind
Roars a throbbing message,
For you to rise and prove
What even fools and women
With God the Lord may move.

ASA FERRY.

Brandon, Feb. 19th, 1902.

NOT READY TO 'RETIRE' YET.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Every little while a discussion arises as to the time of life when a man ought to retire from active participation in affairs. The public is asked to consider whether there is not a certain limit of years when a man no longer ought to preach, when a rich man ought to begin to give away his money, when a farmer ought to hand over his fields and granaries to his sons and daughters, when the editor ought to stop writing anything but reminiscences which he is pretty sure nobody will read. Out in Minnesota the other day a logging party, returning from its winter camp, was found to consist of one contractor, aged seventy-eight; another contractor, aged sixty-five; one helper, aged seventy-nine; one horse, aged twenty-three, and another horse, aged twenty-one. They built their own camp, cut their own roads, and piled upon the frozen lake a hundred thousand feet of pine timber. Further than these bare details the chronicle is silent, but there is enough to show that in the logging camps of Minnesota the question of the age of retirement is still under debate, or has been

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER

Built in 6, 8, 9 and 12 Ft. Lengths.

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

T. E. BISSELL, Elora, Ont.

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For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.

Full nickel plated bit supplied in straight or jointed mouth.

NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for **GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.**

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and **it does its work while the horse is working.**

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

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NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Ringbones, Curbs and Splints just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 224

Fleming Bros., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been ordering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 324 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

STRANGE DISEASES.

('Chambers's Journal.')

Lombardy is the one place where pellagra is always prevalent—that mysterious modern ailment, due to eating damaged maize, which since 1833, when it was first noticed, is computed to have been responsible for the death of more than five hundred thousand peasants. Mandalay ringworm, again, is known and dreaded throughout Burma; but even the most ignorant Burmese is aware that it cannot be contracted outside the ancient capital. Similarly, 'Rock' fever is confined to Gibraltar; although it is probable that the ailment known as Maltese fever, which can be contracted only in Malta, and there only in the spring and autumn, is closely allied to it. Aleppo evil, too, is unknown in any of the other cities of Asia Minor, just as the Delhi boil, so dreaded of our soldiery, is confined to Delhi.

Have you considered the splendid offers listed in the first column of Page Eight.

Advertisements.

A TREATISE ON CANCER.

To any one who is suffering from Cancer, tumor or any malignant growth, we will be pleased to send our book, 'Cancer, Its Cause and Cure,' on receipt of 2 stamps.

This brochure explains fully the new Constitutional remedy for Cancer that does away with the necessity of painful operations, pastes and plasters. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

MR. MURRAY AND THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Weekly Witness' of April 1, Mr. Murray says: 'The Mormon missionaries with the Bible in their hands have been successfully preaching polygamy.' It is utterly useless for Mormons, Mr. Murray or any of the heathen he mentions to take the Bible in their hands to find proof for polygamy, for there is none in it. The Bible tells us of twice that God started the human race; once in Eden and again after the flood. Each time He allowed one wife to each man, and only one. It never tells us of God giving a direct command, for, nor an approved example of polygamy; therefore, the Bible does not anywhere teach or commend or approve it. All that Tacitus says about the German tribes only shows that they were nearer the Bible standard than other pagan nations or even some of the ancient Israelites themselves.

Mr. Murray mentions Japan as an answer to Mr. Lowell's quotation, but before the Bible reached Japan, it was death for a foreigner to land there. The report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1895, says: In 1894 there were circulated in Japan 113,939 copies of the Scriptures. 'Nothing could be more courteous than the permission given to supply the army with Scriptures.' There must now be nearly two million copies of the Bible in Japan. And Japan has been sending its young men to England, Germany and America to be educated by people who learn civilization from the Bible. Lowell is all right and Japan is no proof against him. Mr. Murray says: 'The civilization of Greece and Rome before the introduction of Christianity, has not been excelled ever since.' The 'Witness' ought to claim the privileges of April 1 for its reply to that statement.

Roman civilization scourged Queen Boadicea, although her husband had given the Romans half his property. British civilization gives the wife of President Steyn a pension, while her husband is at war with Britain. Roman civilization, after her two governors, Herod and Pilate, had found no fault in Jesus, scourged and crucified him. Kruger's government finds Jameson guilty of war and bloodshed and sends him safely home to be tried by his own countrymen. There is no civilization in Christendom that would kill all the children in Bethlehem for fear of a possible pretender. Had the Greeks or Romans any hospitals, almshouses, ambulance corps, Red Cross Societies, concentration camps and school teachers for their enemies' wives and children? We have also a few conveniences they had not, invented principally by Christians, such as railway cars, telegraphs, automobiles and printing presses.

Mr. Murray continues, 'There is no such paradox in the realm of thought, past or present, as the fact that missionaries circulated a book which teaches in some parts of it the very opposite to what they teached.' He does not say what missionaries or what book, but if's what he says about the Mormon missionaries is true, it would apply to them and the Bible and not to ours. Mr. Norman Murray himself is guilty of as glaring an inconsistency as that. In his eagerness to bring the Bible into disrepute he has circulated pages of 'Bible Extracts' that he thinks are impure. I suppose. He is most anxious to publish the portions of Scripture, he thinks most unfit for publication.

In my last letter to the 'Witness,' I copied some passages from a review of H. L. Hastings's books, and forgot to give due credit. I never saw the books themselves. Mr. J. Lawson has since made it right, for which he has my thanks.

GEORGE ELDER.

Passekeag, N.B., April 30, 1902.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a former letter which you were good enough to print, I stated, on the authority of the registrar-general, that while in 1850 the death-rate of the boys and young men between five and twenty-five years of age, was 7.45 per 1,000, the date to-day for the same class is only 3.62 per 1,000 per annum. I further stated that there was no improvement for the last fifty years in the rate of mortality of men of the age-period of from twenty-five to sixty-five; and I was bold enough or rash enough to attribute this startling difference solely to drinking on the part of the men of the latter section. The assumption which I made implies that about half of the Englishmen who die between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five are 'slain by strong drink;' in other words, that one-half of the mortality which occurs in the male age group, 25-65, is brought about by drinking. This, I know, is a tremendous assumption. Can it possibly be warranted? It is, at any rate, a fact that the death-rate of total abstainers of the age-period 25-65 is just about one-half—500 to 1,000—of the death-rate of males in general of that age-period.

Now, I think that we are warranted in holding those who are responsible for the drinking customs and the liquor traffic, also responsible for these untimely deaths, as well as for their debasing and dehumanizing accompaniments. And these accompaniments are in these times our special danger and our disgrace. For in truth the de-spiritualization, degradation, and brutalization, while they live, of the mass of such men as have their lives greatly shortened by alcoholic poisoning, is probably the gravest and most wide-reaching of the special evils of our generation.

The early death caused by drinking is less of a social evil than is the life of perverted thinking and foolish and immoral acting, which almost always precedes the victim's dishonored end. For alcoholism first attacks its victims in the highest attributes of their nature—in the delicacy and soundness of their judgment, the sensitiveness and vigor of their conscience, their love of truth, their sense of equity and fairness, their candor, their reverence for what is highest and holiest in human life, in their loyalty to a righteous ruler of the universe, their natural love of kindred, of wife and children.

Tennyson, on this point of love of wife, has revealed, as by a lightning-flash, the downward trend of the inebriate:

"He will hold thee when his passion shall have spent its rovel force,
Something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse."

All these things, I say, alcoholism does, even in its incipient stages; often, indeed, before its presence is at all fully recognized by its victims or their friends and intimate associates. This incipient period is the period of 'jolly-good-fellowship,' of sham generosity and real selfishness. It is the period of reckless but effective political partisanship—the period when, say, the smoking-concert is deemed the fitting vehicle for the diffusion of political knowledge and guidance, the period of the breaking-up of the other party's meetings, and of the energetic circulation of political falsehoods and calumnies; the period when anything to damage opponents is apt to be held justifiable, inasmuch as 'it serves the beggars right.' It is also the period during which, except to the specialist's eye, the physique is unimpaired, indeed is flourishing; the period when the victim, unless he be specially rich or specially able, inflicts, without deliberately intending it, the maximum of injury on the public life of his time. Later, in his downward career, although his habits become worse, grosser, and more obviously evil, and, if money has become scarce with him, as with his habits and business mismanagement it is apt to do, he gets discredited and, in public, a good deal shunned, and his public influence for evil is much curtailed. If, however, he is a rich or a very able man much will be forgiven him, and his influence, to whichever party he belongs, will, mostly as a degrading influence, continue longer.

The effects of alcoholism which the social reformer and honest politician have most to deplore are spiritual torpor, brutalization, stupidity, and partial dementia. All that the inebriate undergoes during the process of alcoholic degeneration is fitted to 'exalt the brute and sink the man,' to use Burns's phrase. And, as we can see from the mortality attributable to intemperance, an enormous proportion of our population are constantly undergoing this process. Indeed, the value of our enquiry as to the proportion of our people who are slain by strong drink, consists mainly in the fact that we can obtain from it an idea, approximating to accuracy, of the extent of the drink-caused mental and moral deterioration which prevails, for we know that almost every one whom drink slays is blighted in soul ere he dies.

The existence of so great a mass of drink-caused dementia, brutality, mental perversity, and sheer folly in every stage of development in the electorate, is the greatest political danger of the time. Everybody knows of its existence. Few know its extent and terrible malignity. It gives clever, unscrupulous politicians who have the command of great wealth and who desire to use the national forces for their own purposes, a tremendous power and influence. The wealthy demagogue is now, because of this element in the electorate, an infinitely greater danger to the commonweal than ever the poor demagogue was. The rich political rogue can do wholesale what the poor political rascal had to do retail. Appeals to reason, when made to the electors in question, are but of slight efficacy and are held to be tiresome, feeble and even contemptible. But the coarse and base stimuli, supplied in such abundant measure as is now easily done through the machinery which rich demagogues have under their control, is exceedingly effective, and can so influence the drink-debased of all grades and classes as politically to 'sweep the country' in support of almost anything that the demagogues desire.

It is much to be regretted that the political reformers of Cobden's own day did not take to heart his dictum: 'The temperance reform lies at the basis of all reform whatsoever.'

JAMES WHYTE,
Secretary United Kingdom Alliance.
Grosvenor Chambers, 16 Deansgate, Manchester, April 29, 1902.

OUR GRAVES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I have read in your issue of May 2 the report from Toronto of the honorary treasurer of the South African graves fund, which shows such liberal contributions on the part of a few individuals, as well as of the chapters of the 'Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire,' whose founder, Mrs. Clark Murray, in conjunction with the Loyal Guild of Women of South Africa, assisted by several of the military authorities there, first formed and carried out with loving thought and infinite pains the idea of identifying and caring for the graves of our brave soldiers who have won such honor and praise for their native land.

Some time ago I had a Capetown paper, which mentioned that at Christmas and Eastertide all the graves within reach of any of the members of the order had been visited and decorated, and that the children especially were enthusiastic in their loving gifts of flowers, which they, in company with the women of the order, placed on the graves. It is a solace to those here who have lost their dear ones to feel that their memory is kept green and fresh in the hearts of those who will benefit by their sacrifice in that far away land.

MARJORIE GIBSONE.

43 Fort street, Montreal, May 3, 1902.

Advertisements.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your billousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

One of the competitors in a recent ping pong tournament at Goxhill, Yorkshire, was a maiden lady, aged eighty-one.

The Rev. H. Sinclair Brooke, rector of Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, has accepted the captaincy of the local fire brigade.

Forty-two fresh cases of smallpox have been discovered in the metropolis, including sixteen from West Ham. At midnight 1,458 patients were under treatment for the disease.

Some Grimsby fishermen have left for Chili. Every member of a fisherman's family is to have 175 acres of land, and he will receive from the government twenty dollars a month for one year.

The railway station at Heathfield, in Sussex, is lit with natural gas discovered in the neighborhood. Borings have now been started in the hope of finding a petroleum bed, supposed to exist in the vicinity.

The old Roman pharos at Dover Castle is being roofed in by order of the military authorities in order to prevent further decay. This interesting relic dates back to a period before the Christian era. It was used by early Romans as a lighthouse.

It is estimated that the total capital expenditure on the construction and equipment of the four underground electric railways in London, and the transformation of the Metropolitan District Railway, will not be less than thirteen million sterling, and may amount to fifteen million sterling.

A military survey on an extensive scale is being made in West Kent. Tonbridge, which is the temporary headquarters, is alive with soldiers representing almost every branch of the cavalry. The officers engaged in the operations include General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., and Brigadier-General Sir F. Stopford, K.C.B.

Mr. George Rae, chairman of the North and South Wales Bank, has given £1,500 to the North Wales University College towards the foundation of a chair of banking and finance. The Prince of Wales will be shown over the college buildings during his approaching visit.

The King has forwarded £100 to the band of the Royal Marine Artillery, which played on board the royal yacht during His Majesty's recent holiday cruise. The King has also presented a diamond pin to Mr. B. S. Green, the bandmaster. It is understood that this band will accompany the Prince of Wales to India.

An insurance manager has a problem. A policy-holder for £4,000 wrote saying that his doctor had ordered an operation for appendicitis. This, with hospital expenses, would cost £160. The patient was too poor to pay it, and suggested that it would pay the company to save his life and get his future premiums instead of losing £4,000.

Near Scarborough a farm exists for rearing moths and butterflies. Half an acre of land has been planted with trees and shrubs for the purpose. In this season the stock of caterpillars is 20,000. From 30,000 to 40,000 preserved insects are kept in reserve, so that butterflies and moths can be supplied irrespective of the time of year.

During the preparation of Westminster Abbey for the coronation there are a large number of men employed, and these Archdeacon Wilberforce has invited to attend a daily service during the noon hour and bring their pipes with them. The service lasts twenty minutes, and consists of prayer, a hymn and a short address from the Archdeacon.

Proof was given at a fire in Liverpool recently of the value of the newly-invented smoke-helmets. The volumes of smoke were so dense that the firemen were beaten back, but, donning the smoke-helmets, into which air is pumped as in a diving equipment, they descended into the smoke, bearing the hose in one hand and electric flambeaux in the other, and soon succeeded in putting out the flames.

Considerable excitement was caused recently by the alarm of fire in the Tower of London. A coal oil lamp was upset in a bedroom belonging to the quarters of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the alarm was given by children who were playing near. The flames were extinguished by the efforts of some Irish Guardsmen before much damage was done, but the danger to the historic buildings and their priceless contents has rendered the public anxious for their safety.

Sir Thomas Drew's report on the fractures which have developed in the nave piers of Truro Cathedral, practically attributes the trouble to the builder having done his work too perfectly! The mortar was so excellent and the jointing of the piers so theoretically perfect that they practically became monolithic, with the result that 'undistributed pressure' may have come on the foundations. Sir Thomas recommends restoring the bases and replacing the fractured stones with hard ones. The cathedral committee, however, have decided by a majority to defer the removal of the bases.

An extraordinary escape from an awful death is reported from the little village of Barrow Haven. A resident of the village, passing the market boat at the mouth of the haven, discovered a man sunk up to his neck in the soft mud. He was in a very exhausted condition, and painfully appealed for help. The discoverer at once went for assistance, and with the help of several men and a stout rope managed to extricate the man from his perilous position. It is believed that he had been buried in the mud during the greater part of the night.

SCOTCH.

The widow of the late Major-General Wauchope, leader of the Highland Brigade, lately gave the Shawswater Worsted Mills an order for 1,000 woollen jerseys for the men of the 'Black Watch.'

The late Mrs. Marianne Louisa Hay of Cheltenham, who was connected with the Cromlix family, Kinbuck, has by her will bequeathed £2,000 for memorial windows in Dunblane Cathedral.

The other day there was sold in London for £400 a collection of letters, songs, etc., addressed by Robert Burns, to Mrs. Riddell, of Glenriddel. They were held by Dr. Noe Walker, a descendant of the original possessor, and he was leaving Britain.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the arrangements for the celebration of Children's Day in Glasgow on Friday, June 27. Returns are to be furnished by the School Board stating the number of children attending each school. The medal which is to be distributed is in the shape of a crown, with portraits of the King and Queen on the one side and the city arms on the reverse.

Lawrence Murphy, who died in the Dumfries Workhouse at the age of 101, was a most remarkable old man in many ways. In his young days he had furnished the French prisoners at Dumfries with the succulent frog. When over sixty he saved four persons from drowning. In his octogenarian days he was a fierce fighter, and slept in a dog-kennel, where he was once found during the winter with his hair frozen to the ground. At ninety he consented to enter the workhouse, and up to the time of his death he engaged in political discussions with the keenest zest.

The town of Sanquhar and the village of Wanlockhead, in Dumfriesshire, form one district for County Council and other election purposes. They are only eight miles apart by road, but to reach one from the other by rail you have a journey of over eighty miles to go. It is doubtful if there are other two places in the world that are so near each other by road and have a longer railway journey between them than Sanquhar and Wanlockhead. The Wanlockhead people depend on nearly all their supplies from Sanquhar, and at election and other times they must still use the road, and no one would think of a railway journey between the two places.

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the battle of Culloden, when the Stuart cause was finally lost, a small band of Jacobites drove over from Inverness to Culloden Moor and placed wreaths on the cairn erected to the memory of the fallen Highlanders. Laments were played on the bagpipes. The senders included the Legitimist Jacobite League and the Flora Macdonald Club. From the Royal Oak Club, Edinburgh, came a wreath in the form of a Highland targe with two claymores crossed with broken blades, with the wording, 'The Royal Stuarts, now represented by H. R. H. Princess Ludwig of Bavaria, shall yet be restored to the throne of their ancestors.'

IRISH.

For the first time in fourteen years there were no prisoners for trial at Ballymena, County Antrim, at the last quarter sessions.

Seven thousand mackerel have been caught in one night's fishing off Kinsale by the crew of a fishing smack from the Scilly Islands.

It is not generally known that the 'Messiah' was first produced in Dublin under Handel's own direction, and that Handel spent nine months, from Nov. 18, 1741, to August 12, 1742, in the Irish metropolis.

The Earl of Cork and Orrery is the doyen of the Order of St. Patrick, and the late Lord Dufferin stood second on the list of Knights in seniority. It is expected, says the 'World,' that either the Earl of Enniskillen or the Earl of Antrim will obtain the vacant ribbon.

One of the fiercest storms which ever struck South Wexford along the Hook and Duncannon seaboard occurred recently, and by the extensive damage and wreckage seen in its wake, it must have swept with almost unparalleled fury.

A meeting has been held in Dungannon to decide whether there is a prospect of successfully working the coal deposits of County Tyrone. Various suggestions were made as to trial borings the general view being that coal mining under proper auspices would pay.

A Portsmouth correspondent says it is stated that, on July 1st, the Coronation Review Fleet will leave Portsmouth, and, after calling at Torbay, proceed to Belfast Lough, in order to carry out a short series of manoeuvres off the north coast of Ireland. After that the cruiser squadron and Channel fleet will join the Mediterranean fleet for further manoeuvres.

A policeman named Brennan, stationed at Cloracool, County Sligo, suddenly went mad during the absence of his comrades. Taking his rifle and a large quantity of ammunition, he hid behind some rocks, and fired at people coming from church, declaring that they were 'all Boers.' Fortunately, no one was hit, and the police coming on the scene, seized and disarmed the unfortunate man. He has been removed to the Sligo Lunatic Asylum.

The extended franchise provided by the local government for Ireland act has resulted disastrously for Brandon, a market town in County Cork. The town apparently is hopelessly insolvent. The board consists almost entirely of Nationalists, but is divided into two hostile factions. The sheriff seized the gas works recently. The coke and other products were sold at auction, and the town is now in darkness.

A woman named O'Brien died in Kilrush Workhouse, and the funeral party was proceeding to the place of interment at Shanakyle Cemetery recently, when those carrying the coffin became oppressed with the suspicion that there was no corpse in it. It was decided to settle the point by opening the coffin, when a workhouse messenger was heard hallooing in the distance—shouting to the party to come back as the deceased had been left behind.

Recently there died at Carabane, four miles from Castlerea, a woman named Mrs. Ellen Egan, who had attained the remarkable age of 113 years. The deceased, who belonged to an ancient and respected family in the parish of Ballintubber, was of a strong and robust constitution and was able to perform household work, even milk a cow, up to a few weeks previous to her death. Excepting that her eyesight slightly failed about two years ago, she retained all her faculties to the last. Of the latter part of the 18th, and the early years of the 19th century she could relate many incidents of that stirring period, and the excitement created in the country by the landing of the French at Killala. She took pleasure in telling how herself and two other girls stole away to see the French soldiers passing from Frenchpark to Elphin on their way to the battle of Ballinamuck. The deceased passed peacefully away in the presence of her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

Switzerland enjoys the unenviable distinction of having a larger percentage of lunatics than any other country.

