Montreal Weekly Witness.

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THE EASTERN CRISIS.

The Austro-Russian Proposals will Receive the Unanimous Support of the Powers

MR. CHAMBERLAIN MAY BE ON THE THRESHOLD OF ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES OF HIS CAREER.

New York, Feb. 15.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says:—Mr. Balfour's message respecting South-eastern Europe confirms the conclusion formed by the best informed men in Fleet street, that the Austro-Russian proposals of reform in Macedonia will receive the unanimous suport of the powers and be accepted by the Sultan. Macedonia will have autonomy, which is the only thing likely to allay discontent, but it will secure promises of reorganization of the gendarmerie, and other half-way measures. The agitators will not abandon their political campaign in Macedonia and Bulgaria in consequence of these promises, and it is impracticable for experts on the Eastern question to forecast the events of the next few months.

Fleet street expects an uprising as soon as the mountain passes can be traversed and Bulgarian co-operation secured, while Servia and Greece are jealous and suspicious spectators, and the Russian army is a great force in reserve. The feeling in official circles here is that peace will be maintained through timely concessions by the Sultan and strong pressure from European powers. The officials, having heard threats of the Macedonian uprising and the expulsion of the Sultan from Europe for twenty years, naturally have philosophic doubts respecting the bag and baggage policy and the imminence of the final struggle for the possession of Constantinople.

Mr. Chamberlain has reached the most difficult stage of his work in South Africa. The Boers were not in power in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, and he could deal with them firmly, and coax them into good behavior. The Dutch are in power in Cape Colony, and retain their ascendancy with a tenacious grip. They have received him coolly, because they suspect that the main purpose of his mission to South Africa is to carry the next general elections against them. The Cape Colony loyalists, on the other hand, have not resented his action in discarding Lord Milner's advice for the suspension of the constitution, but have hailed his appearance with enthusiasm. Temporarily his presence in a colony rent with political and race feuds tends to strengthen faction feeling, but he has not finished the work.

Dr. Jameson and Mr. Alfred Beit, who have returned to London to-day from the Cape, would have preferred Lord Milner's solution, by which Sir Gordon Sprigg's method of government, with the help of antagonists, would have been avoided. If Mr. Chamberlain succeeds in forming an imperial British Dutch party and carrying the colonial elections, it will be one of the greatest successes of his career.

Dr. Jameson, who had much to do with the exposure of General Buller's heliograph messages to Sir George White respecting the surrender of Ladysmith, returns at the moment when Lord Methuen has testified before the Committee on the conduct of the War that he marched to the Modder River and fought the battle of Magersfontein under orders to relieve Kimberley and then abandon it and retire to the Orange River. This plan of campaign excited the righteous indignation of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who was under siege at Kimberley, and General Buller's downfall was hastened by the practical measures adopted for revealing the secrets of military incapacity. The headquarters of the official committee on military defence in London probably was not responsible for the strange plan of campaign for the deliverance of South Africa by the surrender of Ladysmith, the evacuation of Kimberley and a retreat all along the line.

ARMED INTERVENTION.

London, Feb. 16.—The correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' at Vienna, says he learns that Austria has mobilized two army corps, and has concentrated an extra 40,000 men on the Balkan border. Military men, adds the correspondent, believe that an armed intervention is inevitable.

Field Marshal Rheinlander will command the forces.

TO ENFORCE THE BERLIN TREATY.

Paris, Feb. 15.—A meeting of 4,000 persons presided over by Baron Constant d'Estournelles, and supported by numerous prominent men, was held today in connection with the Macedonian situation. A resolution was adopted calling on the government to work energetically to procure the enforcement of the Berlin treaty, and to put an end to Turkish misrule in Macedonia.

MACEDONIAN LEADERS ARRESTED.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 15.—President Michaelovski, of the Central Macedonian committee; General Zoutcheff, the vice-president; President Stantcheff, of the Sarafoff Macedonian committee, and many others, have been arrested.

It is officially announced that the government has decided to dissolve the Macedonian committees in Bulgaria, and place a strong military cordon along the Macedonian frontier, thus demonstrating Bulgaria's readiness to fulfil her international obligations.

Dr. Danew, the premier, announced in the Sobranje (National Assembly), yesterday, the measures which led to the arrest of the chief officers of the Macedonian committee, and added that the officers of the Central Macedonian committee had been seized and all the papers there confiscated.

He said the dissolution of the Macedonian committee in the provinces had been accomplished without opposition.

A mass meeting of 10,000 Macedonians was held here to-day to protest against the action of the government in dissolving the Macedonian committees in Bulgaria. The meeting demanded the re-establishment of the Macedonian societies and the judicial punishment of individual offenders.

It is reported that warrants are out for the arrest of Boris, Sarafoff, Yankoff and other Macedonian leaders.

Sarafoff is said to be now in Macedonia organizing a revolt.

Unless Turkey now withdraws her troops from the Bulgarian frontier the government will suspect her intention and issue an order for the mobilization of Bulgarian forces.

REFORMS CUT DOWN.

Vienna, Feb. 15.—The rumor to the effect that owing to the difficulty of obtaining the consent of the other powers or for other reasons the Austro-Hungarian demands of reforms in Macedonia have been greatly attenuated since Count Lamsdorff drafted them, is practically confirmed by the official Fremdenblatt, which states that the demands are carefully framed so as not to overstep the limits prescribed by respect for the Sultan's suzerain rights, and that being confined to comparatively modest bounds, they are more likely to attain the desired end than if they were more pretentious. They will not, however, says the official organ, succeed if Macedonia is made the theatre of a guerilla war.

It is regarded here as certain that these half-reforms will not satisfy the Macedonian revolutionary party, which demands complete autonomy.

ALBANIANS ACTIVE.

A despatch to the 'Neue Freie Presse' from Belgrade, says:—Three thousand Albanians, after meeting to protest against the introduction of reforms, marched upon and occupied the town of Ipek (Turkey in Europe), which is now completely isolated. It is said that the Albanians intend proceeding to Mitrovitse to expel the Russian consul there.'

DR. E. SMYTHE'S DEATH

WELL-KNOWN KINGSTONIAN IS STRICKEN WITH HEART FAILURE WHILE ON THE WAY TO QUEEN'S DEBATE.

Kingston, Feb. 16.—Death came suddenly on Saturday night to Dr. Edward H. Smythe, K.C., one of Kingston's leading barristers. He was to have acted as a judge in the debate between the students of Queen's and Toronto universities, and was on his way to Queen's College when he was laid low by the hand of death. A couple of hundred yards from his home he was overcome by faintness, and was assisted by his son, George, into the house of Richard Waldron, and a physician summoned from the General Hospital, a short distance away. Before the physician arrived death had robbed Kingston of a distinguished citizen.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rev. W. H. Smythe, and was a native of England, born there fifty-eight years ago. He graduated with honors from Toronto University, receiving the degrees of M.A., and LL.D. He was also a graduate of the Toronto Law School, and was a distinguished figure in his chosen profession.

Politically, he was a staunch Conservative and for several years held the office of president of the Kingston Conservative Association. On three different occasions he opposed the Hon. William Hardy for the Ontario Legislature, and once won out by one vote, but lost the seat on a protest. In religion he was an Anglican, a member of the congregation of St. George's Cathedral. He took a deep interest in Ontario diocesan work. He was an ex-alderman, an ex-mayor and an ex-president of St. George's Society. He also stood high in the Masonic order.

The deceased married a daughter of the late Mr. G. M. Wilkinson, by whom he is survived, together with ten children. His eldest son, George, was a partner of his father in the law business. A brother, Albert, resides here, and a sister is Mrs. G. H. Pedley, Ottawa.

THE DEBATE.

The debate in Queen's University last night between students of Queen's and Varsity, was decided in favor of Queen's. The debate was upon Canada's monetary share in the defence of the Empire. Queen's took the negative. The debate was quietly conducted in view of the shadow caused by the death of one of the judges en route to the college.

BLOCKADE RAISED

The Last of the Warships Sailed Away Yesterday

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

Caracas, Feb. 15.—Since early yesterday morning Venezuelans have been awaiting impatiently the official intimation that the blockade had been raised. This morning, however, the British man-of-war 'Tribune' was still at La Guayra, enforcing the blockade and preventing the fishermen from leaving the harbor. The government was puzzled until eleven o'clock the news reached Caracas that the captain of the 'Tribune' had notified the authorities at La Guayra that the blockade was raised. At three o'clock today the 'Tribune' left for Trinidad. The news received from all Venezuelan ports, except Coro and Higuerote, is that the foreign warships sailed away to-day.

The government immediately on receiving the news that the blockade had been raised, sent troops in all directions to crush the revolution without giving the rebels a moment's respite.

REJOICING.

Willemstad, Curacao, Feb. 15.—There is great rejoicing among all classes here at the end of the Venezuelan blockade. Many sailing vessels are lying in this port with cargoes for Venezuelan ports; they will leave tomorrow. A number of steamers are loading for the same destination. A great amount of coffee is awaiting transportation from Venezuela to the United States. No one is apparently more glad at the raising of the blockade than those on board the blockading squadron.

CLAIMS OF UNALLIED POWERS.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Mr. Bowen expects to begin immediately the preparation of the protocols with the representatives of the unallied powers for the settlement of the claims of the citizens of these nations who have suffered as a result of the troubles in Venezuela. There are eight of these claimant nations, including the United States. The protocol with the United States will be the first to be drawn upon. The suggestion has been made that, as the unallied nations naturally are opposed to any preferential treatment to Germany, Great Britain and Italy, that in all probability Venezuela, the United States and France will be lined up as representing the eight unallied nations at The Hague as opposed to the three allies.

Mr. Bowen continues to receive numerous congratulatory despatches from Venezuela upon the satisfactory outcome of his work here.

TEXT OF PROTOCOLS.

The full text of the protocols signed by Mr. Bowen and the representatives of the powers has been made public. The British, German and Italian protocols, while different in phraseology, contain the same provisions with one or two exceptions. Where the British protocol stipulates that the $27,500 shall be paid in cash, upon the signing of the agreement, the German and Italian protocols provide for the payment of this sum in thirty and sixty days respectively from that date.

The following addendum was prepared and duly signed by all the negotiators on Saturday:—'Our interpretation of the protocols was and is that the 30 percent of the total income of the customs receipts of La Guayra and Porto Cabello shall begin to be set apart on the first day of March, 1903, and continue to be set apart through the said month, and that the first payment will be due not the first of March, but the first of April, 1903.

A further agreement was signed to the effect that the 30 percent of the total income of the customs houses at La Guayra and Porto Cabello shall be delivered to the representative of the Bank of England at Caracas and that the said 30 percent is not assigned to any one power, but is to be retained by the said representative of the Bank of England in Caracas and paid out by him in conformity with the decision rendered by the tribunal at The Hague.'

Caracas, Feb. 15.—News of the raising of the blockade was received by President Castro in a cablegram on Saturday from Mr. Bowen, who said: 'The protocols have been signed. The blockade will be raised to-morrow. Congratulations.'

To this message President Castro replied as follows:—

'Bowen, Washington,—In the name of Venezuela and in my own name I offer you expressions of my eternal gratitude for the decided spontaneousness with which you have served the cause of justice, which is the cause of the humanity that distinguishes superior minds.

'CASTRO.'

MR. CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 15.—Moved by the spirit in which Mr. Herbert W. Bowen has conducted the peace negotiations at Washington with the representatives of the allies, and anxious that his mission should succeed, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, upon hearing of Germany's action in demanding a cash payment of one million seven hundred and eighteen thousand bolivars, instead of the five thousand five hundred pounds previously promised her, sent the following message to Mr. Bowen, dated Feb. 12:—

'I shall be glad to hand you over at once $360,000 to meet the German demand, if Venezuela desires it.'

This fact became known after the last of the addenda to the peace protocols had been signed at the British embassy. Mr. Carnegie, it is said, has been watching with close interest the progress of the negotiations here. The message was sent as soon as the news of Germany's demand was published.

Mr. Bowen despatched a grateful reply to Mr. Carnegie, thanking him for his generous offer, which, however, it was not necessary to accept.

In announcing Mr. Carnegie's offer, Mr. Bowen said that many banks and financial syndicates had all along been anxious to lend money to Venezuela, and had sent representatives to see him with this end in view, though these offers were, of course, of a business nature, whereas, the offer of Mr. Carnegie was made without any reservation or mention of security for the return of his money.

GERMANY WILL ACCEPT INSTALMENTS.

Washington, Feb. 12.—At the urgent suggestion of Baron von Sternberg, the German Government has agreed to waive its demand for a cash payment of $340,000 and has accepted the proposition of its minister that it receive this money from Venezuela in five monthly instalments, the first instalment to be paid two weeks after the signing of the protocol. This fact was communicated to Mr. Bowen this morning and the German minister hopes to have his protocol ready for signature within the next twenty-four hours. Italy is somewhat annoyed at Germany's demand for increased cash and the Italian Ambassador cannot present his protocol for signature until the receipt of further instructions from his government.

ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

MR. BALFOUR'S NOTABLE SPEECH AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.—Mr. Balfour, in the course of a speech at a luncheon given by the Conservative Club here to-day, declared the British Government had no choice but to take action against Venezuela. The ministers had shown no undue haste, no greed for money and no inhumanity. The United States Government had been taken into the confidence of His Majesty's Government at every stage of the proceedings. The Monroe Doctrine had no enemies in this country. It would be a great gain to civilization if the United States should more actively concern itself with arrangements to prevent the constantly recurring difficulties between the European powers and the South American governments, by getting the latter to observe the principles of international courtesy.

Continuing, the Premier said there was no ground for Lord Rosebery's criticism with respect to British relations with either the United States or Germany. Some arrangement with the latter for joint operations was the most responsible step possible for enforcing their several claims. Mr. Balfour ridiculed the suggestion that the alliance with Germany over Venezuela was settled at the time of Emperor William's visit to King Edward at Sandringham. He declared that the whole story was a mare's nest. International animosities, said the Premier, were a great source of international weakness. Great Britain was supposed to be greatly disliked on the continent, but no country was stronger for disliking Great Britain or showing animosity, nor would Great Britain be strengthened by harboring animosity. If the peace of Europe were to be preserved, and the cause of civilization go forward without fatal shocks, it must be by the increasing use of co-operation between the European powers. The Balkan states are now giving anxiety, and the question can only be solved by common action on the part of the great civilized powers. European concert is clumsy, he said, but it is better than isolated action.

Mr. Balfour implored all those who had any command over the sources of public opinion to refrain from indulging in the easy task of embittering the relations between nations and creating jealousies, so easily formed, and so difficult to allay.

Referring to Lord Rosebery's proposal that Lord Kitchener should be invited to leave his command in India and become war minister, Mr. Balfour characterized as the wildest which had ever emanated from a man who had held and who, doubtless, was destined to again hold great administrative posts. All politicians could understand that Lord Rosebery's sole plan was to attain efficiency, but his suggestion was both opposed to the British constitution and absolutely impracticable. Lord Kitchener was a great soldier, but he had not been trained for the work of a cabinet minister who was required to defend the proposals of his government in parliament.

Speaking at a reception here this evening, Mr. Balfour announced that he had received a communication from Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Secretary, saying all the difficulties regarding the Venezuelan question had been removed, and that no hitch whatever need delay the final setlement any time.

INVASION OF NIGERIA

BRITISH PUNITIVE EXPEDITION ROUTS THE EMIR AND OCCUPIES KANO.

London, Feb. 14. — Advices received here to-day from Nigeria says that the British punitive expedition commanded by Colonel Morland and consisting of 1,200 men belonging to the West African frontier force, occupied Kano on Feb. 3, after sharp fighting. Only two British officers were wounded. The enemy lost heavily, by the city was uninjured. The Emir of Kano fled to Sokoto.

An official despatch to the Colonial Office adds that twelve of the British rank and file were wounded and that three hundred of the enemy were killed. The Emir was accompanied in his flight by 1,000 horsemen.

The expedition referred to in the above despatch was fitted out early in January in consequence of the menacing attitude of the Emir of Kano, a powerful Mohammedan ruler of Northern Nigeria, who had placed a price on the head of Captain Abadie, the British resident at Zaria, capital of Zeg-Zeg, in Central Africa.

Northern Nigeria is a territory one-third the size of India and containing many millions of inhabitants. It had hitherto been held for Great Britain by a staff of civil and military officials, of whom the total number, including white non-commissioned officers, was about a hundred and sixty-five men.

The town of Kano, which is the centre of a district of the same name, is situated not far from the limits at which the fertile territory of the well-watered southern districts of this part of West Africa are bounded by the Saharan Desert.

It is at Kano that the caravan routes meet and cross and where the wealth of the country accumulates. From Kano it filters through the surrounding districts.

'FOOL AND HIS MONEY'

A LONDON FAKIR BUNCOES A ST. JOHN MAN OUT OF $450, AND WHEN CAPTURED COMMITS SUICIDE.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 15.—Paul Gray, palmist and clairvoyant, of Regent street, London W., left the city suddenly on Saturday evening, taking with him $450 which Victor Dykeman, a draughtsman in the MacAvity & Sons' brass foundry here, says he was buncoed out of by Gray. Dykeman informed the police, and telegrams were sent to Vanceboro to arrest Gray. The reply came through to-night that he was caught, and this morning another telegram was received which stated that he had committed suicide by cutting his throat. Gray came here in December, and has been doing a big business. Among his clients last week was Victor Dykeman, who, he told, was to come into a big fortune, but it was necessary to procure money of large denomination to assist in tracing the fortune. Dykeman brought $450, and on Saturday afternoon the money was put through a process by Gray, and a package, wrapped in silk, which Dykeman was told contained his money, was handed back to him with the advice to keep it intact till Tuesday, and then return to Gray. Dykeman, after he left Gray, became anxious, and opened the package, finding some brown paper.

NEW BRUNSWICK LIBERALS

A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE SITUATION IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

St. Stephen, N.B., Feb. 14.—An interesting development in the political situation in Charlotte County came about yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Tweedie and the Hon. H. A. McKeown came here and attended the adjourned convention of the Liberal party. Mr. R. E. Armstrong was one of the Liberals on the coalition ticket, the other being Mr. Geo. E. Hill, a member of the provincial government, who resigned from the coalition ticket as he had been accused of betraying his colleagues. The Premier, addressing the convention, said that every effort would be made to solve the difficulty amicably, and that in the event of the Hon. Mr. Hill and another accepting a position on the coalition ticket, contrary to the wishes of the convention, he would be reluctantly compelled to ask for Mr. Hill's resignation as a member of the government. But he trusted some way would be found to solve the difficulty. The convention nominated four Liberal candidates, leaving Mr. Hill off the ticket. The men named were: Mr. N. Marks Mills, St. Stephen; Mr. H. V. Dewar, St. George; Mr. Geo. Bryon, Campbellton; Mr. M. N. Cockburn, St. Andrews. The latter has declined the nomination, and the matter rests at that. It is said the Conservatives intend putting up four men, though the coalition plan was ratified by them.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Eminent Men Gathered in Convention in Chicago.

A STRONG PLEA FOR MORE RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN DAY-SCHOOLS.

(Special Correspondence.)

Chicago, Feb. 16.—The convention that has been held in Chicago, at the call of about four hundred leading pastors and educators, is the outgrowth of a feeling that has been growing for a long while. It is the feeling that religious training was not finding its proper place in the modern idea of education. In many day-schools religion is ignored. The science of secular instruction has grown with rapidity, and religious instruction has not kept pace. Vast sums of money are spent on secular instruction in day-schools and colleges, while a small amount of time is considered enough for religious instruction—as if it could be divorced from other knowledge. Religion is looked upon as an extra and ornamental rather than an essential element of true education.

In a system of schools like the separate schools of Quebec this objection is not so obvious. But Sunday-schools are much criticised for inefficiency in equipping a youth for life's temptations. The church does not equip itself for its teaching work as its members are willing, by taxation, to do for its secular instruction.

Prof. Coe said:—Religion is a part of education. We are just awakening anew to that once forgotten fact. The truth is that it is bizarre to think of education without religion. Attention is largely being given, in the growing science of education, to the child because he grows from within out, and not by accretions of knowledge from without. A human being is essentially religious, and that faculty needs cultivation. The growth of the religious faculty is co-ordinate with the whole development, in nations and in individuals. Pedagogical science sees a child beginning its thought life in reverence for anything that is great and strong, and in adolescence recognizes the disposition to hero worship, and tries to train that.

Now, the end of education is not knowledge, or culture, or power. What shall the powers of a child be developed for? Here religion steps in, and claims that hers is the supreme place in stating the end of education. When the Logos or Word of God comes to a child, he comes to his own and is received, and must be recognized as the only power that can develop the child to its full manhood and womanhood. The church and Sunday-school must be recognized as part of the general system of education, and we shall not secure the ideal school education by consulting citizens who have the fewest and lowest ideals.'

Prof. Starbuck said:—The end of the religious training is growth of the whole human life. The Sunday-school does not exist for the church alone, as if the end of all being were to fill it. But the Sunday-school exists for the world and is necessary for it. This shows the importance of that teaching, to fit our youth for their duties in this world.

Dr. King, president of Oberlin College, said:—God is trying to bring individuals into a larger life. Christ said, 'I came that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly. Religion teaches self-control on the positive side, a response to great influences and forces. Education is bringing youth under influence of the greatest realities and values. Psychology teaches us that two elements are most powerful in education—personal association and expression activity. He developed these in full. The first requires love. Hence, the need of society which the school furnishes. Here a child finds his essential likeness to others. The select private school does not supply so full a social sense as the public school, granting all the faults of the latter. A child must also be in the society of those who know God. He will feel the quickening influence. No brilliant pedogogical work will ever take the place of this vital force of living truth, and the worst pedagogical work cannot defeat the power of it. A child must also be brought under the highest personality of Christ. It is glorious to have the power to make the highest things and personalities vivid and vital, and bring home to the child the inner life of Christ. This work is greatly helped by the modern historical spirit that has opened the humanity of Christ.

The second element is expression of activity. What is not expressed dies. In the physical sphere any action helps to develop will power, and therefore has its influence in religious growth. Securing active service of others in common daily life, if by no more than giving the cup of cold water, helps. The modern organization and committees may be injurious in fostering a desire for publicity. The artificially assigned work is not so good as the ordinary. Faithful work at home cultivates religion. Then he spoke of cultivating the peculiarly religious expressions of prayer and testimony, by securing a real activity that will have a natural, audible expression, and urged a scrupulous regard for the child's own rights in bringing him to a religion that will form its own expression rather than putting a set form in his hand for him to use.

This indicates the kind of fundamental work that has been done so far in the session. Other papers went more into detail, but I will not try to crowd them into a few paragraphs. The main current is a plea for lessons that are fitted to the various stages of a growing mind, the renaissance of the teaching function of the minister which is far greater than the exhorting, and the recognition of religion as an essential part of education.

WACOUSTA :

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(Written by Major Richardson, of the British army, in 1832. The author was a grandson of Mr. Erskine, of the British Commissariat Department, who, when Fort Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, in 1763, volunteered to bring supplies from Albany to Buffalo and from thence across the lake to Detroit, succeeding after long watching under cover of a dark and stormy night, in throwing into the fort the supplies of which the remnant of the Black Watch stood so greatly in need. Large tracts of land were granted to him in reward for this service and he finally settled on the Canadian shore, opposite Detroit. He had married the daughter of one of the earliest settlers from France, whose family was well known in history. It was from this old lady, his grandmother, that Major Richardson, when a boy, heard the detailed facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the two forts of Detroit and Michillimacinac, and longed to grow up that he might write a book about it. When Cooper's story, the 'Last of the Mohicans,' appeared and took the world by storm, these boyish longings revived and the romance of 'Wacousta' was produced and published. It is thus founded on fact and is to some extent a contribution to history drawn from original sources, although the story itself is fictitious.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1763. The Indians are disaffected, and strict guard is kept. A stranger enters the governor's (Colonel de Haldimar) apartments as he slept; search is made; the sentinels are questioned without result. At the rear of the fort, Sir Evarard Valletort, dimly seeing a figure on the common, fires. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. The governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Halloway, is examined by the governor. Halloway declares he is no traitor. His trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. The governor reproves Valletort for having fired in the first instance, and retires in his quarters.

At dawn, Valletort exclaims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. To his dismay he recognizes the uniform of de Haldimar. Captain Erskine is despatched with a company of 90 men to bring in the body. As they raise it the hat falls off, disclosing a scalpless crown. At this moment Indians start out from behind the trees. A fierce encounter ensues; the company make good their retreat. The corpse is discovered to be Donellan dressed in the captain's uniform. Halloway states that he is a gentleman, that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec when the leader of the Indians attacked him; and that the safety of the garrison was in question. He is found guilty of disobeying orders, and is sentenced to be shot. His wife pleads vainly for mercy. Half the garrison leave the fort with Halloway. At the further end of Detroit is a little inn; the soldiers search the inn, finding Donellan's hat, and take the Canadian into custody. The Indian eludes pursuit. The regiment proceeds towards Hog Island. Here Halloway is shot. At that moment a man approaches pursued by the warrior of the Fleur de Lys. Halloway's wife, who had fallen on the body of her husband, is borne off by the warrior. Two young officers leave the fort with the Canadian of the Fleur de Lys, who swears to guide them safely. Hidden under the end of the bridge the two officers wait for the Canadian to bring the canoe. They hear a stealthy footstep, and the elder is suddenly seized by the savage of the Fleur de Lys, and is saved by his companion, who strikes down the savage. The Canadian returns with the canoe barely in time for them to escape a pursuing band of Indians. On the third day a party of Indians, led by Ponteac, appear in front of the fort showing a flag of truce. Ponteac proposes to make peace, and gives them news of the downfall of nine of the English forts. Ponteac is conducted to the council room. The pipe he offers is recognized by the governor as a pipe of war, and he bids the Ottawa come again. Ponteac agrees to come in six days, bringing his warriors unarmed, with the women and children, and in the meantime he allows the settlers to bring in food.

CHAPTER XIV.