Advertisements.

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Use Care and Avoid Trouble

MANY growers of Field Roots seldom succeed in having a good crop. Why is it? They may not carefully consider that seed differs in quality and value just the same as any other article they purchase. All varieties of seed are valued in proportion to the care with which they are grown. Good seed is the first requisite for a good crop, and the quality governs the price. Next to the seed is the careful selection and preparation of the ground for the crop. Care in selecting seed together with intelligent cultivation are the absolute requirements to win success—successful growers know it and prove it.

Steele, Briggs' Celebrated Turnip Seeds

Are produced by growers of the highest standing in Europe, they are all the product from carefully selected and improved strains. The following varieties are the finest bred stocks in existence and have grown the most abundant crops that it is possible to obtain. You can improve your crop by using them:—

Steele, Briggs' Selected Purple Top Swede

Has stood first upon the list for many years, for being a clean grower, an excellent cropper and a good keeper. **(Sealed packages only.)** Price (post-paid) per lb. 30c.; ½ lb. 15c.

Steele, Briggs' "Jumbo" Swede

A handsome tankard-shaped root with small neck and top; color purplish crimson above ground, yellow beneath; flesh yellow, firm and of finest quality. A superior strain to any offered of like color. Steele, Briggs' true "Jumbo" is supplied only in **sealed packages.** Avoid substitutes under the name "Jumbo." **Price** (post-paid) per lb. 30c.; ½ lb. 15c.

Steele, Briggs' "Select Westbury" Swede

A favorite purple top variety in many sections, roots large, round and clean. It is largely grown for shipping purposes. **Price** (post-paid) per lb. 28c.; ½ lb. 15c.

Steele, Briggs'
"Perfection"
Purple Top Swede

A new and improved variety of value and merit. Roots round, very uniform in size, small neck, short tap root, a heavy cropper and easily gathered. Free from coarse prongy roots. **Price** (post-paid) per lb. 23c.; ½ lb. 15c.

Hartley's Bronze Top Swede

A variety which should be more generally grown by those who desire an excellent crop. It is very hardy and one of the very best for winter storing. Color bronzy green above ground, yellow beneath. A coming favorite. **Price** (post-paid) per lb. 30c.; ½ lb. 15c.

For complete list of STEELE, BRIGGS' Field Root Seeds see descriptive Catalogue. Send for copy if you have not received it.

NOTE.—Buy your Seeds from dealers who sell STEELE, BRIGGS' FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, and insist upon having them if you want them good. If you cannot get them from a local merchant send your order direct.

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TORONTO, ONT. LIMITED

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A Week Spent in Voting Supplies for the Current Year and the Coming Fiscal Year.

DR. RODDICK'S DOMINION MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL PASSED IN AMENDED FORM.

Ottawa, May 6.—The House of Commons sitting of yesterday was given up to the passage of the public works votes in the supplementary estimates for the current year. The Opposition tried to get all the information it could with regard to the larger items, but it is not too much to say that more votes passed than in any previous sitting of the session.

The Minister of Public Works had to ask parliament for five thousand dollars to maintain locomobiles in Toronto.

Mr. E. F. Clarke—I see these in all states of decrepitude on the streets. One-third of their time was spent in the blacksmith shop, and the unfortunate postmen who were obliged to use them had to spend part of their time in hospital.

Mr. R. L. Borden—What is a locomobile?

Mr. Clarke—It is a machine which is one-third of the time on the road, one-third in the ditch, and one-third in the hospital.

Mr. Tarte—While I was representing to the best of my ability this country in a foreign land my economical and progressive colleague, the Postmaster-General, unloaded these locomobiles on the department. He tried the experiment, and we have to pay for it.

Mr. R. L. Borden—How many did you buy?

Mr. Tarte—Nine.

Mr. R. L. Borden—If you get them repaired you might take them over to England and challenge the Australians to a race from London to Brighton. How much did they cost?

Mr. Tarte—A thousand dollars each.

Mr. Leonard (Laval) read a letter to the House from the Yukon, which made out that one Louise Collinet, matron of the jail at Dawson, received $120 a month, out of which she had to pay $30 a month to Judge Dugas for refusing to act as his servant, and that one W. St. Denis received $100 a month, of which he had to pay $40 to Judge Dugas.

The Minister of Public Works promised to look into this, but the Minister of Justice suggested that perhaps these officials were entitled to a living allowance, which was withheld by Judge Dugas because of their refusal to perform duties which the Justice thought they ought to do.

There was a long argument over the living allowance enjoyed by Judge Craig in Yukon. The Opposition wondered how some of the items passed the Auditor-General, and Mr. Haggart seemed to think that official had not discharged his full duty.

Mr. Tarte stated that the total cost of the Yukon telegraph to date has been $786,222. On certain sections the snow was from 25 to 70 feet deep last winter. This had caused interruptions by breaking the wire, but next winter a cable would be laid. The salaries of officials would be reduced next year, by which time he expected a revenue of $125,000. Mr. Tarte admitted that Mr. J. B. Charleson made a mistake in giving to J. G. Rochester a contract for poles, seeing the latter had been in the government employ.

The Opposition leader said the government ought to recover from Mr. Rochester every cent of the profit he made on the contract.

Mr. E. F. Clarke said the line would net a bigger revenue if its rates were lower.

The minister said that if he did lower the charges for messages, and this did not result in maintaining the revenue, he could not very well restore the old scale. Incidentally Mr. Tarte remarked that the government telegraph system in British Columbia might be connected with the Australian cable.

The minister was thoroughly worn out when his last item passed about eleven o'clock, after having been under a fire of questions and criticism since morning.

The appropriations for the Marine Department were next taken up.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Ottawa, May 7.—The House of Commons is voting supply at race-horse speed to rush things through for an early prorogation. The main estimates for the next fiscal year have now been passed in toto, amounting to some thirty-two millions. The supplementaries for the current year have also been about disposed of so that practically all there is left is the supplementary estimates for next year.

Murder trials sometimes come high. A couple of years since a man named O'Brien took up his abode on the Dawson trail to rob and murder travellers passing out and in. It took forty thousand dollars to secure the conviction and punishment of this demon. 'But,' added the Minister of Justice, 'we felt that the money was every cent of it well spent, because it showed the world that in Canadian territory life and property must be safeguarded and that the murderer is invariably found out and punished.'

Mr. Kemp wanted to know whether any action had been taken with respect to the improvement of the waterway from Lake Nipissing through to Georgian Bay.

Mr. Blair replied that no action had been taken by council.

Mr. Kemp—If the work is undertaken I presume it will come under the Department of Railways and Canals?

Mr. Blair—I believe so.

Upon the vote of $30,000 for the Coronation contingent the Minister of Militia stated that the force would consist of 300 mounted men and 280 infantry. Twenty-five of the mounted men would come from the Mounted Police and twenty-five from Strathcona's Horse. Two men would be taken from each large infantry regiment and one from the smaller corps. The cavalry regiments would each contribute four men.

The members from central Ontario wanted a definite pledge from the government that the Trent canal would be pushed through to Lake Ontario.

The minister could give no assurance on this point.

There was a long debate on the minister's policy with regard to the extension of the Intercolonial Railway in Prince Edward Island. Eleven and a half miles were built by one contractor and Mr. Blair, without calling for new tenders, gave the contract for another thirty-one-mile section to the same firm at the same price as they were already receiving.

Attention was once more drawn to the work done in the St. Lawrence River at the Galops Rapids by the Gilbert Dredging Company. The Minister stated last week that no more money was to be paid out for this contract. The present vote was to pay the drawbacks. Mr. Blair said he would pay for no dredging done since July 1 last. The contractors had been notified before that date that the contract would not be renewed for the present fiscal year.

The Minister of Railways in asking a supplementary vote of a million dollars for the maintenance of the Intercolonial Railway, said this made the total outlay five and a half millions for the current year. He was in hopes that the present fiscal year would close with a balance on the right side of the Intercolonial accounts.

Mr. E. F. Clarke protested against the renewal of the contract with the American Bank Note Company for another five years for printing stamps and notes.

The Postmaster-General replied that the present arrangement effected a saving of thousands of dollars. The work was being done by Canadians and the firm was one in which our banks seemed to have perfect confidence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked what the government expected from the colonial conference, called at Canada's request, in London next summer. The Premier replied that Mr. Fielding, Mr. Mulock and Mr. Paterson will represent the Canadian Government at this gathering. There was undoubtedly an opening for a bigger trade between Canada, Australia and New Zealand and the Dominion Government believed there ought to be a subsidized line of steamers across to Australia by way of South Africa. There ought to be a good market in South Africa, when the war is over, and peace cannot be far off now. By subsidizing vessels and by trade preferences an arrangement can be had of substantial value to our people.

Dr. Sproule—You still adhere to your decision not to discuss the matter of defence?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—My view has not changed.

The House spent some time in concurrence and adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

NEXT YEAR'S ESTIMATES.

Ottawa, May 7.—The supplementary estimates for the next fiscal year were presented to parliament to-day. They total $5,739,301, of which $3,386,201 is chargeable to consolidated fund and $2,353,100 to capital. This makes, with the main estimates, $59,100,969, for the year beginning in July next.

Provision is made for the appointment of a junior judge in the County of Leeds and Grenville, and for a county court judge at Atlin, $175,000 is asked for the exhibition at St. Louis and Osaka, Japan, $150,000 is asked for the purchase of new rifles and $300,000 for arms, ammunition and defence, $280,000 is asked to provide additional aids to navigation on the St. Lawrence route including the purchase of a steamer for tidal and surveying purposes. Twenty thousand dollars more is to be voted for commercial agencies, including the expenses of negotiating commercial treaties. Ten thousand dollars is asked from parliament for the Tuberculosis Association; $50,000 more is asked for the expenses of the coronation contingent, making $80,000 in all; $1,315,000 more is asked for government railways, chargeable to capital; $3,500 is wanted for the renewal of electric wiring, new elevator, motors, etc., in Montreal postoffice; $30,000 is asked for building a branch postoffice in Montreal, and $10,000 for a new public building at Valleyfield; $2,170,250 is wanted for the extension of the government telegraph system in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; $328,546 is to be voted in settlement of MacKenzie & Mann's Exchequer Court judgment against the government.

DR. RODDICK'S SCHEME FOR MEDICAL REGISTRATION PUT THROUGH.

Ottawa, May 8.—The House of Commons yesterday discussed, on motion for supply, an interesting resolution presented by Mr. A. F. MacLaren, the well-known cheese manufacturer, which declared 'that in the opinion of this House it is both expedient and indispensable that the government shall at once inaugurate such a policy in connection with our waterways and the shipbuilding industry as will speedily lead to the completion of a Canadian system of both inland and ocean transportation.'

The Minister of Public Works said the transportation problem was the largest question before our people to-day. None could foresee the result of the steamship combination now being effected by Mr. J. P. Morgan. Some people thought the plan was not only to control the steamship lines, but to use them in connection with the railway systems. Mr. Tarte himself believed that was the scheme. We would soon find out, when these gentlemen controlled the railways and the steamships they would get hold of the lake vessels and give a through rate from the west to the east. This was a strong combination for Canada to face, but let not our people despair. Vessels can be soon built, we have the money to buy them, and, after all, we are making good progress now. He hoped the day was not far distant when we would have the advantage of a fast steamship line, coupled with a fleet of large freighters. The $280,000 in the supplementary estimates would perfectly light the St. Lawrence route. Before fixing the sum the Minister of Marine had taken the opinion of the best shipping men in Montreal.

The House divided on Mr. MacLaren's motion, which was lost by 43 to 93.

The bill extending the charter of the Montreal, Ottawa & Georgian Bay ship Canal Company passed its third reading. Mr. Tarte proposed that it be sent back to committee for the insertion of a clause as follows: 'The company shall not exercise its power under this act in respect to the section from Lake Nipissing to the Georgian Bay otherwise called the French River section, until and unless an order of the Governor-in-Council shall pass authorizing the same.' With this amendment the bill passed.

The greater part of the evening sitting was given up to a debate on Dr. Roddick's bill to provide for a Dominion medical council, which went through the committee and third reading stages.

Dr. Roddick inserted an amendment that the bill is only to become operative with the consent of all the provinces. If one province fails to sanction the enactment the measure falls to the ground.

The Premier supported the measure in its amended form, and said that in his mind it was undoubtedly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament.

Messrs. Bourassa, of Labelle, and Demers, of St. Johns-Iberville, claimed that the proposal involved provincial rights, and was opposed to the wishes of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Demers proposed a six months' hoist, which was defeated on a vote of 16 to 76.

There will be no railway resolutions for parliament to consider this year. The government has no subsidies for new lines of railways to recommend to the House.

MONTREAL SUBWAY BILL.

Ottawa, Ont., May 10.—The Montreal Subway Bill occupied the attention of the House of Commons for the first hour of last evening's sitting. The charter has already passed the Railway Committee, but it is evident that its opponents are prepared to put up a stiff fight against its passing into law.

Mr. Bickerdike wanted an amendment inserted in the bill to compel the outlay of $200,000 on construction work within seven months after the passage of this bill, and that otherwise the charter is to lapse.

The Minister of Public Works was certain that a bridge was far preferable to the tunnel idea. He hoped the tunnel might prove a success, but to his mind it would not be received with any pleasure by the farmers of the district.

Mr. Prefontaine reminded the House that the Railway Committee had inserted a clause in the charter compelling the company to deposit fifty thousand dollars as a guarantee of good faith, and to spend a hundred thousand on the work within nine months after the plans were approved. This ought to be a sufficient guarantee. Personally he would like to see a bridge, but everyone knew that the only serious bridge project had now been withdrawn. The people of Montreal were in favor of any scheme that would give communication between shore and shore.

The Minister of Public Works intimated that the promoters of the present bill were agreeable to the amendment proposed by Mr. Bickerdike.

The Hon. John Haggart suggested a change in the amendment to compel a deposit of fifty thousand dollars when the plans are submited to the government and that within nine months from the acceptance of the plans $200,000 must be expended on construction to keep the charter alive. This was accepted by Mr. Bickerdike, Mr. Prefontaine and the others, but the bill was talked out till nine o'clock when the order of business changed.

Dr. Sproule said that the subway would be useless for the farmers on either side and Mr. Ball held that the original bridge syndicate, the Montreal Bridge Company, was entitled to a renewal of its charter and had been thrown down by sharp practice. The measure comes up again to-day.

The bill to give representation to Yukon in parliament passed the committee stage after being amended in several particulars. The golden north will have its member before January next.

MANITOBA GRAIN ACT.

The afternoon sitting was devoted to a discussion on the amendment proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright to the Manitoba Grain Act.

Mr. Nat. Boyd, of Marquette, said there was much complaint in Manitoba in regard to mixing of grades at the interior elevators. He thought that the prices of wheat at Fort William ought to be posted once or twice in the day at all shipping stations. He wanted sub-inspectors appointed throughout the west. The price obtained for grain was higher at points where competition existed in the purchase.

Mr. Sifton argued that the Inspection Act worked well considering the difficulties of the situation. He hoped this bill would remove some of the farmers' grievances. It would put them in an independent position, giving them the flat warehouses, if they wanted them, and allowing the farmers to ship from the track.

Just before six o'clock recess the bill was reported from committee.

The government bill empowering the government to reduce the present royalty of five percent on Yukon gold with a five thousand dollar exemption, and to substitute an export rate of two and a half percent, with no exemption, was passed.

This measure now goes to the upper branch of parliament for its consideration.

FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

Shortly before ten o'clock the House went into supply in the supplementary estimates for next year.

On a vote of a hundred thousand dollars for harbor improvements at Quebec Mr. Tarte explained that this was to be the beginning of a new work to furnish accommodation for the fast Atlantic steamers. The outlay would be a million dollars, on the scheme. The present expenditure was for an extension of the Louise Basin.

Dr. Sproule wanted to know how the fast line matter now stood, and what the government was going to do to counteract the effect of the Morgan steamship merger.

Mr. Tarte remarked that the government would take good care that its subsidies will not be thrown away.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

BOTH PARTIES VERY ACTIVE.

St. Catharines, Ont., May 7.—The Hon. G. W. Ross arrived here yesterday and attended a meeting in the interests of Mr. D. J. McKinnon, Liberal candidate for this county, which was held in the Opera House last night. A number of prominent citizens from all over the county were on the platform. Mr. E. T. Reed acted as chairman. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Gross, of Welland; Mr. McKinnon and the Hon. Mr. Ross. Mr. Ross was given an enthusiastic reception, and was presented with a large bouquet of roses. There is to be a three-cornered fight in this county. Mr. William Nelson, of Merritton, the temperance candidate, is still in the field.

Hamilton, Ont., May 7.—The West Hamilton Liberals held a convention last night, and nominated Mr. S. F. Washington, K.C., as their candidate for the legislature. Mr. Washington was the only nominee, and he was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Ottawa, May 7.—Mr. Alex. Lumsden wired from Temiscamingue yesterday accepting the Liberal nomination, with Mr. Sam. Bingham as running mate. He will return to the city at the end of the week.

Windsor, Ont., May 7.—The Conservatives of North Essex have arranged to bring Mr. Edward Surveyer, a French speaker, from Montreal to Windsor for the purpose of counteracting the work being done by Mr. J. L. Gauthier, whom the Liberals imported from the eastern metropolis. Mr. Surveyer is a lawyer, and is said to be one of the best platform speakers in the Dominion. He will arrive on Thursday, and will speak at the River Canard on Friday night, and at the Grand Marais on Saturday night. The Liberals of Windsor have arranged for a visit from the premier of Ontario, the Hon. G. W. Ross; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice in the Dominion cabinet, and the Hon. Mr. Bernier, Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, also of the Dominion cabinet, about May 21.

Sudbury, Ont., May 7—A mass meeting was held here last night, in the interests of Mayor F. Cochrane, Conservative candidate for West Nipissing, at which Mr. Whitney, Mr. Monk and other members of the touring Opposition party were the principal speakers. The visitors reached town in the afternoon and were met at the station by a great crowd of citizens and two brass bands and escorted to the public square, where an address of welcome was presented to them.

Woodstock, Ont., May 8.—At a meeting of the North Oxford Conservatives, held in the City Hall here yesterday, Mr. Charles A. Muma, of Drumbo, was tendered the nomination of that party for the legislature and he accepted it.

Spencerville, Ont., May 8—Mr. R. L. Jayne, late member, has been selected by the East Grenville Conservatives to contest the seat at the coming provincial elections.

Cayuga, Ont., May 8.—The committee which was appointed at the Conservative convention held here some time ago and who had the power to bring out a candidate to contest the County of Haldimand, for the Legislature, met here yesterday afternoon. They decided not to put a candidate in the field, and endorsed neither party.

Gravenhurst, Ont., May 8.—Despite one of the severest rain and wind storms last evening more than 350 electors assembled in the Town Hall here to hear the Hon. John Dryden's address in favor of Dr. Bridgland, the Liberal candidate in Muskoka. Mayor Grant presided. At the opening the officers and members of the Township of Muskoka and Gravenhurst Agricultural Society presented the Minister of Agriculture with an address of welcome to which Mr. Dryden made a reply. Dr. Bridgland then gave an account of his year's services in the Legislature. The chairman then asked if any person desired to speak for Mr. Mahaffy but no one offered. Mr. Dryden related the work of the government in the past parliament and their record for developing the Province of Ontario. The hall was very prettily decorated and mottoes, 'Ross, economy with efficiency,' 'Ross and progressive development,' 'Support Dr. Bridgland,' 'Ross victory,' were displayed.

Ottawa, Ont., May 8.—The Liberals of Ottawa have remarkable recuperative power. A mass meeting was held last night at which the candidature of Messrs. Alex. Lumsden and Samuel Bingham was endorsed, and from the enthusiasm displayed it was hard to tell that but three days ago the party was rent by division. Mr. Robert Stewart, president of the Liberal Club, and the candidates were endorsed by a standing vote. It was unanimous and the result was greeted with vociferous cheering. Mr. Bingham was present and declared his intention of conducting a vigorous campaign. He announced that if elected he would only ask the honor for one term. Mr. Lumsden has not yet returned from Temiscamingue.

Mr. D'Arcy Scott was not present but sent a letter endorsing the candidates and promising to start work in the campaign immediately. Rousing speeches were delivered by M. K. Cowan, M.P., South Essex, and Col. Thompson, M.P.P., Haldimand.