The week that intervened between the visit of the chiefs and the day appointed for their second meeting in council, was passed by the garrison in perfect freedom from alarm, although, as usual, in diligent watchfulness and preparations for casualties. In conformity with his promise, the Indian had despatched many of the Canadian settlers, with such provisions as the country then afforded, to the governor, and these, happy to obtain the gold of the troops in return for what they could conveniently spare, were not slow in availing themselves of the permission. Dried bear's meat, venison, and Indian corn, composed the substance of these supplies, which were in sufficient abundance to produce a six weeks' increase to the stock of the garrison. Hitherto they had been subsisting, in a great degree, upon salt provisions; the food furtively supplied by the Canadians being necessarily, from their dread of detection, on so limited a scale, that a very small portion of the troops had been enabled to profit by it. This, therefore, was an important and unexpected benefit, derived from the falling in of the garrison with the professed views of the savages; and one which, perhaps, few officers would, like Colonel de Haldimar, have possessed the forethought to have secured. But although it served to relieve the animal wants of the man, there was little to remove his moral inquietude. Discouraged by the sanguinary character of the warfare in which they seemed doomed to be for ever engaged, and harassed by constant watchings—seldom taking off their clothes for weeks together—the men had gradually been losing their energy of spirit, in the contemplation of the almost irremediable evils by which they were beset; and looked forward with sad and disheartening conviction to a fate, that all things tended to prove to them was unavoidable, however the period of its consummation might be protracted. Among the officers, this dejection, although proceeding from a different cause, was no less prevalent; and notwithstanding they sought to disguise it before their men, when left to themselves they gave unlimited rein to a despondency hourly acquiring strength, as the day fixed on for the second council with the Indians drew near.

At length came that terrible and eventful day, and, as if in mockery of those who saw no beauty in its golden beams, arrayed in all the gorgeous softness of its autumnal glory. Sad and heavy were the hearts of many within that far distant and isolated fort, as they rose, at the first glimmering of light above the horizon, to prepare for the several duties assigned them. All felt the influence of a feeling that laid prostrate the moral energies even of the boldest: but there was one young officer in particular, who exhibited a dejection, degenerating almost into stupefaction; and more than once, when he received an order from his superior, hesitated as one who either heard not, or, in attempting to perform it, mistook the purport of his instructions, and executed some entirely different duty. The countenance of this officer, whose attenuated person otherwise bore traces of languor and debility, but too plainly marked the abstractedness and terror of his mind, while the set stiff features and contracted muscles of the face contributed to give an expression of vacuity, that one who knew him not might have interpreted unfavorably. Several times, during the inspection of his company at the early parade, he was seen to raise his head, and throw forward his ear, as if expecting to catch the echo of some horrible and appalling cry, until the men themselves remarked, and commented, by interchange of looks, on the singular conduct of their officer, whose thoughts had evidently no connection with the duty he was performing, or the spot on which he stood.

When this customary inspection had been accomplished—how imperfectly has been seen—and the men dismissed from their ranks, the same young officer was observed, by one who followed his every movement with interest, to ascend that part of the rampart which commanded an unbroken view of the country westward, from the point where the encampment of the Indians was supposed to lie, down to the bridge on which the terrible tragedy of Halloway's death had been so recently enacted. Unconscious of the presence of two sentinels, who moved to and fro near their respective posts, on either side of him, the young officer folded his arms, and gazed in that direction for some minutes, with his whole soul riveted on the scene. Then, as if overcome by recollections called up by that on which he gazed, he covered his eyes hurriedly with his hands, and betrayed, by the convulsed movement of his slender form, he was weeping bitterly. The paroxysm past, he uncovered his face, sank with one knee upon the ground, and upraising his clasped hands, as if in appeal to his God, seemed to pray deeply and fervently. In this attitude he continued for some moments, when he became sensible of the approach of an intruder. He raised himself from his knee, turned, and beheld one whose countenance was stamped with a dejection scarcely inferior to his own. It was Captain Blessington.

'Charles, my dear Charles!' exclaimed the latter hurriedly, as he laid his hand upon the shoulder of the emaciated De Haldimar, 'consider you are not alone. For God's sake, check this weakness! There are men observing you on every side, and your strange manner has already been the subject of remark in the company.'

'When the heart is sick, like mine,' replied the youth, in a tone of fearful despondency, 'it is alike reckless of forms and careless of appearances. I trust, however,' and here spoke the soldier, 'there are few within this fort who will believe me less courageous because I have been seen to bend my knee in supplication to my God. I did not think that you, Blessington, would have been the first to condemn the act.'

'I condemn it, Charles! you mistake me, indeed you do,' feelingly returned his captain, secretly pained at the mild reproach contained in the concluding sentence; 'but there are two things to be considered. In the first instance, the men who are yet in ignorance of the great evils with which we are threatened, may mistake the cause of your agitation; you were in tears just now, Charles, and the sentinels must have remarked it as well as myself. I would not have them to believe that one of their officers was affected by the anticipation of coming disaster, in a way their own hearts are incapable of estimating. You understand me, Charles? I would not have them too much discouraged by an example that may become infectious.'

'I do understand you, Blessington,' and a forced and sickly smile played for a moment over the wan yet handsome features of the young officer; 'you would not have me appear a weeping coward in their eyes.'

'Nay, dear Charles, I did not say it.'

'But you meant it, Blessington; yet, think not,'—and he warmly pressed the hand of his captain—'think not, I repeat, I take your hint in any other than the friendly light in which it was intended. That I have been no coward, however, I hope I have given proof more than once before the men, most of whom have known me from my cradle; yet, whatever they may think, is to me, at this moment, a matter of indifference. Blessington,' and again the tears rolled from his fixed eyes over his cheek, while he pointed with his finger to the western horizon, 'I have neither thought nor feeling for myself; my whole heart lies buried there. Oh, God of Heaven!' he pursued, after a pause, and again raising his eyes in supplication, 'avert the dreadful destiny that awaits my beloved sister.'

'Charles, Charles, if only for that sister's sake, then, calm an agitation which, if thus indulged in, will assuredly destroy you. All will yet be well. The delay obtained by your father has been sufficient for the purpose proposed. Let us hope for the best; if we are deceived in our expectation, it will then be time enough to indulge in a grief, which could scarcely be exceeded were the fearful misgivings of your mind to be realized before your eyes.'

'Blessington,' returned the young officer—and his features exhibited the liveliest image of despair—'all hope has long since been extinct in my breast. See you yon theatre of death?' he mournfully pursued, pointing to the fatal bridge, which was thrown into full relief against the placid bosom of the Detroit: 'recollect you the scene that was acted on it? As for me, it is ever present to my mind—it haunts me in my thoughts by day, and in my dreams by night. I shall never forget it while memory is left to curse me with the power of retrospection. On the very spot on which I now stand was I borne in a chair, to witness the dreadful punishment; you see the stone at my feet, I marked it by that. I saw you conduct Halloway to the centre of the bridge; I beheld him kneel to receive his death; I saw, too, the terrible race for life that interrupted the proceedings; I marked the sudden up-spring of Halloway to his feet upon the coffin, and the exulting waving of his hand, as he seemed to recognize the rivals for mastery in the race. Then was heard the fatal volley, and I saw the death-struggle of him who had saved my brother's life. I could have died, too, at that moment; and would to Providence I had! but it was otherwise decreed. My aching interest was, for a moment, diverted by the fearful chase now renewed upon the height; and, in common with those around me, I watched the efforts of the pursuer and the pursued with painful earnestness and doubt as to the final result. Ah, Blessington, why was this not all? The terrible shriek uttered at the moment when the fugitive fell, apparently dead, at the feet of the firing party, reached us even here. I felt as if my heart must have burst, for I knew it to be the shriek of poor Ellen Halloway—the suffering wife—the broken-hearted woman who had so recently, in all the wild abandonment of her grief, wetted my pillow, and even my cheek, cast their eyes upwards to the windows with her burning tears, while supplicating an intercession with my father for mercy, which I knew it would be utterly fruitless to promise. The discovery of her exchange of clothes with one of the drum boys of the grenadiers was made soon after you left the fort. I saw her leap upon the coffin, and, standing over the body of her unhappy husband, raise her hands to heaven in adjuration, and my heart died within me. I recollected the words she had spoken on a previous occasion, during the first examination of Halloway, and I felt it to be the prophetic denunciation, then threatened, that she was now uttering on al lthe race of de Haldimar. I saw no more, Blessington. Sick, dizzy, and with every faculty of my mind annihilated, I turned away from the horrid scene, and was again borne to my room.'

Captain Blessington was deeply affected; for there was a solemnity in the voice of the young officer that carried conviction to the heart.

The attention of both was diverted by the report of a musket from the rear of the fort. Presently afterwards, the word was passed along the chain of sentinels upon the ramparts that the Indians were issuing in force from the forest upon the common near the bomb-proof. Then was heard, as the sentinel at the gate delivered the pass-word, the heavy roll of the drum summoning to arms.

'Ha! here already!' said Captain Blessington, as, glancing towards the forest, he beheld the skirt of the wood now alive with dusky human forms: 'Ponteac's visit is earlier than we had been taught to expect; but we are as well prepared to receive him now as later; and, in fact, the sooner the interview is terminated, the sooner we shall know what we have to depend upon. Come, Charles, we must join the company, and let me entreat you to evince less despondency before the men. It is hard, I know, to sustain an artificial character under such disheartening circumstances; still, for example's sake, it must be done.'

'What I can I will do, Blessington,' rejoined the youth, as they both moved from the ramparts; 'but the task is, in truth, one to which I find myself wholly unequal. How do I know that, even at this moment, my defenceless, terrified and innocent sister may not be invoking the name and arm of her brother to save her from destruction?'

'Trust in Providence, Charles. Even although our worst apprehensions be realized, as I fervently trust they will not, your sister may be spared. The Canadian could not have been unfaithful or we should have learned something of his treachery from the Indians. Another week will confirm us in the truth or fallacy of our impressions. Until then let us arm our hearts with hope. Trust me, we shall yet see the laughing eyes of Clara fill with tears of affection, as I recount to her all her too sensitive and too desponding brother has suffered for her sake.'

De Haldimar made no reply. He deeply felt the kind intention of his captain, but was far from cherishing the hope that har been recommended. He sighed heavily, pressed the arm on which he leaned, in gratitude for the motive, and moved silently with his friend to join their company below the rampart.

CHAPTER XV.

Meanwhile the white flag had again been raised by the Indians upon the bomb-proof; and this having been readily met by a corresponding signal from the fort, a numerous band of savages now issued from the cover with which their dark forms had hitherto been identified, and spread themselves far and near upon the common. On this occasion they were without arms, offensive or defensive, of any kind, if we may except the knife which was always carried at the girdle, and which constituted a part rather of their necessary dress than of their warlike equipment. These warriors might have been about five hundred in number, and were composed chiefly of picked men from the nations of the Ottawas, the Delawares and the Shawanees, each race being distinctly recognizable from the others by certain peculiarities of form and feature which individualized, if we may so term it, the several tribes. Their only covering was the legging before described, composed in some instances of cloth, but principally of smoked deerskin, and the flap that passed through the girdle around the loins, by which the straps attached to the leggings were secured. Their bodies, necks and arms were, with the exception of a few slight ornaments, entirely naked; and even the blanket, that served them as a couch by night and a covering by day, had, with one single exception, been dispensed with, apparently with a view to avoid anything like encumbrance in their approaching sport. Each individual was provided with a stout sapling of about three feet in length, curved, and flattened at the root extremity, like that used at the Irish hurdle; which game, in fact, the manner of ball-playing among the Indians in every way resembled.

Interspersed among these warriors were a nearly equal number of squaws. These were to be seen lounging carelessly about in small groups, anw were of all ages; from the hoary-headed, shrivelled-up hag, whose eyes still sparkled with a fire that her lank and attenuated frame denied, to the young girl of twelve, whose dark and glowing cheek, rounded bust, and penetrating glance, bore striking evidence of the precociousness of Indian beauty. These latter looked with evident interest on the sports of the young warriors, who, throwing down their hurdles, either view with each other in the short but incredibly swift foot-race, or indulged themselves in wrestling and leaping; while other companions, abandoned to the full security they felt to be attached to the white flag waving on the fort, lay at their lazy length upon the sward, ostensibly following the movements of the several competitors in these sports, but in reality with heart and eye directed solely to the fortification that lay beyond. Each of these females, in addition to the Machecoti, or petticoat, which in one square of broadcloth was tightly wrapped around the loins, also carried a blanket loosely thrown around the person, but closely confined over the shoulders in front, and reaching below the knee. There was an air of constraint in their movements, which accorded ill with the occasion of festivity for which they were assembled; and it was remarkable, whether it arose from deference to those to whom they were slaves as well as wives and daughters, or from whatever other cause it might be, none of them ventured to recline themselves upon the sward in imitation of the warriors.

When it had been made known to the governor that the Indians had begun to develop themselves in force upon the common unarmed, yet redolent with the spirit that was to direct their meditated sports, the soldiers were dismissed from their respective companies to the ramparts; where they were now to be seen, not drawn up in formidable and hostile array, but collected together in careless groups, and simply in their side-arms. This reciprocation of confidence on the part of the garrison was acknowledged by the Indians by marks of approbation, expressed as much by the sudden and classic disposition of their fine forms into attitudes strikingly illustrative of their admiration and pleasure, as by the interjectional sounds that passed from one to the other of the throng. From the increased alacrity with which they now lent themselves to the preparatory and inferior amusements of the day, it was evident their satisfaction was complete.

Hitherto the principal chiefs had, as on the previous occasion, occupied the bomb-proof; and now, as then, they appeared to be deliberating among themselves, but evidently in a more energetic and serious manner. At length they separated, when Ponteac, accompanied by the chiefs who had attended him on the former day, once more led in the direction of the fort. The moment of his advance was the signal for the commencement of the principal game. In an instant those of the warriors who lay reclining on the sward sprang to their feet, while the wrestlers and racers resumed their hurdles, and prepared themselves for the trial of mingled skill and swiftness. At first they formed a dense group in the centre of the common; and then diverging in two equal files both to the right and to the left of the immediate centre, where the large ball was placed, formed an open chain, extending from the skirt of the forest to the commencement of the village. On the one side were ranged the Delawares and Shawanees, and on the other the more numerous nations of the Ottawas. The women of these several tribes apparently much interested in the issue of an amusement in which the manliness and activity of their respective friends were staked, had gradually and imperceptibly gained the front of the fort, where they were now huddled in groups, at about twenty paces from the drawbridge, and bending eagerly forward to command the movements of the ball-players.

In his circuit round the walls Ponteac was seen to remark the confiding appearance of the unarmed soldiery with a satisfaction that was not sought to be disguised; and from the manner in which he threw his glance along each face of the rampart, it was evident his object was to embrace the numerical strength collected there. It was, moreover, observed, when he passed the groups of squaws on his way to the gate, he addressed some words in a strange tongue to the elder matrons of each.

Once more the dark warriors were received at the gate by Major Blackwater; and, as with firm but elastic tread, they moved across the square, each threw his eyes rapidly and anxiously around and with less of concealment in his manner than had been manifested on the former occasion. On every hand the same air of nakedness and desertion met their gaze. Not even a soldier of the guard was to be seen; and when they of the block-houses, they were found to be as tenantless as the area through which they passed. A gleam of fierce satisfaction pervaded the swarthy countenances of the Indians; and the features of Ponteac in particular expressed the deepest exultation. Instead of leading his party, he now brought up the rear; and when they arrived in the centre of the fort he, without any visible cause for the accident, stumbled and fell to the earth. The other chiefs for the moment lost sight of their ordinary gravity, and marked their sense of the circumstance by a prolonged sound, partaking of the mingled character of a laugh and a yell. Startled at the cry, Major Blackwater, who was in front, turned to ascertain the cause. At that moment Ponteac sprang lightly to his feet, responding to the yell of his confederates by another even more startling, fierce, and prolonged than their own. He then stalked proudly to the head of the party, and even preceded Major Blackwater into the council room.

In this rude theatre of conference some changes had been made since their recent visit, which escaped not the observation of the quick-sighted chiefs. Their mats lay in the position they had previously occupied, and the chairs of the officers were placed as before, but the room itself had been considerably enlarged. The slight partition terminating the interior extremity of the mess-room and dividing it from that of one of the officers, had been removed; and midway through this, extending entirely across, was drawn a curtain of scarlet cloth, against which the imposing figure of the governor, elevated as his seat was above those of the other officers, was thrown into strong relief. There was another change that escaped not the observation of the Indians, and that was, not more than one-half of the officers who had been present at the first conference were now in the room. Of these latter, one had, moreover, been sent away by the governor the moment the chiefs were ushered in.

'Ugh!' ejaculated the proud leader, as he took his seat unceremoniously, and yet not without reluctance, upon the mat. 'The council room of my father is bigger than when the Ottawa was here before, yet the number of his chiefs is not so many.'

'The great chief of the Ottawas knows that the Saganaw has promised the red skins a feast,' returned the governor. 'Were he to leave it to his young warriors to provide, he would not be able to receive the Ottawa like a great chief and to make peace with him as he could wish.'

'My father has a great deal of cloth, red, like the blood of a pale face,' pursued the Indian, rather in demand than in observation, as he pointed with his finger to the opposite end of the room. 'When the Ottawa was here last, he did not see it.'

'The great chief of the Ottawas knows that the great father of the Saganaw has a big heart to make presents to the red skins. The cloth the Ottawa sees there is sufficient to make leggings for the chiefs of all the nations.'

Apparently satisfied with this reply, the fierce Indian uttered one of his strong guttural and assential 'ughs,' and then commenced filling the pipe of peace, correct on the present occasion in all its ornaments, which was handed to him by the Delaware chief. It was remarked by the officers this operation took up an unusually long portion of his time, and that he frequently turned his ear, like a horse stirred by the huntsman's horn, with quick and irrepressible eagerness towards the door. door.

'The pale warrior, the friend of the Ottawa chief, is not here,' said the governor, as he glanced his eye along the semicircle of Indians. 'How is this? Is his voice still sick, that he cannot come; or has the great chief of the Ottawas forgotten to tell him?'

'The voice of the pale warrior is still sick, and he cannot speak,' replied the Indian. 'The Ottawa chief is very sorry; for the tongue of his friend the pale face is full of wisdom.'

Scarcely had the last words escaped his lips, when a wild shrill cry from without the fort rang on the ears of the assembled council, and caused a momentary commotion among the officers. It arose from a single voice, and that voice could not be mistaken by any who had heard it once before. A second or two, during which the officers and chiefs kept their eyes intently fixed on each other, passed anxiously away, and then nearer to the gate, apparently on the very drawbridge itself, was pealed forth the wild and deafening yell of a legion of devilish voices. At that sound, the Ottawa and the other chiefs sprang to their feet, and their own fierce cry responded to that yet vibrating on the ears of all. Already were their gleaming tomahawks brandished wildly over their heads, and Ponteac had even bounded a pace forward to reach the governor with the deadly weapon, when at the sudden stamping of the foot of the latter upon the floor, the scarlet cloth in the rear was thrown aside, and twenty soldiers, their eyes glancing along the barrels of their levelled muskets, met the startled gaze of the astonished Indians.

An instant was enough to satisfy the keen chief of the true state of the case. The calm composed mien of the officers, not one of whom had even attempted to quit his seat, amid the din by which his ears were so alarmingly assailed—the triumphant, yet dignified, and even severe expression of the governor's countenance; and above all, the unexpected presence of the prepared soldiery—all these at once assured him of the discovery of his treachery, and the danger that awaited him. The necessity for an immediate attempt to join his warriors without, was now obvious to the Ottawa; and scarcely had he conceived the idea before it was sought to be executed. In a single spring he gained the door of the mess-room, and, followed eagerly and tumultuously by the other chiefs, to whose departure no opposition was offered, in the next moment stood on the steps of the piazza that ran along the front of the building whence he had issued.

The surprise of the Indians on reaching this point was now too powerful to be dissembled; and, incapable either of advancing or receding, they remained, gazing on the scene before them with an air of mingled stupefaction, rage, and alarm. Scarcely ten minutes had elapsed since they had proudly strode through the naked arena of the fort, and yet, even in that short space of time, its appearance had been entirely changed. Not a part was there now of the surrounding buildings that was not redolent with human life, and hostile preparation. Through every window of the officers' low rooms was to be seen the dark and frowning muzzle of a field-piece, bearing upon the gateway; and behind these were artillerymen, holding their lighted matches, supported again by files of bayonets, that glittered in their rear. In the block-houses the same formidable array of field-pieces and muskets was visible; while from the four angles of the square, as many heavy guns, that had been artfully masked at the entrance of the chiefs, seemed ready to sweep away every thing that should come before them. The guard-room near the gate presented the same hostile front. The doors of this, as well as of the other buildings, had been firmly secured within; but from every window affording cover to the troops, gleamed a line of bayonets rising above the threatening field-pieces, pointed, at a distance of little more than twelve feet, directly upon the gateway. In addition to his musket, each man of the guard moreover held a hand grenade, provided with a short fuze that could be ignited in a moment from the matches of the gunners, and with immediate effect. The soldiers in the block-houses were similarly provided.

Almost magical as was the change thus suddenly effected in the appearance of the garrison, it was not the most interesting feature in the exciting scene. Choking up the gateway, in which they were completely wedged, and crowding the drawbridge, a dense mass of dusky Indians were to be seen casting their fierce glances around; yet paralyzed in their movements by the unlooked for display of a resisting force, threatening instant annihilation to those who should attempt either to advance or to recede. Never, perhaps, was astonishment and disappointment more forcibly depicted on the human countenance than as they were now exhibited by these men, who had already, in imagination, secured to themselves an easy conquest. They were the warriors who had so recently been engaged in the manly yet innocent exercise of the ball; but instead of the harmless hurdle, each now carried a short gun in one hand and a gleaming tomahawk in the other. After the first general yelling heard in the council-room not a sound was uttered. Their burst of rage and triumph had evidently been checked by the unexpected manner of their reception, and they now stood on the spot on which the further advance of each had been arrested, so silent and motionless, that, but for the rolling of their dark eyes, as they keenly measured the insurmountable barriers that were opposed to their progress, they might almost have been taken for a wild group of statuary.

Conspicuous at the head of these was he who wore the blanket; a tall warrior, on whom rested the startled eye of every officer and soldier who was so situated as to behold him. His face was painted black as death; and as he stood under the arch of the gateway, with his white turbaned head towering far above those of his companions, this formidable and mysterious enemy might have been likened to the spirit of darkness presiding over his terrrible legions.

(To be Continued.)

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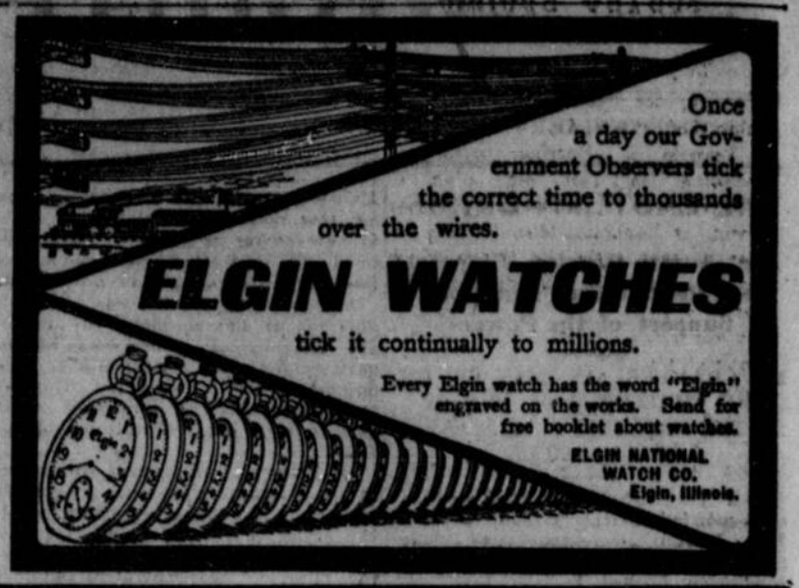

LITERARY REVIEW.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

'Among the People of British Columbia, Red, White, Yellow and Brown,' by Frances E. Herring, author of 'Canadian Camp Life,' etc., is an illustrated volume published by Fisher Unwin, of London. Miss Herring relates in easy style the things which may be seen in British Columbia in a year by a visitor from the Old Country, who has the advantage of staying with relatives who have grown up in the province. Agnes is the visitor, the heroine of the story, but the hero is 'Phil,' 'a regular young Canadian,' his father would say. 'Why, that fellow can work in a saw-mill, fish with a gill-net, fell a log, paddle a canoe, fix camp, break a cayouse, cook a meal, nurse the sick, help in the house and doctor with any of 'em.' Phil, we are told, 'had lately finished a course of medicine from McGill College, Toronto,' and therefore we cannot be surprised at his efficiency. The heroine, of course, has much to learn.

'What is that building standing on piles right in the water, Phil?' I asked.

'That's a shingle mill.'

'Shingle mill?' I said, inquiringly. 'I hear so much about shingles here, but I never see any. You know they just put rough shingles on the roads at home first, when they are going to macadamize them.'

Phil and Mina looked puzzled now. 'What are your shingles like?' they asked.

'Just stones broken up by hammers generally, and all sharp and uneven.'

They both laughed and Phil said he'd row us over to the mill, and show me what their shingles were like.

The book opens with a description of a grand Chinese funeral, followed by that of a Caledonian ball. Then comes the story of a Chinese servant, who has kept his place eight years, and who tells his mistress, 'Me likee you, you no too muchee talkee.' Reminiscences of the fire of 1898 follow, and a visit to Victoria and Esquimalt, and many other matters of interest. The character sketches of the fisher folk are given in their own words as nearly as possible. The account of the Indian gathering at Chilliwack is attested by Bishop Doutonwill, the correct names having been supplied by the Oblat Fathers. The two final chapters are devoted to the salmon fisheries and canneries. Excursion boats are, it seems, run from Vancouver and Westminster to Steveston, to see the fishermen throw off.

Fifteen hundred boats, manned by three thousand fishermen, resting on their oars, as far as the eye can reach, waiting for gunfire. There it booms! and every man standing in the stern of his boat begins to pay out his net, and every boat puller to strain at his oars.

The book is very readable, and contains much of interest. Here, for instance, is a piece of Japanese folklore, told by a cook from that country:

One tale I heard Ota tell Jackie was like this, only with indescribable gesticulation? 'Two dogs sit down by cocoanut tree, dey catchee one piecee meat. One dog he say, "You no cut him, you takee too muchee." Nudder dog he say, "'Spose you cut him meat, you takee allee." An' dey fight 'bout de meat. One monkey he sit in de tree, an' he say to he selp, "My too muchee likee dat meat, heap good meat." So he talkee dogs, an' he say, "Good Mister Dogs, you plenty good mans, what for you fight? No good fight. My fixee dat meat allight." He came down de tree an' he catchee dat meat an' take him littee way up. He takee stick, makee alle same scale. He cut him meat one piecee too muchee heaby, den he put one piecee on one end de stick, one piece on nudder, an' he tie bamboo in de middle. "Oh," he talkee, "one piecee too muchee heaby, my bita him off, makee him allee same udder one." Two, t'ree time, time alle same he do, not muchee meat stop. Dogs, dey sit won on de littee tail, an' look up at de monkey. He go littee higher up de tree. Now, de dog he see not muchee meat stop, an' de talkee monkey, 'Allright, nice Mister Monkey, you heap good mans, gibee my de meat now, 'spose one too muchee heaby allight."

'Mr. Monkey he go littee higher, and he say, "Oh," you talkee me makee him allee same. My no can gibbee you; my makee him allee same. My no gibbee you; my makee allee same." He bite one piecee, he bite nodder piecee. De dogs heap hungly, an' dey talkee him. "Pleasee, Mister Monkey, gibbee now, too much hungly my." But de monkey bite, an' de monkey bite; an' de two dogs dey sit on de littee tail, an' dey look at de monkey heap muchee solly him dog. The monkey he eat allee meat an' he talkee dog, "He piecee meat allee samee now, go catchee some more." He t'row plenty cocoanut an' hit de dog too muchee hard, an' dey go home, not fight any more.'

'Did they get any more meat when they got home?' asked Jackie, open-eyed.

'Oh, dey catchee some more one piecee. One dog he cut piecee littee too heaby, nudder dog he no talkee, he too muchee hully up eat him piecee.'

Fisher, Unwin, six shillings.

A BENEFICENT BOOK.

'Give him air; he'll straight be well,' is the simple motto chosen by Dr. Latham from Shakespeare's 'King Henry IV.' for his essay on tuberculosis, which won the King's prize of $2,500. This essay and plans for the construction of an ideal sanitorium for the treatment of tuberculosis in England has just been issued in book form and cannot fail to be widely read and studied. Dr. Latham is assistant physician to St. George's Hospital, and associated with him in the production of the essay was Mr. William West, architect, also of St. George's. The competition was thrown open to the medical world, and the advertisement appeared in twenty-two medical papers in the capitals of Europe and America. The competing essays, with motto signatures, were placed before an advisory committee, including among others, Sir William Broadbent, Sir Douglas Powell, and Sir Felix Semon, and the value of the joint work of Dr. Latham and Mr. West cannot fail to be very great. It will be remembered that Sir Ernest Cassel generously provided a million dollars for the erection of a sanitorium, and, when it is built, it will probably follow the proposals in the main of Dr. Latham. The buildings are to be arranged in the form of a crescent, divided into various blocks, a covered way running between the various buildings. Dr. Latham's scheme provides elaborate precautions against the danger of spreading the disease by means of the sputum. Then every room can be easily flushed with a continuous supply of fresh air. The rooms are set in a single row, a corridor, which looks on to the open, running behind. The walls are lined, partly or altogether, with glazed tilework, and where there are any right-angled junctions, as between floor and wall, the angles are rounded. This is one of the many precautions taken to avoid the collection of dust, for it is in dust that the germs of disease are borne. Cheerfulness and comfort are studied everywhere, but the patient will have to live with clock-like regularity:

At seven he is called, and the windows of his room are closed, lest he get chilled in dressing. At 7.30 he rises, and has a shower bath at a temperature agreeable to himself. Dressing completed, he opens his windows. Breakfast at eight. Directly after he starts on a walk, graduated according to his condition. He walks deliberately until reaching his destination, where he rests in the fresh air, protected from wind, until it is time to start for home. At 11.45 he is in his room, where the windows have been shut, and he takes his temperature. In ten minutes he opens his windows. From twelve to one he rests at full length on a sofa. At one he has the principal meal of the day, with his fellow-patients. At 2.45 he walks, a slower and shorter performance than in the morning. At 5.30 he is home again, takes his temperature, and rests until dinner. After dinner, and half an hour in a recreation room, he retires to bed at nine. Each patient is visited three times daily by the physician, is weighed once a week, while his chest is examined thoroughly once a fortnight, and his sputum tested once a month.

The original copy of the essay was perused by both the King and the Queen, and the work is now published by Messrs. Balliére, Tindal & Cox, at the price of five shillings. It teaches that promiscuous expectoration is a sin against mankind—that dust is the great transmitting vehicle of the tuberculosis bacillus, and that expectoration is the commonest origin of the deadly impregnation of the dust. The main principles to be followed in the ideal sanatorium should, indeed, also be followed in everyday life, care taken to breathe plenty of fresh air, to obtain necessary exercise, to be of cleanly habits, to choose a wholesome and regular diet, to be temperate, indeed, and hygienic in all things. If this were practiced generally, consumption with all its horrors would soon be a nightmare of the past.

WHALE FISHING.

Mr. Frank T. Bullen dedicates his last book, 'A Whaleman's Wife,' to Theodore Roosevelt, as a small token of his esteem for a 'strong Christian.' It tells of the courage and heroism called forth by the whale hunter's experiences, and pictures both the life under a good captain and the life under a brutal, irresponsible captain. The following account of the actions of a whale when harpooned, will illustrate Mr. Bullen's style:

And up into the midst of their wonderment, rose the whale, the long line trailing behind him, evidently exhausted by his tremendous efforts to reach a depth of safety. A dozen strokes in reply to the swiftly shouted orders of the mate, and they were alongside of him, the harpooner had hooked up the line and passed it into the boat, and the mate had thrust his long lance so fiercely in between the third and fourth ribs of the leviathan that the whole vast body quivered from snout to flukes with the pangs of approaching death. Secure in the knowledge that he had dealt a death-blow, the mate shouted to the harpooner to cut loose his line adrift; but even that small loss was avoided, for the second mate's boat sheered alongside in the nick of time and took it.

No other stroke was needed: a thin stream of blood was seen to be trickling over the edge of the spiracle, and the next great expiration hurled into the air, with a bursting groan, masses of clotted blood so large that it was almost miraculous how they had been forced along the single air-tube which supplies the lungs with breath. Filled with a great awe, the new hands drew off slowly in obedience to the orders given, unable to take their eyes off the dying giant. And then, to their horror, they saw him suddenly rear his gigantic head high in air, and hurl his body along the blood stained sea-surface in hundred feet laps, swaying first to this side and then to that as if under the influence of an agony so intolerable that he was endowed with at least ten times his usual great strength. All round his awful way the sea was torn into a thousand fantastic shapes, and blocks of purple foam were flung on high and caught by the wind, which drove them like some dreadful snow in showers of flakes far to leeward. At last,—and although the paroxysm had only lasted about three minutes, they seemed like hours—there was a momentary lull; the whale disappeared. But almost immediately after there was an upheaval like the rearing of a suddenly formed volcano in the midst of the sea, and high into the air soared the whale, the mighty mass apparently hung suspended there for an appreciable space, and fell; in the thundering noise and violent commotion occasioned by the great act, the hunters lost for a moment their strained attention on the whale. When they regained it he lay in an inert mass, gently undulating to the touch of the waves, with his head as usual pointed straight towards the wind's eye.

W. Briggs, Toronto. Illustrated.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

The 'Century Magazine' has some fine color pictures from studies of the aurora borealis, made in the arctic regions, by Frank W. Stokes, in 1892. The story of the eighteen hundred mile trip from Cairo to Khartoum, in an Adirondack canoe, is full of exciting experiences, narrated by Mr. W. G. Irving. In 'The Yellow Van,' Mr. Whiting takes his readers to visit an unprogressive British squire at home.

To have everything in keeping, his home is his castle in the most literal sense of the term. Where else could he live but in one of the beautiful old moated halls still to be found in England, with living water in the moat? He still raises his drawbridge every night, and lowers it every morning, just because his fathers have done the like for centuries, and he really is not equal to the effort of beginning to leave off. His habits are not to be affected by anything so transient as the new dispensation of a county constabulary. What joy in the thought of this continuing city amid the eternal flux of things! You may enter without difficulty by a stone bridge on the other side—the tradespeople do so enter every day,—but that does not count.

There is also an article on 'The Literary loss of the Bible,' by Rollo Ogden, which mourns the displacement of the sacred book from nursery literature. He says:

The sting of our loss lies in the perishing of the young associations which used to be entwined about the felicities and majesty of biblical phraseology. The mature and preoccupied mind will in vain seek deliberately to assimilate the purely literary charm and power of the Bible. Later and colder studies cannot give what must be drawn in almost with mother's milk. The accumulated impressions of childhood, the familiarity with sounding phrases before they are understood, the play of young imagination, of awe, and even of superstition, about the sacred page, together with the daily repetition and use of the rich English of the King James version, seem necessary to the surest and most enduring grasp on the Bible merely as a great writing. There is a certain disillusionment in studying the Bible in too cold and dry a light of reason, and though it may be a critical gain it is a literary loss.

'Scribner's' has its tinted illustrations of picturesque buildings in Milan, drawn by Peixotto, and a valuable contribution to history in the second instalment of Madame Waddington's letters, describing Lord and Lady Salisbury at home, and Mr. Gladstone's great Home Rule speech. Her last interview with the Queen in 1893 is thus described:

The Duchess knocked, the Queen's voice said, 'Come in,' and I found myself in a beautiful large salon, all the windows opening on the sea. The Queen, dressed as usual in black, was seated in the middle of the room facing the door. I had barely time to make one courtesy—she put out her hand and made me sit down next to her. She spoke to me at first in French (just as she always did when I was at the Embassy—to mark I suppose that I was the French Ambassadress) 'Je suis très heureuse de vous revoir—I think we can speak English—how much has happened since we met'; and then we talked about all sorts of things. I thought she looked extremely well—of course I couldn't tell if her sight was gone, as she knew I was coming, and I sat close to her. Her eyes were blue, and clear, and her memory and conversation quite the same. She thanked me for my letter; said the Duke of Edinburgh's death was a great blow to her. It was so sudden; she had not thought him ill. She had lost three children all very dear to her, and it was hard at her age to see her children go before her. She spoke at once (so moderately) of the caricatures and various little incidents that had occurred in France. I said I was very glad to have an opportunity of telling her that everybody in France (except for a few hot-headed radicals and anti-English), was most indignant at such gratuitous insults not only to the Queen, but to a woman. She said she quite understood that—that wherever she had been in France everybody had done what they could to make her stay happy and comfortable; that she never could forget it, and hoped the French nation felt that—also that she would never dream of holding the country responsible for the radical press, but 'my children and my people feel it very deeply.'

'Frank Leslie's Monthly' opens with an illustrated article on 'The Crusade of the Doukhobors,' by Mr. John Ridington, who has lived among these people, and who walked with them in the procession for four days. Here is a striking picture from his pen:

And so the march on Yorkton began. The procession moved slowly because of the number of children, and of sick and feeble folk. Ten or twelve miles daily was all it covered. Ahead strode a gigantic Doukhobor, black browed and bearded, a very Boanerges. He was the blacksmith of one of the villages, and believed himself to be the second John the Baptist. He had discarded all footwear and tramped quite barefoot. He was clad in a dirty white felt gaberdine, reaching almost to the feet, and around one sleeve was tied a red baudanna. Occasionally he would fling his arms toward Heaven with a wild cry, or throw himself on the ground in an agony of adoration and self-abasement. Behind him straggled the long line of pilgrims, stretching along two miles or more of the winding prairie trail. Ever and anon would rise the wailing notes of their recessional, its weird minor cadences and plaintive harmonies swelling high above the irregular, shuffling tramp of hundreds of feet. In the cavalcade were eleven rude litters, made of the stems of young trees and hung with blanketing, in which were borne the sick and infirm.

An article describing what is called the greatest of power dams, says:

When the waters of the Niagara River were made to flow over turbines to give electric power and light to the city of Buffalo, it was considered a great revolutionary feat of engineering. But at Niagara the dam and the fall were there from the beginning. The power was ready in the rough—it had only to be applied to the machinery. When, however, it was proposed to utilize the speed and force of the Hudson River and to turn them into the power that lights towns, runs street railways and vitalizes factory plants, the problem was a different one. The river was there, but the fall had to be created, and to do this it would be necessary to build one of the largest dams ever constructed, a wall, in fact, 1,400 feet long and 154 feet high, at certain points. No such barrier, great or small, had ever been placed across a river of a volume and flow equal to that of the Hudson just above Glens Falls, N.Y., yet this has now been successfully accomplished.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

(London 'Times.')

Heaven sent Hawthorne a love of letters and the determination to be a writer; two facts explain all the rest—he was descended from the Puritans, and he lived in the New England of the early and middle nineteenth century. After a solitary boyhood he went to a small country university, where he seems to have been no less social, indeed jovial, than the rest. On returning home, he found himself the only male inmate of a house in the seaport of Salem, where his ancestors had at any rate, died (for most of them were sea-captains) ever since their migration from England. Madame Hathorne (for so the name had always been spelt) had preserved, partly from local custom and partly from preference, a strict seclusion ever since the early death of her husband; her two daughters were recluses also; her son became the closest recluse of all. His meals were left at the door of his chamber under the eaves; and, as a rule, he never showed his face till he went for a walk in the twilight. In those years his habits of solitude and mental seclusion became ingrained, and he never wholly lost them. And, indeed, it is hard to see who there was to make friends with, had he wished. Society in the New England of those days, and especially in Salem, can have offered little attraction to an earnest youth with aspirations after literature. Like the gentlemen in 'Patience' it seems to have been 'both angular and flat,' composed of the rawness of a young civilization, the dreariness of inherited and formal Puritanism, and the vulgarity of the wealthy and half-educated. Hawthorne locked his door and worked, alone and unaided, at his writing. In the summer he would set out, still alone, for a long tramp over the country; and then, as in his twilight walks, he made the minutest observation of natural scenes and trivial incidents, and wrote everything down in a notebook, without selection, with scarcely any reflection. That was a habit he maintained through life; and it is hard to explain in one who was so little of a realist, except on two suppositions—that he was trying to make friends in his loneliness of things that were neither forbidding nor vulgar, and that he was deliberately practicing the art of verbal expression. For all through life he was at work at this, in his own idle way, and whenever he was allowed. Now and then kind friends persuaded him that he really ought to be doing something practical; it would be good not only for his pocket but for his art; and twice, pinched by poverty, and a little peevish at the fancied neglect of the public, he went into the Custom-house at Salem. The drudgery froze his talent; he so disliked it that he could not even bring himself to use the material which, watchful as ever, he had gathered there. Politics mercifully rescued him both times, and sent him back to the large idleness which he seems to have found necessary to the work he loved.

Shortly before his marriage, and solely with a view to living cheaply, he spent some months in an agricultural colony of enthusiasts for manual labor and high thinking; but there, no more than in the Custom-house or the town of Salem, did he make friends, if the word be used to express any degree of intimacy. His attitude to these regenerators of society was typical of his attitude to the world in general. He watched them, he made notes on them, but he never became one of them. Later, at Concord, he watched Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Thoreau, and the rest, was glad to see them now and then, but adopted nothing of their enthusiasms or beliefs, was kindled by none of their fire. To him Transcendentalism was almost as much of a joke as it was to Peacock. He had his own flame, pale indeed, and sometimes all but extinct; but he was thoroughly aware of its value and nursed it jealously. That was why men and women of letters never won him. He saw something of the Brownings in Italy, but in England he made no effort to meet Carlyle, Thackeray or George Eliot. He was a provincial New Englander to the backbone. Full of admiration of the English scenery, he spoke his mind about the national characteristics in a way which proved how little he was to be moved from his Americanism by any warmth of hospitality or admiration. But to do him justice, he spoke quite as freely of his own people, and has no good word for 'nasal and handshaking Yankeedom.' Circumstance and habit had robbed him of the power of taking much interest in men and women. His was a detached, a baffling, in some moods (pace all his biographers) a peevish soul, with a great capacity of winning affection, a knowledge of its value when he won it, but not much power of expanding in return for it. A man of this temper must either think or brood; and with Hawthorne it was brooding. His ancestors had been rigid Puritans, witch-burners and whippers of Quaker women; on their softer side, men to whom the spirit-world was as real and as near at hand as the world of sense, and morality all in all. They had laid their burden on him, and he felt it. Always acutely conscious of the past, he seemed to breathe their dust as he walked the streets of Salem, imagined them frowning on his idleness and still more sternly on the kind of work he had chosen to do, looked through their aggressive virtue to the cruelty that stained, as he fancied, the very bones in their tombs. From them he learned to read into all things natural a spiritual meaning; from them he inherited his dangerous love of symbol, parable, and allegory, and the haunting oppression of the millstone of past sins about the neck of humankind. This type of mind is not English, essentially provincial. He read as widely as he could; but all he knew, all he observed and took for his own use was the common life and the common things about him, local history and local legend.

Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA

Geo. S. Scully, of 75 Nassau St., New York, says: For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, and I came to the conclusion to try your pills. I immediately found great relief from their use; I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me and my rheumatism has gone entirely. I am satisfied if any one so afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial, they will surely cure them, for I believe it all comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing its work.

RADWAY'S PILLS

cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION AND

All Disorders of the LIVER.

25c per box. At Druggists or by mail

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

Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the name is on what you buy.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

AN EXCITING MOMENT FOR AN EMPLOYER OF LABOR.

The hands joined at the hour of twelve! In another moment they would strike!! No!—the works were out of order. The clock stopped.—'Punch.'

A Recognized Regulator.—To bring the digestive organs into symmetrical working is the aim of physicians when they find a patient suffering from stomachic irregularities, and for this purpose they can prescribe nothing better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection, and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only can they perform their duties properly.

'I hear you want to sell your dog, Pat. They tell me he has a pedigree.' 'Sivere, an' Oi niver noticed it, sor. Anyhow, he's nothin' but a puppy yit, an' Ol'm thinkin' as how he'll be afther outgrowin' it, sor.'—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'

Good Digestion Should Wait on Appetite.—To have the stomach well is to have the nervous system well. Very delicate are the digestive organs. In some so sensitive are they that atmospheric changes affect them. When they become disarranged no better regulator is procurable than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will assist the digestion so that the hearty eater will suffer no inconvenience, and will derive all the benefits of his food.

Teacher—'Can any little girl tell me who was Columbus?' Sadie (frantically snapping her fingers)—'I know.' Teacher—'Well, Sadie?' Sadie—'Columbus the gem of the ocean.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

A Requisite for the Rancher.—On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a ready-made medicine, not only for many human ills, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil.

Dolly—'Gracious, did Mrs. De Styles refuse to belong to the "400"?' Polly—'Yes; she wanted to belong to the "299"—it would seem more like a bargain that way.'—Baltimore 'Herald.'

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

The jury brought in a verdict of 'Not guilty.' The judge said, admonishingly, to the prisoner: 'After this you ought to keep away from bad company.'

'Yes, your lordship. You will not see me here again in a hurry.'

If your children are troubled with worms give them Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

At a political meeting held recently in a town in the east of Scotland the speaker was frequently interrupted in his remarks. At length, losing patience, he looked at his interrupter, and said:—

'One fool at a time, gentlemen, please.'

'You gang on then, maister,' came the reply.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

A book canvasser went into a barber shop and asked the proprietor if he could sell him an encyclopaedia.

'What's that?' asked the barber.

'It's a book that contains information on every subject in the world.'

There was a victim in the chair, and he put in feebly, 'He doesn't need it.'

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Mrs. Bacon—'They say the flounder is an industrious fish, and lays 7,000,000 eggs in a year.' Mr. Bacon—'Yes, and you might add, doesn't cackle about it.'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dr. Bailey (looking at thermometer)—'Humm! I don't like your temperature.' Sick student—'Then why did you take it?'—Harvard 'Lampoon.'

Advertisements.

FREE TO LADIES

ORANGE LILY

cures Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhœa, etc., more quickly than anything else on earth. To convince the skeptical, will send a trial box (Ten Days Treatment) ABSOLUTELY FREE. Address with stamp, MRS. F. I. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont

An Admirable Food

EPPS'S

for maintaining Robust Health

COCOA

in Cold Climates.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 35,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. PUREST, BEST GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, &c. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

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

The Boys' Page.

MORE PRIZES TO BE WON.

Easter Competitions --- A Chance for all.

[So many drawings and stories and sleighs have come in for the coasting competition that the judges will have a difficult task deciding who should have the nine prizes which were offered. While they are busy over it we will not be idle, but will start at once to get more work ready for them.—Editor of the Boys' Page.]

EASTER GIFT.

This gift is to be planned and made by any of our readers, for a child in the hospital. The gift should be inexpensive, neatly made, and not too large or heavy to be packed and sent by mail. It should be what one little boy called 'Easterie,' that is, appropriate for an Easter gift. After the prizes are awarded, we will send all the gifts to the sick children who must spend their Easter holidays in the hospital. Some of you will make wee yellow chickens or ducks of cottonwool or felt, or carve them in wood. Some will paint spring flowers on bookmarks and sachets. Some will make pincushions like eggs, or penwipers, with the rabbit of the old story on them. Some will make jolly little boxes of colored paper or carved wood, to keep treasures in. Make anything you would like to have given to you, and add to it the Easter motto, flower or symbol which will make it bright.

Any reader of the Boys' Page may send in a gift, and the best three will be described and credited, but only those made by our readers, who are under 17 years of age, will be considered in the competition for the prizes.

All gifts should be packed carefully, that they may not be broken or crushed.

Write your name and address clearly on a piece of paper, attached to the gift, and add your age if you wish to compete for the prizes.

Mark the parcel 'merchandise,' address it to The Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal, and mail not later than March 14.

Be careful to fully prepay postage on everything.

For the best Easter gift we will give: First prize—Tools or books to the value of $3.00; or $2.00 in money. Second prize—Tools or books to the value of $2.00; or $1.00 in money.

EASTER STORY.

For this story we suggest one of the following subjects:—'The Story of one Easter; 'A Story of an Easter Gift'; 'Our Easter Holiday.'

The writers may, however, choose any other subject suitable for an Easter story for the Boys' Page of the 'Witness.'

The matter must be original, and not taken from any published story. The story must contain not more than twelve hundred words, and not less than six hundred.

Any reader of the Boys' Page 17 years of age and under may enter this competition, or the friend of any of our readers, who is not more than 17 years old.

Write on one side of the paper only. Do not roll the manuscript, but fold it flat.

Write your name, address and age clearly, on the first page.

Address it to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal, and mail not later than March 14.

Be careful to fully prepay postage on everything.

For the best Easter story we will give: First prize—Tools or books to the value of $3.00; or $2.00 in money. Second prize—Tools or books to the value of $2.00; or $1.00 in money.

EASTER PICTURE

A picture for our Easter Boys' Page. You may draw for this something from your own imagination, remembering always that it is for Easter, or you may copy and send to us any Easter verses or story you choose, and make your picture to illustrate the poem or story, or some part of it.

If you send us a story or poem copied in this way, write on it the name of the book or paper you take it from, and the name of the publishers.

Make your drawing in pen and ink, on paper not wider than 7½ inches or narrower than 4 1-4 inches.

Use the blackest ink you can get. If the ink is bluish, mix a little red ink with it. Draw clearly and carefully, trying to make your drawing so that every one will know just what you mean to describe, even if they do not see the title.

Write your name, age and address in pencil on the back of the drawing. Do not fold it, but if it is too big for an envelope, wrap a piece of cardboard, the same size, with it, and mail not later than March 14, addressing it to The Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal.

Be careful to fully prepay postage on everything.

For the best Easter picture we will give:—First prize—Tools or books to the value of $3.00; or $2.00 in money. Second prize—Tools or books to the value of $2.00; or $1.00 in money.

In order to encourage all the readers of the Boys' Page to accumulate books or tools we have made the prizes given more valuable when taken out in books or tools than in money.

In these prizes the readers of the Boys' Page will have a chance to add to their library and tool box. Every boy should make for himself a shelf, and one by one gather on it books which will not be cast aside as he grows older, but will form the beginning of a library he will be proud of when he is a man. It is these books which you get now and read from cover to cover, over and over again, which will give you real pleasure, and not those which you may buy as a man because they are books every one is expected to have but few people read.

Then, too, every boy should have some good tools of his own. These should not be toy ones, but such as he can use all his life, adding to them as his work demands it. Some boys will grow up and work in trades which require the use of tools, and all boys will live in homes where there will be small repairs or improvements, which will require simple tools to make successfully. Every boy should have a good hammer, a couple of saws, and auger brace, with screw driver and auger bits, a pair of pincers, a plane and a rule. To get these all at once would be too great an expense for most boys, and, moreover, we are all apt to take more care of the things we get one by one as we need them.

The girls, as well as the boys, every one will agree, should have a library, but not so many realize that a girl needs tools too. Only a girl who has them and can use them knows the pleasure it is to be able to put up a shelf or put in a nail where it is necessary without banging her fingers with clumsy substitutes for proper tools.

A YEAR END PRIZE.

We will give special mention to the five best gifts, stories and pictures after the prizes are awarded, and will keep an honor roll of all those winning prizes or mention during the year. To the one who stands at the head of the list at the end of the year, having won most prizes and mentions, we will give an additional prize.

Valentines New and Old

MY VALENTINE.

(By Lyman Whitney Allen.)

Thou art my soul's Beloved for aye,
My heart's perpetual Valentine;
This little echo gives the sign,
Of love that never shall decay.

So ever rings this roundelay
Within my heart that sings to thine:
Thou art my soul's Beloved for aye,
My heart's perpetual Valentine.

My life grows stronger day by day,
Because thy love is mixed with mine;
My song grows sweeter, more divine,
Because thy faith has shown the way.
Thou art my soul's Beloved for aye.
My heart's perpetual Valentine.

NO DISLIKE IN LOVE.

(Herricks Hesperides.)