Toronto, May 8.—A very limited number of electors attended the inaugural Conservative noon-day meeting yesterday at the Central Conservative committee rooms. Mr. C. C. Robinson, who was the speaker of the occasion, stated that the Conservatives were desirous of reaching a number of electors who were unable to attend meetings in the evening. Prominent business men had promised to give short addresses every day upon public questions, which were of the utmost importance to the province. He believed that some mistake had been made in the remarks which were attributed to Mr. Kribbs, ex-M.P.P., concerning the Temiscamingue Railway. Mr. Whitney and the Conservative party had strongly approved of the building of that road, and had not asked for a division of the House when the bill was before the Legislature. An amendment had been moved in committee, to the effect that the government had not given full enough information concerning the cost of the road and the surveys. The Conservatives felt that the Dominion Government should give a bonus to the road, as they were voting money to every other road built by private enterprise. Ontario paid about half of the taxes of the Dominion, and our money was being spread all over the Dominion to build railways in other provinces, and he could not see why it should be denied to a provincial enterprise.

London, Ont., May 8.—A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the London Conservatives was held last evening at the London Opera House for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the coming provincial elections. Seven candidates were nominated, but the first five retired and the choice lay between Mayor Adam Beck and Joseph Judd. Mr. Judd later retired, leaving Mr. Beck as candidate and his nomination was made unanimous. Short addresses were delivered by Dr. John Wilson, Messrs. Jos. Judd, Isaac Waterman, T. E. Meredith and Major Beattie, ex-M.P. The meeting closed with cheers for the King and the candidate.

Ottawa, May 9.—The Ottawa Conservatives opened the campaign last night with a meeting in Booth's Hall. Owing to a thunderstorm the attendance was not large. Addresses were delivered by the candidates, Messrs. Powell and Murphy, and by Dr. Sproule, M.P. Mr. A. Ingram, M.P., Ald. Ellis and Mr. John Thompson, son of the late Sir John Thompson, also spoke.

Cornwall, Ont., May 9.—The Hon. G. W. Ross spoke in the Victoria Rink last night to eighteen hundred people in support of Mr. McCart, the Liberal candidate for Cornwall and Stormont. Mr. McCart and Mr. Bruneau, M.P. for Richelieu, also spoke. D. B. McLennan, K.C., president of the Counties Liberal Association, presided. Mr. Ross was presented with an address, which was read by Mr. Simpson, of Finch, and two bouquets were also presented by Miss Ruth Derochie and Master Harold Mack.

Creemore, Ont., May 9.—The Reformers of West Simcoe met in convention here yesterday for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the riding in the approaching elections, and also for the election of officers of the Reform Association. Delegates were present from all parts of the riding. The chair was occupied by the president of the association, Mr. John Cirnie, of Collingwood, until after the election of officers, when the newly-elected president, Mr. Joseph Hood, of Creemore, took charge of the meeting. The following were nominated: Dr. Jakeway, Stayner; Wm. Williams, Collingwood; Mr. Samuel Hisey, Creemore, and Mr. John Birnie, Collingwood. All retired with the exception of Mr. Williams, who asked for two days to consider the matter. A resolution was passed endorsing the Ross Government. The meeting closed with cheers for the King and the Hon. G. W. Ross.

Barrie, Ont., May 9.—A meeting in the interests of D. Davidson, the Liberal candidate in Centre Simcoe was held here last night in the opera house and had a fair attendance. The chief speaker was the Hon. E. J. Davis, whose speech was a defence of the Crown Lands Department. He claimed the Liberal policy was the only one of development and one which had already had great results. T. C. Robinette, Toronto, gave an enthusiastic speech. The candidate also made a brief address.

Gravenhurst, Ont., May 9.—An enthusiastic political meeting in the interests of A. A. Mahaffy, the Conservative candidate for Muskoka, was held in the commodious town hall here last night. The speakers were Messrs. Godson, barrister, of Bracebridge; Ald. A. Stewart, of Toronto, and Col. Samuel Hughes, M.P. W. R. Lowry, secretary of the Conservative association, was in the chair. The entire field of Ontario politics was reviewed by the three speakers, who aroused great enthusiasm.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE UPPER HOUSE HONORED BY HIS FOLLOWERS.

Ottawa, May 7.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell was banqueted last night by his fellow Conservatives of the Upper House. Messrs. R. L. Borden, E. Gus Porter and A. W. Carscallen, of the House of Commons, were also present. The ex-Premier expressed his complete confidence in the present Opposition leader. Sir Wilfrid Laurier called this a notion, but Sir Mackenzie was under the impression we might still be proud to call ourselves British subjects. 'I am not like the Prime Minister,' said Sir Mackenzie, 'with dreams of future independence. I want to see our rising generation taught that this is part of the British Empire. I regret that the Premier in 1897 took the unwise position that we did not want any concession in trade. The closer we are drawn the better for us both. If we want the protection of the army and navy we must not be niggardly in our support of the defence of the Empire. If the Conservative party remains true to its past, the British Empire will never cease to hold the connection with Canada and Canadians will never cease to be British subjects.'

The Opposiiton leader, in the course of a reply to the toast of his health, said Canada is ready to do what is right, to do what we have already done in bearing our share of the battle and sending men to South Africa. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had many dreams. He had one of sitting in Westminster as Canadian representative; he had another of reforming the Senate. I don't know if he has given this up.'

The prospects in Ontario, he said, were bright for the Conservatives, and he had asked his friends in the House of Commons to throw themselves into these elections as if they were their own.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

Victoria, B.C., May 10.—In the Legislature yesterday Mr. McBride's motion of censure on the government policy regarding the foreshore fishing rights, was defeated by 17 to 15. The cases of the settleds in the E. & N. belt was debated and the government promised an investigation. The settlers claim the right to the coal and minerals and the cases have been dragging along for years.

THE DILLON INCIDENT.

Ruling of the Speaker Overwhelmingly Endorsed

DIVISION WAS ON A MOTION OF CENSURE BY THE NATIONALIST MEMBER FOR DUBLIN COUNTY SOUTH.

London, May 8.—The House of Commons was crowded last evening when Speaker Gully took the chair at nine o'clock, and there was intense interest in the proceedings. The Speaker's entrance was greeted with cheers. After the routine of opening the House had been disposed of, Mr. John J. Mooney, Nationalist member for the South division of County Dublin, moved a vote of censure against the Speaker for his ruling on the recent occasion of the suspension of Mr. John Dillon. He declared that the Speaker should have called the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, to order for saying that Mr. Dillon was a good judge of traitors, which provoked Mr. Dillon's unparliamentary reply, and resulted in his suspension. Mr. Mooney quoted precedents to support his contention.

Mr. Redmond seconded the motion, saying that he accepted responsibility for it. He added that it was a serious thing when eighty members were aggrieved by the action of the Speaker. He contended that Mr. Dillon's interruption was not unparliamentary.

Speaker Gully here explained that he thought Mr. Dillon had said: 'They are traitors,' referring to the soldiers as well as to General Villonel, the Boer who was fighting for the British.

Mr. Redmond said he received the statement with gratification, as it showed that the Speaker imperfectly heard Mr. Dillon. The clear meaning of Mr. Chamberlain's words, he added, was that Mr. Dillon was a traitor. If this was parliamentary then it was in order to say that Mr. Chamberlain was a good judge of liars. If it were established that there was one rule for a minister and another for an Irish member, the House would suffer irreparable injury.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, government leader in the House, said that the motion was a grave abuse of privilege. He pointed out that it was the duty of the House to support the chair. He rejoiced to think that having knowledge of traitors was regarded as offensive by gentlemen who had not appeared previously to take a grave view of the charge of disloyalty. Mr. Balfour appealed to all sections to support Mr. Gully.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said that the House had perfect confidence in the impartiality of the Speaker. On the occasion of the trouble he had rebuked both Mr. Dillon and Mr. Chamberlain. By accepting that decision the House was absolved from pronouncing judgment on the language used.

Mr. Dillon said Mr. Balfour had insinuated that Mr. Chamberlain was justified in calling him a traitor. Speaking as an Irishman, it was impossible to conceive a more insulting epithet. No man should be called a traitor with immunity. He insisted that the House should not allow any man to call him a traitor without giving him the right to return his opinion on the spot. This statement elicited cheers.

A division was then taken on the motion, which was defeated by a vote of 298 to 63. The announcement of the result was greeted with cheers.

The attempt to force a vote of censure was made the occasion of a remarkable demonstration of sympathy for and confidence in the Speaker. After the division the whole House, with the exception of the Irish members, again rose and with heads uncovered cheered Mr. Gully lustily. In the lobbies and galleries, which were unusually crowded, especially with aristocratic ladies, the Speaker was the recipient of numerous congratulations.

FOREIGNERS IN CANADA

Ottawa, May 9.—The eighth census bulletin just issued classifies the foreign-born population of the Dominion by sex, age, time of immigration and the countries whence they emigrated, and the foreign and native born by birthplace. Exclusive of the British Islands and possessions, the foreign-born as grouped by birthplaces number 278,804 for 1901; 157,110 for 1891 and 131,083 for 1881. Of the total of 278,804 there are 134,942 aliens, according to bulletin seven, but the whole number includes a very large proportion of the 159,200 immigrants who arrived in the five and a quarter years, 1896 to March 31, 1901. The country from which the largest number has come is the United States, and of the total of 127,891 born there it appears that 84,493 have been naturalized.

PEACE OF EUROPE

Buda-Pest, Hungary, May 7.—'As in the past, so in the future, the constant endeavor of my government will be directed to fostering close relations with our allies, as well as feelings of confidence with all other powers, thus contributing to the maintenance and consolidation of European peace.'

This was the most interesting passage from a general international viewpoint, in the reply of the Emperor and King, Francis Joseph, to-day, to the address of the delegations of Austria-Hungary, at the reception held in the castle at Buda-Pest this morning.

The Emperor also made a brief but important reference to the Balkan situation, saying:

'Our unvarying and friendly understanding with the Russian Empire concerning events in the near East is conducive to the continued maintenance of order and tranquility in those regions.' His Majesty remarked that since the last session of the delegations the general political situation had in no way undergone any material change. He paid a tribute to the Austria-Hungarian forces employed in the China expedition and referred to the necessity for increased expenditure for the artillery, for improved naval stations, and for indispensable increases in the personnel of the fleet and for the construction of ships.

OBITUARY.

DR. GRANT DEAD.

End Came Unexpectedly on Saturday.

Kingston, Ont., May 12.—Entered into rest on Saturday morning, May 10, the Very Reverend George Munro Grant, M.A., D.D., LL. D., C.M.G., principal and vice-chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston; primarius professor of divinity in the faculty of theology.

A great university ruler has been called away from the earth. At eleven o'clock on Saturday morning the spirit of Principal Grant passed up to its God.

The remains of the late Principal Grant were laid in state in a black cloth covered casket, with black satin lining and oxidized silver trimmings. Two silver plates are on the cover, one with this inscription:—

'GEORGE MUNRO GRANT,'
Born December 22, 1835,
Died May 10, 1902.

The second one bears the words:—

'AT REST.'

The burial case is plain but substantial. The body, in academic garb, lies in the parlor of the residence and will remain there until to-morrow, when it will be transferred to Convocation Hall. The public will be admitted from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The funeral will occur at 3 p.m., conducted by the Rev. Dr. Warden, Moderator of the General Assembly. The burial takes place in Cataraqui County, where the remains of his wife, who died over a year ago, are interred. By the request of the deceased and the family, flowers are not desired.

For several years Principal Grant suffered from kidney trouble, and underwent several operations for relief. Last fall, on his return from England, he passed through a critical illness, from which he had a remarkable recovery. But on April 29, the old trouble returned, and ever since he was confined to his bed. An operation was performed by Drs. Garrett and Anglin, on Tuesday afternoon, as the only means of prolonging his life throughout the day. The doctors had then given up all hope, but the operation was successful, and the Principal improved. Two whole days having passed, it was thought that he would at least temporarily recover, and live perhaps for some time. But a great change took place on Saturday morning.

The story of the last hours is told in this official statement, issued at noon on Saturday, by Drs. Garrett and Anglin:

'The Principal continued throughout yesterday in his usual condition. There was nothing particular observed indicating a near approach of the end. Late last evening, some slight cough developed, and towards midnight he became uneasy, with acceleration and weakening of the pulse. This morning there were marked evidences of advancing oedema of the lungs, with rapid, thready pulse, and labored respiration. While the usual morning dressings were being done, he showed marked evidence of increasing weakness, and gradually collapsed, death taking place at eleven o'clock. The kidney operated upon continued to perform its functions most actively to the end, but it seemed that his iron frame and constitution, although making a splendid fight, in the end were unable to withstand further inroads upon it. His end was most peaceful, and he was conscious to the last, recognizing and smiling to those about his bedside.'

Around the death-bed were his son William L., his sister-in-law, Mrs. Field, his niece, Miss Jessie Field, the doctors and his faithful old servant, Janet. The end was silently and tearfully awaited, and at eleven o'clock the kindly heart had ceased to beat. Fifteen minutes later the Union Jack floated at half-mast over the University tower, announcing that the great life had ended.

The Very Rev. George Munro Grant, D.D., known to all of Canada by his title as 'Principal' Grant, was born at Albion Mines, Pictou county, N.S., on Dec. 22, 1835. He received his education at the Pictou Academy and at the West River Presbyterian Seminary. At the latter institution, in the year 1853, he received a bursary that entitled him to a course at the University of Glasgow, at which his career was distinguished by exceptional brilliancy, and at which he carried off the Lord Rector's prize for the best essay on Hindoo literature and philosophy, as well as being first in classics, moral philosophy and chemistry. He was ordained to the ministry in November, 1860, and, returning to his native province, was appointed in the following year to be a missionary in Pictou county, being afterwards sent to Georgetown, P.E.I. In May, 1863, he accepted the pastorate of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, where he remained fourteen years. While at Halifax he was a director of Dalhousie College, a trustee of the Theological Seminary, a member of various committees of the presbytery and the synod, and filled different offices in many benevolent societies. In 1872 he accompanied Sir Sandford Fleming in his journey overland to British Columbia, concerning which he published, in 1873, his successful work 'From Ocean to Ocean.' In 1877 he was appointed Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, receiving in the same year his degree of D.D. from Glasgow University. His first work in connection with his new appointment was to place the finances of the institution on a sounder footing than they had been hitherto. He quickly inaugurated a building and endowment scheme, and succeeded in raising the sum of $150,000 for the purpose to which he added at different periods since that time sums of money aggregating $250,000. As principal of the university Dr. Grant won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and the energy and punctiliousness with which he carried out his multifarious duties as head of so large and important an educational institution gained for him the admiration of both professors and students. The deceased belonged to the Liberal school of thought in the Presbyterian Church, and, while adhering to the cardinal virtues of the Gospel, he always desired to give the fullest freedom of thought consonant with the teachings of theology, and he did not believe in the ostracism of any man on the score of his honest opinions. He recognized no conflict between the teachings of true religion, in its broadest sense, and the discoveries of modern science. Truth, he believed, must in the end prevail, and whatever would not stand the test of free and enlightened inquiry was unworthy of being accepted as truth.

In 1888 Principal Grant went on a journey around the world, lecturing in Australia and other places. In 1889 he was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and also president of the Imperial Federation League, Kingston. In 1891 he was elected president of the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1894 President of St. Andrew's Society, Kingston, being re-elected to the latter office in 1895-96. He was honorary chaplain to the 47th Regiment, and in 1892 was made an LL.D. of Dalhousie University, Halifax.

The late Principal's most recent honor was that of C.M.G., for which he was recommended by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York. His illness, however, prevented him from proceeding to Ottawa to be formally invested by His Royal Highness with the insignia of the order.

Besides 'Ocean to Ocean,' Principal Grant was the author of a number of theological and political works, including 'New Year Sermons,' 1865-66; 'Reformers of the Nineteenth Century,' 1867; 'Our Fine Foreign Missions,' 1887; 'Advantages of Imperial Federation,' 1889; 'Our National Objects and Aims,' 1890; 'The Religions of the World in Relation to Christianity,' 1894; 'The Religions of the World,' 1895. In 1882 he also edited 'Picturesque Canada,' the handsomest and best illustrated book that has ever been issued from the Canadian press. He has written frequently for English, Canadian and American magazines. In 1883 he went on a journey round the world, lecturing in Australia.

In 1872 Principal Grant married Jessie daughter of Mr. William Lawson, of Halifax, N.S. The result of this union was two sons, one of whom is dead, and the other, William, is now engaged in university work. The death of Mrs. Grant, occurring about a year ago, was a great blow to her husband.

Principal Grant wore himself out for Queen's. He seldom rested, and though of a wiry and athletic frame, his constitution could not stand the terrible strain. He has passed away in the twenty-fifth year of his principalship of Queen's, ere this jubilee could be fitly celebrated by the laying of the corner stone of Grant Convocation Hall next autumn. That event will still take place, but it will be a memorial occasion.

The principal's last pulpit and platform utterance was on Sunday afternoon, April 27, when he conducted the devotions previous to the baccalaureate sermon. He read the fifth chapter of I. Thessalonians, and lingered on the words of that Scripture. There was an impressiveness in his prayer, which those who heard will always remember. He threw an atmosphere of reverence over the congregation of worshippers, and lifted them from their surroundings. All eyes were upon him, and close attention upon his words.

He did not fear the future, for his faith was strong. In a message written to the medical students, while still in the hospital, he said: 'Ten days ago one of your professors told me to look into the kingdom of darkness. I did so steadily, and found nothing to terrify.' Words full of hope and comfort!

Dr. Grant came to Kingston in the very prime of manhood, and entered upon his busy career. His was a new influence in the college, in the church, and in the community, for his usefulness was as varied as his talents, and it touched every local centre of social, Christian and college life. His motto was 'I serve,' and everything he put his hand to vibrated with his energy. Dr. Grant had ever before him the ambition to add to his accomplishments. He failed in some of plans, but he was ever aiming at higher and greater things, and advocated them with a candor and a courage which even those who differed with him were bound to acknowledge; and he passes away when perhaps Kingston and Queen's need him the most.

On Queen's campus of many acres, whose surface is covered with buildings, some finished and some in process of erection, are monuments of his labors, his devotions, his sacrifices, and they, and the halls yet to be erected, will perpetuate a life and influence that rank with the best in Canadian history.

Man dies, but memory lives, and Kingston, and Queen's, and her students, now scattered, in hundreds, the world over, will cherish the name and service of Principal Grant as they richly deserve to be.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, moderator of the Presbyterian Church, will deliver the funeral sermon in Convocation Hall, Queen's University, to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Ross, the senior member of the theological faculty, will assist.

Flags are floating at half-mast from all the public buildings, schools and business houses.

Archbishop Gauthier ordered the flags at mourning height over the Roman Catholic College and schools. To-day all the public bodies will meet and pass resolutions of condolence. It is not likely that a successor will be named for the principalship until the constitution is fully changed separating the college from the Presbyterian Church.

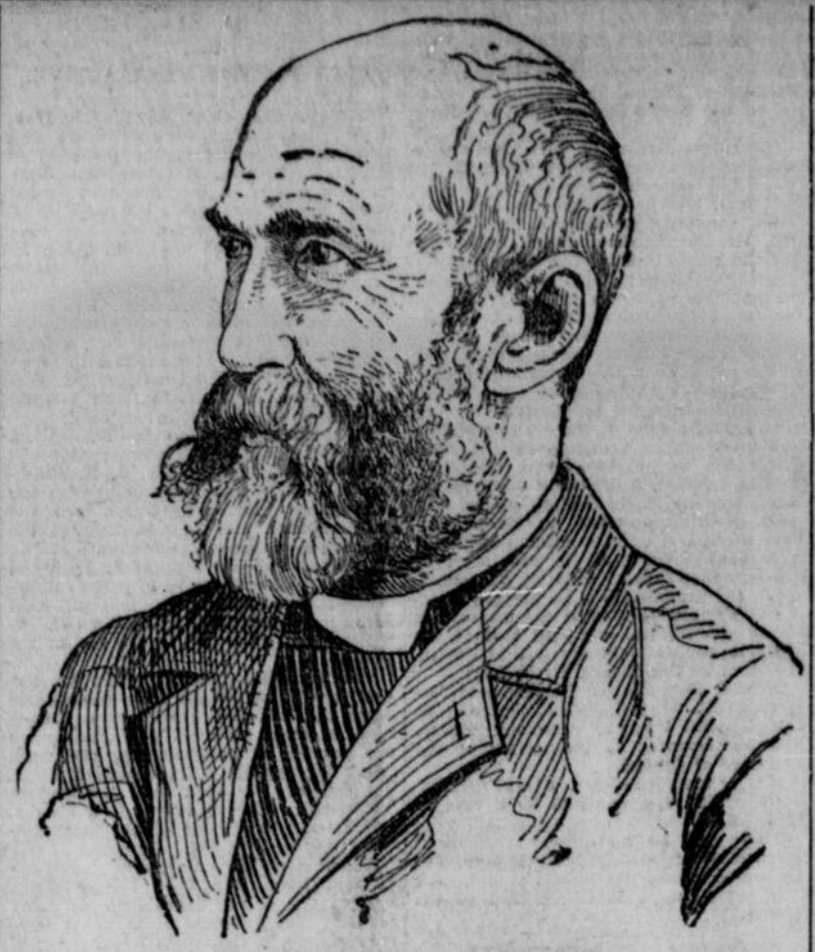
There is some talk of Dr. Parkin, C.M.G., being the next principal.