What I fancy I approve,
No dislike there is in love.
Be my mistress short or tall,
And distorted there withal;
Be she likewise one of those
That an acre hath of nose;
Be her forehead and her eyes
Full of incongruities;
Be her cheeks so shallow, too,
As to show her tongue wag through;
Has she thin hair, hath she none,
She's to me a paragon.

A VALENTINE.

(Ellis Parker Butler, in 'Leslie's Monthly' for February.)

Oh! Montmorency Vere de Vere,
To think that one I held so dear,
Should use a base deceiver's art
To trifle with my loving heart.

A brand new ten-cent valentine
With lace and hearts and verses fine,
I sent to show my love for thee,
And in return you send to me
The one I sent to you last year,
Oh! Montmorency Vere de Vere.

ZEAL REQUIRED IN LOVE.

(Herricks Hesperides.)

I'll do my best to win whene'er I woo;
That man loves not who is not zealous, too.

A VALENTINE DAY ADVENTURE.

We went out for a sail on the lake, one St. Valentine's Day, some years ago. When I say we, I mean Pa and the iceboat and me. We took with us Miss Lulu Brown, and a man named Quaringe, an Englishman who was spending the winter in Canada. He is better acquainted with iceboats now than he was then.

There was a good wind blowing, and the lake ice was in perfect condition, except at two or three large air-holes, which we kept away from. We sailed up and down the lake for about an hour, when Quaringe's ears began to get cold, and we stopped to give him a chance to warm them. We laid the boat across the wind, eased off the sheet until the sail flapped, and crossed the tiller. Pa got up and laid his gloves down for a minute. They were carried away by a puff of wind, and he ran after them across the ice. Another puff took away a blanket, and I went off after it, leaving Miss Brown in the hammock by the mast, and the Englishman standing on the ice near the stern. He, having nothing better to do, started to pull in the main sheet, and of course the boat started to sail. It made a dash away from him, and as he still hung on to the main sheet, the first thing he knew he was on his face, being dragged along at a tremendous rate. He let go pretty soon, and the jar of the boom flying out turned the iceboat round. It jibed and broke the boom, and then the broken end of the boom took command. The boat would sail a few hundred yards, then jibe suddenly, spin around two or three times, and start out some other way. Once it made a dash for Quaringe, but he dodged it. Miss Brown could do nothing to guide it, for the broken boom-end was constantly sweeping across the tiller, and would have brained anybody there. So she stayed in the hammock, until an extra sudden jibe threw her right out. The boat ran away a hundred yards, then seemed to change its mind, jibed, and dashed back straight at her. She got into the hammock as it came up, and it immediately turned and made straight for a big air-hole half a mile away. We were chasing it all the time, of course, but could not catch it. Half way to the air-hole it paused, turned and ran up the lake a bit, then down, and then up again, but always working nearer and nearer the air-hole. Now, to make a really thrilling tale, I should tell how it shot into the water and drowned its passenger, but the fact is that she saw what was coming and dropped off about fifty yards from the hole. The iceboat also stopped, turned around, and waited till we came up and caught it. We fixed up the boom and sailed home.

Where did St. Valentine come in? Well, it was his day, you see, and even such adventures evidently failed to quench his devoted followers, for out on the lake last week I met Mr. and Mrs. Quaringe in their iceboat. We raced, and they won.

A BIRD'S MEMORY.

A writer in 'Bird-Lore' (The Macmillan Company) records an instance which seems to prove the possession of a surprising memory on the part of a bird. She so tamed a white-breasted Nuthatch in Central Park, New York city, in the winter of 1900, that the bird came to her at sight, whenever she appeared in the park. In April, 1901, the bird disappeared and did not return the succeeding winter; but in December, 1902, apparently the same bird reappeared, and, recognizing its friend, at once perched upon her hand in search of the nuts it had been accustomed to find there, two years before.

Outdoors and Indoors

A WALK WITH THE WIND.

(Edwin Markham, in December 'Success.')

Come with me to the open road
And let the woodland write the ode—
Come, for the hill-wind takes my arm
And laughs away the heart's alarm,
Drawing me on from ridge to ridge,
By field and ford and frosty bridge.

Down from his wide tree-darkened hall
The gray owl sends his Saga call,
And here a field-mouse leaves his home,
His labyrinthine catacomb,
And prints the snow with little tracks,
Like hackings of an elfin ax.
I see a spider by a stream
Bridge his small Nile with swaying beam—
See on my path a bold ant dare
His Chimborazo hung in air.

I pass an old decaying fence,
Turned to a rare magnificence,
For gold of lichen and green of moss
Have paid with beauty all the loss—
Ha, landlord Fox, alert and lithe,
Is out to get his morning tithe,
With thrifty eye to oversee
His unstaked principality.
Circling, the high crows swing and caw,
Poised by the same impartial law
That traced the orbit of the star
Wide wandering on the dark afar.

The snows are heaped along the ground,
Bright kingdoms builded without sound.
The cleansed air tingles in my blood,
The joy pours through me like a flood!
I tread on Hellas as I go,
Wrecking her Parthenons of snow;
I sweep across imperial Rome,
Wasting her glories, dome by dome,
And yonder, at the wind's footfall
Crashes a jewelled Taj Mahal,
An irised miracle of white,
Built by what spirits of the night!—
And yet those shut-in mortals choose
To peer into the Press for news,
Thinking the great events are hurled
On lightnings round about the world!

WHITE FOX AND BLUE FOX.

Blue fox has long been highly esteemed as a fur. White fox, on the other hand, has only during the last year or two been appreciated as its beauty deserves. The circumstance to which I desire to draw the attention of my readers is the very remarkable one that both the blue and the white skins belong to one and the same kind of animal. At first sight this may seem, perhaps, a fact of no special interest or importance. For, as we all know, certain species of mammals, such as the stoat or ermine, the mountain hare, and the lemming, are normally white in certain parts of their habitats in winter and dark-colored in summer. Again, many mammals vary to a great extent in coloration according to locality, so that there may be dark-colored and light-colored races inhabiting different localities. The most striking instance of this is, perhaps, the big-horn wild sheep of North America, which in the Rocky Mountains is a 'khaki'-colored animal with a white rump, but in Alaska is nearly pure white all over throughout the year.

That white fox and blue fox are not (as was once supposed to be the case by some naturalists) the summer and winter coats of the same individual animals, will be apparent by a comparison of furs of the two descriptions. The two descriptions have the same long thick hair, with a woolly under-fur at the base, and both are evidently the winter coats of the animals to which they respectively belong. Indeed, with all long-haired animals of the northern parts of the Old World, with the possible exception of the polar bear, it is the winter coat that is alone valued by the furrier.

That blue and white foxes are not local races of the same species (or distinct species) is evident from the fact that in certain districts both occur together, although in other localities (as in Iceland, where all the foxes are blue) only one form may be met with. It may indeed be possible that in some cases blue and white cubs may occur in the same litter. For instance, Prof. A. S. Packard, in his work entitled 'The Labrador Coast,' states he was informed by a native 'that the white and blue fox littered together, but that the blue variety was very rare.' More precise information is required on the subject of their interbreeding, but it is quite certain that the blue fox and white fox of the furrier are only individual phases of the winter coat of a single species.

Although it is stated that white specimens are occasionally met with in summer the white phase of the Arctic fox (as the species is called) normally assumes a dark coat in summer. The difference between the winter and summer coats of this phase of the species is well illustrated by a couple of specimens which have recently been placed in the Natural History Museum, in Cromwell Road. In the case containing the mountain hare, ptarmigan, stoat, and weasel in their white winter dress has been introduced a specimen of the Arctic fox in the same coat. The case in which are placed the above-mentioned animals in their dark summer costume now contains a specimen of the white phase of the Arctic fox in its dark summer livery. In this the hair (which is much shorter than that of the example in the winter dress) is dirty rufous brown shading into grey on the upper-parts and outer sides of the limbs, and yellowish white below. In other examples the color of the upper-parts is greyer, while the under-parts are nearly pure white. Sometimes, also, it is stated that grey hairs are largely mingled with the white winter coat. In all cases the muzzle remains black, and it is stated that there may occasionally be a black tail-tip in the white winter dress. I have not seen a 'blue fox' in the summer dress, but am told that the coat is then chiefly distinguished from its winter condition by its much shorter hairs and less pure blue color.

Of course the so-called 'blue' of even the best skins is a slaty or French grey rather than a blue in the proper sense of the word, and in many instances it tends to drab or darkish purple. Alaskan blue fox, which is somewhat coarse in the texture of the fur, has this purplish or sooty tinge most strongly developed.

Lest any of my readers should be led to think that the Arctic fox is a near relative of the common species, it may be well to state, before going any further, that it is a very distinct animal indeed. Apart from its coloration, the most distinctive features of the species are to be found in its short rounded ears (which look almost as though they had been cropped), moderately sharp muzzle, very long and bushy tail, and the coat of hair on the soles of the feet. From this latter feature the species takes its name of Canis (or Vulpes) lagopus; the object of the hairy soles being, of course, to afford the animal a firm foothold on the ice and frozen snow on which it passes so much of its time. In having two distinct color-phases at all seasons of the year, which may be met with in the same locality, the Arctic fox stands practically unique among mammals.

Many invertebrate animals exhibit two or more distinct phases, and to such the name of dimorphic species is technically applied. Naturalists have agreed to designate the Arctic fox by the same title. The Arctic fox appears to be the only mammal to which the designation can be properly applied.

The reason for this remarkable dimorphism in the Arctic fox is hard indeed to discover, and no satisfactory explanation of the puzzle appears hitherto to have been offered. It is almost unnecessary to say that the reason why Arctic and sub-Arctic animals turn white in winter is that they may be as inconspicuous as possible in their environment of snow and ice. And if blue foxes were met with only in countries where snow lies but a short time in winter, while white ones occurred solely in more northern lands, some clue to the puzzle might be forthcoming. But as a matter of fact this is not the case.

The distribution of the Arctic fox is circumpolar, extending in the New World about as far south as latitude 50 deg., that is to say, nearly to the southern extremity of Hudson Bay, and in the Old World to latitude 60 deg., or, approximately, to the latitude of Christiania and the Shetland Isles. Northwards the species extends at least as far as Grinnel-land.

In Iceland all the Arctic foxes appear to belong to the blue phase, and as that island is far to the south of many portions of the habitat of the species, it might be thought that this is the reason why the white phase is unrepresented there. But that island is far north of the line where the mountain hare and the stoat begin to assume a white winter livery; and if it is essential for these species that they should assimilate their color to that of their surroundings, why is it not equally so in the case of the Arctic fox?

Again, although, as already mentioned, blue foxes are rare in Labrador, in Alaska they are comparatively common, and the same is the case in Greenland, whence, according to Mr. W. Poland, the Royal Greenland Company imported 1,451 to Copenhagen in 1891. And if it be essential for animals to turn white in winter in any country in the world, it is surely Alaska. It is difficult to ascertain the proportion of blue to white foxes in either Alaska or the Pribiloff Islands, but it is certain that in both localities the two phases are found together, living apparently under precisely the same physical conditions.

As regards the islands last named, Mr. Elliot, in his work on the 'Seal Islands of Alaska,' writes that—'Blue and white foxes are found on the Pribiloff Islands, and find among the countless chinks and crevices in the basaltic formation comfortable holes and caverns for their accommodation and retreat, feeding upon sick and pup seals, as well as water-fowl and eggs, during the summer and autumn, and living through the winter on dead seals left on the rookeries, and the carcases on the killing-grounds.'

This account, then, fully establishes the fact that blue and white foxes occur in regions where, according to all accepted rules, there ought to be none but white individuals, during the long and dreary winter. It gives, however, no definite clue to the reason for the strange association.

There is, however, a description of the habits of Arctic foxes in Grinnelland given by Colonel Fielden in his 'Voyage to the Polar Sea,' which may possibly throw some light on the subject, although unfortunately it does not tell us whether blue as well as white foxes are found in that region. After referring to the numbers of lemmings to be seen looking out from the mouths of their holes, or feeding in the vicinity, the author proceeds as follows:—

'We noticed that numerous dead lemmings were scattered around. In every case they had been killed in the same manner; the sharp canine teeth of the foxes had penetrated their brain. Presently we came upon two ermines killed in the same manner. . . . Then, to our surprise, we discovered numerous deposits of dead lemmings; in one hidden nook under a rock we pulled out a heap of over fifty. We disturbed numerous "caches" of twenty and thirty, and the earth was honey-combed with holes, each of which contained several bodies of these little animals, a small quantity of earth being placed over them. In one hole we found the greater part of a hare hidden away. The wings of young brent-geese were also lying about; and as these birds were at this time just hatching, it showed that they must be the results of successful forays of prior seasons, and that consequently the foxes occupy the same abodes from year to year. I had long wondered how the Arctic fox exists in winter.'

Now it will be evident that in this instance the foxes killed the prey stored up for winter use while they were in the dark summer coat. And since in winter, when the birds have left and the lemmings have retired to the depth of their burrows, they have no game to capture and no enemies to fear save polar bears (which would not be likely to do them much harm), it would appear to be a matter of no consequence whether their coats be dark or light. Consequently, it seems a possible explanation of the phenomenon under consideration that the blue phase of the Arctic fox indicates a reversion of the ancestral coloration of the species, due to the fact that no advantage is to be gained by the assumption of a white livery. Such reversion might well take place only in certain individuals of a species, and would probably tend to become more or less completely hereditary. Before such an explanation can, however, be even tentatively accepted, it is necessary to ascertain whether the blue Arctic foxes of Iceland are in the habit of making winter stores of provisions. If they are not, but hunt their prey in winter, the theory will not hold good.

As regards animals which hunt their prey in winter, or are themselves hunted, it would seem essential that they should be white even in the highest latitudes, where the long polar night lasts half the year. For in the bright starlight—to say nothing of moonlight—they would, if dark-colored, be almost as conspicuous on the snow as in daylight.

It is noteworthy that in the fur-trade Greenland blue fox skins are noted as being of the same fine-haired quality as the white skins from the same locality, while the Alaskan blue skins are equally coarse-haired, consequently there is presumptive evidence of the existence of a Greenland and an Alaskan local race of the species.—R. Lydekker, in 'Knowledge.'

[We have already received an interesting letter about the wild pigeons, which we will publish in next week's Outdoor column.

Have you ever seen any animal or bird in a winter dress? We are very apt to think that only these wonderful northern creatures get new coverings for the winter, but there are others nearer home.

This is a chance for some of the younger ones to use their eyes near home and tell us what they see. The older boys who get out into the woods and about the country, may have seen some of the rarer birds which come down from the north.—Ed. of Boys' Page.]

Advertisements.

No! No! No! No!

This word is used four times by Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, e Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, in reporting the result of his analyses of Sunlight Soap.

"No unsaponified fat"; that means no waste.

"No free alkali"; that means no damage to clothes or hands.

"No loading mixture"; that means every atom is pure soap.

"No adulteration whatever"; that means pure ingredients.

Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—and you will see Prof. Ellis is right. He should know. 203

Advertisements.

FOOT ELM KEEPS SHOES SOFT

Ever notice how quickly the leather gets hard and cracks, and your shoes are worn out sooner than you expected? "Foot Elm" keeps the leather soft and pliable and prevents cracking. You get fully 50 percent more wear out of your shoes by using "Foot Elm," and have the added satisfaction of comfortable feet. "Foot Elm" is 25 cents a box of 18 powders at druggists' or by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Cure for Asthma.—Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 percent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

To Cure a Cold in a Day.—Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box. 25c.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

'Mr. Bixer has become quite a society man. He goes out every evening.' 'Indeed! And what has brought about the change?' 'He says it saves coal.'—Cleveland 'Plain-Dealer.'

A scientist named Dr. Stiles has discovered that laziness is not a vice, but is due to a germ, and lazy people are delighted. They forget that the doctor may discover a means of exterminating the germ. —'Punch.'

'Why do you want a navy?' asked the Spanish citizen. 'As a matter of economy,' answered the taxpayer. 'We have a large number of naval officers on hand, and to keep them from going to waste, we've got to have a navy.'—Washington 'Star.'

Mr. Peterkin—'Oh, I like to sit by you, Miss Bell.'

Miss Bell (who is exclusive)—'And so do I.'

Mr. Peterkin (puzzled for the moment)—'But—er—how's that?'

Miss Bell—'I like to sit by myself.'

'I 'ear you 'ad a fight with Bob Smith.'

'Yes.'

'What was it all about?'

'Well, 'e said as my sister was cross-eyed.'

'Why, you 'aven't got a sister.'

'No; but it was the principle of the thing I went for.'

Author—'Isn't it about time you publish that Christmas story of mine that you bought three years ago?'

Publisher—'You have no cause to complain. Haven't you always said that you write for posterity?'—'Judge.'

Towne—'There seems to be nothing he enjoys so much as the sound of his own voice.'

Browne—'That's so, and there's nothing annoys him so much as the thought that he can't hear himself when he talks in his sleep.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

FROM THE LAW COURTS.

Counsel (cross-examining witness)—'Is it not the fact that the doctor, in order to increase the amount of his bill, made several visits after the patient was quite out of danger?'

Witness (innocently)—'I don't think so. I considered the patient was in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits.'—'Judy.'

'Herbert calls on me every evening,' said the confiding girl. 'Don't you think that is a sign he really cares for me?'

'I can't be sure,' answered Miss Cayenne, 'whether it indicates that he is in love, or that coal is scarce at his house.'—Washington 'Star.'

CUT IT SHORT.

If you've got a thought that's happy,
Make it short, and crisp, and snappy—
Boil it down.
When your brain its coin has minted,
Down the page your pen has sprinted,
If you want your effort printed
Boil it down.

Take out every surplus letter—
Fewer syllables the better—
Boil it down.
Make your meaning plain; express it
So we'll know, not merely guess it;
Then, my friend, ere you address it,
Boil it down.

Boil out all the extra trimmings—
Skim it well, then skim the skimmings—
Boil it down.
When you're sure 'twould be a sin to
Cut another sentence in two,
Send it on, and we'll begin to
Boil it down.

HOW CARNEGIE GREETED THE KING.

The visit which King Edward paid Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle was a complete surprise to the philanthropist, the King merely telegraphing him a few hours beforehand that he would arrive at a certain time. Mr. Carnegie happened to be asleep when the 'wire' came, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia 'Press,' and it was not handed to him until he awoke. The correspondent relates the incident that followed:

Then there was considerable excitement. The King was due in five minutes, and Mr. Carnegie was in despair at the thought that not a single arrangement for his reception had been made. Then he had an inspiration. At Skibo there is an immense pipe organ which Mr. Carnegie had put in some time ago for his own pleasure. An organist is a permanent member of the millionnaire's household. Mr. Carnegie determined that the organ should thunder out 'God Save the King' as His Majesty entered the castle. But when he sent for the organist, the reply came back that the organist had gone down to the neighboring swimming pool.

'Have him out of the water, then?' roared Mr. Carnegie.

And so they had him out. Actually dripping and clad only in a blanket, the wretched man was brought to the castle on the run, borne into the concert room and plumped down on the organ stool. It was just time, for the word passed that the King's carriage was coming up the driveway. An immense screen had been dragged in front of the organist, now innocent even of his blanket, so that he was shielded from view, and thus, the water dripping from his hair, his fingers and his shoulder blades, the shivering musician played 'God Save the King,' while one servant rubbed him with a coarse towel and another gave him a cordial. The King was delighted with his musical reception, and when Mr. Carnegie told him the circumstances under which the national anthem had been performed His Majesty laughed till his sides ached.

THE KING'S SYMPATHY.

A pleasing story of the King's sympathy with the army is told by Mr. W. Dawson, of Montreal, in the 'Social Gazette.' Mr. Dawson lost his way in a London fog two years ago, and collided with a gentleman, who offered to guide him to the house of a peer who had asked him to call on Salvation Army business. They chatted freely, and Mr. Dawson deeply interested the stranger in the Army's social work. On parting he said, 'It is dreadful to think that so much suffering exists in this city! Is it really as bad as you say?' Mr. Dawson assured him it was. 'Before I go,' said the gentleman, 'I want you to accept this little gift for the poor. May God bless you and the workers of the Salvation Army,' and he handed him ten pounds, expressing his wish to be anonymous. Under a lamp the stranger's face seemed familiar to Mr. Dawson, and the truth flashed upon him. 'Your Royal Highness,' he exclaimed, raising his hat. 'No, no! not that, please—simply "anonymous,"' and the stranger hurried away smiling. It was the Prince of Wales, now the King.—'Christian World.'

THE ORIGINAL SQUEERS.

The quest for the identity of Mr. Wackford Squeers has been revived by the reprint by the 'Times' of an advertisement from its issue of Jan. 7, 1803. A Mr. Simpson, of Woden Croft, near Barnard Castle, thereby announced his attendance at the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, to receive 'young gentlemen,' and a contemporary jumps to the conclusion that this person was the prototype of the infamous Squeers. As a matter of fact, Dickens had only too many originals for his pitiful story, and an extraordinary parallel to the tale told in 'Nicholas Nickelby' may be found in the biography of James Abernethy, the father of marine engineering. This work was published by his son in 1897, and reviewed in the 'Daily Chronicle' of Dec. 28, of that year, the facts as to the miserable school life being reproduced from the late engineer's diary, this portion of which was written in 1834, or about four years before the novel made its appearance in monthly parts.

Our reviewer thus tells the story, and draws the parallel: 'The school to which James and his brother George were sent was kept by a ruffian named Smith at Cotherstone, near Barnard Castle, in North Yorkshire, and there is something quite remarkable in the facts that there was a Mrs. Smith, who appears to have been the counterpart of Mrs. Squeers; that the arrangements for placing the boys were made while Smith was advertising his attendance at a well-known coaching house in London; and that the amount to be paid for the two lads was twenty pounds a year each, the exact sum in consideration of which Mr. Snawley made over his two wretched little stepsons to the oily Squeers. . . . . The description of the awful den at Cotherstone, with its wolf-eyed 'pupils,' starving on putrid meat, and clad in workhouse clothing, with wooden clogs; the tyranny and ill-usage, the utter absence of moral control—all this is pathetic in the extreme.' The brothers, after spending two years in this hopeless misery, were rescued owing to the casual visit of an uncle. It is interesting to recall that James, who was taken as pupil by his father, who was then resident engineer at the London Dock Works, and had as a new companion Bidder the Calculating Boy, became president of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1881.—London 'Chronicle.'

KANSAS HONESTY.

The Topeka 'State Journal' submits the following as a sample of Kansas honesty and surely there is a delightfully Utopian air about it.

A watch hanging by a string to the latch of Edmonds's jewellery store in North Topeka attracted the attention of an early morning passer-by on Wednesday. It was only a little after sun-up, and the jewellery store was locked.

The man examined the watch and discovered that it appeared to be out of fix in some way. It refused to tick.

'What's this watch doing here?' he called across the street to the butcher who was just sweeping out.

The butcher came across the street and examined the valuable timepiece hanging on the latch.

'Well, wouldn't that beat the Dutch!' he exclaimed. 'Some chap must have left it here to be fixed.'

Presently quite a crowd gathered. Every one who happened along the street stopped to look at the curious spectacle of a watch hanging by a piece of twine outside of the door of a jewellery store almost before daylight.

When the owner of the jewellery store arrived about an hour later he was surprised to find the sidewalk in front of his place crowded with people.

'What's the matter here?' he demanded, as he pushed his way through the crowd, with visions of burglaries rising before his eyes.

'Look here!' exclaimed several people, pointing to the watch.

Edmonds detached the watch from its string, opened it, glanced at the works, and said: 'O yes; this is "Bill" Thompson's watch. Mainspring broke. Thompson goes to work at the Santa Fe shops at six o'clock, and he couldn't wait for me to open up, I guess. Said he was going to bring his watch down for me to fix, and he must have been in a hurry for me to get to work on it.'

LIVINGSTONE'S COURAGE.

(E. K. C., in the 'Scotsman.')

'On one occasion I was for two days the guest of an Arab chief, near the south end of Tanganyika, who had formerly been a famous slave trader. I had a good deal of conversation with him regarding Livingstone, whom he had known intimately. In taking leave of him I thanked him for his hospitality, when he replied. "For the sake of the doctor." Livingstones have ever been noted for their unarmed courage, though their bravery under arms has also been conspicuous.'

A PREDECESSOR OF LORENZ.

It is a singular fact, and a tribute to Welsh surgical sagacity, says the London 'Daily Chronicle,' that Prof. Lorenz follows a method adopted nearly a hundred years ago by 'Dr.' Thomas, the famous Welsh 'bone setter,' and his qualified son surgeons who succeeded him. By skilful manipulation of the limb the hip-gone is brought back to its socket, and after encasement of the part in plaster of paris the distorted muscles become accustomed to their novel, though normal, position, and the cure is complete. Thomas, the 'bone setter,' as he was known, was a quaint character, but an unqualified man, and after electrifying the people of North Wales by his wonderful cures, gravitated to Liverpool, whence thousands of clients came from Yorkshire and Lancashire. He lived to a great age, and as his muscular frame lost its power for forcible operations—he possessed a perfect gymnasium of ropes and pulleys for 'sudden jerks' of limbs into position—his clientèle gradually disappeared. He died just over twenty years ago.

JENNER ENDORSED.

The following interesting notification was reprinted in the London 'Times' of Jan. 15 from its issue of the same date in 1803:

EXTERMINATION OF THE SMALLPOX.

London, Jan. 10, 1803.

The invaluable Discovery of Dr. Jenner for the Extermination of the Small Pox, having undergone the most rigorous investigation, and received the sanction of Parliament, a Meeting will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, to consider of the best means of carrying the same into effect; when the company of every Gentleman disposed to concur in this laudable Undertaking is earnestly requested. The Chair will be taken by the Lord Mayor, precisely at 1 o'clock.

William, (Duke of Clarence).	Walter Farquar, M.D.
Berkeley.	J. C. Lettsom, M.D.
Egremont.	Thos. Denman, M.D.
Darnley.	Richard Croft, M.D.
Somerville.	Thos. Bradley, M.D.
G. C. Berkeley, M.P.	Gilbert Blane, M.D.
J. W. Anderson, M.P.	Alexander Crichton, M.D.
William Wilberforce, M.P.	Wm. Hawes, M.D.
Hy. Thornton, M.P.	Wm. Babington, M. D.
Richard Carr Glyn, Ald.	Robt. Willan, M.D.
Geo. Hibbert, Ald.	Rich'd Powell, M.D.
Wm. Leighton, Ald.	Wm. Lister, M.D.
John Julius Angerstein.	Jas. Hamilton, M.D.
E. G. Boldero.	James Sims, M.D.
Thomson Bonar.	Alexander Marcet, M.D.
William Bentham.	W. P. Dimsdale, M.D.
Henry Hoare.	Samuel Pett, M.D.
John Maitland.	Henry Cline.
William Vaughan.	John Abernethy.
Nathaniel Fenn.	Astley Cooper.
Richard Sharpe.	Edward Ford.
Benjamin Travers.	John Pearson.
Joseph Travers.	John Griffiths.
Timothy Brown.	C. R. Aikin.
J. H. Tritton.	John Addington.
Robert Cowie.	Wm. Chamberlain.
John Gurney.	James Simpson.
Thomas Wilson.	Joseph Fox.
Robert Barnewall.	Charles Johnson.
Casten Rhode.	William Allen.
Jacob Wrench.	George Johnson.
Samuel Thorpe.	J. Potts.
John Nichols.	John Christie.
Samuel Parker.	John Ring.
Ebenezer Johnston,	Joseph Leaper.
James Bell.	John Buxton.
William Bell.	Ives Hurry.
Joseph Benwell.	Thomas Walker.
Henry Waymouth.	F. L. McMurdo.

A SPARROWLESS SPOT.

It may seem impossible to most readers that there can be a single spot in the United Kingdom where the sparrow is never seen, and yet, on the authority of Professor Newton, F.R.S., there is such a spot—the moorland village of Shepstor, in Devon. Why the ubiquitous bird should shun this place is not explained, but it is an indisputable fact that he does. It is all the more remarkable because the sparrow, like trade, 'follows the flag.' Wherever the British go there the sparrow is found. It has a tendency to gradually drive out all the native birds of the country in which it chooses to settle. Its pugnacity is well known, and it multiplies rapidly, the progeny of a single pair in ten years amounting to no fewer than 275,000,000 birds.

GIANT TREES NEAR LONDON.

There are still to be found, even within the sound of Bow Bells, some trees remarkable enough both for height and girth to deserve a visit. Churchyards are good places to look for large trees besides the funeral yew. The ivy is not, strictly speaking, a tree, but it is hard to apply any other designation to the venerable plant whose foliage mantles Old Chingford Church. Its trunk has become veritable timber, and it can scarcely be younger than the fabric to which it clings. If we go further afield numerous instances may be recalled of giant trees—gigantic, that is to say, for these temperate regions. It is to be feared that they are doomed to perish when they grow in the outskirts of large towns. —London 'Globe.'

WHERE WOMAN RULES.

There is a remarkable community in Abyssinia where the women, without holding meetings or agitations of any kind, have emancipated themselves, says 'Golden Penny.' All the women work hard, while the men are idle; but by way of compensation the house and all it contains belong to the wife. At the least unkind word she turns the husband out at night, in storm or rain, and he cannot come back until he makes amends by the gift of a cow. The wife considers it a duty to abuse the husband, and if she were weak enough to show any love for him in life or grief at his death she would be scorned by her tribe. The wife, without any reason, may strike her tent and go, taking with her one-third of the joint possessions. The husband, unless he is travelling, may not live out of his tent.

A QUEER CLOCK.

A naturalist, while visiting one of the Celebes Islands, found a curious time recorder lodged at the house of a rajah, says the London 'Globe.' Two bottles were firmly lashed together and fixed in a wooden frame. Some black sand ran from one bottle into the other in just half an hour, and when the upper bottle was empty the frame was reversed. Twelve short sticks, marked with notches from one to twelve, were hung upon a string. A hook was placed between the stick bearing the number of notches corresponding to the hour last struck and the one to be struck next. The sentry announced the time by striking the hours on a large gong.

DR. MACKINTOSH OF ABERDEEN.

When the 'Edinburgh Review' was in the making, somebody suggested for it the motto, We cultivate literature on a little oatmeal.' 'It is so true,' was the answer, 'that we had better take something else.' One recalls the incident on hearing that a testimonial is being organized to the remarkable author of a remarkable history of Scotland. This is Dr. John Mackintosh, of Aberdeen, who has indeed pursued letters under vast difficulties. An old man now, but wonderfully hearty, he can look back upon a unique career. He began life as a shoemaker, and later kept a little stationer's shop in Broad street, Aberdeen, almost under the shadow of the university which made him an LL.D. It is pleasant to recall him, a seated, grave figure behind his counter, and sometimes you had to to speak—to cough was not enough—before he forgot his own pen and rose to sell you another. By the time you were out at the door, he was down in his place again, telling the story of civilization in Scotland. He never saw anything wonderful in all this, and never encouraged those who did, being a plain man of quality, and always so busy—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

MEDICAL BUBBLES.

Doctors have invented a new form of bubble. Neuralgia, sciatica, and lumbago are known to be affections of the ends of the nerves which lie just under the skin of the painful region. It has been discovered that by injecting air under the skin the ends of the nerves are lengthened and the pain relieved. The bubble of air is pressed by the fingers and caused to move about until all parts are relieved. In dislocations, fractures, and bruises the same treatment has given relief.—London 'Globe.'

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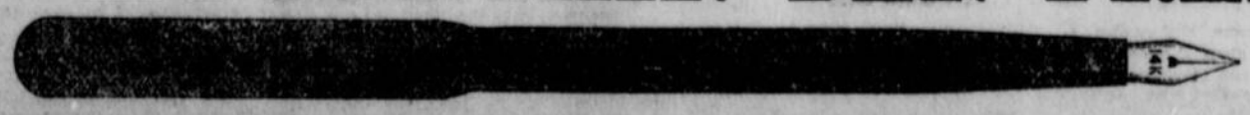

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Home Department.

Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Thrift.

(BY MRS. W. S. FARLEY.)

'Well, what has kept you so late?' exclaimed Mrs. Swift as Mrs. Biddy O'Conner made her appearance a half hour late, 'I've had the boiler on an hour or more, and I'd begun to think you never were coming.'

She had no intention of speaking irritably, but she did so love to have the 'clothes out' early that her usually pretty face was flushed from nervous excitement because of the late beginning of Monday's big washing.

Poor Biddy was nervous, too, because of her mistress's greeting. She looked at the clock, then she said deprecatingly:

'It's sorry I am to be behind time,' sighing, 'but two av me childer are sick. I didn't have me clothes off at all las' night. I'll be doing my best to make up for lost time, ma'am.'

Mrs. Swift made no reply. She had no servant at present, so she left the laundry to the care of Biddy and went into the kitchen to the dishes. She did not know that some hot tears rolled down the washerwoman's cheeks after the door had closed.

'She didn't even ask what's the matter wid the childer,' was Biddy's bitter thought as she bent her tired back over the washtub.

But notwithstanding Mrs. Swift's lack of sympathy, the poor worn creature did her best. She had had no breakfast, for her time had been so taken up with the sick ones and her other home cares that she had not ventured to tarry a minute longer. You see she knew Mrs. Swift of old.

It was a weary forenoon Biddy's head, as well as her heart, ached long before the washing was done. She was faint with hunger when one o'clock arrived, and she was glad when the time came to sit down to her repast, which was served in the kitchen. She ate hurriedly so as to get cleaned up. Mrs. Swift came out before she was through.

'I hope you'll get the clothes all ironed this afternoon,' she said.

'I'll try to,' was the answer.

At two o'clock the laundry was in perfect order, and Biddy was ironing for dear life, as the saying goes. She ironed steadily until half-past six so as to 'make up the lost half-hour,' at which time the ironing was finished.

The Swifts were not yet through dinner when Biddy went home.

'Wait and eat your dinner,' said Mrs. Swift.

'No,' Biddy rejoined. 'I must be goin' to the sick childer. I'll not be a waitin' any longer.'

There were no further objections by Mrs. Swift, so poor Biddy went home, the smell of fragrant coffee and broiled beefsteak tantalizing her all the way home.

The following morning Biddy appeared in Mrs. Thrift's kitchen, again she was late, a little more than half an hour. But there was no reproach in Mrs. Thrift's face, no censure in her voice.

'Good morning,' she said with a smile, 'I'm glad to see you.'

Biddy began her excuse.

'I'd a been here afore,' she said, 'but the childer is sick an' I couldn't git away early.'

'I am sorry the children are sick,' said Mrs. Thrift; 'what's the matter, Biddy?'

She spoke with such kindly interest that poor Biddy's heart warmed.

'I don't jest know,' she said, 'they be ailin' for this four or five days, an' all night they be callin' mamma.'

'Perhaps you ought not to have left them,' said Mrs. Thrift. 'Who is with the children?'

'I had to leave 'em. Somebody's got to earn something. My sister Norah's there while I be gone.'

'Poor soul,' thought Mrs. Thrift, 'she looks as if the rocking chair would do her more good than the washtub, and I don't suppose she has had any breakfast worth calling so.'

Mrs. Thrift kept no regular servant, except a young girl, who amused the two little ones, aged three and five years. Her eldest child, a daughter of sixteen, was upstairs making the beds.

Mrs. Thrift began to gather up the breakfast things. There was a nice thin piece of broiled ham on the platter and a slice of toast in the covered dish. These were arranged on a plate and put in the warming oven while the coffee came to a boil on the stove. Then going to the wash room, the thoughtful and kind woman said with a smile:

'Come, Biddy, I want you to sit down and have a taste of our breakfast, for with the sick children at home I feel quite sure you didn't think of yourself,'

Biddy's heart gave a great bound; it was sweet to the tired creature to be thought of. The hot, fragrant coffee with loaf sugar and cream toned her up, so did the delicious ham and the cream toast. She felt like another woman when she went back to the tub. After the washing was done, she cleaned up, and ironed, as she had done at Mrs. Swift's. But she did not quite finish the ironing. Mrs. Thrift would not let her on account of the sick children. She insisted on her stopping at a quarter of six.

'Now eat a good dinner,' she said, 'and then go home.'

When Biddy went home, she carried a basket in which was a glass of lemon jelly, a pail of chicken soup and other delicacies. Her honest face was wreathed in smiles and at the sight of her and the good things, the poor little sick ones cried out in joy.

'Oh, ma, where did you get all these things?'

'Oh, ma, jelly and chicken. Who gave 'em to you, ma?'

Biddy laughed but tears were rolling down her cheeks.

'Twas an angel that give 'em ter me,' she said, sitting down a moment to 'rest her tired bones.'

'An angel!'

'An angel?'

Biddy smiled.

'Well,' said she, 'they call her Mrs. Thrift, but in me heart, bless her, I call her an angel.'—N. Y. 'Observer.'

AN ALBUM ENCOUNTER.

The glory of the album, with its elegant and sentimental couplets and verses which made our great-grandmothers' hearts to beat in gentle excitement, has passed away. If the present day young man wishes to express his admiration for the most lovely of her sex, he does so without mounting stilts.

In 1835, however, the album was the chosen medium for compliment, and very delicately could the young man of that time make his point therein, and even score his rival with similar precision.

It was in 1835 that John Howard Payne, visiting in the South, made the acquaintance of a charming young lady, the daughter of Judge Samuel Goode, of Montgomery. Quite naturally, the author of 'Home,Sweet Home,' was asked to contribute to Miss Goode's album, and the Philadelphia 'Times' credits him with this pretty conceit:

Lady, your name, if understood,
Is your nature to a letter;
And may you never change from Goode,
Unless, if possible, to better.

The man who was next asked to contribute to Miss Goode's album was Mirabeau Lamar, afterward president of the Lone Star Republic of Texas, and he wrote on the opposite page a verse in which he makes the young lady appear to express what was undoubtedly his own sentiment:

I am content with being Goode,
To aim at better would be vain,
But if I do, 'tis understood,
Whate'er the cause, it is not Payne.

—'Youth's Companion.'

THE BEECHERS' CARPET.

Students of old-time days and ways have described so minutely the homes of a century ago that it seems as if nothing can have escaped their patient and enthusiastic research. Yet although they speak of sanded floors and rag carpets, of 'list carpets wide and narrow' and 'Scotch carpets for stairs,' among them all we find no mention of the kind of carpet that covered Mrs. Lyman Beecher's parlor floor—probably because no other room in the country possessed one like it.

When Lyman Beecher and his wife Roxana had been married a few months they moved into a house of their own. At about the same time an uncle of Mrs. Beecher's gave them some money, and the young minister was not content until he had spent it. He soon had his opportunity in a neighboring 'vendue,' from which he returned the owner of a bale of cotton.

Then came Mrs. Beecher's turn. She had the cotton spun, woven and cut to fit the room; she sent to New York for paints which she ground and mixed herself; finally she nailed the carpet smoothly to the garret floor and—painted it.

One can fancy the minister's wife hurrying through her work and stealing eagerly up the garret stairs, her pleasure in painting the 'bunches of roses' in the centre, her weariness over the long task of the border, her delight and pride when it was finished at last, and she possessed the first carpet ever seen in the village.

Soon after it was put down in the parlor old Deacon Tallmadge called to see the minister; at the parlor door he stopped in perplexity.

'Walk in, deacon, walk in!' Mr. Beecher called out cheerfully.

'Why, I can't 'thout steppin' on't,' the old man replied.

He stood for a while surveying the wonder in deep admiration; then he looked up, and through the century one can still hear the chuckle in the kindly voice.

'D'ye think,' he asked, 'you can have all that an' heaven, too?' —'Youth's Companion.'

Home Thoughts.

WHY?

Why carry thine own burden
Day by day?
Why through the thickest shadows
Take thy way?
A Saviour is beside thee,
A loving Friend would guide thee;
Therefore, pray.

Why art thou made so hopeless
By thy sin?
The Lamb of God has borne it;
Let Him win.
Thy faith in His salvation,
Thy trust in His oblation
Peace within.

Why are the days so shadowed
By thy care?
Why do thy fears pursue thee
Everywhere?
The dread of each to-morrow,
The pressure of all sorrow
Let Christ bear.

Why art thou so forgetful
Of His might?
Hast thou not learnt love's lesson
Of delight?
Thy sin and care and sadness
Will vanish in the gladness
Of His light.

—Marianne Farningham.

SECRET OF HAPPINESS IN MARRIED LIFE.

Happiness in married life is to be gained, just as enduring happiness in any other phase of existence on earth is to be found—by the use of the old-fashioned virtues of unselfishness, consideration for others, politeness and kindness all based on love, and capped by common sense.

Like the old recipe for cooking the hare, which begins: 'First catch your hare,' a happy marriage for a woman begins with 'First select a man.' Not an ideal made sraph—not an ossified brain, not a mere animal, but a man capeble of loving and appreciating a woman's love.

Of course, he will be more or less selfish. That is the way parents rear their sons to be. It is your task to bear with this selfishness at first until you can tactfully teach him how beautiful is thoughtfulness for others, and in a very sweet, but very dignified way, show him that you expect the same treatment you give, says Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

If you have no independent income of your own, have an understanding in your honeymoon with regard to money matters. Ask for an allowance to be set apart for your use, in order that no humiliating and indelicate discussions need ever occur between you on this subject. Then study to be economical and thrifty — and wise in your use of your allowance.

Love, sense and patience. These are the three important elements necessary to happiness in marriage.

EVERY-DAY TABLE.

(Althea Cromalis.)

The art of keeping a good table consists, not in loading on a variety at each meal, but in neatly and tastefully setting it on in a manner pleasing to the eye, as well as appetizing. Some families provide expensive and choice articles in abundance, but give no thought to the appearance of their table.

Others fall into a very limited round of food, and continue the same course the whole year round, and when by themselves their table might be looked at with a questioning eye. But when company comes to dinner, lo! what a metamorphosis. The tablecloth is spotless, and the table itself a dream of artistic effects.

Not long ago I received an invitation to dinner, and in genuine delight at sight of the artistic, inviting meal, asked my friend whence came her ideas. But the children's actions spoiled the meal. They acted like little savages, and stared as though they never had seen such a sight before. Finally the little girl burst into tears.

'Well, little one,' I asked, 'what is it?' Through her tears she sobbed out, 'I wish mamma 'd always have company to dinner, cause it looks like fairyland then,' was her childish reply. The child was so unused to a well-set table that her little brain could not understand the change from her every day meals.

Mothers, what a mistake it is to accustom your little ones to sit down to untidy meals, when some little touches such as a few flowers, the result of a bit of forethought, will make all the difference in the world, and will surely save mortification.

It is a good plan to always have on hand a few dainties carefully stowed away for the unexpected guest. It will save time and worry.

With the Children.

COT BED SCARF.

Mrs. H. H. T.

Housekeepers have always experienced difficulty in making beds so that restless people, and children especially, would not disarrange the clothing during the night, and thus render themselves liable to discomfort and perhaps to a severe cold.

For a cot bed a yard wide, take three yards of cotton cloth; make a wide hem on the two ends, sew three or five buttons on one end, making bution holes to match on the other hem. You might first experiment with a long sheet and a safety pin, making the scarf after being satisfied of its usefulness.

Throw the mattress back from the top end and spread the scarf across the cot frame allowing the ends to hang toward the floor. Make the bed as usual, reserving the spread. Tuck smoothly around the bottom and sides keeping the ends of the scarf hanging. Now draw up the ends and button. Put on the spread which may be tucked or not as you wish.

The scarf should be long enough to allow plenty of room for the sleeper, and should in no wise be tight. This device may be used also on single and double beds, but is especially adapted for cots, on which it is difficult, even for a calm person, to keep the clothing.

CHILDREN'S EYESIGHT.

An inquiry on a large scale of the extent of defective vision among children of school age was made recently in London by the school board. The motive of the test was not scientific, but practical. It was intended to ensure front seats to children who, by reason of defective vision, needed to be favored. The test was the familiar one of reading lines of type of different sizes, at a uniform distance. It was applied to more than three hundred thousand children, and the results, carefully tabulated, are of general interest.

Nearly one-fourth of the whole number of children were found with vision so defective that their parents were advised to send them to oculists. There were two thousand who, at the prescribed distance of twenty feet, could read only the enormous top letters of the reading-card, which were meant to be read at a distance of two hundred feet.

The largest percentage of defective vision, rising, in some instances, to nearly one-half of the whole number, was found in the more densely populated portions of the city. This was interpreted as corroborating the 'town vision' theory, that the sight of residents in thickly populated areas suffers from having little chance of exercise in distant vision.

But another contributing cause may be found in the fact that children in crowded tenement-house sections are less well-nourished and cared for. As a rule, there were more cases of defective vision among girls than among boys, a difference which was reasonably attributed to the strain of eyesight caused by needlework.

The most perplexing disclosure of the returns was a steady improvement in the ratio of vision in the upper grades; the lowest grades yielded the worst results, the next lowest the next worst, and so on without a break until, in the highest grade, almost eighty-four in a hundred had good vision. The generally accepted explanation of the increase is not that the older pupils improve in the matter of vision, but that they gain in the accuracy of reading, the trained eye being better able to discern letters than the untrained.

A Study of Wrinkles.

(Dr. Felix Regnault, in 'La Nature,' Paris.)

Is there any way in which we can avoid old age, or at least retard its appearance, and particularly can one prevent the wrinkles which constitute the mask of senility? Nothing is more simple than to produce this effect, if we believe the charlatans who spread forth their advertisements in the newspapers, although the treatises on medicine are mute in reference to this matter. There is, however, a method which can be applied with success in the treatment of wrinkles, but before speaking of it we will explain the cause of wrinkles, for from the genesis of a disease the treatment proceeds.

The muscles of the face are the essential agents of wrinkles. Look at a person afflicted with facial paralysis. The wrinkles are effaced on the diseased side, but they remain on the other, so that the person has in reality two profiles—one which recalls the youth of the person, the other his or her real age. We hear it stated that death beautifies a person; but this is due to the fact that death relaxes the muscles of the face, makes the wrinkles disappear, and gives peace to the harassed face.

The muscles, in fact, are in a state of permanent contraction, or, according to the scientific expression, they are in a state of tonicity. The intensity of this contraction varies greatly with different persons,a simple external excitation sufficing to augment it. This may be seen in the case of sailors exposed to the weather, who permanently contract the muscles which encircle the eyes in order to protect these organs. Most frequently, however, the excitation is of cerebral origin, and we know that the passions are manifested externally by contraction of the muscles of the face, which produces furrows and transitory foldings of the skin. The latter become premature wrinkles with those persons whose anxieties are of long duration, for in place of contracting momentarily the muscles maintain an exaggerated tonicity. Thus constant reflection forms profound vertical wrinkles between the two eyebrows, because of the habitual contraction of the upper palpebral muscles; and the spiteful and aggressive person has at the base of the nose small, horizontal wrinkles formed by the pyramidal muscles. On the other hand, those who are depressed create nasolabial furrows, pull them down with the lips,and make them permanent.

Wrinkles, then, are formed by the muscise, as these latter are inserted at their two extremities into the skin of the face, and when they contract they draw together their inserted points, thus folding the skin. When, on the contrary, the muscles are inserted into the bones (and here we have to do with non-expressive muscles), they form, in the case of old people, projections similar to cords, which raise the skin. Similarly to the muscles, fat distends the skin, and when the latter has lost its elasticity the cheeks hang down, and with those who are emaciated the inner skin follows all the contours of the organs resting beneath.

If the muscles only produce wrinkles in persons who are advanced in age, it is because the skin is senile. In youth, the skin, being perfectly elastic, returns to its original condition after being stretched. In fact, we all possess to a greater or less degree the power of the 'elastic-skin man,' who is able to stretch the skin of his body to a very great extent. With old people the skin loses its elasticity and hangs slack, the muscles acting on it as on an inert cloth. Further, the conjunctive and elastic tissues undergo a degeneration; they possess new and abnormal affinities for the basic and acid color, which show that they proceed toward colloid degeneration. The degree of these alterations is not, however, in relation to the age of the person, for the skin of a person of forty years of age is sometimes in a more degenerate condition than that of a person of sixty, and whereas this may depend on exposure, it is chiefly due to temperament.

A curious fact is that certain races are entirely free from wrinkles, the Indians of South America having no affliction of this kind. Again, certain persons have innumerable wrinkles which appear prematurely, this being a special and imperfectly known disease, which is described under the name of gerontiasis, and in one case a woman of twenty years is afflicted with gerontiasis in its worst form.

The formation of wrinkles is, then, due to the state of the skin, and to the extent of the muscular tonicity. This double cause gives us the double indication which should guide in the treatment. To prevent alterations of the skin one should see that its functions are perfect, and that its working condition is all that it should be, this being obtained by douches, massages, and by sweating obtained by physical exercises. It should further be remembered that good general hygiene will retard the aging of the skin in the same way that it prevents the aging of all of the organs. On the other hand, one should diminish as much as possible the contraction of the muscles of the face, should avoid extreme feelings, and should, above all, seek calmness and serenity, for old age is chiefly due to the passions.

Selected Recipes.

THE BOON OF AN APPLE BARREL.

The housewife who has been careful to add to her winter stores a barrel of apples, for all winter long—almost till strawberries are cheap—has the wherewithal for most wholesome and appetizing desserts. It is better economy, no matter if the family is large, to purchase only one barrel in the fall. At intervals during the winter, when another barrel is required, it may cost more, only one has to take into consideration the fact that in the ordinary furnace heated cellar the lasting quality of apples is impaired. Better pay the cold storage man fifty cents for having kept them safely than throw away a dollar's worth of rotten fruit. If you are lucky enough to possess a cool vegetable cellar, it is economy to store away several barrels of apples late in the fall when they are at their cheapest. New clean barrels and a cool limewashed cellar, with plenty of ventilation, are necessities, however.

The Care of Apples.—The fruit should be examined once a week, handling the apples very carefully to prevent bruising them. It is an excellent plan to keep an empty barrel for this purpose. Two or three decaying apples will speedily taint the flavor of a whole barrel, or make them rot. The apple is full of the elements essential to the building up of sound tissues and the making of good blood. When eaten raw it is at its best. Accustom the children of your household to apple eating; as a rule, it is an easy task. When a meal is over, remove the apples to a cool pantry; they lose much flavor and crispness when left standing in a heated dining-room.

The old adage which said 'Apples are gold in the morning, silver at noon and lead at night,' has been set aside by latter-day authorities on nutrition. They assure us that apples eaten raw are gold at night, because they excite the action of the liver, promote sound and healthy sleep, and prove excellent brain food.

Apple Sauce.—When one turns to the cooking of apples first of all we think of wholesome apple sauce and delicious baked apples. Of necessity, apple sauce does not always await the entrance of roast pork. It is good all winter long, for breakfast, luncheon or supper, and it proves a most welcome variation to the housewife who sees her canned fruit supply running low. Apples for any cooking purpose should always be pared with a silver knife; steel will spoil their color. For apple sauce, cook them in a tightly covered granite or white-lined saucepan. Take it from the fire as soon as the fruit is tender, sweeten and serve warm. If you would have the finest possible flavor, put the apples with a very little water and sugar in a clean bean pot, set it in a hot oven and bake. The sauce will have a rich, red color, and a most excellent taste.

Some Additional Delicacies.—Sometimes toward the approach of spring apples grow flavorless. Add to them—in any way they are cooked—a dash of lemon or orange juice, half a cupful of grated pineapple or a few spoonfuls of quince preserve. The addition of raisins, halved dates, or a little finely chopped orange peel often transforms plain apple sauce into a very attractive dish for the children's table. When baking apples do not remove the skins, even if it does not give the dish so sightly an appearance. Next to the skin lies the aromatic portion of the fruit. It is lost in paring. Choose the largest apples for baking. Wipe them clean, arrange in a granite or earthen dish, pouring a little water over, and sprinkling with brown sugar. Bake in a moderate oven till soft. Turn occasionally during baking so they will cook evenly.

Years ago, when eggs were a luxury—not even obtainable at sixty cents a dozen—the apple desserts of our grandmothes called for no eggs, yet their goodness can scarcely be surpassed to-day by the woman whose pride is fancy cooking.