Among the many sympathetic telegrams received are one from Chancellor Wallace, McMaster University, Toronto, who speaks of his winning and masterful personality, his boundless courage and conquering hopefulness. His wide, far vision and mighty purpose made him a statesman as well as an educator, a prophet of the nation and Empire, as well as a man of affairs.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:—'The loss is not yours only. Canada loses a most valuable citizen.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding:—'Canada has lost one of her most brilliant patriots and valued sons.'

Dr. Parkyn, Toronto:—'Canada has lost one of her greatest sons and best citizens.'



THE LATE PRINCIPAL GRANT, C.M.G.

MANY REFERENCES TO THE LATE PRINCIPAL'S DEATH.

Toronto, May 12.—Reference was made in many pulpits in the city yesterday to the death of Principal Grant, and expressions of sorrow and of high appreciation were general. Following are the utterances of two prominent Presbyterian divines, who were closely associated with the Principal, the Rev. Armstrong Black, and the Rev. Dr. Milligan.

The Rev. Armstrong Black, at the morning service, in St. Andrew's Church, took for his text: 'My days are like a shadow that declineth; and I am withered like grass. But thou, O Lord, shalt abide forever, and thy memorial unto all generations.'

The speaker said: 'If I attempt to say anything I feel that I am taking the place of those who have a larger knowledge of all that is meant by the fact that Principal Grant has lived and died. I can only say that a son of the Church more loyal, a son of the land more self sacrificing, I have never met and I scarcely expect to meet. His unselfishness of aim was far beyond what was personal; he was always looking to some larger good beyond. That is what I found supreme and dominant in his character and life. He lived in ideals and made sacrifice for his ideals. He had sworn allegiance to honor and truth and had a great love for all his fellow kind. His was a life lived in a simple manner and with an unswerving motive. It was nobly lived and nobly died. He was at work to the last. He had noble plans for the work of the future; he had dreams for this church of ours for the expansion of this wide Dominion. He was an empire builder. Those who call him a politician call him amiss; they display their ignorance. He was not a politician; he was a statesman. That far transcends the other.'

The topic of the sermon at Old St. Andrew's Church, last evening, was the life and work of the late Principal Grant. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Milligan, who was a close personal friend of Dr. Grant for a quarter of a century took for his text: II. Samuel, iii., 38-39, 'And the King said unto his servants, Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel? And I am this day weak, though anointed king.' He said Principal Grant had been permitted to do a great service in Canada both to the church and to the State. Among the characteristics which had made him a prince among men was, firstly, his remarkably keen sense of a stewardship from God. His powers had been spent in doing the will of God for the good of man and this sense of stewardship had been the inspiration of an industry which never relaxed and never slept. Dr. Milligan touched upon Principal Grant's warm advocacy of Imperial federation and upon the changes in public opinion since the movement began. He said that Dr. Grant's stand upon the prohibition question had been productive of much censure. The Principal had believed that he was right and had endeavored to induce men to think carefully on such important matters.. He had thought that neither church nor state should be stampeded into doing foolish things.

Ottawa, May 12.—The death of Principal Grant was the chief theme of conversation at the capital to-day. His death seems to have greatly affected all classes, and on every side nothing is heard but references of the most eulogistic character. In many of the pulpits extended references were made, and the Funeral March played at the close of the services.

The Hon. David Mills said: 'I regarded Principal Grant as among the severest of men in the matter of education, and his death will be a severe loss to Queen's University, especially to the cause of education generally throughout the province. Principal Grant was a very broad-minded man, as well as a first-class educationist. The death of Principal Grant will be a very great loss to Canada, and I do not know who there is of the same ability, enterprise and enthusiasm to take his place. He had not only exhibited a great deal of ardor in the work in which he was engaged, but he had inspired others, and he leaves his mark for good upon this country for many years to come.'

The Hon. Senator Landerkin said: 'I regarded Principal Grant as a most eminent man, eminent in church, eminent in educational matters.'

THE LATE ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

MGR. CORRIGAN DEAD.

NOTED NEW YORK PRELATE PASSES AWAY.

New York, May 6.—Archbishop Corrigan died at 11.05 o'clock last night.

The Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan was born at Newark, N.J., on Aug. 13, 1839. Even as a lad young Corrigan early gave signs of his vocation, and while a mere child he did his first church work serving at the altar. His parents fostered the boy's inclinations, filled with a hope common to Irish fathers and mothers of having a son a priest, and after he had received an elementary education and studied Latin and Greek at St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md., he made his way to Rome, where he was one of the first on the roll of students of the newly founded American College. He was then only nineteen, but was already distinguished for his earnest work, piety and amiability. In Rome he read deeply into the classics and finished his philosophical and theological courses and was eventually ordained by Cardinal Patrizi in the Lateran Basilica. After his ordination the young priest remained at his studies for another year, when he won the degree of doctor of divinity.

Returning to America, he became professor of dogmatic theology and sacred scripture in Seton Hall College, of which he found himself president at the age of twenty-six. He became the vicar-general of the Newark diocese, and in 1873 was appointed by Pius IX. to succeed Bishop Bayley. His administration of the affairs of his diocese was of such a distinguished character that when Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, felt he needed an assistant Bishop Corrigan was elevated to the coadjutorship, with the right of succession. He bore the title then of archbishop of Petra, and on the cardinal's death in 1885, he succeeded to the see of New York, the greatest Catholic archdiocese in the world.

Archbishop Corrigan was always an unbending churchman, conservative in everything. His famous controversy with the late Father McGlynn aroused widespread interest at the time. In his advanced years Archbishop Corrigan preserved all the amiability of his youth, and those with whom he has come in contact could not fail to be captivated by the winning smile which played upon his features and the kindly light in his eye.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON DEAD.

PASSED AWAY ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, retired, died at his home in this city at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The immediate cause of death was a severe cerebral hemorrhage. He had been in a semi-conscious state for several days and yesterday forenoon the hemorrhage occurred. At the bedside when the Admiral breathed his last, were Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Cluverius, the Admiral's married daughter; Admiral Sampson's two young sons, Ralph and Harold Sampson, Dr. Dixon, the attending physician, and the nurses and attendants.

William Thomas Sampson was born at Palmyra, N.Y., on Feb. 9, 1840. His boyhood was divided between the public school and the work of the day laborer, till in 1857, he was appointed to the navy. In 1860 he graduated at the head of his class at the Naval Academy. He at once entered on active service, took part in the sea operations of the war, and with his ship, the ironclad 'Patapsco,' was blown up by a mine in Charlestown harbor. At the close of the war he was a lieutenant, and it was not till 1889 that he attained a captain's rank. Meantime he had served as superintendent of the Naval Academy, which post he vacated in 1890. He earned a reputation as an ordnance expert, and with Lieutenant Joseph Strauss devised the super-posed double-decked turrets, which have been adopted on some of the United States ships. In 1898 he was named president of the board of inquiry into the loss of the battleship 'Maine' in Havana harbor, and the findings of the board (which some experts questioned) practically brought about hostilities. Assigned to the command of the North Atlantic squadron he instituted the blockade of the Cuban ports and directed the movement of the ships that ended in the concentration at Santiago and the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. In the somewhat violent controversy as to who deserved the credit for this achievement he took little part, having been an invalid during some of the most exciting periods. The court of claims gave him the commander's share of the prize money and the court of inquiry did nothing to affect this decision.

BRET HARTE DEAD.

FAMOUS AMERICAN AUTHOR DIES IN LONDON.

London, May 6.—Mr. F. Bret Harte, the American author, died here last night. He was born at Albany, N.Y., on Aug. 25, 1839.

Bret Harte died suddenly at the Red House, Camberley, near Aldershot, from hemorrhage, caused by an affection of the throat.

Francis Bret Harte was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1839. His father, who taught in a girls' school, died when the son was very young. At the age of fifteen Bret went to California, where for three years he wandered about

THE LATE BRET HARTE.

among the mining camps, digging for gold, teaching school, and finally acting as an express messenger. He then went to work as a compositor in the office of the 'Golden Era.' To this journal he contributed sketches of California life. After a time he was transferred to the editorial room and later he became editor of the 'Californian,' a literary weekly. In 1864 he was appointed secretary of the United States branch mint in San Francisco, which office he held for six years, and during this time he contributed several poems to San Francisco papers, such as 'John Burns of Gettysburg.' In July, 1868, the 'Overland Monthly' was commenced, with Harte as its editor. To the August number he contributed 'The Luck of Roaring Camp,' a story of mining life idealized. In January followed 'The Outcasts of Poker Flat,' also very successful. In September, 1870, appeared his humorous poem 'The Heathen Chinee,' which made him famous. About this time he was appointed professor of modern literature in the University of California, but in 1871, he went to the Eastern States and took up his residence in New York and later in Boston. He was appointed United States Consul at Crefield in 1878, from which he was transferred to Glasgow in March, 1880, where he remained five years. He then went to live in London.

His works are numerous and well known. They include 'East and West Poems,' 'Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands,' 'Gabriel Conroy,' 'Story of a Mine,' 'In the Carquinez Woods,' 'On the Frontier' 'Maruja,' 'Crusade of the Excelsior,' 'The Argonauts of North Liberty,' 'A Waif of the Plains,' 'A Ward of the Golden Gate,' etc.

Bret Harte had been a prolific writer and almost everything from his pen bears the stamp of his original genius. This, however, is truer of the early and middle period than of the later. Generally, he was strongest in the field, of which he was the discoverer, although in some instances—notably in 'Thankful Blossom'—he had produced exquisite romances, sometimes with a pastoral flavor, wholly unlike the turbulence of the first efforts.

His complete works collected and revised by himself appeared in London in five volumes in 1881. Since then his publications have included 'Flip' (1882), 'By Shore and Sedge' (1885), 'Snowbound at Eagle's' (1886), 'A Phyllis of the Sierras,' and 'A Drift from Redwood Camp' (1888), 'Cressy' (1889), and 'The Heritage of Dedlow Ward and Other Tales' (1889).

HON. F. G. M. DECHENE DEAD

HE WAS THE YOUNGEST MEMBER OF THE PARENT CABINET.

Quebec, May 10.—The Hon. F. G. M. Dechene, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, died this morning. This fatal result to his illness was utterly unexpected. He was the youngest member of the Parent Cabinet.

THE LATE HON. F. G. M. DECHENE.

The late Hon. Francis Gilbert Miville Dechene was born at St. Roch des Aulnais, in 1850, and was educated at St. Anne's College from which he graduated with honors, and at Laval University. Afterwards he practiced law in the city of Quebec. In 1886 he entered the Quebec Legislature. He was one of the secretaries of the Ottawa Reform convention in 1893 and had been since 1897 Provincial Commissioner of Agriculture.

FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE PERISHED.

Terrific Result of a Volcanic Eruption in Martinique.

THE TOWN OF ST. PIERRE DESTROYED AND THE NORTH-WESTERN PORTION OF THE ISLAND LAID WASTE.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 8.—The British steamer 'Roddam,' Captain Freeman, which left St. Lucia on Wednesday for Martinique, returned to St. Lucia at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The 'Roddam' brings a report that the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, has been totally destroyed as a result of the volcanic disturbances in the island. Almost all the inhabitants of St. Pierre are said to have been killed. The 'Roddam' reports that all the shipping in the port has also been destroyed. The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer 'Roraima' is mentioned as having been lost.

The 'Roddam' was almost completely wrecked. Her captain was seriously burned and seventeen of her crew are burned.

The steamer 'Roraima,' Captain Muggah, left New York on April 25 for St. Thomas, where she arrived on May 2. From St. Thomas she proceeded for St. Croix, Demerara, etc.

The Island of Martinique is about forty miles long and twelve broad, the area being about three hundred and eighty square miles. It is very mountainous, and its inhabitants, who number about a hundred and sixty thousand, (mostly blacks), occupy about a third of the area along the coast. There were six extinct volcanoes on the island, one with an enormous crater. The capital is Port Royal, but St. Pierre was the commercial capital.

The island is a French possession, and administered by a governor and council. It has been occupied since 1635, a first task of the immigrants being to extinguish the native tribes. It passed under British control in 1794, was restored to France in 1802, taken again in 1809, and again restored in 1814.

The town of St. Pierre, the commercial capital of the French island of Martinique, is on the west coast. The port there has only an open roadstead. The town has a population of about twenty-five thousand.

Fort de France, Martinique, May 12.—A landing was made on Sunday evening at St. Pierre, and the exploration of the ruined city was begun. Not a single living person was found in the town. The streets are heaped with dead bodies, all naked, their clothing apparently having been burned from their bodies like so much tinder. Death seems to have been caused almost instantly by the terrific heat, which was such as to burst open many of the bodies. In many instances the faces of the victims are quite calm, as though they were stricken down instantly where they stood, without a moment's warning, or with hardly time to appreciate for an instant the deadly peril they were in. Others have stamped on their faces an expression of indescribable terror.

BURNING THE DEAD.

The entire city and the neighborhood all about it reeks with a horrible odor of burned flesh. Almost the first thing that was done was to make preparations for the cremation of the dead. Fatigue parties of soldiers built enormous pyres of wood and branches of trees upon which they heaped the dead bodies by scores and burned them as rapidly as possible. To facilitate the combustion and to destroy as far as possible the awful odor of burning flesh which came from them, the impromptu crematories were heavily soaked with coal tar and petroleum.

HAPPENED AT 7.50 A.M.

Large parts of the city are simply heaps of ruins, covered thickly over with ashes, cinders and masses of mud and lava, under which thousands of bodies are buried. The destruction is so complete that the streets cannot be traced. Along the water front a few walls still stand, including those of the hospital, where the hands of the clock in the tower are seen to point to ten minutes to eight, giving the exact time of the catastrophe.

Considerable amounts of money are buried in the ruins, and searches for the treasure are being carried out. The vaults of the Bank of Martinique have been opened, and the securities, notes and cash found, unaffected by the heat. They were brought to Fort de France.

THIRTY THOUSAND DEAD.

The total number of dead is now estimated at fully thirty thousand. Of these three thousand were found in the ruins of the Cathedral, many of them in devotional attitudes. All seem to have been asphyxiated before being burned. The disaster itself took place within thirty seconds, it is supposed, for there is nobody living apparently to tell the exact facts, that there was suddenly shot down from the mountain a great sheet of flames, accompanied by a terrible gaseous whirlwind and flashes of lightning, precisely such as are reported as playing about the summit of the Volcano la Soufriere on the Island of St. Vincent.

The violence of the eruption was brief, but the volcano is still active, and mud and cinders are falling at Fort de France. There was an eruption in the sea seven miles from St. Lucia, and a new island may be forming there.

THREE DAYS' WARNING.

The crater of Mont Pelee had been wearing its 'smoke cap' since the Saturday before the eruption, and on Monday there was a preliminary lava flow which destroyed the Guerin sugar factory and killed twenty-four people. The governor then appointed a commission to investigate the matter. The commission returned a reassuring report on Wednesday evening. The next morning the town was destroyed.

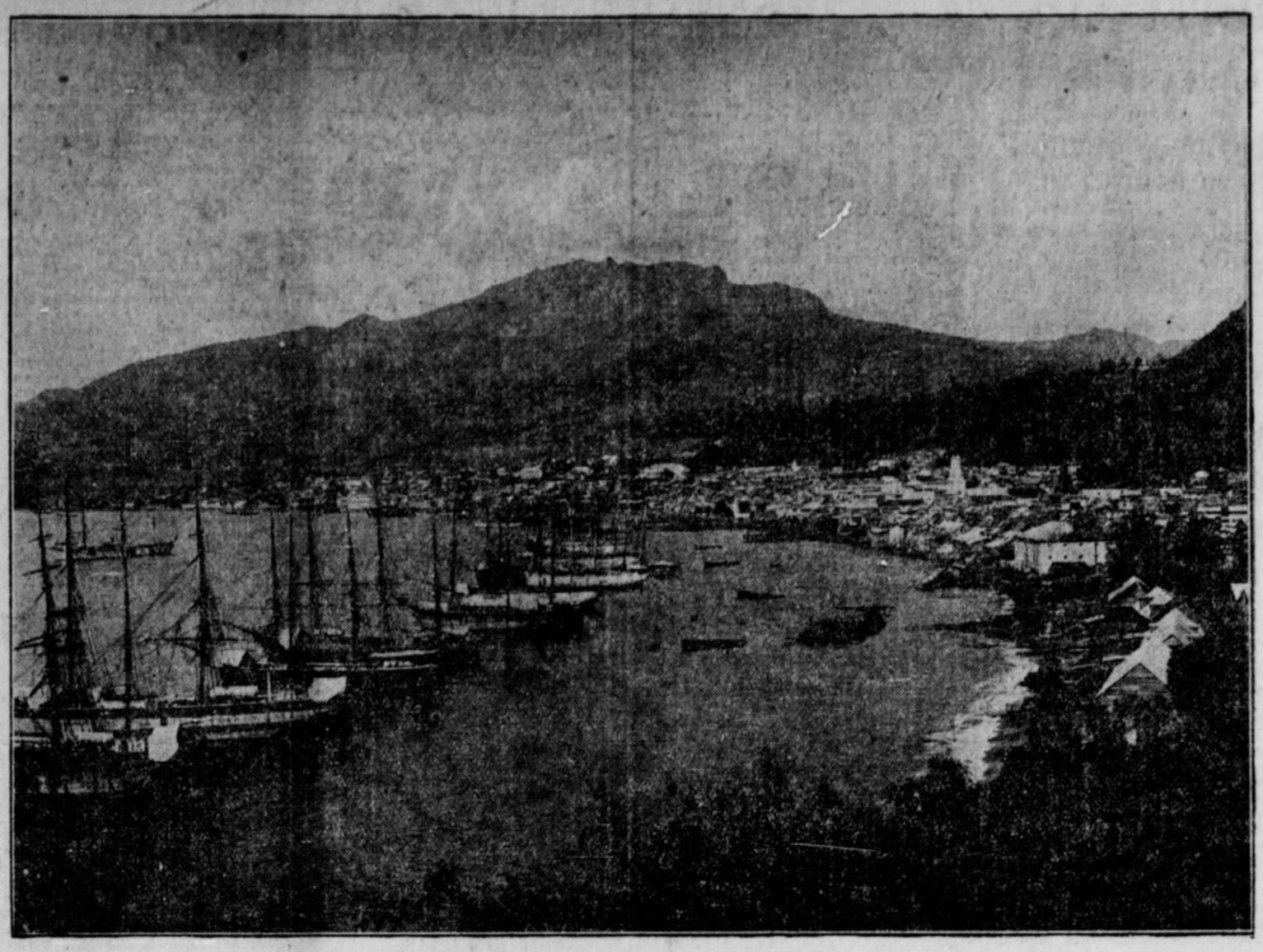
The northern half of the island has been transformed into a barren, rocky wilderness, and the lava is still flowing. Among the officials killed are Governor Mouttet, Lieut.-Col. Garbault, Col. Dain, the British and American consuls, the submarine cable staff, and two candidates for the French Chamber of Deputies, MM. Percin and Leclerc.

The only survivors from the shipping in the harbor are some of the crews of th 'Roddam' and 'Roraima,' and a captain, who saved himself by swimming, diving repeatedly so as to keep under water most of the time, and so avoid the heat.

The French cruiser 'Duchet' made a brave dash to the shore on Thursday evening, and brought off thirty survivors, all of whom were badly burned, and most of whom have died since.

Hundreds of refugees from the districts near the city are arriving by steamer here at Fort de France, and the steamers go back loaded with provisions and clothing for those who remain. The cable ship 'Pouyer Quertier' brought 450 from the village of Precheur. The village had been burned, but they were uninjured.

Fort de France is practically under martial law. The authorities are doing everything possible to assist the sufferers, and precautions have been taken against rioting. It is estimated that there are about five thousand destitute survivors in the neighborhood of St. Pierre



VIEW OF ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, FROM THE SEA.

MAP OF A PORTION OF THE WEST INDIES,
Showing St. Pierre, Martinique, wiped out by a volcanic eruption.

CANADIANS SAVED

SEVERAL OF 'RORAIMA'S' CREW SURVIVE.

Pointe a Pitre, May 12.—The Quebec Line SS. 'Korona' arrived at the Island of Dominica' on Saturday, bringing a number of survivors from her sister ship, the 'Roraima.' The following are reported as saved: The quartermaster, the stewardess, and seamen Morley, Thompson, Moore, Evans, Benson, Mayer, Leady and three others, names unknown. The first officer and assistant purser are in the hospital at Fort de France.