Baked, Boiled and Fried.—Pan Dowdy was always made in a deep, yellow baking dish. It was liberally buttered, the bottoms and sides were lined crust-fashion with slices of buttered bread. It was filled with sliced apples, dusted with nutmeg or cinnamon, moistened with half a cupful of hot water, one cupful of brown sugar and two tablespoonfuls of molasses. Finish with a top crust of liberally buttered bread, cover with a plate, bake slowly for an hour and a half. Serve turned out on a platter with cream or hard sauce.

Besides making most appetizing desserts, apples serve to help out the daily menu in many ways. Cut in cubes mixed with shredded celery and a few walnut meats and smothered with a boiled dressing, sour apples form the base of the excellent Waldorf salad. Sliced, dipped in a batter,fried in deep fat, and served with a sweet sauce, they are delicious as fritters. Fried apples add a zest to a dish of sausage or pork chops; grated, mixed with powdered sugar and the beaten white of an egg,they make a most attractive frosting. This is but a glance at the uses of our most useful of fruits.—'Collier's Weekly.'

Advertisements.

CROSS BABIES.

How to Make Them Bright, Good Natured and Well.

A crying baby is an unwell baby. The little chap is not cross for the fun of it. He cries because that is the only way he has of expressing the fact that he is either in pain or discomfort. Most of his little troubles are due to some disorder of the stomach or bowels, and if Baby's Own Tablets are given both the trouble and resulting crossness will disappear. You can take a mother's word for it, and Mrs. John T. Sutherland, of Blissfield, N.B., says:—'I think Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine in the world for little ones. My baby was very cross and used to keep me awake half the night before I got the Tablets. Now she sleeps soundly, is good natured and is growing splendidly.' You can give these Tablets with perfect safety to a new born babe. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous sleepy stuff, and are a sure cure for all the minor ailments from which little ones suffer. Sold by medicine dealers or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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.

THE MERRY FACE.

One of the greatest boons one can bestow on a somewhat weary, over-driven world is to turn to it always a merry face. For 'this sad old earth is in need of mirth, but has troubles enough of its own.'

A young lady often goes downtown in the morning when I do, says a writer in the Springfield 'Union.' She is perhaps a stenographer—I don't know—but she has always a merry look and an arch, happy smile. The line of humor about her mouth is decided, the softly closed lips tell of sweet temper, the lustrous eyes shine with merry thoughts. I always watch her as long as I can without making her think I am staring at her. I never see her that I do not say to her mentally, 'Bless you for keeping a merry face, my girl!' I never think of her either that I don't relax my face, eyes and forehead and try to have them assume the bright, sunny, merry look this sister of benediction always wears.

But one can't do it continually, you say. The pain and botheration of life are too much. Well, I don't know. That girl manages it somehow, and she has to get up very early and go to the office when the thermometer is at zero and has to work all day, I am sure. The merry face is much more within our control than we imagine it to be. Then, too, it is certain if we make ourselves wear this bright, hopeful expression, rain or shine, that our troubles will not strike in so deep and that they will be over sooner, so that by and by they will hardly touch us at all.

A SUNSHINE MUSICALE.

The musical committee of the Westmount Branch, under the leadership of Miss Macfarlane, gave a good programme in St. Margaret's Home on Tuesday evening. Both the visitors and residents of the Home enjoyed the evening very much. The ward in which the concert was given looked very attractive, with pictures on the walls, and palms placed about. The visitors took with them a basket of flowers, and each person in the ward was given a few bright blossoms. Miss Hollinshead, with her well-known kindness in contributing to the enjoyment of such occasions, sang several selections and recited from Eugene Field and James Whitcomb Riley. Mr. H. G. Evans contributed both songs and instrumental music. Mr. H. A. Moat, who possesses a voice of much more than average quality, sang two appropriate songs. Mrs. St. Clair Hamilton and Mrs. Warner also sang. Mr. C. Phillips recited 'Little Bateese,' and Mr. H. Brown did some skilful club swinging with colored electric clubs. The Misses Cobban, Millen and Nicholson, Helen Mumford and Audrey Bennett, of the junior branch, took part. After the programme, some of the visitors chatted with the men and women in the ward, who were enthusiastic in their praise of the kindness of Sister Gertrude, the nurses, and those in charge of the Home.

FROM ASSINIBOIA.

So many Sunshine friends were interested in little Willie Smith, of Assiniboia, who has suffered so long with rheumatism,that news of him is always welcome. His mother writes on Feb 3: 'He is, I think, getting a little better. He has not had so much pain the last few days, and amuses himself with making little things from the instructions he finds in the 'Boys' Own Paper,' many numbers of which he receives from some unknown, but very kind friend in St. Mary's, Ont. He receives them every Wednesday's mail, and looking for the mail is his one excitement. The post-office is four miles from here,and he is always wondering if any one will be going. Several kind friends thought of him at Christmas, and although that day was one of great pain, his gifts helped to take his thoughts from his sufferings for a while. One young lady in Moncton, N.B., often writes to Willie, and sends him much sunshine.

ACKNOWLEDGED.

The secretary of the Westmount Branch gratefully acknowledges literature received from Mrs. Church, Greene avenue; Mrs. J. L. Ross, Elm avenue; Mrs. Warren, Mrs. White, Miss Seward, Westmount; Mrs. Caxton, J.M., Helping Hand Mission Band, Cornwall; Mrs. G. W. Moss, Miss Macfarlane, Miss E. M. Scott, Mrs. Macdonald, and others, giving no name.

Donations of literature for passing on should be addressed to Westmount Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount, Que., and letters to the secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4[illegible] St. Catherine street, Westmount.

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A quarter of a century ago it was difficult to procure a copy of the Bible in France. Last year, however, one society in Paris alone sold an average of seven hundred and fifty Bibles per day for six months.

Elmer E. Hubbard, a graduate of the University of Michigan and of Moody's Bible School, has four orphanages in Cuba which he is carrying on in the same way in which George Muller carried on his great work in England.

The Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A., has promised, says the 'Christian Herald,' to go to Northfield, the scene of Mr Moody's labors, next summer, for the purpose of taking part in the remarkable gathering of young people which annually meets there.

A working girl's home in Boston, says the 'Union Signal,' which shall charge only enough to meet the running expenses is an innovation in that city. If any surplus remains over rates charged it will be used to increase the comforts of the home.

In Belgium they have what they call a school 'pledge day' each year. All scholars who have reached the age of twelve are then invited to sign a pledge not to use intoxicants for the next eight years. The results are proving beneficial to the country.

Among the candidates just accepted by the C. M. S. for missionary work is the Rev. J. E. M. Hannington, a son of the martyred Bishop Hannington. Since his ordination, nearly three years ago, Mr. Hannington has been curate of Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In 1820 the Church Missionary Society had only two unmarried women on its roll of missionaries; at the present time there are about three hundred and eighty, of whom eight are fully qualified doctors, twenty-five are trained nurses, and the remainder are engaged in educational or evangelistic work.

Those who by personal recollection or possession of letters from the late George Bowen, Indian missionary and devotional writer, are able to contribute material for a biography are requested to communicate with Mr. Robert E. Speer at the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Mr. Carvell Williams says that in the early part of the last century Nonconformity had only one parliamentary champion. The century saw John Bright, a Quaker, a member of the Cabinet, and Thomas Ellis, a Calvanistic Methodist, a Chief Whip. There are about a hundred and ten Protestant Nonconformists in the present House of Commons.

Dr. Henry stated in a recent lecture in England that in America forty-nine great railway companies, employing two millions of people, insist that every man shall be an abstainer. Seventy-five percent of the skilled mechanics abstain. By way of contrast, he stated that the working classes of England spent last year on strong drink sufficient money to give every man and woman in the kingdom over sixty years of age a weekly pension of twenty-seven shillings.

At a Catholic Congress held not long ago, in Cuba, a young member of the Congress ventured to point out some defects in ecclesiastical doctrine, and to speak in favor of official teaching 'which reckons with more elements of culture.' He was soon reminded where he was, and of the limitations of his environment, by shouts of 'Away, heretic!' His demands for a chance to explain himself and his views of true liberty were denied, and he was obliged to leave the Congress.

Since the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago was founded in 1889, 2,388 men and 1,286 women have been enrolled as students. Over 209 are in evangelistic work as preachers and singers; 559 in churches as pastors, pastors' assistants, visitors, etc.; 155 in city, home and Sunday-school missionary work; 44 Christian Association secretaries, and 228 in foreign fields; 290 men and 235 women were enrolled in 1902, being an increase of eighteen men and fifteen women over 1901. The average attendance was 231.

A North Indian School of Medicine for Christian Women, at Ludhiana, Punjab, has been in existence for six years. It is recognized by the government, and eleven societies send their students to it for training. Lahore University will affiliate the school as soon as three more members are added to the teaching staff. Ladies Kinnaird and Macnaghten, Sir Charles Bernard, Professor Charteris and the Bishop of Calcutta are among the signatories of an appeal for subscriptions to a fund to provide additional staff and laboratories.

Final steps toward selling the property of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is the pastor, were taken recently at a meeting of the congregation. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company takes the church site, at the south-east corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, giving in return a plot on the opposite north-east corner, now occupied by the Wolfe House, and a bonus of $325,000. A building committee was appointed to secure an architect, and begin the erection of a church on the new site.

The Rev. Edward Heyl, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, of Philadelphia, Pa., recently told his congregation that he would like the children of the street to play and study in his Sunday-school rooms each week-day, with a view to protecting them from evil. This, says the New York 'Observer,' is one among other evidences that have recently been afforded that the churches of the present day are beginning to feel an increased responsibility for the welfare of the public school pupils and other children of the neighborhood during the hours, crowded so full of temptation, of the busy week.

The February 'Missionary Review of the World' announces that a complete Bible has been published for the Eskimos at Greenland. Hans Egede, a Norwegian missionary, who began work in Greenland as far back as 1721, commenced the first translation of the New Testament into their language, which was completed by his son. Another and improved version by Fabricius, appeared in 1799; and later on, the New Testament, revised by Moravian missionaries, was printed for them by the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1826. Now the whole Bible is at last complete, and an edition has been printed at the expense of the Danish Government.

The Rev. Thomas Bone has been a missionary for over thirty years to the sailors who pass through the Welland canal. More than a thousand ships pass through the canal every year.

The Young Men's Bible Classes of Chicago, remarks the New York 'Observer,' are accomplishing a noble work in the way of reaching young men with the influences of the Gospel. Last May, 1,200 young men were in the Bible classes of the Presbyterian churches of Chicago. Now 3,100 are enrolled in these classes, of whom at least 2,500 may be considered active workers, while 450 men have pledged themselves to try to bring at least one man each to Christ before the first of April. 'Inner Circles' for prayer meet on Saturday evenings. The classes meet in the several churches on Sunday noons for Bible study, but the primary aim of the organization (the classes are independent), is evangelistic labor. In fifty-four of the Presbyterian churches of Chicago, such classes are now successfully at work. Meetings for prayer are held before the Sunday preaching services. The young women are already feeling the inspiring influence of this work. The relations of the Bible classes with the Christian Endeavor and the Young Men's Christian Association are most friendly. The classes appear to be solving the problem of how to bridge the gap which too often exists between the Young Men's Christian Association and the church.

DEATH FROM SLEEPING SICKNESS

('Baptist Missionary Herald.')

Miss Warmington, of Wigmore street, London, has received from Mrs. Bentley, of Wathen Station, Lower Congo, the following touching account of the death of one of the Congo school boys from the fatal and terrible disease called sleeping-sickness:—

'You asked me in a previous letter about the little sleep-sick laddie of whom I had told you before. When I returned from my outing, I found he had grown much worse, and about a week after I got back he died. It is such a sad disease. It does not seem to be painful or troublesome, but its contagious nature obliges one to be very careful, and our boys do not like touching anything belonging to a person who is sick with this disease. It does not matter so long as they can still go about, but towards the end, I cannot tell you how sad it made me. I went with the boys to take him food, in order to show that I did not mind going into the house, and would show them how to rub him with a stick in order not to touch him, when he should wake up to eat something. Finally, one morning I found him lying face downwards on the ground, sleeping the sleep from which he would never wake again on this earth. I was glad at his release, but the first thought that struck me was—an heir of glory; just think of it, lying there all alone in his contaminated grass hut, every one shrinking from him as they would from a leprous person.

'Not long before I had my breakdown in July, he brought me a few lines—'a new hymn.' We have had several talks together, which proved very clearly that the things of the other world were a happy reality to him, and that he knew that this sickness was only hurrying him on to Eternal Life, bodily death being but the gateway through which we all must pass sooner or later. One day it was about French—his sickness having caused him to be removed out of school he could not continue his French. "What language shall we speak in heaven?" Another day, seeing a more than ordinarily glorious sunset, I remarked on the golden streets of the New Jerusalem. His face brightened. "Will they be bright like that?" I told him that we only knew what John had written in Revelation, but whatever it was like, or where it would be, we could not tell now; we only know that "Eye hath not seen, nor hath ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man" to conceive the glories that God hath prepared for those that love him. He always seemed to look ahead with joyful anticipation, and showed a very nice spirit in avoiding everything that might endanger others. He would, for instance, never touch a doorknob himself, lest some germ should remain and attach itself to the one who touched it after him. True, he sat about on our yard more than was perhaps wise, but he must have felt terribly lonely at times, and liked to come and watch the various goings on. Poor little ostracised mannikin! He bore his trouble in a real Christian spirit, and now I am glad to think of his joyful release. If heaven is to be so far beyond our expectations, what must it not be to those who have never known goodness and love, and have never been taught even to appreciate the beauties of nature?'

A PLEA FOR SELF-SUPPORT.

The 'Bombay Guardian' has the following to say on the subject of self-support:

'A missionary of many years' experience in India suggests that this address of Bishop Tucker be considered at the meetings and conferences soon to be held in various parts of India. He thinks that while to the eye of men the difficulties in the way of the adoption in India of the methods of self-support so blessed in Africa are very great, yet God can show us a better way than that along which we seem to have been stumbling so many years. In Africa there is no such thing as caste, such as in India cuts a man off from his family and friends and employment when he becomes a Christian. There is no such thing in Africa as the seclusion of women in zenanas, infant marriage, a Brahminical priesthood and an immense religious literature. All this granted, and with the fullest sympathy for the 'little flock' in the midst of hostile influences, still the dependent state of most of the churches in India, dependent so largely on outside help for the support of their pastors, for the education of the children of the poorer members of the community, for the training and maintenance of evangelists—all this forces the question, How long is this state of things to continue and how can it be brought about that each congregation shall support its own pastor, as well as contribute towards the support of evangelists who shall live in the villages, preaching to the millions who, although not far from these churches, rarely hear the gospel and are dying 'without God and without hope'? We believe that many of the Indian Christians will respond to the appeal now made to them from the churches of Europe and America, as well as from presbyteries, synods, conferences and councils in India, to take upon themselves the support of their pastors and to consecrate the best of their children to the service of the Lord, at the same time contributing towards their maintenance as evangelists among the village people where to-day the great need is felt.

If all the larger missions of India consider this subject simultaneously and begin to take some action, the burden for any one mission will be much lessened. At present one of the great drawbacks to self-support in one mission is that other missions continue to pay high salaries to native workers, and are not putting this burden on the Christians.—'The Baptist Missionary Review' (Madras).

THE LATE MR. QUINTIN HOGG.

('British Weekly.')

London has lost one of its most valuable citizens by the sudden death of Mr. Quintin Hogg, which took place on Saturday morning at the Regent Street Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Hogg had been suffering for some time from weakness of the heart, but during recent weeks had attended Polytechnic meetings as usual, and to those who met him within the last few days his elastic step and buoyant manner seemed to tell of unbroken energy. A son of the late Sir James Weir Hogg, M.P., and a brother of the late Lord Magheramorne, he inherited considerable wealth, and from his school days he resolved to spend his strength and means for the welfare of others. He laid out, roughly speaking, £100,000 on the Polytechnic scheme. His first experience of religious work was in holding a Bible Class at Eton, which was attended by about half the boys in his House. On leaving school he began to work amongst the poorest class of London lads, and was struck by the entire absence of all means of innocent recreation for the ragged children. Beginning with a couple of crossing sweepers, he drew around him a little group whom he taught first of all in a room off The Strand. From time to time he enlarged his premises, and when, in 1881, the Polytechnic came into the market, he established his headquarters in Regent Street. The institution has now nearly 18,000 members and students. Mr. Hogg, who lived close by in Cavendish square, and whose house communicated by a passage with the Polytechnic, spent almost every evening in the week amongst his young people, and on Sundays gave religious addresses. Every new boy was invited to tea at his home. Mr. Hogg had an extraordinary memory, and knew by their Christian, as well as their surnames, the many thousands of lads who came under his influence. He was an able and successful man of business, and served the County Council as an alderman for six years. The great gathering of young men which assembled at All Souls', Langham Place, for his funeral recently was sufficient proof of the honor and affection in which he was held by those who, in the most difficult years of life, had looked to him as guide and teacher.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 1, 1903.

PAUL AND APOLLOS.

Acts xviii., 24; xix., 6.

Golden Text.—'If ye, then, being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?'—Luke xi., 13.

THE MAP.

Paul's return from Corinth by way of Ephesus, Cesarea, Jerusalem, Antioch, may be traced at the beginning of the lesson. Also his course through Phrygia, and Galatia, and return to Ephesus.

PAUL'S JOURNEYS AND CHURCHES.

The end of the second journey and the beginning of the third are mentioned in connection with this lesson. The journeys and the churches founded are worth careful attention. Care to encourage home study will be especially needful in this lesson. The spiritual lessons can be saved to the class by determination not to be overcome by a mass of details. The teacher must clearly understand the small details to get them into their place. A simple chart can be prepared giving cities, churches, and time spent, if known, with incidents. Scholars may copy it.

THE CITY OF EPHESUS.

Explain that this great city was the capital of the Roman province called Asia. A wealthy, prosperous community, most of whom worshipped Diana, a goddess to whom they had built a magnificent temple. There was a Jewish synagogue frequented by the Jews, as in the city of Corinth. The city will be spoken of in Lesson X.

PLAN OF THE LESSON.

I. The work of Paul.
II. The work of Priscilla and Aquila.
III. The work of Apollos.
IV. The work of the Holy Spirt.

THE WORK OF PAUL.

During the first journey Paul had converts in various places in Asia Minor. These groups of converts in time formed churches. In the second journey, Derbe, Lystra, Iconium, Antioch and Troas were visited in Asia; and in Europe, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens and Corinth were given the truth.

SHORT HISTORY OF PAUL'S JOURNEY.

Passing Cenchrea a vow was acknowledged to be finished at Jerusalem. Acts xviii., 18. Probably a modified Nazarite vow. The voyage to Ephesus being prosperous, Paul spoke in the synagogue there and left his friends to work there, going on to Cesarea and Jerusalem, thence to Antioch, where there would be great mutual comfort and fellowship. Thence, starting on his third missionary journey, Paul passed through Phrygia after having visited in Galatia his former converts.

STRENGTHENING CONVERTS IS NECESSARY.

Paul went to his churches in Galatia and strengthened them. It is needed by all converts that they should get counsel and explanation and fellowship of the Holy Spirit from more experienced Christians; hence, the words 'Forsake not the gathering of yourselves together,' 'Where two or three of you are gathered together there am I in the midst.' One Christian may have more zeal, another more love, etc.

THE BAPTISM.

Return to Ephesus.—On Paul's return he found some men who had never heard of the Holy Spirit coming as a special baptism; they understood and had received the water baptism of cleansing from sin, but had not heard of the Holy Ghost. When sin is forgiven and the heart is cleansed our Saviour likened it to a heart empty, swept and garnished. Nature abhors a vacuum. If self and sin are not to reign, a new life must begin. A new birth of a divine nature with a thirst for heavenly things. This new life is our new nature which lives in union with the Spirit of God, and is very precious to him. Duties now take a new interest, as when a maiden sews her wedding clothes or runs to put home in order when father or brother return from the war. Sorrow loses the bitterness of loneliness, for love itself shares the cup.

Baptized unto John. (Acts xix., 3, 4, and 5.) Twelve men who were disciples of John the Baptist. Many believers on Christ need this lesson to show them that knowledge of God's laws, correction of a sinful disposition, and forgiveness are not all that is necessary. That baptism, with all its beautiful truth of cleansing and dedication, is not enough without the nature symbolized by a dove of gentleness, peace, love, and tenderness, which comes alone from the indwelling of Christ's own Spirit.

LAYING ON OF HANDS.

Hands are used sometimes, but are not necessary to the receiving of the Holy Spirit. They are the symbol of a Divine touch without which nothing is gained by a ceremony. An unction for service can be received at every door step by the humble Christian who should ask Christ to allow the Holy Spirit to be the speaker through the avenue of her mouth.

Note the words, 'Unto those that are afar off.' (Acts ii., 17-39.) The Holy Spirit is the oil for the lamp which will flare up with joy at the coming of the Saviour. From the parable of the ten virgins, Gentiles and Jews must have it. The word unction in connection with the Holy Spirit refers to the idea of anointings in the Old Testament. The leper, as a type of a sinner, when healed was to receive the same anointing as the high priest—symbolic of redemption, life and comfort. See Leviticus xiv., 25-29; Leviticus viii., 23, 24.

II. WORK OF PRISCILLA AND AQUILA.

Priscilla and Aquila, who could work at their trade of tent-making in any large city, went with Paul. His companions for some months they not only learned his teaching but drank of the same Holy Spirit. As a matter of course God will use such people to lead others into deeper knowledge and also to impart to them the Holy Spirit or to encourage the longing and faith which causes this transcendent gift of heavenly life to be received. Priscilla and Aquila, without any presumption, would inevitably enlighten those who came into contact with them. Through this indwelling and received grace they were able to instruct in meekness the brilliant teachers from Egypt.

III. WORK OF APOLLOS.

Apollos was from Alexandria, in Egypt. A seat of learning and possessing a great number of manuscripts. Its grammarians were famous. Great attention was given to correctness and elegance of language. The Septuagint version or translation of the Old Testament came from Alexandria. Apollos was learned, the word translated eloquent may mean reason or speech. It is evident that Apollos was a man who had thought deeply and could express himself in a manner to win people to his opinions. A brilliant orator, who was much admired by the Greeks. Although coming from Egypt and speaking in Greek, he was a Jew. His subject was the Jewish scriptures, by which he publicly and powerfully confuted the arguments against the opinion that Jesus was the expected Messiah destined to rule the world. He knew John's teachings of repentance and cleansing, symbolized by water baptism. Priscilla and Aquila were the means of telling him of the work of the Holy Spirit in possessing the heart and mind of Christians. Apollos, like most learned people, was humble and ready to learn. He could suffer a poorer or more ignorant man to lead him on in holy things. The meek will he guide in judgment. No one can help admiring the brave and clever preacher as he thus obtains by humbling himself knowledge of truth and we now see him go on to be a mighty instrument of God in all the cities he had occasion to preach in.

IV. WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Show what Christ meant when he said: 'As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine, no more can ye except ye abide in me. Show how head knowledge and brilliant gifts may fail of accomplishing what a humble soul, moved by the Holy Spirit, can accomplish, but how God will use great gifts of mind and large knowledge of learning if the person who has them is humble enough to depend upon God's Spirit in their use.

Show how churches and individuals fail to do permanent work and fall away from Christ when they cease to acknowledge their need of the Divine Spirit in their life and work. That this has been the beginning of all spiritual decay among Christians as breath leaving the body leaves it apparently complete yet doomed to see corruption.

Show how Christ died indeed but rose again and is at the right hand of God, a source or continual supplier of his own divine life to his followers to accomplish Christ's work. 'How am I straitened?' said Jesus, or narrow, until like a corn of wheat falling into its grave, he could rise and express himself through many lives and go on increasing like the wheat. We have to see what is meant by the words 'He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire.' (Matt. iii., 11.) Fire consumes what is worthless; vanity, pride, envy and such dispositions, and destroys the selfish life, inflames the soul with divine love, zeal and compassion, and flames up in beacon fires of warning or beckoning to war against evil, or on altars of priceless service, unseen of man, on altars of holy incense of unspeakable adoration to the Redeemer of man. God looketh upon the heart. Was it presumption for the honest Jewish tent-makers to tell the learned and popular Apollos that John the Baptist's promise, or prophecy, had been wonderfully fulfilled not only at Pentecost but from Pentecost on all obedient believers, and that by faith one could receive, and by obedience keep the Holy Spirit?

It seems worth while to read to young scholars the prophecy of John the Baptist, also mentioned in Peter's pentecostal sermon, also our Saviour's promise to the sinner. If you knew who I was you would ask me and I would give you living water, which, if you drank of, you would not suffer from thirst any more. Mrs. Guinness Taylor's story of the young Chinese missionary who, under all trials, offending every sense and taste, always seemed happy, might be told here. The girl separated for four years from the lover who was to follow her to China, wore a locket on which were the words, 'Jesus does satisfy.' Under all trials, Mrs. Taylor said, her countenance seemed always to beam with joy, marriage brought her to an important and busy field of labor where her home seemed the brightest spot in China. Then came the death of her child followed by that of her husband. In writing of these trials from the overburdened life of one who is confronted with a difficult task, without earthly joy or much physical strength, her words were, 'Through all trials, I must say that Jesus does satisfy.' Let teachers try to show plainly that Christ never can do his own work until a soul is in union with him by the Holy Spirit and that abiding in the vine is not a matter of choice but essential to life as well as to service. It is obligatory to let Christ rule our hearts. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine no more can ye, except ye abide in me. (St. John xv., 4-6.) Spiritual death occurs when a Christian ceases to draw his life from Christ. They may make the appearance of activity, but the life of a Christian depends on Christ whether he understands the source of Divine life, and of fruit which will remain or not.

The following excellent suggestions are taken from Peloubet's Notes:—

Vs. 18-22. Paul having completed his labors at Corinth, with good success amid many difficulties, and against great obstacles, he had spent a year and a half went down to Cenchrea, the seaport of Corinth, about nine miles to the south-east. Here he undertook the Nazarite's vow in a modified form, a vow which could be completed only at Jerusalem. 'It is a very reasonable conjecture that the vow may be connected with St. Paul's danger at Corinth, and with his safe deliverance from it.'—Knowling.

Another reason for taking this particular vow is suggested by Rendall. Paul wished to show that although he has broken with the synagogue at Corinth, yet he was a true Jew and a faithful disciple of Moses, by paying homage to the law and submitting to its rule. 'For next after the freedom of the Gentile churches the crying need of the Church at this time was unity between its two sections. He was even now foremost in the struggle for Christian freedom; but the greater his success, the more solicitous did he become to maintain intact the brotherhood between the uncircumcision and the circumcision.'—Rendall.

'A wise conformity in non-essentials is the basis of strength when non-conformity in essentials becomes necessary.'

PAUL'S FIRST WORK IN EPHESUS. (Vs. 1-7.)

1. The movements of the missionaries.
2. A peculiar Christian community.
3. Delayed at the half-way house.
4. The new Pentecost.
5. Practical suggestions and illustration.

CO-OPERATIVE STUDY.

Subjects to be distributed the previous Sunday, for home study and class report and discussion.

Paul's vow at Cenchrea.

Summary of the second missionary journey.

Apollos; his character and development.

The company of twelve.

What they lacked.

How the new experience was given them.

The two experiences contrasted.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time: Close of second missionary journey, probably A.D. 52.

Begins third journey 52 or 53.

BIBLE READINGS.

Monday, Feb. 23.—Acts xviii., 18-28.
Tuesday, Feb. 24.—Acts xix., 1-12.
Wednesday, Feb. 25.—Matt. iii., 1-12.
Thursday, Feb. 26.—John xiv., 15-26.
Friday, Feb. 27.—I. Cor. xii., 1-11.
Saturday, Feb. 28.—Acts ii., 1-15.
Sunday, March 1.—I. Cor. iii., 1-12.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 9-11.

American delegates will sail from New York city on May 16, landing in London on May 25 or 26. This allows two days in London for the B. W. T. A. convention or for desired sight-seeing. The evening of May 28 the party crosses from Harwich to Rotterdam. The Hague and Amsterdam will be visited. From Cologne to Mayence the day will be spent on the Rhine, a charming trip. Heidelberg, through the Black Forest, Falls of the Rhine, Zurich, Lucerne, the Brunig Pass to Interlaken and Grindelwald, thence to Geneva via Lausanne.

After the convention the party returns to Paris for four days, including a day at Versailles, thence back to London via New Haven and Dieppe for the home sailing.

For those desiring a longer stay on the Continent, an additional side-trip of two weeks into Italy has been arranged, going as far south as Naples and Pompeii, stopping en route at Aix-les-Bains, Genoa, Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan. Another trip in England, Wales and Ireland has been arranged. All taking the main side-trip will have their hotel accommodations included, as well as all other expenses during conventions in London and Geneva. Free entertainment is not furnished in either city. The convention bids fair to be of more than usual interest. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon sail with the party.—'Union Signal.'

FOOLISH VOWS NOTHING NEW.

To show that a certain type of fool is no invention of modern times, the following paragraph was printed by the London 'Times' the other day from its issue of 1802: 'Last week died W. Bell, formerly an eminent cutler in Bath, and particularly skilful in grinding surgeons' instruments. This man was always most outrageously patriotic, and at the period when Wilkes was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, he made a solemn oath that he would neither shave himself nor change his linen till the object of his idolatry had regained his liberty; and in this brutal state he actually remained till the period was expired.'

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FEBRUARY, 1903

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.

LITERARY GEM.

J. F. Frame, Oxford, N.S., subscriber to 'World Wide,' in ordering a copy for a friend, remarks: 'Your paper is a literary gem, and the best reading published in Canada.'

'Witness' subscribers may have 'World Wide' and 'Weekly Witness' at $1.50.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1903

Sir William Macdonald has given our educational system a modernizing push forward, from which it cannot very decently retire, by temporarily creating in many centres model classes of physical training. The need of training all the human powers is more and more understood. It has come to be known that in this material world success is with the man who has all his faculties; that in this world of interesting phenomena the most valuable capacity is that of getting knowledge at first hand; that the great task of man is subduing the powers of nature and that he needs at every turn the use of his own hands and his own practical wits; lastly, that in repressing the faculties of the eyes, ears and hands, while giving almost exclusive attention to purely mental operations, the powers that thus get the preference are themselves injured, seeing that man is a unit, that the brain works best in every part when every function is healthily stimulated. The serious question before our educators now, or rather before our legislators, for the educators have done their best with the means in their hands, is whether we are going back for lack of money to the old-fashioned system of half-education.

It is refreshing to hear of our farmers of the home counties meeting to discuss the question of roads. If these farmers could depute one or two of their number to go to Europe and travel for three months from country to country by carriage, by bicycle, or by automobile, they would come home so ashamed of our country roads that they would preach against them at every church door. The country roads in France are better than anything we know about. The same is the case in the most mountainous parts of Switzerland or even of the sparsely settled glens of Norway. Our highways are indeed worse than they were fifty years ago. Apart from the matter of pride, it pays to have good roads. Every bushel produced on the farm acquires a higher value when the roads are improved, every horse would haul three or four times as much with less effort. Every acre on the island of Montreal would acquire a new value if the roads invited the pleasure carriage. They would speedily become dotted with villas and glorified with lawns and gardens. The farmhouses themselves would spruce up. As it is, to take a new drive anywhere is only for the patient who can stand slow movement, and for the robust, who can stand being well jolted.

The great question whether the United States should be referred to as 'they' or 'it' is now up for decision in Congress. In a bill recently introduced the plural number is dropped for the United States and the singular pronoun 'it' substituted. For a long time common usage has recognized the unity of the country and used singular pronouns and verbs, but the proposed admission of this usage into a law opens an interesting constitutional question. On the part of the conservatives it is claimed that the change would be unconstitutional and they quote the constitution as containing such phrases as: 'Treason against the United 'States shall consist only in levying war 'against them or in adhering to their 'enemies,' and this more uncompromising one: 'The United States or any of 'them.' It is unnecessary, however, to pass a constitutional amendment to authorize a change in linguistic usage. In the first of the above clauses the larger modern usage requires 'it.' In the second where the states are spoken of distributively it would be necessary to preserve the plural form.

We doubt if any more outrageous proposal was ever made to any government than that of the lead operators of British Columbia for a duty equal to that of the Dingley tariff. As a part of the Dingley system of commercial exclusion and non-intercourse it was no doubt in its place. But to begin to imitate the effete Dingley tariff, which has only been reprieved by a period of extreme prosperity, on what is a raw material, if such there is in commerce, would be to out-Dingley Dingley. The proposal has evoked the ire of the most pronounced protectionist we know. The argument used will be the usual one, that as the United States shuts our lead out of its market it is only fair to shut United States lead out of ours. Is that not good reasoning, Mr. Protectionist? And what if in doing so we burden and injure our industries right and left? Such physic may teach the protected manufacturers to feel as the oppressed consumers of their wares feel. What if in doing so we tax far more British lead than United States lead. The British do not exclude us, but our manufacturers are as keen to exclude them as the 'Americans.' How would it do to put on a duty against United States and not against British lead? Would that suit the British Columbia operators? If not what becomes of their argument from the Dingley tariff?

A principal cause for the depletion of the fisheries on the great lakes has been the impossibility of getting the authorities in the states bordering on those waters to adopt co-operative regulations for their preservation. The Province of Ontario having the whole Canadian lake shore of some fourteen hundred miles under its control, has always been in a position to enforce uniformity of fishery regulations on the Canadian side. But along the United States border are the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Illinois and Indiana should also be included. Though not border states, they front on Lake Michigan, which is part of the chain of lakes. Each of these states has different fishery laws, the conflict between which and the consequent general laxity of enforcement have neutralized all efforts on the Canadian side to preserve the fish. The fish naturally increase where they are protected and to the Canadian shores the United States fishermen have followed them with their lawless methods, so that the Ontario Government has had to employ extra inspectors to prevent this poaching. Recently Mr. S. T. Bastedo, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for that province, suggested to the authorities of the border states the advisability of holding a joint conference to agree upon uniform laws and regulations concerning fishing on the great lakes. The necessity for such an agreement has been admitted and the proposed conference will probably be held at an early date. The food value of the lake fisheries is enormous, but the only way they can be preserved from extinction is by an international code strictly and impartially administered.

A Detroit cartoon represents Mr. John D. Rockefeller in his office with a big notice on the door offering a hundred thousand dollars for a stomach, that magnate being a notorious dyspeptic. Uncle Sam is represented striking out the word stomach and substituting brains. No one ever before accused Mr. Rockefeller of lacking brains, but the folly of his recent telegram to Senators forbidding them to pass the Anti-Trust Bill has set the world questioning what has come over his wits. That the Senate is dominated by the trusts nobody doubted. People had practically but tacitly accepted the situation. It was another thing for the great man to kick his dog in public. Such a mandate as from a master to his servants could only have the effect of making them snappish and making it more difficult for a servile Senate to be servile. The Littlefield Bill, which, though not a very dangerous measure, is apparently objectionable to Mr. Rockefeller, could hardly after that be openly thrown out. Still, there are proverbially several ways of killing a cat. As Congress has only three weeks for legislation before the fourth of March, when it will expire by efflux of time, and the two Houses having disagreed on certain provisions in the bill, it is quite probable that not even that measure will pass into law. Evidently there is no intention on the part of the rich men who control the Republican machine to make even a small concession. They are the men out of whom 'the fat is fried' for its lubrication, and they will stand no nonsense, although it appears to have been understood from the start that, while President, Senators and Congressmen were at liberty to talk as much anti-trust as they pleased, none were to act seriously in that way. It is something, however, to have had what has amounted to a public proclamation that the trust magnates control the party leaders and issue the orders by which the law-making power is regulated. What does Mr. Carnegie say to this as 'The triumph of Democracy'?

'Spitting in public places is a crime against humanity.' That is a truth that all good citizens should so take to heart as to see that the laws against it are rigorously enforced. In our street cars notices forbidding spitting are posted up somewhat conspicuously, but the average conductor is not in sympathy with the ordinance and does not enforce it. The same thing happens in other cities. In Buffalo, for instance, an ordinance against spitting in the street cars was made several months ago, but no arrests have been made, and the majority of the policemen and conductors and the public have treated the matter as a joke. The notices in the Buffalo street cars announce that spitting is a violation of the law and tells about the punishment, and the notices are signed by William S. Bull, superintendent of police, and Walter D. Greene, M.D., health commissioner. These two gentlemen have recently received numerous complaints about the spitting evil and the disregard of the notices, and they have now decided to enforce the regulations. A score of policemen who have been doing tenement-house duty are to be put on the street cars, and will do nothing but ride and make arrests. They will be instructed to make no discriminations, but to arrest everyone they see breaking the ordinance. The offenders are not always by any means the poor and presumably ignorant; indeed, according to the chief of police, most of the complaints received name well-dressed, prosperous-looking men as the offenders. The Buffalo plan will be watched with interest and there is no reason why it should not be successful. Some enforcement of the kind will doubtless be required in many cities before the general populace is educated up to the point of strictly observing the law. Every physician and scientist now agrees that the germs of tuberculosis are disseminated through expectoration and that there is no hope of stamping out the 'white plague' until the practice is put an end to. This knowledge should be sufficient to make every citizen an acting sanitary policeman.

A bill to abolish capital punishment has been introduced into the New York Legislature. It is in the form of an amendment to the Penal Code, and provides that murder in the first degree shall be punishable with imprisonment for life, and in the second degree with penal servitude for thirty years. The reason given for the bill is the constantly increasing difficulty of getting juries to convict an accused person without the most exasperating evidence. This squeamishness of jurors, regularly empanelled to carry out the law, is in strange contrast with the reckless ferocity of mobs that inflict capital punishment, often with horrible torture added, in defiance of the law and in violation of the plain dictates of humanity. It is said in support of the bill that capital punishment is a survival of barbarism and out of place in an advanced and softened civilization. But as Talleyrand replied when questioned on the subject, 'Que messieurs les assassins commencent.' Murder is also a survival of barbarism. Let our friends the murderers take the lead in abolishing the death penalty. Though much that is very nice can be said against the infliction of the death penalty, the advocates of its abolition should bear in mind that the advanced and softened civilization they contemplate has very curious modes of showing itself where the law is not adequate. Recently published statistics of lynchings in the United States show 235 for the year 1892. The number decreased in the years following till 1896, when it was 131. In 1897 there was an increase to 166. There was a falling off to 127 in 1898, and to 107 in 1899. There was an increase in 1900 to 115, and in 1901 the number fell to 96, the smallest on record. In no case were the perpetrators of these mob murders ever brought to account, although in some cases it was known that the victims were innocent of the crimes for which they were put to death. These are fearful facts to present to 'an advanced and softened civilization' in which there is extreme difficulty in getting juries to convict a murderer because an enlightened public sentiment is opposed to capital punishment!

THE BOUNDARY TREATY.

The United States Senate has for once failed to stultify the national administration by kicking out its treaties. This principle of giving an irresponsible third party a veto on treaties gives the United States a very unfair advantage in all its diplomacy. It is quite understood that unless a treaty secures the United States in its extremist claims there is no chance of its passing. The question of the Alaskan boundary is to be referred to a commission of six, three to represent the United States, the other three to be British, one being a Canadian. No United States commissioner would dare to surrender any claim made by the United States. They will not be selected with that end in view. On the other hand it is a matter of history that Canada's claims have always been surrendered by Britain in the interests of what is called a good understanding with the United States. If anything comes out of this treaty it will be such a surrender. If honesty was even thought of, why is the matter not submitted to arbitration, as demanded by Canada in exact terms of the arbitration demanded by the United States in the former case of Venezuela, or to The Hague tribunal, as demanded by the United States in the present case of Venezuela? The very refusal to Canada of terms demanded on behalf of an outlaw Spanish republic establishes an unrighteous intention. The unanimity with which the United States press has persisted in misrepresenting the facts of this question and the persistent superciliousness of its tone is another proof of this assumption. Canada will at least have this satisfaction from the discussion which must now ensue that that press will hardly be able to keep out of the searchlight which it must throw upon the facts. Certainly if Mr. Mills is made the Canadian Commissioner the commission will have to act with its eyes open and in the face of all the world. We presume that we shall be bullied out of our rights as usual; but we may at least be allowed to characterize the proceeding. Canada, which has always looked to the armed strength of Britain to protect her rights, cannot be too insistent so long as she refuses to contribute a cent towards that armament. There are many arguments to be used in favor of her preferring the peaceful development of her country or, if spending for defence, to spend on an armament of her own, but there should be at least an acknowledgment of her debt to the navy by a contribution in money or in kind. While Canada insists on being a pure dependency the interests of the protecting power will of necessity be paramount.

ARMY REFORM.

When Mr. Brodrick's portentous scheme of army reform was privately submitted to Sir Charles Dilke, his criticism was that it was 'a beautiful scheme, providing for every contingency except that of war.' It seems to be worse than that, having proved impossible. Quite apart from the appalling drain on the nation's resources, the men are not to be had. Of the proposed six army corps even the First and central one at Aldershot, under General Sir John French, has only twelve battalions out of the twenty-four provided by the scheme. Some of the division commanders have no staff, no brigadiers, and some of the brigades have no men or any prospect of any. This is the corps which should be the readiest of all to be called abroad. The Second army corps at Salisbury, commanded by Sir Evelyn Wood, is much more nominal still, consisting of a few battalions of field artillery, a detachment of army service corps and army ordnance corps. According to the London 'Times,' a friendly critic of the government, the Third army corps in Ireland is in like condition. These are the three army corps which are supposed to be composed entirely of regulars ready to take the field at the shortest notice. 'The Fourth army corps,' says the 'Times,' 'has just had the appointment of its 'commander gazetted, and will probably 'before long come into existence.' Two years after the inauguration of the system, and nine months after the close of the war, the Fifth and Sixth have not yet begun to exist. The 'Times' compares them to the King's robes in one of Hans Andersen's fairy tales, which everybody made believe to see until a child in the street exclaimed, 'But the king has got nothing on.'

The fact is that recruiting is becoming more and more unpopular, and returned soldiers prefer to cadge about the streets than take Mr. Brodrick's 'clean shilling a day and better barracks.' There are those who are proposing conscription to fill these skeleton regiments. There are wiser members of Mr. Brodrick's own party who are in terror lest he should wreck the party with such a proposal, and are denouncing the whole grandiose scheme. An army, they say, is necessary for the policing of the empire, but for defence Britain must look to her navy, as it would be nonsense to keep a sufficient force under arms to meet foreign armies on land. The sensible platform of these critics is a small army highly trained and an efficient citizen army at home. They would have every able-bodied Englishman competent to take his share in home defence. This proposal is entirely in keeping with the genius of the British people. A strong committee of headmasters of secondary schools is indeed arranging a plan by which every schoolboy is to be taught in his schooling days the use of the rifle and the value of discipline. This is what we have, since Magersfontein, not ceased to recommend as the right armament for Canada. Major Seely, M. P., a supporter of the government, writes in the 'National Review': 'We must rid our minds and the minds 'of our military rulers of the notions 'now prevailing as to the possibility of 'having recourse to the ballot to fill the 'ranks of the professional or foreign service army. No nation has assented or 'would assent to such a scheme, and to 'propose it is to make other reform impossible. Our foreign garrisons must 'be maintained abroad, and a small expeditionary force must be maintained 'at home. Our difficulty in recruiting 'has been caused by the endeavor to increase the professional army at home 'to such a size as to enable it, firstly, to 'protect these shores from invasion; 'secondly, to take aggressive action 'against a European power. Once it is 'realized that the first of these functions belongs to the unpaid citizens of 'this country, and that the second is an 'impossibility, the resulting decrease in 'numbers will cause the recruiting difficulty to disappear. England,' further emphasizes Major Seely, 'must set up a 'real "Council of Defence," whose duty 'it shall be to think out scientifically the 'naval and military problems that face 'us, with the power and the obligation 'to place their views effectively before 'their countrymen.' Whether or not the practical breakdown of this scheme will mean the downfall of the present ministry it is too early to say, but the failure is only too apparent already. The 'Times,' indeed, says editorially: 'There 'will undoubtedly be new problems to 'face if we go about the work of imperial defence upon business principles. 'But there will be none so hopelessly insolvable as those which confront us at 'present, and which reduce to a mockery all these pretty schemes for filling 'the country with impossible army corps.' Among these new problems will be not only the size of the army and how it shall be divided, but there will be grave reforms necessary in the matter of discipline and promotion.

We do not believe the recent story that when the Guards' whipping scandal was exposed, Lord Roberts sent Colonel Kinloch a private letter condoning his conduct, along with the official one demanding his retirement; or that the King, when appealed to and knowing the circumstances, requested the Commander-in-Chief to withdraw his demand, thus forcing Lord Roberts to offer his own resignation in case that of Colonel Kinloch was not forthcoming. These two pieces of gossip discredit each other. They are obviously the exaggerations of scandal and of spite. Only spite could have made Lord Roberts out such a craven as to demand the resignation of a colonel who deserved no such humiliation because it was asked for by certain powerful noblemen. There is in fact no duty falling on any British official at the present time that requires more courage than that which at present falls to the share of Lord Roberts, that of reforming an army system honeycombed and dry-rotted with caste abuses. To the social terrorism which overhangs the War Office we are certain that the King is no party. He may have his sympathies among the leading families, as any friendly man would. But the King is no fool, neither has he ever had any tolerance for or sympathy with any form of caddishness. The actual facts would seem to be bad enough, namely, that a terrorizing cliquishness exists among the officers of our crack regiments, exercised not in the interests of manliness, but of effeminate social distinctions. Mess room feuds are the almost necessary results of the survival of the aristocratic organization which was at one time openly maintained by purchase, and which is now averred to be maintained by the interference of court ladies. So long as advancement goes by favor there will be a lot of contemptible men in any regiment. Until this system of rule by influence gives way to rule by natural selection and fitness the army will collapse at the beginning of every war. Altogether, it will be seen that there is need of much pulling down and building up in the imperial army, or, perhaps better, a new one of the present size is quite a big enough proposition for the government to handle.

VAIN HOPES.

Advocates of changes in the tariff in the direction of increased duties base their hopes of government action in accord with their wishes on certain ministerial expressions during recess and the attitude of some members of parliament supporting the ministry. Mr. Sifton's speech in Winnipeg has been criticised as indicating that increased duties may be expected, and that he is disposed to consent to such anticipated changes. Mr. Archibald Campbell's declaration in Toronto is taken in the same sense, since he came out as a supporter of the market gardeners' demand for a tariff that would shut out foreign-grown vegetables. He is reported as saying 'that the time has come for a revision of the tariff, and that he had reason to believe that such a revision would take place at the approaching session. Even Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself is quoted in support of this view. His reply to the request of the Lead Miners' Association for higher protection, in which he said 'something would have to be done' to help that industry, is taken to mean an admission in favor of higher duties. All these expectations, clung to in the face of explicit denials from ministers, may be largely due to that principle of human reasoning which is expressed in the proverb, 'The wish is father to the thought.'

The protectionists make great pretence of duties on farm products, such as vegetables and breeding cattle, to cover the enormous duties by which the farmers are plundered, not so much directly as indirectly, by vetoing the imports by which their exports have to be paid for. Their efforts to make it appear that the increases they advocate would benefit the farmers shows that they are convinced of the need of winning the support of the agricultural interests, though nothing has been, or can be, more clearly demonstrated than the proposition that agriculture in a country like this cannot be helped by protective duties. That there is a section of the Liberal party in favor of a higher tariff may be true, and that it

will endeavor to impress its views on ministers is quite probable. But the unprecedented prosperity enjoyed by the country and the lack of any popular demand for more protection ought to be sufficient answers to such representations. Besides the party in power stands committed against the principle of protection, and cannot make the suggested changes without reverting to the system it condemned when in opposition and modified when it obtained power. It is impossible, however, to overlook the fact that public policy is more often controlled by huckstering opportunist considerations than by fixed principles. With the tremendous object lesson on the monopolies created by high protection in the United States, and the absolute tyranny of the trusts over Congress in defiance of the popular will, before them, our government and parliament should take care not to make any concessions that would tend to the fastening of the clutches of insatiable and devouring interests in the vitals of our people.

In relation to this higher protection movement by special industries that desire to squeeze higher prices out of the Canadian people through special legislation, and in proof of the fact that the agricultural interest not only does not want protection, but is, as confessed by even the Conservative candidate for Two Mountains, opposed to it, the facts presented by Mr. Derbyshire at the recent Dairymen's convention in Brockville are deeply suggestive. Of the total quantity of cheese imported by Great Britain last year, sixty-eight percent was supplied by Canada, and of the total quantity of butter eight percent, which meant thirty million dollars to the dairymen of Canada. To this Mr. Derbyshire added fifteen million dollars more for Log products, an industry that flourishes along with dairying. During the present year, he estimated that this country would increase this trade by ten million dollars, on account of the extension and improved facilities in production. Referring to the proposed increase in the tariff, he made the emphatic declaration: 'We want no protection in our industry. 'What we need is more skill and more 'thorough co-operation among farmers 'and factorymen. The product of our 'industries are in a class by themselves, 'and care nothing for the rivalry of 'competitors. Through the millions that 'the dairymen of Canada have brought 'into this country from the sale of their 'products great benefits have been conferred on every merchant and manufacturer, and, indeed, to-day every industry in the Dominion is feeling the 'influence of the increased purchasing 'power of the farmer.' Increased duties would only raise the prices of all that the farmers have to buy, and would merely increase their burdens with no compensating advantages.

ISLAM AT BAY.

The Sultan's answer to the demand for reforms in Macedonia is one which may well cause apprehension in Europe. His order for the immediate mobilization of 240,000 troops for a military demonstration in Macedonia must be accepted as an intimation that he feels himself in a position strong enough to oppose force with force, should the Macedonians rise in insurrection and Russia and Austria move armies towards his borders. From statements that have appeared recently in the Hebrew press in relation to the Zionist movement, it seems that Turkish power has been greatly augmented since the war with Greece, and that the principle of Mohammedan solidarity has gained enormous popularity through the spread of the belief that a conflict with Christendom is near at hand. There are elements in the situation which encourage the Sultan to take a determined stand against further encroachments by the Christian powers. The bare possibility of having a horde of Asiatic fanatics brought into Europe is enough to make the Macedonians reconsider their projected uprising, and Russia and Austria pause before advancing to the stormy threshold of the Balkans, to consider well how serious might be the results even of victory. Ever since the last Russo-Turkish war there has been a steady movement, a falling back, so to speak, of the Turkish people of the bordering principalities into the Turkish provinces in Europe and Asia. This has at least solidified the Sultan's power, and impressed the belief already referred to of a coming inevitable conflict against the Christian nations. Such being the Moslem temper, it is to the Sultan a reliance more sure than an overflowing treasury would be. This revolt of Islam reverses the situation. With Abdul Hamid, with the Mohammedan population of the empire at his back, turning at bay upon his pursuers and declining to be coerced by threats of insurrection or of intervention, we have the elements of the much prophesied Armageddon. Certain it is, that if the Turk is going to make a stand he had better be doing it soon. When Gladstone, a quarter of a century ago, declared that the Turk must be sent packing, bag and baggage, across the Bosphorus, the feeling of the world was that, even if Europe should be freed of its sick man, there was still an infinite abyss beyond in which he might entrench himself for ages. In some way or other the sense of infinity has departed from Asiatic and African Islam. Its Stygian clouds have been evaporating before fresh breezes from the occident and one feels that if the Sultan were driven across the Bosphorus he would have practically nowhere to flee to. The great Mohammedan world of Africa is cut off from him by European occupation from Suez almost to the pillars of Hercules. The Moslem world of India has just paid really loyal fealty to a giaour emperor. The Mohammedan power of Persia is between the upper and the nether millstone and the Sultan's own dominions are wasted and in revolt. Now that he is threatened with the loss of one half of his European empire it is time that, if ever, he should make a stand. What a stand he can make was proved in his warfare with Greece. His army was of as good material and as well handled as any in Europe. The very general opinion is that an uprising will take place as soon as the mountain passes can be traversed and Bulgarian co-operation secured, although in diplomatic circles the hope is expressed that peace may still be maintained by the Sultan agreeing to grant Macedonia autonomy. This and other reforms are insisted upon by Austria and Russia, and who are said to be supported by every European power. Other reforms required include the reorganization of the gendarmerie, but although the Sultan may promise many things, as he has often done before, the most optimistic expects little from them. Meantime there are many combustible materials ready to explode at the least friction.