The 'Patrie' says the wife of Senator Knight received a cable despatch from her husband, dated Fort de France, Martinique, at three p.m. yesterday, saying: 'Well. Property safe.'

The despatch also said that Morne-Rouge was spared.

Morne-Rouge is a beautiful resort between the city of St. Pierre and the crater of Mont Pelee. During the hot summer weather it is inhabited by the people of Martinique as a place of recreation. At this period of the year the residents number about 800.

Quebec, May 12.—Mr. A. Outerbridge, of the Quebec Steamship Company, whose steamer 'Roraima' was lost in the Bay of St. Pierre, Martinique, received the following cablegram from Messrs. H. M. Gordon & Company, the company's agents at Dominica to-day:

'Chief officer and assistant purser taken by 'Korona' at Fort de France. Mr. Morris, engineer, and names cabled on Saturday, are left in hospital at Fort de France, seriously injured. Muggah and Braun and all others dead.'

Mr. Muggah was captain of the 'Roraima.' The others were members of the crew.

Fort De France, Island of Martinique, May 12.—Several steamers, including the government vessel 'Rubis,' started from here on Saturday for St. Pierre, ten miles from this city. The steamers had on board a government delegate, a number of gendarmes, a detachment of regular infantry and several priests. The vessels also carried a quantity of firewood, petroleum and quicklime, for use in the cremation of the bodies of the victims of the terrible volcanic outbreak of Thursday last. Large quantities of disinfectants and stocks of clothing for the refugees were also shipped to St. Pierre. The refugees had, as a rule, assembled at Lecarbet and Caspilote, not far from St. Pierre, and it is reported a thousand of them have died since the fearful stream of lava poured down Mont Pelee. The sea for miles round was covered with the wreckage of the vessels sunk off St. Pierre at the time of the disaster, and ashore only a few trees, all bent seaward by the force of the volcanic shower, were left standing. When nearing St. Pierre the 'Rubis' met a number of tugs towing lighters filled with refugees. The heat from the smoking lava-covered ruins at St. Pierre was suffocating, and the stench from the corpse-strewn streets was awful. Only a few walls were standing.

The report that the hospital clock was found intact, with its hands stopped at 7.50, was confirmed, as was the statement that the office of the cable company had entirely disappeared. On all sides were found portions of corpses, which were gathered up by the soldiers and gendarmes and burned on one of the public squares. Not a drop of water was procurable ashore. Darkness caused by the clouds of volcanic dust shrouded the town, and continuous subterranean rumblings added to the horror of the scene. The fort and central quarters of the town were razed to the ground, and were replaced by beds of hot cinders. The iron grille-work gate of the government offices was alone standing. There was no trace of the streets. Huge heaps of smoking ashes were to be seen on all sides.

At the landing place some burned and ruined walls indicated the spot where the custom house formerly stood, and traces of the larger shops could be seen. In that neighborhood hundreds of corpses were found lying in all kinds of attitudes, showing that the victims had met death as if by a lightning stroke. Every vestige of clothing was burned away from the charred bodies, and in many cases the abdomens had been burst open by the intense heat. Curiously enough, the features of the dead were generally calm and reposeful, although in some cases terrible fright and agony were depicted. Grim piles of bodies were stacked everywhere, showing that death had stricken the crowds while they were vainly seeking escape from the fiery deluge. On one spot a group of nine children were found locked in each other's arms.

The vaults of the Bank of Martinique, at the head of what had been the Rue de Hospital, were found intact. They contained two million francs ($400,000) in specie and other securities, which were sent here for safe keeping. The vaults of the government treasury are now being searched in the hope that a large amount of money and other valuables deposited by the principal merchants of the city may be saved.

Nearly four thousand of the refugees from the vicinity of the village of Le Precheur, a suburban village to the north of St. Pierre, were rescued by the French cruiser 'Suchet' and the cable repair ship 'Pouyer-Quertier,' and were brought here.

As a result of his inspection, the commander of the 'Suchet' reports that crevices and valleys are constantly forming in the northern portion of the island, where the land is in a state of perpetual change. Fortunately that part of the country was evacuated in good time by the inhabitants, who fled to Fort De France.

Lava continues to stream down the mountain side, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning.

The dearth of provisions is beginning to be felt throughout the island. Numerous families are completely ruined, and even shelterless, while the means at the disposal of the authorities are much too inadequate to cope with the distress.

Communication is practically cut off from all the surrounding islands, except by stray vessels, which are seized upon by the inhabitants to flee from Martinique.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY

Paris, May 12.—King Edward has sent twenty-five thousand francs ($5,000) as his contribution to the fund being raised for the relief of the sufferers from the Martinique disaster.

The Czar has telegraphed to President Loubet, expressing the sincere sympathy of himself and the Czarina, who share with France the sorrow caused by the terrible West Indian catastrophe.

Washington, May 12.—President Roosevelt has sent a despatch to President Loubet expressing the regret of his nation over the horrible catastrophe at St. Pierre.

Paris, May 12.—The French cabinet met yesterday, and authorized the Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux, to spend all the money necessary to help the survivors of the Martinique disaster. The French cruiser 'd'Assas' sailed from Brest yesterday, with money, provisions and clothing for the sufferers.

President Loubet has contributed 20,000 francs and the cabinet 5,500 to the relief fund.

ANOTHER ERUPTION

ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT DEVASTATED AND FIVE HUNDRED KILLED.

Kingston, Island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, May 12.—The 'Soufriere, in the north-west part of this island, is in violent eruption. After two weeks of earthquakes and subterranean rumblings, a violent explosion occurred in the crater last Monday, blowing the crater lake up in a vast cloud of steam. The noises increased until Wednesday, when both craters opened, belching out smoke and stones, and forcing the residents in the neighboring districts to flee for their lives. The noises of the explosions were heard two hundred miles away, and at half-past four on Wednesday a midnight darkness came over Barbadoes, sixty miles away, and a rain of gritty dust fell.

At midday the craters ejected enormous columns of steam, which rose eight miles high and expanded into wonderful shapes, resembling enormous cauliflowers, gigantic wheels and beautiful flower forms all streaked up and down and crosswise with vivid flashes of lightning. A mass of molten lava flowed over, in six streams, down the side of the volcano, and the noises following united in one great continuous roar all evening and through the night to Thursday morning, accompanied by rain and falling dust attended with midnight darkness.

On the morning of Friday there was a fresh eruption and ejections of fiery matter, more dust covering the island in some places two feet deep. The eruption is still going on. The lava has destroyed several districts, with their live stock. People are fleeing to this town and the government is feeding numbers of sufferers.

Showers of pebbles, lava, stones and dust are falling here.

It is now estimated that about five hundred people have been killed on this island by lava and falling stones, and further disaster is feared. All business on the island has been suspended since Wednesday. In many places whole families have died together, and have not yet been buried. The doctors and nurses are overworked, attending to the injured.

St. Vincent is a small island, one of the Windward group, about 17 miles long and 10 broad, the area being 132 square miles. It is traversed by a ridge of volcanic hills from north to south. The Soufriere, the highest peak, rises to about 3,000 feet above sea level. Its crater was three miles in circuit and 500 feet deep. It was in violent eruption in 1718 and 1812. Only about two-fifths of the area is under cultivation, but it supports a population of about 35,000 people, some 2,500 white, 7,000 'colored, and the rest black. It is a British possession. Kingston is the capital.

DOMINICA ALSO THREATENED.

The Island of Dominica, B.W.I., is also threatened with volcanic troubles. Its boiling lake has disappeared, and its place is taken by a jet of sulphurous steam.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 12.—The British R.M.S. 'Solent' has gone from Barbadoes to Martinique with supplies and doctors. The R.M.S. 'Kenneth' has gone from Trinidad to Fort de France. The British second-class cruiser 'Indefatigable' has left Trinidad for St. Vincent, with stores for the relief of the sufferers there. The British third-class cruiser 'Pallas' has been ordered to St. Vincent from Jamaica, with supplies.

The nervous tension throughout the West Indies is very severe, as it is not known what island may be affected next.

THE TOWN OF KINGSTOWN, THE CAPITAL OF ST. VINCENT.

Montreal's third annual Horse Show was held last week, and proved to be the most successful yet held in point of attendance, in number and quality of exhibits, and in everything that constitutes a first-class exhibition of horse flesh. It was largely attended by people from out of town, as well as by Montrealers, and the vast Arena presented a magnificent appearance, between handsomely gowned women, beautiful horses and splendid equipages, as well as gorgeously attired huntsmen. The Horse Show is held under the patronage of the Montreal Hunt Club, and is now regarded as a society function. It calls out the best horses in Montreal, and this year there were a number of entries from New York, Toronto, London and other places.

The show opened on Tuesday night, and on Thursday afternoon His Excellency the Governor-General attended. Everything passed off without a hitch, the only complaint being that the judges were too deliberate in their actions, prolonging unduly some of the classes. This complaint might weigh with an uninterested public, but by the exhibitors the care with which the judges made their awards was appreciated. Of course, all the judgments did not please, and many a horse owner left the ring without a ribbon at all, convinced that his favorite was better than the horse that carried off the blue ribbon—first prize.

There were fifty-eight classes, and in most of them there was keen rivalry. The programme was arranged so that each afternoon and evening there was a variety, and the public appreciated this, for unless one is deeply interested in horsemanship, four hours at a stretch is too long a time to sit looking at either carriage horses or saddle horses. But when one sees a little of both the time goes quickly by.

The Governor-General's prize of $50 and a cup or medal for the best four-year-old Canadian-bred mare or gelding suitable for riding or cavalry purposes, not less than 15 hands and not over 15.3, sired by a thoroughbred stallion, was won by Mr. Adam Beck, of London, for 'Solitaire,' a handsome bay gelding by 'Philosophy.' His Excellency was in the ring during the judging, and expressed himself as being delighted with the magnificent horse which carried off his prize.

In Hackney Stallions, it was regretted that while there was another entry, 'Bell Boy,' owned by Dr. John Watson, of Howick, Que., was the only one that put in an appearance.

In Clydesdale or Shire Stallions Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick, carried off first and third with 'Baron Lang' and 'Laurentian,' his two magnificent Clydes. Second prize went to Mr. T. Swan Smith, of Montreal, with 'Kitchener.'

Heavy draught teams aroused keen rivalry between the Shedden Company, the Dominion Transport Company, the Ogilvie Milling Company and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, resulting with the Lake of the Woods bay geldings first, the Shedden Company's pair second, the Ogilvie's chestnuts third, and the Lake of the Woods brown geldings fourth.

The various classes of harness horses were well filled, the majority of the prizes going to Mrs. Adam Beck, of London, and to Mr. H. H. Learmont, Mr. H. Montagu Allan and other Montrealers.

The champion harness horse was 'Spread Eagle,' a showy brown gelding 15 hands 2, seven years old. Mr. Learmont also carried off first prize for four-in-hand teams, Major Stimson, of Toronto, winning second place.

The champion saddle horse was 'Westminster Belle,' a superb chestnut mare 16 hands 1, eight years old, the property of Mrs. Beck of London. She was closely pressed by Mr. H. Montagu Allan's chestnut 'Montrose.'

In hunters and jumpers the honors were nearly all carried off by out of town entries. Mr. Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, had a string of fine actors, and the Gedney Farm, White Plains, N.Y., exhibited several good ones, including 'Heatherbloom,' the champion jumper of the world. Mr. and Mrs. Beck, and Mr. Richard Donnelly, of Mamaroneck, N.Y., entered some grand hunters. 'Senator,' owned by Mr. B. J. Coghlan, and ridden by Mr. Spackman, was the only Montreal horse to distinguish itself. In the high jumping competition there was fierce rivalry between 'Heatherbloom' and 'Pearl,' a bay mare, sixteen hands, owned by Mr. Pepper. She won first prize for the high jump last year and this year defeated the champion of the world, obtaining first prize, with 'Heatherbloom' second and Mr. Pepper's 'Myopia' third. 'Pearl' also won the hunters' championship, with Mr. Coghlan's 'Senator' second.

The last event of the horse show was the Hunt Club competition for the best team of three hunters from any recognized hunt, owned and ridden by members of the respective hunts, in their hunt uniform, conformation and quality to count fifty percent, performance over jumps fifty percent. Average excellence of the team determining the award. First prize, $200; second prize, $100; third prize, $50. Offered by a few members of the Montreal Hunt.

The Montreal Hunt had three teams, one of them coming out first, the London Hunt second and the Canadian Hunt third.

Besides those mentioned there were classes for delivery turnouts of various kinds, troopers and officers, ponies, tandems, cabs and professional coachmen.

The judges were:

Thoroughbred, hackneys, Clydesdale and shire stallions, Dr. Duncan McEachran, Montreal; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont.

Heavy draught teams—Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; Dr. Duncan McEachran, Montreal.

Roadsters—David Bonner, New York; Robert Ness, Howick, Que.

Harness horses—D. Hughes-Charles, Peterborough, Ont; David Bonner, New York, N.Y.; E. S. Skead, Ottawa, Ont.

Saddle horses and hunters—Frank Seabury, Boston, Mass.; Peter Clinch, St. John, N.B.; R. R. Pringle, Cobourg, Ont.

Military classes—Major Forester, Toronto, Ont.; Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Quebec.

Polo Ponies—Major H. Ormsby Gore, London, England; Major Rowe, London, England.

QUEEN WILHELMINA

PRESERVATION OF HER LIFE MADE THE OCCASION OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

The Hague, May 12.—Queen Wilhelmina had a good night, according to reports from Castle Loo, this morning. Her condition shows continual improvement.

The Hague, May 9.—In the presence of the Prince Consort and a distinguished congregation, who attended Ascension Day services at the church in Apeldoorn, yesterday, the Protestant minister of the church delivered an address of thanksgiving for the preservation of

THE GRAND DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR,
Heir to the Dutch Throne.

the life of Queen Wilhelmina, who, he said, had been saved by the hand of God.

Great as has been the sorrow and disappointment of the pious hope of the Royal Family, a disappointment which was also a great grief to the nation, yet, said the minister, 'can we not happily exclaim, "Triumph."'

The Hague, May 9.—At Castle Loo this morning the following bulletin was posted: Queen Wilhelmina had a quiet night, with no rise in temperature. She is taking sufficient nourishment and her condition really is satisfactory.

PRINCE ALBRECHT OF PRUSSIA,
A possible King of Holland.

New York, May 7.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London, says there is a clause in the Dutch constitution which is particularly interesting just now. It provides that if the Queen has a son Her Majesty shall abdicate in his favor when he reaches his eighteenth birthday. If, on the other hand, no child is born within five years the Dutch parliament has power to dissolve the marriage.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Hamilton cemetery workmen are out on strike.

Mrs. Charlotte Berry, of Orangeville, is dead, aged 83.

Anthrax has broken out on the farm of Homes Clow, near Lyn

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in London will be opened on May 25.

Stouffville carried the road improvements by-law by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. William Wanless, one of London's well-known young men, is dead.

The Hon. Dr. Borden opened a new drill hall last week at Brockville.

The Queen's Own Bugle Band will accompany the coronation contingent to England.

Mr. Aaron W. Hall, aged seventy, of Kingston, died suddenly of heart failure.

The Rev. Dr. Munro Fraser has resigned the pastorate of Knox Church, Hamilton.

James Stephenson has been committed for trial in Cornwall on the charge of burglary.

Mr. Charles Wilken, a retired farmer living near Elmwood, was killed by a runaway team.

A seven-year-old lad named John Hastings was drowned at Kingston, while playing truant.

Dr. Porter, of North Bay, a patient at the Oakville Sanitarium, was drowned while bathing in the lake last week.

Mrs. Robert Murray, whose husband was killed on the Grand Trunk at Hamilton, is suing the company for five thousand dollars.

James Edgecomb, of Buffalo, was run over in the Grand Trunk yard at Hamilton and fatally injured. He was visiting relatives.

Ten men appeared before Mr. Love, magistrate, of London, charged with keeping or frequenting a gambling room on Richmond street.

The camp for cavalry and artillery will be held as usual this summer, but it does not seem likely that there will be any infantry camps.

As the result of a petition of sixty of Brantford's business men, the city will celebrate Victoria Day on May 26, instead of Saturday, May 24.

Lena Drouillard, a sixteen-year-old girl of Walkerville, told the police of Windsor, on Tuesday she had been kidnapped by three men and held since Sunday night.

The Toronto School Teachers' Association, at a special meeting, passed a unanimous resolution, calling upon the public school board to do all in its power to retain the services of Inspector Hughes. A committee was appointed to confer with the board and also to wait upon Inspector Hughes to urge him to reconsider his resignation.

Thomas Wood, of Woodstock, aged about fifty years, shot himself through the head at his home on Wednesday night, and died instantly. Wood was a stoker in the Anderson works, and had latterly been mentally unbalanced, the result of an attack of fever. He leaves a widow and six children.

Judge Elliott has handed down his report upon the London municipal election scandal. His Honor thus sums up: 'I find that at the time of the election there was an organized and widespread conspiracy existing, the efforts of which were extended in every ward in the city to defeat the will of the majority of the electors by stuffing the ballot boxes with forged and bogus ballots, and that had the election been a close one the efforts of the conspirators might have been successful, as only by a scrutiny of an application to unseat could the fraud have been detected. This state of things is greatly to be regretted, and if not put down is calculated to bring your municipal institutions into contempt and leave a stain upon the otherwise good name of your beautiful city. In this my report I have not made comments upon the evidence, nor do I offer any suggestions, deeming it my duty to find the facts and the answers to the questions set out in your resolution.'

QUEBEC.

It is expected that the Latimer Monument will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at Granby on coronation day, June 26.

Mr. W. F. Vilas has been awarded the contract for the government dairy building at Cowansville, the price being $7,000. It is to be completed by July 1.

To commemorate the name of their kinsman, the late H. D. Holmes, the Rev. A. Lee Holmes, Mrs. Denio, and Mr. C. W. Holmes, have offered to donate 3,000 to the trustees of Stanstead Wesleyan College as a building fund to be expended in the erection of a suitable building for a graded school for the Protestant children of the village of Stanstead Plain and Rock Island and of the non-local clientele of the college, of the elementary and model grades.

At Beauharnois Mr. Justice Belanger rendered judgment on the motion presented by the defence on April 29, asking that several points be reserved for the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of Long, found guilty of the murder of Denis Labree. The learned judge granted the motion, and the court was adjourned until May 27. Long was convicted of murder for shooting a neighbor's hired man in a quarrel. Long immediately drove to Huntingdon and gave himself up, telling that he killed Labree in self-defence, and that, being physically feeble, he feared that Labree would kill him. The defence was anxious to plead insanity, but Long refused to pay expert witness fees. His brother, Samuel Long, died in an asylum.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Mrs. John A. Lee, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, and Amos Sparks, three grandchildren of Mrs. Lucy Rice (deceased), who married Mr. Sparks, of Ottawa, and who is mentioned in despatches as next of kin of Mr. Rice, the millionnaire, who was murdered in New York, have filed claims to the latter's immense estate. All reside in High Bluff district, Manitoba, and so good, apparently, are their claims that all who are now poor will shortly become millionnaires.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

William McAleer, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., fell from a load of hay, and broke his neck.

Seven buildings on Main and Connell streets, Woodstock, N.B., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening.

Three thousand people assembled in the armories at Halifax on Tuesday night to witness the presentation of the D.S.O. to Major H. B. Stairs, of the first contingent.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Mr. Horace Bowen, chief cashier of the Bank of England, is dead.

The estimated expenditure for London during the year will be nearly $22,000,000.

As a result of a flow of lava from Mount Pelee, in the Danish West Indies, 150 persons have disappeared.

Miss Rebecca French, a public school teacher at Marinette, Wis., has gone insane over her love for cats.

In a railway disaster in France, nine pilgrims to the shrine of the Lady of Lourdes were killed.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, while driving, had a narrow escape from a runaway cavalry horse.

Serious earthquakes have occurred in Spain, destroying a number of houses and terrifying the people.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Lord Kelvin by Yale University last week.

The United States Steel Corporation, employed 158,263 men during the past year, and paid out in wages $112,829,198.

Two new hydraulic pumps will be built for the London waterworks system by the London Machine Tool Company, for $18,000.

It is estimated that 30,000 Norwegians have emigrated to Canada and the United States this year, double the number of last year.

General Count Coriolano Pinza di San Martino, former Minister of War in Italy, has been wounded in a duel with General Ruggio.

The Argentine Government has granted seventy leagues of land to the Boer delegates, Messrs. Baumann, for purposes of colonization.

The Belgian Government will guarantee the interest on the capital required for the construction of the Daressalm-Mrogoro railway.

The badly mangled bodies of two unknown men were found on the railway tracks at Port Chester, N.Y., on Tuesday.

Representative J. S. Salmon, of the Fourth District of New Jersey, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in Boonton.

George H. Steeger, who died, a life convict, in a Michigan prison, left six thousand dollars, which he had made by working overtime in the prison.

Myson Baynard Brown, an American millionnaire, who has anchored off Brightlingsea, Essex, for thirteen years, has declined to return home.

Word has been received that twenty-one Italian soldiers, supposed to have been killed in a battle with Negus Menelek of Abyssinia six years ago, are prisoners of war.

Frederick H. Bosch, a Boer prisoner, who had attempted three times to escape from Tucker's Island, Bermuda, attempted again, and was shot fatally by a sentry.

A fire occurred in New Milford, Con., on Monday night, which destroyed nearly fifty buildings, and did from five to six hundred thousand dollars' worth of damage.

Cecil Rhodes's estate, after disposing of the educational plans, will leave a large surplus, which will probably be spent in irrigation in South Africa and in promoting immigration thither.

Lord Strathcona cables to the government that Canadians may obtain six hundred seats to view the coronation and royal processions at ten shillings a day each.

Four men were killed, two fatally injured and two others were terribly burned by being caught in a torrent of molten metal last week in an open hearth pit at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Steelton, near Pittsburg. All of the men were Austrians.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

Mr. Farquhar S. MacLennan, K.C., has withdrawn from the law firm of Macmaster, MacLennan & Hickson, and has opened an office in the New York Life Building.

The Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor of the Methodist Church at Hudson, Que., has accepted the call to Calvary Congregational Church, in succession to the Rev. E. M. Hill, D.D., appointed principal of the Congregational College.

The town of Granby has asked for the Crimean guns which stand on Dominion square. The request has, of course, been refused, but the application has stimulated interest in these relics, and they will probably be kept in better condition hereafter.

No day passes now without the arrival of considerable bodies of immigrants destined for our North-West. There is certainly both in the Old Country and Europe superior direction, for the numbers coming to Canada this year are twice as many as came out last year. Most of them are desirable, too.

Montreal district experienced an almost unprecedented May frost on Friday night, when the thermometer sank to twenty-four degrees. The only other record of May frost for thirty years was on May 1, 1880, when there were six degrees of frost. Friday night's dip did incalculable damage, especially to budding fruit trees and early cabbages, etc.

A curious accident happened on the 'Forest Holme,' a Mediteranean fruit ship lying in the Montreal harbor. This vessel besides her 26,000 boxes of lemons and 5,000 boxes of oranges, also brought over 5,400 bags of sulphur. This article, as is well-known, is secured abundantly about the craters of the volcanoes of Southern Europe, and forms an important article of export from Italy and adjacent islands. This portion of the cargo caught fire and the flames were put out only with great difficulty. The smoke from the burning brimstone was exceedingly troublesome to the firemen. In the end the vessel and most of her burden were saved, but it will take some time to pump out the water which was poured into the hold in the process.

Advertisements.

CANADIAN PLANTS
FOR CANADIAN PEOPLE.

We make six wonderful offers as below, good only for immediate acceptance. All sent postpaid on receipt of price, or by express at purchaser's expense. We can send larger plants by express.

5 HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.
1 Helenium, 1 Phlox, new, 2 German Iris, 1 Aquilegia Vulgaris, 1 Heliopsis. These are perfectly hardy in the North-West Territories, we call it our "Iron-Clad Collection," each correctly named. Price..... 50 CENTS.

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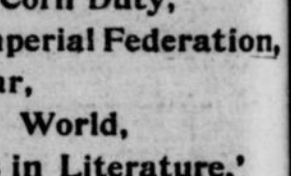
1 Forsythia Vir., 1 Weigelia Rosea, 1 Philadelphus Cornaria, 1 Deutzia Gracilis, 1 Spirea Douglasii. A two-year-old plant of each of the above, all named, sent postpaid, only..... 50 CENTS.

20 EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.
The very finest varieties, each correctly named, strong one-year-old plants that will bloom all summer. This is our famous 'Dominion Collection.' Price..... $1.

25 HOUSE PLANTS.
Picked from our complete collection of house plants, each plant plainly named, entirely our selection of varieties. This set only..... $1.
Our new booklet, the 'Window Garden,' free with this set.

6 HARDY ROSES.
One year old, all perfectly hardy, the following standard varieties: 1 A. Colomb, red, 1 Mme. Plantier, white, 1 Mme. Masson, red, 1 Mme. C. Wood, red, 1 Vick's Caprice, striped, 1 La France, pink. Above six, only..... 50 CENTS.
Full cultural directions with each order.

5 TEA SCENTED ROSES.
Different varieties and colors, each plant plainly labelled all sturdy one-year-old plants will bloom freely in the garden this summer,
30c Per Set.
Two or more sets to one address at 25 cents. Full cultural directions with each order.



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London Spectator on the Corn Duty,
Captain Mahan on Motives to Imperial Federation,
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Professor Trent on 'Greatness in Literature,'
Books and Boys,
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And a very important article on
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2 cents on all News Stands or by mail, one dollar a year to any address.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

MURDER AND SUICIDE

New York, May 9.—Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, was shot and killed yesterday by his brother, Malcolm Webster Ford, writer and athlete, who immediately sent a bullet into his own breast, dying instantly. The shooting occurred at 10.20 a.m. in the handsome new mansion which Paul Leicester Ford had built at 37 East 77th street, and had occupied for about a year. At the time of the shooting those in the house, beside the two brothers, were Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford, Miss Elizabeth R. Hall, the novelist's secretary, and the servants. The novelist was sitting at his desk in one corner of his library. It is supposed he was engaged at some literary task. Miss Hall was at her desk in another corner of the same room. Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford was in her room.

Malcolm W. Ford called, as he had often done, and went to his brother at his desk. Words were exchanged in a tone so low that Miss Hall could not hear what was said, though she was not paying attention to the incident. Suddenly there was a revolver shot and Miss Hall darted from the room. Then, according to the statements of the police, she considered that she must act more bravely and re-entered the library.

Mr. Malcolm Ford had called her. As she turned towards him he placed his revolver to his heart, fired and fell, dying instantly. When Miss Hall turned to look at Paul Ford, he still was standing at his desk, but rapidly losing strength. She helped him to a sofa and then ran next door for his physician, Dr. Emanuel Baruch. In less than five minutes Dr. Baruch arrived and the dying man, still conscious, was carried up to a room beside his wife's, and placed on his bed. He spoke to his wife and asked the doctor for his opinion, showing that he expected death and was going to meet it calmly and bravely. A few moments later, about twenty minutes after he was shot, he died.

It is said that there was enmity between the two brothers, and consequent bitterness, and that it was of eleven years' standing; that never since the death of their father have they been on intimate or brotherly terms. This alleged enmity on the part of Malcolm is said to have been brought about by the fact that the father of the boys disinherited Malcolm, and that this action on the father's part was because he did not wish Malcolm to devote himself to an athletic career.

Police Captain Brown said last night that Malcolm W. Ford had been causing much uneasiness to the family for some time because of evidences of an unbalanced mind. He declares that in his opinion, he attacked his brother during a period of temporary insanity.

Paul Leicester Ford was 37 years old, a novelist of note, 'Janice Meredith' and 'The Hon. Peter Stirling' being his best known novels. He was married about a year ago to Miss Grace Kidder, daughter of Mr. Edward H. Kidder, of Brooklyn. He was the son of Gordon Lester Ford, of Brooklyn, who died eleven years ago, and left an estate of some two million dollars, divided between his children, with the exception of Malcolm W., who was disinherited by the will. He was a member of several clubs and organizations.

Malcolm W. Ford was born in Brooklyn in 1862. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He took up athletics while at school and for a number of years won championships in this country and Canada in runs, hurdling and jumping. He was an all-round amateur champion for half a dozen years. He was so passionately fond of athletics that he is said to have neglected everything else to devote the time to them. He married a daughter of Mr. Robert Graves, a wall paper manufacturer, but they were divorced.

OUR MAIL BAG.

W. H. Holden, of Bay St. Louis, Missouri, in renewing the subscription for 'Weekly Witness' the past week adds the following: 'Am a reader of your paper since 1861, and would not be without it. Long life to the editor.'

Toronto, Ont.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Gentlemen,—I have taken 'World Wide' since it entered on its career, and have been very much pleased with its excellent selection of articles.

Yours sincerely,
G. M. GRANT.

Wycliffe College, Toronto.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Gentlemen,—I have been very much pleased with the tone and character of the selections in 'World Wide.' You are doing an exceedingly good work in providing so cheaply literature of such a character.

Believe me, with good wishes,
Yours sincerely,
J. P. SHERATON.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS

LIQUIDATION IN THE STEEL GROUP CONTINUES.

WITNESS OFFICE, May 16, 1902.

A strong bearish tendency has been the principal feature during the past week, and it was very pronounced this morning The collapse of Dominion securities in New York produced a very low feeling there, which quickly had its influence on local business. Liquidation in the Coal and Steel group naturally followed, and it is possible that a good deal of the inflation may be let out of these stocks, and that they may shrink to a dividend paying basis. Other stocks are easy, but not weak.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—75 at 127, 25 at 126¾.
M.S.R.—4 at 265.
Power—175 at 99¼, 20 at 99½, 10 at 99¼, 50 at 98¾, 350 at 98½.
Toronto Railway—100 at 119¼.
Richelieu—25 at 112, 25 at 111¾, 25 at 111¾.
Twin City—200 at 119, 25 at 118¾, 110 at 119.
Dominion Steel preferred—100 at 95, 55 at 96, 130 at 94, 10 at 94.
Nova Scotia—25 at 108, 50 at 108½.
Dominion Cotton—75 at 54.
Dominion Coal—25 at 126, 25 at 135, 50 at 135¼, 125 at 135, 250 at 135, 100 at 134¾, 25 at 134, 50 at 133½, 100 at 134, 200 at 134½.
Dominion Steel—100 at 56, 25 at 55½, 25 at 55, 200 at 54, 975 at 53, 800 at 52½, 25 at 52, 175 at 53½, 150 at 53¾, 50 at 52¾, 50 at 53½, 200 at 53¼, 250 at 52¾, 75 at 52, 100 at 50, 125 at 50¼, 75 at 51¾, 250 at 52, 75 at 50, 100 at 51, 175 at 51¾, 785 at 50, 100 at 49½, 100 at 49¾, 50 at 50¼.
Street Bonds—400 at 105.
Steel Bonds—10,000 at 92.

AFTERNOON BOARD

C.P.R.—75 at 126, 300 at 125¾.
New Pacific—130 at 120.
Power xd—10 at 99, 235 at 98½, 25 at 98¼.
Toronto—360 at 118½.
Twin xd—425 at 117½.
Richelieu—25 at 111¾.
Nova Scotia—10 at 108.
Coal—210 at 135.
Steel Bonds—6,000 at 91½.
Street Ry Bonds—$300 at 105.
Steel Com.—25 at 51¼, 225 at 51½, 100 at 51¾, 25 at 51½, 350 at 52, 25 at 52½, 25 at 52¼, 150 at 52, 25 at 52½, 25 at 52¾.
Erie pref.—25 at 95, 75 at 94½.
Montreal—25 at 259.
Merchants—26 at 148½.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway*	128¾	125
Duluth Com.	16	....
Do. Preferred	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	265¾	264¾
Montreal Street Railway New	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	120¼	119¼
Halifax Electric Ry	....	....
St. John Elec. Ry	....	....
Twin City	120¾	119
pfd	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	111	110
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	112¾	111
Commercial Cable Co.	157	....
Montreal Telegraph	170	169
Bell Telephone Co.	168	165
Montreal Gas Co.	....	....
Royal Electric Co	....	....
" N.S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	126	....
Dominion Cotton	55	53¾
Can. Colored Cotton Co.	....	....
Merchants "	85	....
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	....	....
Republic Mg. Co.	....	....
Payne Mining Co.	....	....
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co.	....	....
" " " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co	....	....
Virtue Mining	12	....
North Star	21½	....
Dom. Coal	136¾	136
" " pfd	117	....
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" " " pfd	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	....
Bank of Montreal	260	259
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	....	....
Bank of B. N. A	....	....
Merchants Bank	148½	147
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Commerce Bank	....	....
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" pfd	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " Reg'd	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt.	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	....	....
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	....	....
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" " pfd	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
M. S. R. Bonds	105	104¾
Dom. Iron & Steel Com.	65¾	56
" " " pref.	97	95
" " " Bonds	92¼	92
M. L. H. & P. Co.	109¼	98
Richelieu & Ontario	....	....

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 12.—The opening of the stock market was very irregular and the movement of prices was without consistency. Some of the grain carriers were up a fraction and some declined. The coalers were firm, opening unchanged or at slight advances. Louisville and Nashville lost nearly two points, Amalgamated Copper gained about a point, and Chicago, Great Western preferred B., 1½.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, May 12, 4 p.m.—Closing—Consols for money, 94 15-16; do., for account, 95 1-16; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 81; do., preferred, 100¼; B. and O., 110; Canadian Pacific, 130¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48¾; Chicago, Great Western, 30¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; do., preferred, 93; Erie, 37⅞; do., first preferred, 69¾; do., second preferred, 56½; Illinois Central, 156; Louisville and Nashville, 142¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; do., preferred, 60; N.Y.C., 162, Norfolk and Western, 59½; do., preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 34; Penna., 78¼; Reading, 33¼; do., first preferred, 43¼; do., second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 38¼; do., preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 67⅝; Union Pacific, 107¼; do., preferred, 90; United States Steel, 42¼; do., preferred, 93¾; Wabash, 27; do., preferred, 46; Spanish fours, 78⅝; Rand mines, 12⅝; de Beers, 44 1-8; bar silver uncertain, 23 11-16d per ounce. Money, 2½ to 2¾ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ percent; do., for three months' bills is 2¾ percent.

New York, May 12.—Money on call steady at 2½; Pdime mercantile paper, 4; to 5 percent. Sterling exchange weak in bankers' bills at 487 to 487½ for demand and at 484¼ to 484⅝ for sixty days. Posted rates, 485½ to 488½. Commercial bills, 484 to 485. Bar silver, 61 1-8. Mexican dollars, 41¼. Government bonds easy. State bonds inactive. Railway bonds irregular.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

A very steady tone has pervaded the markets during the past week, and still continues. This is especially true of grain and all cereal products. There has been a very good demand for Manitoba wheat, and prices have been very steady and firm. Oats, too, have been called for, but with this and other coarse grains, the difficulty has been to get supplies, and quotations are almost nominal in consequence.

The situation continues unaltered in Manitoba flours, with the same wide difference in quotations. As for Ontario brands, the supplies on the market are so small that there is scarcely any trading, and prices are almost nominal. Feed is somewhat higher than last week, it being quite hard to get anything like a good article. The same may be said of rolled oats. Hay is steady ,and a fairly good market.

There is no change to note in provisions. Cheese is very firm at prices quoted, while butter is steady. Eggs have been keeping firm all week, and with the high prices in wheat, promise to remain so.

GRAIN—Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur, spot and May, No. 1, 75½c; No. 2, 73c; Ontario No. 1 spring wheat, afloat, May, 76½c; No. 2, 75½c; No. 2 oats, locally, 47c, and barley, 56c; buckwheat, 67c afloat May, low freights; peas, 87½c; rye, 63c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $3.90 to $4.25, and strong bakers, $3.55 to $3.95; Ontario—spot and May, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 72½c; On and strong bakers, $3.55 to $3.90; Ontario—Straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60; in bags, $1.70 to $1.77; Ontario patents, $3.70 to $4.00..

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, $2.10 to $2.25 in bags, and $4.65 to $4.75 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $20 to $21; shorts, $22 to $23, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $21; shorts in bulk, $23 nominal.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $19; shorts, $21 to $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $19 to $20; shorts in bulk, $22 nominal.

HAY—No. 1, $9 to $9.50; No. 2, $8 to $8.50; clover, $7.50 to $8 in car lots.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, $1.10.

PROVISION—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21.50; selected, $22.50; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9¼c; pure Canadian lard, 11½c to 12c; finest lard, 12c to 12¾c; hams, 13c to 14c; bacon, 14c to 15c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed abattoir, $8.75 per 100 lbs.

CHEESE—Ontario colored, 11½c to 12c; Eastern Townships, 11¾c to 11½c; Quebec, 11c to 11¼c; April makes, 10½c to 11c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts in jobbing lots, 19c to 19½c; seconds 11c.

POTATOES— Choice stock, 80c to 85c; seconds, 70c to 75c per bag on track.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrups at 5½c to 5¾c per lb., in wood; tins, 55c to 60c; sugar, 8c to 8½c.

ASHES—Potash, firsts, $4.30 to $4.35; seconds, 50c to 55c per bag on track.

EGGS—Strictly new laid, 12¾c to 13c; seconds, 10c to 11c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—May 8.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 600 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were also a large number of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs sold here yesterday. The butchers were very slow in coming out, owing to the holiday (Ascension), and very few sales were made during the early part of the day. Prices of all kinds of stock have a downward tendency, especially was this the case with bulls, which were more plentiful than usual, and not very attractive in appearance either. Prime beeves sold at from 5¾c to 6c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 4½c to 5½c do.; rough and leanish beasts at from 2¾c to 4¼c, and the bulls at from 3c to 4½c per lb. The good calves were sold yesterday, leaving only poor veals for to-day, and these sold at from $1.50 to $3.00 each. Shippers are paying 4c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers pay from 3½c to 3¾c for the others. Yearlings bring from 4c to 4½c per lb. Lambs were plentiful to-day, and sold at from $2.50 to $4.50 each; yesterday good lambs brought $5 each. Fat hogs sell at from 6¾c to 7c per lb. for good lots, weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, MAY 13.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 600 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day The butchers were out strong, and there was a brisk demand and firm prices paid for the best cattle, but common stock were rather dull of sale. Mr. G. Martel paid 6¾c per lb. for an extra pair of steers; prime beeves sold at from 6¾c to 6¼c per lb; pretty good animals at from 4½c to 5½c, and the common stock at from 3c to 4¼c per lb. Calves sold at from $1.50 to $11 each, three of the best were sold for $30. Shippers are paying 4c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers pay from 3½c to 3¾c for the others; yearlings bring from 4c to 4½c per lb. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4 each. Fat hogs sold at from 7c to 7¼c per lb., weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, MAY 9.

The very boisterous weather which prevailed since yesterday evening had a rather depressing effect on the farmers' market this forenoon, and green truck were the only things that were offered in abundance; shalots of very fine quality being offered in waggon loads at 5c to 6c the large bunch; rhubarb made a good second at from 12c to 20c the dozen bunches; radishes and lettuce, 15c to 25c the dozen bunches; American cabbages, $4 the crate; parsnips, $1.75 to $2.25 the barrel; beets, $1 do.; carrots, $3 do.; turnips, 45c to 50c the bag; potatoes, 80c to 95c the bag of 85 lbs. Dealers have raised the price of potatoes to $1.15 the bag of 90 lbs. Oats, $1.05 to $1.15 the bag; buckwheat, $1.25 do.; dead turkeys, 13c to 15c per lb.; geese, 10c do.; chickens, 13c to 15c do.; live fowls, $1.10 to $1.40 the pair; tub butter, 18 to 21c per lb.; print butter, 22c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 16c to 20c the dozen; apples, $4 to $5 the barrel; oranges, $3.50 to $3.25 the box; lemons, $1.25 to $2.25 do.; bananas, $1.25 to $1.75 the bunch. Hay $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 16 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, May 10, said of Montreal trade :—

The grocery movement at Montreal is hardly up to expectations, now that the canals are open, and country roads fairly settled, but the trade situation is of the generally satisfactory character outlined in last report. Dry goods payments on the 4th were well met, one leading house reporting as high a percentage as 81 percent, and district failures for the week are only five in number, while the largest liability in any one case is only $5,500. The cheese exporting season opened last week, with shipments ahead of a year ago, and old stocks well cleaned up. Further advance is noted in cotton goods, the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, and the Merchants Cotton Company, both having this week issued revised quotations for all their leading lines. Local refiners have reduced granulated sugars ten cents a cental, the factory price being now $3.70, which establishes a new record for the lowest price. This cut is not considered to be warranted by the state of the market for raws, and is aimed at importers of European refined sugars, of which considerable importations are reported; one lot of 30,000 bags is now being discharged, and several other large lots are reported afloat for this port. Importations of Summerlee pig iron are larger than for several years past, domestic furnaces being well sold ahead, and the quotation, ex. wharf, is $20, net terms. Hardware men still report much delay in deliveries of bars, nails and barb wire and other staples by Canadian mills. Turpentine has declined another two cents a gallon.

FREIGHT ON FLOUR.

FLOUR FOR EXPORT PLACED ON THE SAME BASIS AS WHEAT.

Chicago, May 6.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has placed export flour on a level with wheat in the matter of transportation charges. This action, according to the 'Record-Herald,' which makes the announcement, will be followed by all western lines with similar rates, and means a saving of millions yearly to the millers of the North-West.

For years the millers have vigorously contended that if the rates were made the same on wheat and flour, grain would not be taken from the United States but would be made into flour here and then shipped for export.

Strong appeals for relief have recently been made to President Roosevelt, direct to Congressional Committees and to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis on both flour and export grain is now 20½ cents; formerly it was 23 cents on flour. The rate of 20½ cents applies to part lake and rail shipments.

From St. Paul the rate on flour for export by all rail is 25 cents and on grain 17½ cents.

THE BEEF TRUST.

Chicago, May 10.—With the full approval of Attorney-General P. C. Knox, representing the National Government; District Attorney S. C. Beathea, this evening filed with the clerk of the Federal Circuit Court here, a bill for an injunction sweeping in character, designed to destroy the alleged giant conspiracy to illegally control the meat trade of the United States. The original of the bill was recorded the moment it was filed, and was at once placed in the official files of the Court Clerk's office. At the same time District Attorney Beathea served notice that at 2 p.m., on May 20, he will appear before Federal Judge Grosscup and ask for a temporary injunction against the packers and the representatives under the Sherman National Anti-Trust Law.

When the case shall come up for hearing on May 20, District Attorney Beathea will be present in person to present his arguments in support of a motion for a temporary injunction. He will be assisted by Attorney C. B. Morrison and Oliver Pagin, from his office, and possibly by special counsel, W. A. Day.

What the defendants will do now that the Government has begun the long talked of proceedings was forecasted by one of their representatives. They will not make a fight on May 20, according to this authority. They will submit to the entry of an order enjoining them from the acts as complained in the bill, and will promise to refrain from further alleged violations of the law until the time of the next hearing. That possibly will be about June 20. Before the latter date they will have filed a demurrer, in which the insufficiency of the government's petition will be alleged. This demurrer, it is said, will raise an important point under the inter-state commerce regulations, possibly to the effect that the shipping of meats to one's own agent in another state under a certain agreement is not inter-state commerce. In the event that the demurrer shall be overruled, the packers will still have the privilege of filing an answer which will necessitate a further hearing on the merits of the government's charges. If, on the other hand, the demurrer shall be sustained, the federal attorney can file an amended bill.

C.P.R. ELEVATOR FIRE.

Fort William, Ont., May 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway elevator here, known as Elevator D, or the Steel elevator, built in 1898, with a capacity of 1,360,000 bushels, had the whole front destroyed by a fire early this morning. The elevating machinery and cleaners are total wrecks. About 100,000 bushels of wheat were also destroyed.

Winnipeg, Man., May 10.—Mr. Wm. B. Lanigan, freight agent of the Canadian Pacific, states that the loss to the company through the fire at Fort William today, would probably be $40,000. Just how much wheat was destroyed he could not say, as full details have not been received. The elevator itself was not damaged, being of steel. The machinery in the receiving house and contents were totally destroyed by the fire, and wheat in the first two tanks were also damaged. In each of these tanks there was about 100,000 bushels of wheat.

Reports received at the Grain Exchange to-day were conflicting. The first message stated the damage done by the fire was as above stated, affecting the receiving house machinery and wheat in the first two tanks. A message stated that several tanks were damaged so that the amount of wheat lost may be close on to half a million bushels.

Many of the holders of wheat in this elevator have no insurance on it, as the risk of loss by fire was considered very slight, the insurance companies carrying policies for very small charges. Insurance is held by nearly every company in the city, the average amount being $20,000.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Wholesale trad at Montreal was quite active last week. The demand from the West for shipments of goods to sort stocks for the coming season have kept up well, and with continued favorable weather, the movement is expected to show an increased expansion the coming week. The season opened early this year and the weather conditions since the opening of navigation have not been uniformly favorable so that the jobbers expected a little too much under the circumstances. However, the volume of business compares well with that of previous years in the same period, and in a good many departments increased sales are shown. The conditions of trade are healthy. The advances in cotton goods by two leading mills the past week have stimulated the demand for staple goods. Country remittances have been fair for May so far, comparatively few renewals having been asked for. The demand for money is keen and the market for loans is steady to firm.

Little change is noticed in business circles at Quebec during the past week. Sales and collections are fully as good as this time a year ago. Some of the shoe manufacturers are busy while others have practically no orders on hand. In shipping circles activity is noticed. With the arrival of the Leyland line SS. 'American' the export of grain from this port for the season may be said to have been started. From the present outlook the export of wheat for this season is likely to be large. The Great Lakes & St. Lawrence Transportation Co. now have three steamers bound for this port, aggregating about 122,000 bushels of wheat.

WILL NOT AFFECT CANADA.

Toronto, May 7.—The announcement of Mr. Hanbury, president of the British Board of Agriculture, regarding Argentine cattle, did not affect local cattle prices yesterday though it was thought it would. The reasons for this, as given by cattlemen, are that practically all stall fed cattle for this season are now in sight, and these will all reach their destinations in England or elsewhere before the Argentine cattle could possibly get to England, even if the restrictions were removed at once. The removal of the embargo, therefore, will not affect these prices. Buyers picking up cattle to feed on grass, or buying grass fed cattle for delivery about July 1, will ease off considerably. They will be inclined not to buy until further news is received from England, and if graziers were to force sales they would probably have to take a cent below the figures of five and a half cents and five and three-quarters, which have been prevailing in the country.

PRICES IN THE KLONDIKE.

Kingston, Ont., May 6.—James Madden, formerly of Brewer's Mills, now in the land of the midnight sun, reports produce prices, which are as high as a millionnaire could wish. In March eggs sold at the modest price of thirteen cents each or $1.50 per dozen, but they are now but $1 per dozen. Beef is 25c per pound, and veal 40c per lb. Sugar brings 11c to 12c per lb., and butter 45c. Fish is cheaper, salmon selling at 20c to 25c each, and pickerel, 40c to 50c each. Potatoes can realize only 18c to 20c per pound, and cabbage 35c. Rolled oats are 9c per pound; oats, 9c; hay, 4½c to 6c.

MANITOBA GRAIN.

Winnipeg, Man., May 6.—Reports received at the Grain Exchange from about fifty correspondents residing in all parts of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, show the following to be an average condition of the crop prospects up to May 1: Land ready for crop last fall, 40 percent; and to be ploughed this spring, 55 percent; acreage of wheat compared with last season, 105 percent; acreage of barley compared with last season, 110 percent; acreage of flax compared with last season, 160 percent; wheat land seeded on May 5, 35 percent; estimated quantity of wheat in farmers' hands, eight million bushels, of which about four million will be required for seed.

CANADIAN FLOUR.

Ottawa, May 9.—The Department of Agriculture, through the War Office, has received an order totalling 20,000 tons of flour for South Africa. Ten thousand tons are now being shipped, and the rest will be sent forward by May 20. The flour is being supplied by the Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods Milling Companies.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Exports of butter and cheese from the port of Montreal for Europe, for the week ending May 10, 1902:—

CHEESE.

	Local.	Through.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Tunisian	2,180	576	2,756
Lake Manitoba	....	353	353
To Manchester—			
Manchester Commerce	289	....	289
To Glasgow—			
Sarmatian	1,215	160	1,375
To London—			
Monte Videan	2,641	601	4,242
To Belfast—			
Malin Head	50	....	50
To Bristol—			
Memnon	2,733	100	2,833
Montcalm	2,670	446	3,116
Total	12,778	2,236	15,014
Corr week last year	7,651	1,698	9,349
Corr. week, 1900	19,636	9,300	28,936
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	32,321	3,191	35,512
Corr. period, 1901	15,809	4,394	20,203
Corr. period, 1900	24,566	13,251	37,817

BUTTER.

	Local.	Through.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Tunisian	261	7	268
To Manchester—			
Manchester Commerce	444	....	444
To London—			
Monte Videan	1,868	100	1,968
To Bristol—			
Memnon	533	....	533
Montcalm	1,357	....	1,157
Total	4,263	107	4,370
Corr. week last year	482	210	692
Corr. week, 1900	650	....	650
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	5,052	107	5,159
Corr. period, 1901	2,961	372	3,333
Corr. period, 1900	832	....	832

Cornwall, May 10.—At the Cornwall cheese board this afternoon 589 cheese were boarded, and all were sold on the board. There were 440 white, which brought 11¼c, and 259 colored, which sold at 11 1-8c. J. F. McGregor bought 169 for Lovell & Christmas; Wotherspoon, 142 for A. A. Ayer & Co.; J. A. McRae, 150 for Hodgson Bros., and J. A. Welsh 28 for Jas. Alexander. Mr. A Denny accepted the presidency of the board for the current year The appointment of an instructor whose business it would be to secure a uniform quality of cheese throughout the Cornwall section, was discussed at length and the salesmen asked that the matter be left over until the next meeting to enable them to consult the manufacturers and their patrons. This was agreed to. The general feeling seemed to be for the employment of an instructor who would not only see that every maker was doing his work thoroughly, but would also visit farmyards and give the farmer instruction as to the care of his milk, thus getting the raw product set right in the right place. Mr. McGregor strongly advocated stencilling the weight of the cheese on the cheese itself as well as on the box. Boxes were often broken and when they reached the British market the part of it on which the weight was stamped might be missing. The Cornwall factory men are enthusiastic over their prospects; the price to-day being almost 3c a pound higher tha last year.

Cornwall, May 10.—At the cheese board to-day twenty butter factories offered 1,078 boxes of butter and seven cheese factories 159 boxes of cheese. The cheese were all sold to J. Odell for 11c. The sales of butter were as follows: 285 boxes sold at 21c; 225 at 19¾, 261 at 19¾c, 30 at 19¾c, 88 at 19¼, 24 at 19¼c; total sold, 913 boxes; balance unsold. Adjourned to 17th inst., at 1 p.m.

Belleville, Ont., May 10.—There was offered here to-day 755 white and 80 colored cheese, all May make. Hodgsons bought 400 white, and Alexander 295 white and 80 colored at 11c. Other buyers would not exceed 10¾c. Weather cold and backward.

London, Ont., May 10.—Market opened today; no cheese offered; first ten days of May, had been bought through the week at 10½c to 10&c.

Watertown, N.Y., May 10.—Cheese sales on board to-day, 2,300 at 11c for large; about 500 for export for New York and Montreal.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., May 10.—Eight lots, 260 boxes cheese, offered: 11c bid; no sales. Later on street all sold at 11¼c.

FROST RUINS FRUIT.

SERIOUS DAMAGE IN NIAGARA DISTRICT TO TOMATOES, GRAPES AND PEACHES.

St. Catharines, Ont., May 12.—Where recently everything gave promise of a bountiful crop througout this district now all is gloom and desolation. The heavy frost of Saturday night and Sunday morning has caused almost incalculable damage to the fruit in all directions. There was six degrees of frost in the city and from eight to ten degrees in the country. For about half a mile along the lake shore, the peaches and grapes are not so far advanced and will escape to a certain extent, but at all other points the peach and grape crops will be almost completely ruined. The buds and blossoms being well advanced, the buds on the grape vines were frozen stiff. All the strawberries that were in bloom are ruined and the loss all through the district will be very heavy. Plums and apples being hardier and later have escaped somewhat. Tomato and other tender plants that had been set out by thousands all through the district were also completely ruined.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	.75	75½	74⅝	75½
July	.75¼	76⅛	75⅛	75⅝
Corn—				
May	.62	62¼	61⅛	61¾
July	.61¾	63	61¾	62⅝
Oats—				
May	.43½	43⅝	43⅛	43¼
July	.35	35½	35	35¼
Pork—				
May	....	....	....	17.30
July	.17.30	17.30	17.25	17.42
Lard—				
May	....	....	....	10.25
July	.10.25	10.27	10.22	.....
Short Ribs—				
May	....	....	....	9.65
July	.9.60	9.67	9.60	9.62

BRITIS HCATTLE MARKETS.

London, April 28.—To-day's supply of beasts, numbering 150 less than last Monday's, was, excepting bank holiday market, smallest for many weeks, consisting principally of consignments from Norfolk. Trade for fat beasts ruled slow, owing to higher rates asked and eventually obtained. Fat butchering cows and bulls also dearer. Arrivals—11 Irish, 743 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 206 midland, home and western counties, 20 Devon. Decrease of 1,130 in number in sheep market, majority consisting of lambs, for which trade was rather slow at Thursday's advance; wedder sheep exceptionally short, and sold readily at an advance of 4d to 6d per 8 lbs.; ewes also sold to better advantage. Beasts, 3s 4d to 5s; sheeps, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; lambs, 6s to 7s 4d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,080; sheep and lambs, 7,630; calves, 5.

Newcastle, April 30.—Yesterday's numbers:—Cattle, 2,220; sheep, 840; calves, 255; pigs, 570. Prime heifers and steers, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; second class, 8s to 8s 3d; coarse and inferior, 6s 6d to 7s. Pork, 5s 6d to 8s. Sheep firmer trade, 6d to 8½d. Veal, 4½d to 9d Lamb, 1s per lb.

Salford, April 30.—At market yesterday—Cattle, 1,819; prices well maintained. Sheep and lambs, 9,564; sheep in demand; lambs quieter. Calves, 195; demand quiet. Quotations—Cattle, 5½d to 7½d; sheep, 6½d to 9d; calves, 5d to 8¼d per lb; lambs, 25s to 45s each.

BUTTER.

Manchester, April 30.—All grades of Danish, Swedish and Finnish experienced a fall in values yesterday of 4s to 6s per cwt. Irish butter is getting very scarce. Quotations—Best Danish, 105s to 108s, and occasionally higher; finest Finnish, 104s; and choicest, 100s to 103s; Friesiands and Dutch 96s to 100s; Irish creameries, 103s to 105s; New Zealands, 103s to 105s.

Cork, April 29.—Firsts, 94s; seconds, 92s; thirds, 91s; superfine, 99s; fine mild, 96s; mild, 91s; choicest boxes, 93s; in market, 86; fresh A, 98s; B, 97s.

Limerick, April 30.—Choicest pure Irish centrifugal creamery butter was officially quoted by the Price Committee at Limerick yesterday at 100s to 104s to dairies.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, May 9.—Beeves, receipts, 2,990; steers active; top grades, steady; medium and common, firm to 10c higher; bulls and cows steady; steers, $5.50 to $7; tops, $7.30; oxen and stags, $5.40 to $5.80; bulls, $3.50 to $5.90; cows, $2.65 to $5; calves, firm; exports to-morrow, 1,879 cattle and 9,070 quarters of beef; calves, receipts, 410; steady to firm; veals, $4 to $6.75; city dressed veals, 8c to 10½c.

Chicago, May 9.—Cattle, receipts, 2,500; slow, weak; good to prime steers, $6.80 to $7.40; poor to medium, $5.50 to $6.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $5.65; cows, $1.50 to $6; heifers, $2.75 to $6.40; canners, at $1.50 to $2.40. bulls, $2.50 to $5.35; calves, $2 to $6; Texas fed steers, $5.25 to $6.25. Hogs, receipts, 19,000; strong, 5c to 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $6.95 to $7.30; good to choice heavy, $7.20 to $7.35; rough heavy, $6.95 to $7.15; light, $6.75 to $7.05; bulk of sales at $7 to $7.20. Sheep, receipts, 6,000; sheep weak; lambs weak to lower; good to choice wethers, $5.75 to $6.25.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 9.—The receipts were heavy at the Toronto cattle market this morning, and as a result there was not by any means a brisk trade. The prices realized were, however, in a few odd cases equal to those of yesterday, and otherwise they were only from 5c to 10c per cwt. off. It is thought that there are a large number of farmers who have been holding back their cattle for even higher prices than those that have been in force of late, and that they are now beginning to realize that the top prices have been reached. This would account for the recent heavy receipts, and if true will probably make itself felt in a gradual decline in price. The receipts were 72 loads, which included 1,174 cattle, 423 sheep and lambs, 1,146 hogs and 35 calves.

Export Cattle—Were steady, selling at $5.75 to $6.35 per cwt. for choice ones and $4 to $5.50 per cwt. for medium.

Butchers' Cattle — Were steady. Picked lots brought $5.60 to $5.85 per cwt.; choice ones, $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt., and common to fair ones sold at $4 to $5 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Were steady, selling at $4 to $5 per cwt. for short-keep feeders, and $4 to $4.25 per cwt. for heavy stockers.

Sheep and Lambs—Were steady. Export ewes sold at $4 to $4.50 per cwt., yearling lambs at $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt., and the spring lambs at $2 to $5 each.

Hogs—Were steady, selling at $7 per cwt for choice ones and $6.75 per cwt. for the lights and fats.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 12.—White wheat, 73 to 76c per bushel; red fall wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; spring wheat, 73c to 76c per bushel; barley, 50c to 55c per bushel; peas, 75c to 78c per bushel; oats, 40c to 42c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $16 to $18 per ton; shorts, $18 to $21; per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $6.85 to $6.75 per cwt.; flour, $1.75 to $2 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9

Toronto, May 12.—Wheat—The offerings per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt. are very light now; the stocks at many sections of the country having been cleaned, and the farmers in other sections, having been prety busy with the spring work, are not delivering much grain now. There is a good demand for home milling, and the market is firm at 73c for red and white, east and middle freights, or a cent higher than a week ago Goose is quiet at 70c f.o.b., vessels east, and 66½c to 67c for cars of No. 2, middle freights and east; spring is quiet at 74c to 75c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 88½c for No. 1 hard; 85½c for No. 1 northern, and 83½c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—Steady. Cars of Ontario patents in buyers' bags are quoted at $3.85 bid east and middle freights. Choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher Mill feed is scarce and very firm. There is still a good demand, although the pastures are getting into better shape, and the demand for mill feed may fall off soon. Cars of shorts are quoted at $19 to $20, and bran at $16 to $16.50 in bulk east and middle freights.

Barley—There is some inquiry for No. 2 at lake ports east for shipment, but the demand for cars, except feed grades, is slow. The market is steady at 53c for No. 2; 54c for No. 1; 50c for No. 3 extra at lake ports east, and a cent less for cars east and middle freights. No. 3 is quoted at 48c to 49c for cars east and middle freights.

Rye—Scarce and firm at 58c east and middle freights.

Corn—There is a fair inquiry, and the market is firm at 60c for Canada No. 2 mixed, and 61c for No. 2 yellow west.

Oats—Firm at 44c for cars of No. 1 white, and 43c middle freights.

Peas—Steady at 80c for No. 2 east, and 79c middle freights.

Butter—The offerings of choice dairies are getting more liberal daily, and it is expected that fine dairy rolls will soon begin to make inroads on the demand for creameries. There is, however, a good demand for all sorts in dairy and creamery makes. Creameries were a cent lower to-day. Creamery prints, 21c to 22c; do., solids, 19c to 20c; dairy pound rools, choice, 16c to 17c; large rolls, choice, 16c to 17c; dairy medium, 14c to 15c; do., low grade, 10c to 12c.

Eggs—The offerings are fair, but there is a very good demand, and the market is ½c higher here to-day at 13½c.

Baled Hay—The receipts are fair. There is a good demand, and the market is steady. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $10.25.

Baled Straw—The offerings are liberal; there is a fair demand only, and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5.

Dressed Hogs — The receipts continue small; there is a good demand, and the market is firm at $9 to $9.25 for farmers' lots here.

Live Hogs—Offerings continue quite liberal. There is a good demand and the market is firmer at the recent advance; prices now being ¼c higher than a

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

WHAT MR. J.X. PERRAULT WANTS FOR CANADA.

The 'Patrie' publishes an article signed by Mr. J. X. Perrault, in which the writer advocates the adoption of a system giving Canada a national sovereignty, without severing the ties that unite her to Great Britain. He suggests the adoption by the Canadian Government, of a resolution, such as the following:

'That, in future, the Canadian Confederation should no longer be dependent on the London colonial office, but should constitute a new nation, sister of Great Britain and Ireland, having the full enjoyment of its national autonomy, under the glorious sceptre of Edward VII., represented in Canada by his viceroy.

Mr. Perrault then adds: 'Nothing would be changed as regards the present administration, with this difference, however, that we should assume all the obligations of a free nation, still forming part of the British Empire, no longer as humble colonists, but on a footing of perfect equality. We would thus relieve England from the responsibility of the defence of our territory, which we would wholly assume ourselves. Australia would soon follow the example of Canada. England would thus soon truly become the mother of the sister nations born from her, and all the sons of whom would be equally free and proud of their rights as citizens. It is by means of the autonomy of the provinces that the British Empire has resisted all rupture, and it is by applying autonomy to its full extent that Great Britain will preserve its vast territories destined to become powerful nations, and rivals of the American Republic.'

SAN DOMINGAN REBELLION.

STORY OF THE FALL OF THE CAPITAL.

Monte Christi, Republic of Santo Domingo, May 7.—Further confirmation was received here to-day of the surrender of San Domingo, capital of Santo Domingo on Friday last, to the revolutionary forces commanded by Vice-President Vasquez. The provisional government established there will retain power until new elections have been held. Peace is completely re-established in the southern part of Santo Domingo.

Advices from Puerto Plata on the north coast announce that the crew of the Dominican war vessel at that port has sided with the insurgents and yesterday conveyed to the Governor-General Deschamps, an order to surrender. An agreement providing for a suspension of hostilites at Puerto Plata was signed later in the day, so as to permit the drawing up of the conditions on which the port will capitulate to the revolutionists.

FALL OF THE CITY.

San Domingo, May 2.—The approach of the revolutionists to the capital was announced after two days' heavy fighting between the government troops and the forces of General Vasquez, during which many were killed or wounded on both sides. When it became known here that General Vasquez threatened to attack San Domingo, the United States minister, Mr. William F. Powell, as dean of the diplomatic corps, requested the Dominican Government to inform him regarding the arrangements made to protect the lives and property of foreigners here, adding that in case no precautions were taken he would consider it his duty to take such measures to provide for their safety as the situation demanded.

The nature of the reply of the government was not made public.

General Alejandro Wos Gil was appointed Minister of War at about that time.

Intense excitement prevailed here among the population and in government circles when the news of the approach of the revolutionary army became generally known.

When the revolutionists were sighted, Mr. Powell called a meeting of the diplomatic and consular bodies at the United States legation for the purpose of deciding upon the best means of protecting life and property and to prevent injury to non-combatants in case of an assault being made on San Domingo, with the result that a delegation composed of the United States minister, the French minister, M. de Joux, the Spanish consul, Dr. Herera Nelesa; the German consul, Herr von Krosigks, the Italian consul, Signor Camboso, and the British consul, Mr. Gosling, was appointed to wait upon General Vasquez and inform him that no attack could be made on the capital under the rules of war, until due notice had been given to the diplomatic and consular corps here.

A messenger was then despatched to General Vasquez asking him to select the time and place for an interview with the delegation. The messenger returned with the reply that the revolutionary general had appointed the following morning for the interview, adding that meanwhile he would suspend all hostilities if the government would agree to adopt the same course.

But, during that evening General Vasquez informed the government that he was shipping munitions of war on a gunboat to San Domingo and that he had sent troops to the river Ozama, to take possession of the port of San Domingo and prevent steamers from leaving San Domingo. Mr. Powell was advised of these movements and he despatched another messenger to General Vasquez demanding that his troops retire according to the agreement that he would suspend all hostilities. The revolutionists, however, already, practically, had possession of the city and the diplomatic and consular delegation, when it met General Vasquez the next day, May 1, could only offer its good offices, with a view to inducing General Vasquez to send a commission to San Domingo to arrange with the government the terms for the formal surrender of the capital. The general agreed to this. Later the same day, however, the Haytian minister, L. Borno, and the Spanish minister, communicated to the revolutionary commander a message to General Vasquez, from President Jiminiez, consenting to the drawing up of a treaty of capitulation, which was to provide a full guarantee for the safety of the officials, employees and defenders of the government as well as for the security of personal property. The President and the ministers, it was further agreed, were not to leave the country before the submission of all the authorities of the different districts of Santo Domingo had been received, and all political prisoners were to be liberated. The revolutionary army entered San Domingo at eleven a.m. the same day, Friday, and took possession of the government buildings.

The form of new government of San Domingo has not been decided upon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

ETHIER—At Waterloo, Que., on April 28, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ethier. 6

GREGG—At Fredericton, N.B., on April 28, 1902, to the Rev. and Mrs. Spicer Gregg, a daughter. 6

LADOUCER.—At Pleasant Valley Farm, Point Fortune, on May 5, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ladoucer. 9

LE BROCQ—At Montreal Annex, on May 8, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Le Brocq. 10

MUNDAY.—At 476 Magdalen street, on May 1, 1902, the wife of F. G. Munday, of a daughter. 12

NICKLE — In this city, on May 3, 1902, at 400 De Lorimier avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nickle, a son. 10

PHILP—At 103 Brewster avenue, on Thursday, May 8, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Philp, a son. 10

RANDALL—At Magog, Que., on April 27, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Randall, a son. 6

RONDEAU.— At 4211 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on May 6, 1902, the wife of C. W. H. Rondeau, L.D.S., D.D.S., of a son. 7

ROWAT — At Athelstan, on Friday morning, May 2, 1902, a son to Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Rowat. 8

STANDISH. — At Abbotsford, Que., on Thursday, May 1, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Miles Standish. 7

WENNING- At Magog, Que., on April 27, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Hans Wenning, a daughter. 6

MARRIED.

BALL—BROWNLOW.—At the Methodist parsonage, Lawrenceville, on April 22, 1902, by the Rev. E. S. Howard, Mr. Harold James Ball, of Granby, to Miss Mary M. Brownlow, of Melbourne. 6

BRECKENRIDGE—GOURLAY.—On May 6, 1902, at the home of the bride's father, 514 Jarvis street, Toronto, by the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, M.A.R., LL.D., assisted by the Rev. Geo. M. Milligan, D.D., and the Rev. A. F. Webster, of Oakwood, uncle of the bride, Bertha M., eldest daughter of Mr. Robt. S. Gourlay, to Edward A. Breckenridge, third son of the late Rev. Jas. Breckenridge, Streetsville.

CAMELON—PERKS. — On May 5, 1902, by the Rev. George M. Milligan, pastor of Old St. Andrew's Church, John Macleod Camelon, attorney-at-law, of Chicago, to Fanny Ainsworth Perks, daughter of Mrs. George Perks, of Port Hope, Ont.

EMERSON—WALLACE. — On May 6, 1902, at the home of the bride's father, 85 Howard street, Toronto, by the Rev. Chas. H. Emerson of Mount Forest, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Weeks of Toronto, Ethelda, daughter of Mr. D. B. Wallace, to Rev. Chas. H. Emerson, B.A., of Meaford, Ont. 9

FOX—DYKE. — At 37 Macdonnell avenue, Parkdale, Toronto, on May 7, 1902, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Stewart, D.D., Margaret Winnifred Dyke to John Fox, all of Toronto. 9

LANGLEY—ARDAGH. — From the residence of Horace Walker, cousin of the bride, 'South Lodge,' Liverpool, on April 23, 1902, Edith E. Ardagh, daughter of the late Arthur Ardagh, M.D., of Barrie, Ont., to Charles Langley, of 'Ivy Lodge,' County Waterford, Ireland. 7

McMURCHY — MACMURCHY — On May 7, 1902, at the home of the bride's father, Hillsburg, Ont., by the Rev. Robert Fowlie, of Erin, Rose, daughter of Donald Macmurchy, to Alexander McMurchy, of Sundridge, Ont. 10

PARKER — HARYETT — At Summerberry, Assa., N.W.T., on May 2, 1902, by the Rev. W. B. Tate, Herbert Alfred Parker, of Summerberry, Assa., to Bessie Haryett, of Ottawa, Ont. 10

PARKER—HAUVRE.—At the residence of the groom's brother, Lennorville, Que., May 6, 1902, by the Rev. R. Smith, Rutherford B. H. Parker, of Bulwer, Que., to Delia A. Hauvre, of Martinville, Que. 12

PETERSEN—ALEXANDER. — At 340 McLeod street, Ottawa, on May 7, 1902, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Peter Petersen, of Billings' Bridge, Ont., to Alice, daughter of James alexander, of Quyon, Quebec.

ROBB — GRANT — In the First Presbyterian Church, Cascade, B.C., on April 30, 1902, by the Rev. J. H. White, of Nelson, B.C., assisted by the Rev. J. R. Robertson, B.A., of Grand Forks, B.C., the Rev. Ed. G. Robb., M.A., of Sandon, B.C., to Minnie, daughter of the late John Grant, of Pembroke, Ont. 10

SHARP—EDGAR.—At St. Paul's manse, on May 7, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Andrew Sharp to Annie C. Edgar, both of Glasgow, Scotland. 9

SMITH—BETHUNE. — At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, on May 6, 1902, by the Rev. Charles J. S. Bethune, D.C.L., assisted by the Rev. John Pearson, D.C.L., and the Rev. Lenox I Smith, Goldwin Larratt Smith, M.A., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to Alice, fourth daughter of the late Robert Henry Bethune, Esq. 9

YOUNG—MULLIN.—At the home of Mr. E. Young, brother of the groom, Lennoxville, Que., on May 7, 1902, by the Rev. R. Smith, Christopher A. Young, of Cookshire, Que., to Mary E. Mullin, also of Cookshire. 12

DIED.

BORIGHT.—At Mansonville, Que., on Jan. 12, 1902, Nelson Boright, in the 74th year of his age. 12

BOWMAN—At the home of his grand-parents, Sonya, on May 4, 1902, Leander Douglas, youngest son of the late Leander M. Bowman, C.E., and H. M. F. Bowman, Toronto, in his seventh year. 9

COLONIAL HOUSE, Montreal.

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WAISTS.

3 Clusters Fine Tucks $1.00

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Yoke of Fine Tucks, 2 Clusters of 4 Bands, Hemstitched Tucks across Bust $2.50

4 Bands Insertion, Cluster Tucks, Tucked Back, Cuffs Tucked and Embroidered, Hemstitched Lawn Stock Tie $2.75

2 Broad Handsome Bands of Fine Insertion, Back, Sleeves and Cuffs Tucked, Hemstitched Lawn Stock Tie $3.75

9 Bands Fine Insertion, with Clusters of Tucks forming the Front; Back and Cuffs Tucked $4.50

Front of Embroideoed Dotted Swiss, Back and Cuffs, Tucked, Embroidered Stock Tie $5.50

5 Percent Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

BRADY.—On May 11, 1902, at 733 Cadieux street, Edith Annie, dearly beloved daughter of John and Edith Brady, aged 9 months and 23 days.

BROWN—At Halifax, on May 3, 1902, Thos. Brown, aged 60. 6

COLBY.—At Lennoxville, Que., on May 7, 1902, Squire Colby, aged 88 years. 9

COVEY. — At Bauer street, Halifax, N.S., on May 9, 1902, Mary E. widow of Charles Covey, passed peacefully away, in the 84th year of her age, leaving two daughters and five sons to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother. 12

CRAIG.—At Oshawa, Ont., on May 5, 1902, Joseph Craig, sen., in his 74th year. 9

DOWLING —At Longueuil, on May 7, 1902, Wm. Dowling, aged 34 years.

EAGLESON — At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Graham, 296 James street, Ottawa, Jennet Smith, widow of the late Wm. Eagleson, in the 96th year of her age. 6

ESERON.—At 325 Laval ave., on May 6, 1902, Mrs. J. Eseron (Cecilia Jane), eldest daughter of the late James Kimber.

FORESTER.—On May 7, 1902, at Grace Hospital, Toronto, Vesta Edith, wife of Major William Forester, R.C.D., A.D.C., Toronto, and daughter of the late Hon. Thos. Temple, Fredericton, N.B. 9

FULLER — On May 8, 1902, at his late residence, 83 Homewood avenue, Toronto, after a few days' illness, Charles D. Fuller, private banker, aged 54.

GILL — On May 8, 1902, at her late residence, 63 Baird street, Ottawa, Euphemie Ouimet, beloved wife of Charles P. Gill, aged 72 years. 10

HALL — In Kingston, Ont., on May 7, 1902, Aaron W. Hall, aged 70 years. 8

HENRY — At St. Margaret's, Que., on May 9, 1902, Douglas Kyle Henry, infant son of Knox Henry, aged 5 months.

HENRY — On May 9, 1902, at his late residence, 1179 St. James street, Montreal, Que., (suddenly), Samuel Henry, wood and coal merchant, aged 62 years and 8 months.

HUDSON—At Chelsea, Qut., on Sunday, May 4, 1902, John Hudson, aged 66 years.

HUMPHREYS.—In this city on the morning of May 11, 1902, Elizabeth Dove, widow of William Henry Humphreys, in the 77th year of her age.
St. Leonard's-on-Sea (England) papers please copy. 12

JENNINGS—At Halifax, N.S., on May 4, 1902, Mary Alice (Minnie), daughter of the late Andrew B. and Alice Jennings, and niece of John H. and the late Thos. Symons. 6

KIMBALL—At Granby, on April 23, 1902, Arthur Hartley, beloved son of Mr. H. F. Kimball, aged 7 months and 9 days.

LAWSON—On April 20, 1902, at Elginburg, Ont., in the 87th year of his age, Joseph Lawson, father of the Rev. James Lawson, of Addison, Ont. 6

MARTIN—At Ketch Harbor, N.S., on May 2, 1902, Katherine, wife of Frederick Martin, daughter of John and the late Mary Greenwood, aged 43. 6

McINTYRE.—At the Western Hospital, on May 10, 1902, James R. McIntyre, aged 67 years, late of H. M. 17th Leicestershire Regt.
Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

McMASTER — In Township of Nelson, County Halton, Ont., on May 7, 1902, Sarah Ann McFerran, beloved wife of James McMaster, in her 79th year.

MITCHELL.—In this city, on May 12, 1902, Thomas Mitchell, carpenter, aged 65 years.

M'KEE.—At Stoneham, Que., on May 7, 1902, Alberta Laura May, aged 19 years and 6 months, daughter of Alexander McKee.

MURRAY—At Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on May 7, 1902, William Murray, aged 36 years. 8
Interment at Brockville, Ont.

NUTTING — On May 8, 1902, at 484 Cooper street, Ottawa, James P. Nutting, of the Department of Trade and Commerce. 10

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OAKLEY—On May 7, 1902, at his late residence, 279 Dovercourt road, Toronto, Francis Oakley, M.D., aged 72 years.

OWEN — At 350 Park Lane, Vancouver, B.C., on April 29, 1902, Bessie, beloved wife of Mr. R. Owen, aged 35 years. 6

PATERSON — On May 7, 1902, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Wm. Ritchie, Three Rivers, Ann Paterson, aged 87 years, formerly of Quebec. 10

PEARSON—On May 7, 1902, at 200 Llegar street, Ottawa, Charles E. Pearson, aged 52 years.

PRICE.—At the Protestant Contagious Hospital Ottawa, Charles Murray Price, aged 2 years and 8 months and 5 days, only son of Charles J. F. Price, late of Toronto. 7

READ.—Violet, only and beloved daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Blanche Read, at Toronto, on May 6, 1902, aged 6 years and 10 months. 9

RIDOUT—On April 30, 1902, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, Mary Campbell, widow of the late Samuel Ridout, of Ottawa.
Interment at place of death. 8

ROBINSON—On April 19, 1902, at Twickenham, England, Ellen M. Robinson, widow of the late Colonel William Robinson, Royal Engineers, and daughter of the late James W. Nutting, of Halifax, N.S. 6

SITEMAN.—At 115 Upper Water street, Halifax, N.S., on May 9, 1902, in the 66th year of his age, Joseph R. Siteman. 12

SMALCOMBE—At Halifax, N.S., on Friday, May 2, 1902, Alexandrena, beloved wife of Stephen Smalcombe, aged 66.

SPENCE.—On May 4, 1902, Mrs. Elizabeth Spence, widow of the late Wm. Spence, at her late residence, 170 Centre avenue, Toronto, in her 82nd year. 7

SPROAT.—At the residence of her son, Winnipeg, on April 30, 1902, Eliza Watkins, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Sproat, of Prince Albert, N.W.T., formerly of Walkerton, in her 60th year.

SWEATMAN.—At Toronto, on May 5, 1902, Arthur Robert, eldest son of the Bishop of Toronto, and Mrs. Sweatman, aged 30 years. 7

VACHON—At St. Raymond, Que., on Saturday, May 3, 1902, John Alexander Vachon, aged 68 years and 8 months. 6

VINCENT.—At Montreal, suddenly, on May 7, 1902, Joseph Vincent, boatman, aged 64 years, 5 months and 26 days. 9

WEIR—At his home in Blandford Township, County of Oxford, Ont., on April 27, 1902, of apoplexy, William Weir, in his seventy-seventh year.
Aberdeenshire papers please copy.

WRIGHT.— Suddenly, on May 5, 1902, at 65 Glen road, Rosedale, Toronto, John Douglas Wright, aged 43 years, son of the late Robert Robert Wright, Edinburgh, Scotland. 7

IN MEMORIAM.

GOODFELLOW—In loving memory of Amy Frances Goodfellow, beloved daughter of D. K. and F. E. Goodfellow, died May 6, 1900. 6

Live Stock.

FOR SALE — OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER White Pigs, six weeks to six months old. TILMAN E. BOWMAN, Berlin, Ont.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED AYRSHIRES, three yearling Bulls; four six months' old bull calves, a number of young calves of both sex. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. 22

FOR SALE, YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED Sows and Boars at following prices: Two months, $8.00; four months, $12.00; five months, $15.00 each; also Sows safely in pig, $25.00. F. L. GREEN, Greenwood, Ont. 14

FOR SALE, "CLYDESDALES," SINGLE horses, matched teams, registered mares in foals; prize winners. DONALDSON & CARMICHAEL, Credit Valley Stock Farm, Hillsburg, Ont.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, TWO FINE PURE-Bred Polled Angus, Aberdeen Bulls, about one year old, fit for service. JOHN VARCOE, Carlow, Ont.

YORKSHIRES. — SOME EXTRA CHOICE Sows due to farrow in two months and later; also young Sows and Boars. Prices right. F. L. GREEN, Greenwood, Ont.

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE—THE ESTATE OF THE Late John Henderson, of Hardwood Hill, containing 115 acres of land, situated on lot 16, range 7, containing two barns, 30 by 40 feet; 40 foot stable built on, and a 30 ft. stable off one barn, good 30 foot implement and waggon shed. A good, big house with a fine summer kitchen, and wood shed with granary above; running water, a good orchard, and a public road at south end of farm; 6½ miles from Windsor Mills. For particulars apply to MRS. JOHN HENDERSON, Windsor Mills, P.Q.

THE DISTRICT OF NORTH NORFOLK, Manitoba, is one of the most productive in the great Canadian West; the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes centrally through its most fertile farm lands, with a branch from McGregor through the north-west corner of the district; the Canadian Northern Railway runs through and skirts the northern boundary; the district has seven railway stations; three first-class roller mills; twelve good elevators, twenty-seven schools, and five prosperous villages, namely: Beaver, Bagot, McGregor, Austin, and Sydney; good farm lands, especially well adapted to mixed farming, can be secured at low figures and easy terms; there is annually a luxurious growth of prairie and timothy hay, and the grain crops compare favorably with any part of the province; several never-failing streams run through the district, which is well wooded. For full particulars address either of the following:—W. Cairns, McGregor; W. Clifford, Austin; A. James, Sidney; H. Annison, Beaver's, or T. R. Vardon, clerk, McGregor, Manitoba. 13

FOR SALE, MERESIDE FARM, Containing 400 acres, a good proportion is richest soil, about 100 acres improved, good buildings, all kinds of fruit, on main road, Trout Lake, plenty of deer, English pheasants and other game, every convenience on the island, daily and cheap communication with the best markets, and mildest climate in Canada. Price $25 per acre. Address JOHN C. MOLLET, South Salt Spring Island, B.C. 31

FOR SALE, FARM STOCK AND IMPLEments, 250 acres, about 30 acres cleared, 2½ miles from railway station ($2,000) two thousand dollars; terms cash. For further particulars address JAMES M. HOOEY, Novar, Ont.

FOR SALE, LAKE VALLEY GROVE Farm and Summer Resort, 119 acres, pavilion and grocery, over 100 ft. long, 6 cottages, 20 boats, boat house, and two bathhouses, large brick house, good barns and outbuildings, good fishing off the dock and surrounding waters, orchard of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, 5 miles from Forest station. For particulars address CHAS. GUSTIN, Forest, Ontario.

FOR SALE — A FARM IN NOTHERN Ontario, 300 acres of land, 25 cleared, good frame house and stable, 5 minutes' walk from sawmill and railway, 3 miles from village; splendid hunting and fishing; near two large lakes; price, $800. C. GRIFFITHS, Callander, Ontario, Canada.

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DRAINAGE.—FARMERS AND CONTRACtors should order a set of our moulds for manufacturing concrete pipe. All the leading municipalities are adopting them and farmers can make their own bridges and drains of concrete, which lasts a lifetime. Write for prices of moulds. All sizes. SAWYER AND MASSEY CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont. 8

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From MONTREAL.
SS. CERVONA (cool air) ..... May 11
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SS. IONA (cold storage) ..... May 30
Leith Service.
SS. BELLONA ..... May 18
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