STRIKES.

The letter of Mr. Weegar is probably a good statement of ideas which vaguely underlie and unconsciously govern public opinion. He holds, we think rightly, that the recent triumphant strike of the car men in Montreal constitutes an epoch, inaugurating an era of like demands. In this he obviously exults, and as far as that vague creature commonly called the 'general public' has expressed itself at all on this and the coal strike his exultation is very widely shared; though the 'general public' has not faced the question even as distinctly as Mr. Weegar has sought to do. It is apparently Mr. Weegar's belief that every one, however simple the duties required of him, is entitled to demand at least four dollars a day from any one who dares to employ him. He at any rate takes great satisfaction in the fact that certain hod-carriers made this demand and had it granted. Presumably Mr. Weegar would go still further and hold that people out of work altogether should demand like treatment. This would at least be logical, as, once the principle of supply and demand is departed from as the determining factor in wages, the one would have exactly as much right as the other. And there is nothing more certain than that every elevation of the wage rate above the figure secured to labor by its value in the market will throw more and more people out of work as there will always be more and more who are not worth to their employers the large amounts demanded. Nothing less than a belief that the hod-carriers in question had an abstract right to four dollars a day could surely in the mind of Mr. Weegar justify them in demanding it, as they must have done, on the highwayman's principle of your-money-or-your-life. We are not ourselves prepared to admit that that method, which is undoubtedly the method of all strikes, would be right, even under that view, so long as the law is in the men's hands to be shaped as they choose. The people who would be glad to get four dollars a day are in large majority and they have only to vote together that so much money be paid them for, say, eight hours' work, no matter what the nature of the work, or whether there was work for them at all. All that would be necessary to this end would be to convince the 'general public,' which is to all appearance largely convinced already. What the out-working of such a law would be it passes our prophetic powers to say. We only know that the same 'general public' always has to do the paying, and the question might possibly become a practical one where the money was to come from. At all events, so long as constitutional methods are possible the method of taking a man who owes you money by the throat is not permissible, and this system of suddenly holding up a business in a way that must ruin it is essentially the same thing. Mr. Weegar says he is not a socialist, a statement which makes one wonder what in the world a socialist can be.

There is another of Mr. Weegar's views which he seems to share with the vaguely thinking public, namely, that the cost of living is jumping up at a much faster rate than wages are. We have seen this over and over in the papers, even in cartoons. It is largely the reverse of the facts. Carefully compiled statistics show that articles costing a hundred dollars in 1860 cost only about eighty dollars now. It is true that a few things are more expensive, but the staple necessities of families, such as breadstuffs, sugar, rice, salt, woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes and silk and rubber goods, are considerably cheaper now than they were thirty years ago. All manufactured goods, with hardly an exception, are cheaper, mainly because of improved processes of manufacture, which enable the maker to reduce the cost to the lowest point. During these same forty years wages have risen more than prices have gone down. The laborer who in 1860 got eighty cents gets to-day a dollar and a quarter, to say nothing of the artificial wages of the hod-carriers, who get four dollars a day, quoted by our correspondent, and the unskilled laborers of Indiana who, by an act of 1901, are not allowed to be employed for less than twenty cents an hour on public works. Coming to later dates, if we take the rates of wages generally prevalent in 1891 at a par of 100, the wages of 1900 show a rise to 103.43. Yet the relative rate of the cost of living was 98.247 on Jan. 1, 1891, and 95.295 on Jan. 1, 1900. So that in those ten years, while wages increased 3.43 percent, the cost of living decreased nearly three percent. The relative cost of living was 100.356 on Jan. 1 of this year, or an increase of two percent only compared with 1891, and still leaving nearly one and a half percent in favor of wages. But during the past two years wages have increased by leaps and bounds, so that instead of working the plea that the increased cost of living justifies the demand for wages increases, Mr. Weegar should boldly claim for wages all that they are able to extract from any situation.

A REPORT TO STUDY.

The tenth annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce deserves to be studied closely by those who would raise the duties on our imports and endanger our wonderful growth of trade. In the introduction to the report, Mr. Parmelee, the deputy minister, shows that the aggregate trade for the year ended June 30, 1902, exceeded that of the previous year by over $37,000,000, while the increase over the year 1895 was $199,500,000. The most interesting point brought out is that while all countries publishing trade statistics can point to increases during the past six years, none can show such gratifying figures as Canada. Canada 'leads the procession' with 96.05 percent increase in six years; Japan 89.06 percent; Australia, 62.21 percent; United States, 48.08 percent; Netherlands, 43.80 percent; Italy, 39.01 percent; Germany, 32.45 percent; Belgium, 32.08 percent; Argentine Republic, 30.91 percent; United Kingdom, 24.77 percent; France, 18.16 percent; Spain, 3.65 percent, and Cape Colony, 2.62 percent. Another set of calculations shows Canada's trade during 1902 per capita of population amounted to over $77; that of the United States at between $30 and $31; Great Britain, $102; France, between $53 and $54, and Germany about $41. Our imports from Great Britain increased some six million dollars compared with 1901; from the United States over ten million dollars, and Germany over four million dollars. The increase from Germany was, however, mainly for sugar, and the imports of sugar from Belgium fell off about as much as Germany's gain.

As for exports, the increase to Great Britain last year was the notable one of twelve million dollars; British Africa, about two and three-quarter millions; Australia, over one-half million; Germany, about the same with various smaller amounts to various countries, and a falling-off to the United States of a little over a million dollars. Our dependence for prosperity upon agricultural products is shown by the fact that exports under that head account for twelve and one-half millions of the increase; animals and their products show an increase of about three and three-fourth millions; the fisheries about the same; manufactures, nearly two and one-half millions, and the forest two millions. The produce of the mines, on the other hand, shows a falling off of about five millions. Unrevised statements published since the close of the fiscal year covered by this report show continued advances and increased prosperity, and these figures will no doubt be quoted to advantage by ministers when the high protectionists seek to abolish the preference to Great Britain and raise the tariff wall in other directions. There is no justification whatever for any further increases of the duties, which the farmers should remember have to be paid by themselves without any corresponding advantage. The farmers should also remember that every embargo on imports greatly lessens the value of our exports at the place of production.

THE MORAL FUTURE OF THE NORTH-WEST.

When a man of the calm clear thinking of Principal Robins speaks of a crisis he is to be taken differently from the newspaper writer who has an impending cataclysm in every paragraph. In his address at the East End Methodist Church, in this city, he spoke in very serious terms of the duty of the Canadian churches towards the incoming population that is filling up our North-West, holding that on their immediate activity or lack of it depends to a large extent the future of our country. The eastern churches can certainly not be blamed for not having planted churches enough in the new territory. The emulation between denominations has seen to that. The question lies deeper than that in the adaptation of means to ends and in giving to each people that form of institution that will meet its wants. For instance, the Doukhobors have no need of having their religious zeal stimulated and have no mind to learn religion from people less given to spirit-wrestling than themselves. The way to approach these is not to attempt to make Methodists or Presbyterians of them, but to minister to their needs as brethren should in those things which we have and they have not. The hospital and the school are what we can give them, while on the other hand there are many things that we can learn from them. The Galicians are also a religious and virtuous people, with picturesque and simple ways, who can more easily be led by the paths more or less like those to which they have been accustomed than driven into new ones. The Mormons have their minds entirely made up that their own religion is best, and, apart from their peculiar institution, which they profess not to have brought with them, they are said to bring forth the fruits of well-behaved and thrifty citizenship, making the solitary place blossom as the rose. The Mormons are in all countries making rapid progress among the ignorant. Our immigrant peoples are the natural prey of their underhand, lying and degrading propaganda. The Mormons can best be reached and counteracted by setting up a nobler Christian life beside them and by letting the light of knowledge in upon them as abundantly as possible. No thoroughly educated man can believe in the book of Mormon. These and other problems confront the Christian Church, and, as Dr. Robins hints, what is needed to meet them is men of the highest intellectual and spiritual virility, men able to acquire the languages of these peoples, to understand their aspirations and to cope with questions as they arise with common sense and with initiative to use the right method in the right place.

MISINFORMATION.

It is not to be expected that the minor and yellow press of the United States will be other than ignorant and chauvinistic, especially in matters that relate to the Alaskan boundary, when extreme examples of the same sort of thing are set by such respectable journals as the 'Evening Post' and 'Tribune.' The latest offender is the 'Outlook,' a weekly journal published in New York, and which prides itself on its conservatism, good will, and the correctness of its information. Yet in an article on 'The Alaska Boundary' in its issue of Jan. 31, there are several very extraordinary misstatements and instances of confusion. We learn, for instance, for the first time, that the Canadian members of the Joint High Commission rejected the proposal of the United States commissioners 'because 'they (the Canadians) were contending for arbitration—a suggestion emphatically declined by our government, in 'view of the fact that it held a complete 'title to Alaska. This title had been 'not only unchallenged, but repeatedly 'acknowledged by Great Britain, until 'the discovery of Klondike gold. Then 'Canada succeeded in persuading England to take up the contention that the 'eastern Russia boundary of Alaska was 'originally measured from the outer rim 'of islands skirting the coast, and not 'from the edge of the mainland. This 'admitted, Canada would gain several 'seaports.' This is simply wild nonsense. The United States title to Alaska is not in question at all and nobody has disputed it. The matter in dispute, as the 'Outlook' certainly ought to know, is the delimitation of the boundary line under the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825. That Canada 'persuaded England to take 'up the contention that the eastern Russian boundary of Alaska was originally 'measured from the outer rim of the islands skirting the coast and not from 'the edge of the mainland' is simply a misstatement and is under the circumstances a very serious wrong. If Canada cannot look for intelligence and justice from the 'Outlook' and its readers it seems hopeless to look for either in the United States at all. Canada has never made any such claim, neither has England adopted any such pretension. Canada has never disputed the right of the United States to a strip of territory along the coast, measured with the mainland coast as a base. The whole dispute has been about what should be the width and length of that strip. The Canadian claim is really indisputable. If the United States has any reason to believe her claim right why does she refuse arbitration? With such 'respectable' journals as the 'Outlook' disseminating such falsities as those we have quoted the United States people have not even the opportunity to be honest towards their neighbors.

THE DE WET INCIDENT.

General Christian De Wet is reported to have said at a conference at Bloemfontein the other day, at which Mr. Chamberlain was present, that 'he would not 'stop until he had caused a rebellion, 'not an armed one, but one of agitation 'and discontent against the government.' This was, for one thing, because Mr. Chamberlain refused to grant what must be considered as most unreasonable demands, and told the Boer deputation, led by De Wet, that if the Boers had already determined to tear up the terms of the Vereeniging treaty, on which the peace rested, other terms would have to be substituted which would be harder. There are two other factors in the situation, however, besides the demands made upon Mr. Chamberlain for 'full redemption of 'military notes for commandeered property, full amnesty for all men who 'have borne arms against Great Britain 'during the war, and the restoration of 'farms and the re-building of homesteads.' These other two factors are military rule and the fact that the Boer scouts who assisted Great Britain at the close of the war are now placed in positions of power and responsibility. All history, ancient and contemporary, shows that military rule is at all times more or less obnoxious to people who have a spark of freedom in their veins, and the Boers no doubt feel the present state of things acutely, however tactfully the military may do their duty. As a rule, however, the military is not tactful, but insolent, and the cause of constant friction. Even Englishmen in civil life found this out in Bloemfontein, and have written to the London newspapers complaining bitterly of the small-minded, harsh and arbitrary way in which they have been treated. These were loyalists who were naturally inclined to put up with a great deal for the sake of a pacification of the country under the British aegis, and yet they found the state of things in many respects intolerable. It is hardly to be expected that the Dutch will be more patient. Still, military rule is essential for some time to come, and such demonstrations as that made by General De Wet, Judge Hertzog and their followers at this conference will only have the effect of indefinitely prolonging the military occupation. The third, and undoubtedly chief factor in the conduct of the De Wet faction is the employment of our late allies. General Christian De Wet, at the conference, called his brother Piet a liar, and said that no co-operation of the Boers and the British Government would be possible so long as Piet and Christian Botha represented the people. Yet most of the Boers who afterwards assisted the British were opposed to the struggle from the first, and only helped the British to end it at last to prevent inestimable misery and the threatened extinction of their people. It is idle for our late enemies to hope that we shall desert our friends at this hour, and it would be difficult to suggest anything better than Mr. Chamberlain's stern though just reply. The situation is very disagreeable just as we were hoping for a growth of friendship, accompanied by prosperity, but it is evident that General De Wet has yet to learn that treaties are supposed to bind both parties to them.

VERMONT'S LIQUOR LAW.

In Ontario a majority of two to one was not enough to carry a modified form of prohibition. In Vermont a slim majority of some fifteen hundred or so was enough to abrogate prohibition after fifty years' trial. So is ever the justice given by this world when personal interest is arrayed against the general good. There were in Ontario nominally a few thousand less votes cast for prohibition than would make two to one, but there are few who, after the exposures of the organized wholesale effort of the liquor men to poll a false vote and otherwise falsify the result, will doubt that at least that majority was obtained. In changing the law in Vermont there was no question, as in Ontario, of voting against an arbitrary limit of so many thousand votes. There is no need of setting up a dummy to vote against, except where there is a probability that a large number of the recorded nay votes will be bogus. The failure of the principle of prohibition in Vermont will be appealed to against the adoption of it in Canada, and the argument will no doubt be very telling with those who do not know the facts. In Vermont the prohibition law was enforced by the municipal authorities—that is, it was enforced or not enforced, according as a dry or wet council was elected. This was really a system of local option re-submitted every year but with the disadvantage that whole communities were found deliberately voting year by year for the law to be broken, and the other disadvantage that those who were thus irregularly licensed to sell were made law-breakers. It was also accounted a defect of this system that no revenue was derived from it, that is, by the state or town, whatever may have been got by officials. All these defects it is proposed to mend by the license system, which is to be substituted, still requiring every municipality to vote formally every year whether it will go for that year dry or wet. There is a positive advantage in this last provision, namely, that it keeps the conscience of the people always alive upon the question by requiring them every year to say 'no' or 'yes' upon it. Fifty years ago Vermont was a rural state. There was nothing bigger than a village in it. Now it contains many cities and the people are found largely in centres of population, a condition of things comparatively unfavorable to prohibition. The population then was pure Yankee. It is now possibly by majority of foreign extraction. Whether with all this the people of Vermont have really taken a serious backward step or not we do not know. If the temperance men had not trusted to selectmen but had themselves seen to the enforcement of law in the past they would not now have had to deplore the loss of it.

THE NEW PRIMATE.

DR. RANDALL DAVIDSON ENTHRONED AS ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

London, Feb. 12.—Dr. Randall Davidson was enthroned to-day as Archbishop of Canterbury (in succession to the late Dr. Frederick Temple), in Canterbury Cathedral, with much stately ceremonial. The Cathedral was filled to its capacity with church dignitaries and civil, naval and military officials in full robes or uniforms.

'WORLD WIDE.'

In this week's issue of 'World Wide' will be found many articles of special interest. In one on 'The Responsibilities of Trades Unions' the London 'Graphic' discusses the responsibilities of these organizations to both employee and employer. The 'Commercial Advertiser,' of New York, in an article, which we quote, on 'Chancellor Von Bulow,' credits him with being not only a courtier, but a statesman of great ability. This has been proved by his adroitness in at once criticising and defending the Kaiser. In an article on 'The Individuality of the German Emperor,' from the London 'Spectator,' the character which requires criticism and yet admits of defence is discussed. The commanding personality of the Russian Minister of Finance and his work are noted in the article from the London 'Pilot' on 'M. de Witte.' Other articles in the World Over Department are 'The Locked Up Explorers in the Antarctic,' from 'Black and White,' London. The verbatim report of the sentence of Colonel Lynch is given under the title 'High Treason,' and a note on the 'Serious Kaffir Problem,' taken from the London 'Economist.'

A report of a charming lecture on 'Pepys as a Musician' is given from the 'Daily News,' London, and a review of Romain Rolland's handbook on 'Millet' is taken from the 'Pilot.'

'St. Valentine, His Tomb,' by Clinton Scollard, from 'Lippincott's Magazine,' and Coleridge's dainty verse on 'Names' are timely, on the saint's day.

Miss McChesney's poem, 'Bring Forth with Thee Every Living Thing,' from the 'Spectator,' and the article on 'The Soul of a Dog,' by Stanley Waterloo, from the 'Booklovers' Magazine,' will appeal to the rapidly increasing number of those who believe or half believe in a future life for the friends who are almost human in their devotion.

'The Japanese Love Stories' are extracts made for 'T. P.'s Weekly,' from a book which 'T. P.' says is one of the most brilliant and instructive books on Japan he has ever read.

The authorship of the 'Nova Solyma,' which has been so much talked of, is discussed by the 'Athenaeum,' under the heading 'Was it Written by Milton?' and also by the 'Academy and Literature.'

The conclusion is given of the delightful recollections of 'Browning in Venice,' by the late Mrs. Bronson, from the 'Cornhill Magazine;' a bright essay on 'The Abuse of Humor,' from 'The Pilot,' and a review and comments on 'The Cambridge Modern History,' from both the 'Athenaeum' and the 'Speaker,' London.

In an article on 'The Fundamental Principle of Health Science,' by Dr. Andrew Wilson, from the 'Illustrated London News,' the doctrine of cleanliness is once more enforced. The article on 'Gold Mining in Egypt,' abridged from 'Cassier's Magazine,' is written by Charles T. Alford, F.G.S., who superintended the expedition sent out to explore the old mining districts of Egypt.

Under the heading of 'A Helper and Friend of Mankind,' we publish the London 'Spectator's' appreciation of the character and work of the late Quintin Hogg.

An article from 'American Medicine' on 'Railway Accidents' has practical suggestions, and from the 'Daily News,' London, we quote 'A Lady Balloonist,' the report of an amusing lecture by Miss Bacon on her own experiences.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

The paper on which 'World Wide' is now issued is vastly improved.

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

FIRST AID TO INJURED

(By Marian Smith, in 'C. E. World.')

'Look at those dolls! Aren't they just too cute!'

'Do you want some one to stand on that barrel, Mrs. Marsh?'

'This is worse than moving, Jennie.'

Outside the first snowflakes of the season were falling softly; but in the parlors of the First Church the warmth of steam heat and the brightness of crimson carpet and curtains defied the gloom of early December. In one room a long table stood set for luncheon, and a delicious smell of coffee pervaded the air. In the other, 'confusion worse confounded' seemed about to merge into utter chaos. Second-hand clothing, books, games, and toys, of every description filled chairs and tables, and overflowed to the floor.

A swift-flying machine in one corner turned yards of cotton cloth into diminutive garments under Mrs. Andrews's skilful guidance. Near by sat Eva Andrews and Miriam Wynne, dressing a boxful of belated dolls, while Mrs. Grove, the minister's mouse of a wife, and Miss Theodosia Burt moved busily about, making an inventory of the articles destined to fill the two great barrels which yawned in the centre of the room. Other ladies folded, tied, and labelled, their tongues flying as fast as their fingers.

'I hope the little blackies will feel happy when they get these dolls,' said Eva Andrews. 'Shouldn't you like to see their eyes "bug out," Miriam?'

Miriam laughed, and held up a doll whose costume she had just completed. It was a hospital nurse, clad in decorous black, with white collar, cuffs, apron, and cap.

'Isn't she dear?' she exclaimed. 'I'm going to call her Sister Keturah, Eva,—Sister Keturah, or "first aid to the injured, to be applied while waiting for the doctor." Where's a bit of paper?'

She ran across the room to Mrs. Barry, who sat at a table writing labels for the barrels.

'Do give me a sheet of paper, Mrs. Barry,' she exclaimed. 'I want to perpetuate a bright idea.'

'Another?' laughed Mrs. Barry, looking up into the eager face. 'Is there any limit to the supply, Miriam?'

Miriam shook her head reprovingly as she took the pencil and paper Mrs. Barry found for her.

'"Vanity, vanity, all is vanity," will be written on my tombstone, Mrs. Barry, if I stay with you kind people much longer.'

She hurried away, looking back with a smile to say, 'Thank you for helping me to carry out my bright idea, Mrs. Barry.'

'You silly thing!' Eva said as Miriam began to write. 'Those little negroes won't appreciate the joke.'

'Never mind; I do,' said Miriam. 'And I'm not going to send my good angel away off to Dixie without a letter of introduction. That isn't Western courtesy, whatever it may be here in Washington.'

Eva laughed as she watched Miriam's flying fingers. Most people did laugh at and admire Miriam Wynne, so original and enthusiastic was she in all she did. Her fresh Western ways and pretty face and manners had won her many friends during the years she had been in Washington. Orphaned and homeless, she had come from distant Idaho to live with her New England cousin, Miss Burt, who earned her bread and butter by teaching in the public schools. Miriam had secured a similar position for herself, and spent her days absorbed in 'busy work' and other first-grade mysteries.

This being Saturday, she and Miss Burt had come down to the church to help the Ladies' Home Missionary Society pack their Christmas supplies for the struggling colored church and Sunday-school in the South which they helped each year.

'Come to luncheon, ladies,' sounded from the opposite parlor as Miriam scribbled the final words to her letter and folded it hastily.

'Don't wait for me, Eva,' she said, springing up. 'I must pin this to Sister Keturah's dress before she is packed.'

As she walked slowly across the room, Miriam opened the little note and read it once more.

'Dear little Friend,' it said, 'I am Sister Keturah, or first aid to the injured, to be applied while waiting for the doctor." I am sent to you by Miss Miriam Wynne, who wishes you a most merry Christmas, and who says you must love me very much, else I shall be homesick.

'SISTER KETURAH.'

'Maybe I am silly,' she thought, as she pinned the bit of paper securely to the doll's black dress. 'But why shouldn't I be? Life would be duller than ever if one must always be as sensible as — as — Cousin Theo!'

The bright look faded from her face, and as she bent over the barrel she winked away several tears. 'Life is so hard,' she murmured, 'and mistakes have such long consequences.'

'Where is Miriam?' called Mrs. Barry from the other room.

Miriam brushed away a lingering teardrop and resolutely assumed a cheerful expression. 'Here I am,' she called back. 'Do you want me to pour the coffee?'

'What is New Year's without a holiday!' grumbled Dana Hamilton, as he stood in his consulting-room, pulling on his gloves and staring gloomily from the window at the muddy street and lowering sky. 'And yet what would I do with a holiday? Only mope, and dream of the "dear, dead days," which isn't exactly profitable, and not very cheerful, either. No, I'll run down to Poverty Row and see if I can help anybody there.'

He picked up his cap and satchel with an unmistakable sigh, and went out to his waiting carriage. His little charioteer's white teeth glistened in an expansive grin as the doctor appeared.

'Is you gwine down to Pov'ty Row, massa?' he asked, handing the reins over to Hamilton.

'Yes, Nick. Why?'

'Dawlly, she had de mis'ry dis mawnin',' Nick said wistfully, 'an' I tol, huh mebbe de doct' 'ud come see huh.'

'Dolly—is she your sister?'

'Yassir, Dawlly's ma sistah. Huh an' mammy's all de fo'ks I'se got.'

'Well, we'll go to see Dolly, Nick, and perhaps we can cure her,' Hamilton said kindly.

Nick grinned with delight, and relapsed into silence as the doctor drove rapidly through the narrow streets of the negro quarter.

Hamilton's thoughts wandered back as they usually did in any moment of leisure, to long-past days far away under the shadow of the Rockies. He could see again the ranches where his boyhood had been spent, and hear the merry laugh of the little girl who rode beside him on so many gallops. They had grown up together, he and Miriam; and, when he went to San Francisco to study medicine, he left a ring on a certain sunburned finger.

But Miriam was the prettiest girl in all northern Idaho, and as accomplished a little coquette as ever stole a man's heart and then trampled on it; and, while Hamilton was hard at work in 'Frisco, dreaming of wife and home to crown his labors, Miriam was riding and dancing with the neighborhood gallants, sometimes, it must be confessed, neglecting even her weekly letter to Hamilton. In course of time, rumors of all this, and especially of her flirtation with a wealthy ranch-owner, reached 'Frisco. Remonstrances followed; hasty words were written on either side; and one dark day Hamilton received a package which contained only a little pearl ring.

He wrote again and again, but no answer came, and nearly a year later a letter was returned to him with the words 'Has left town' pencilled on the envelope by the postmaster. He also received a newspaper which told of the death of 'our esteemed fellow citizen, Justin L. Wynne,' and of the departure of 'his orphan daughter to make a home with relatives in the East.'

When Hamilton completed his medical course a year later, he went back to Idaho and tried to learn where Miriam had gone. Her one girl friend and confidante was dead, and he could ascertain from the towns-people only that she had gone to live with her father's cousin 'down East.' He communicated with Mr. Wynne's lawyer, but learned from him that the estate had been settled before Miss Wynne left Idaho, and that the lawyer had mislaid the address she gave him and had never had occasion to try to discover her whereabouts. The only comfort Hamilton could extract from his visit was that Miriam had refused the ranch-owner before she went away, and was apparently not engaged to any one else.

Two years later, the outbreak of the Spanish war found Hamilton just completing a course at a Chicago hospital. He secured a position as contract surgeon, served through the war in Cuba, and after his discharge drifted South and set up practice in one of the larger cities where he had several friends.

His success had been considerable, and the opening of his third year's practice found him with his position securely established. His hospital and army experiences had fostered in him natural impulses toward helping the unfortunate about him, and he had spent much time among the poor of the city, giving them a service seldom rewarded by financial gain, but yielding him greater satisfaction than had anything else in the years since he parted from Miriam.

Now, as he stopped the horse before the little, tumble-down shanty which Nick called home, he was saying to himself: 'I was too hard with her, poor little girl. I should have remembered how young she was, and how long I had been away from her.'

His reflections were interrupted by Nick, who sprang from the carriage, turned two handsprings up the path and into the narrow doorway, shouting, 'Mammy, mammy, hyar's de doct',' and then rushed back to take the reins from the doctor. Mammy came courtesying to the door, and ushered Hamilton into a bare little room, shining with neatness, and gay with scarlet geraniums blooming in the window.

His little patient lay on a cot in one corner, and she was not too 'mis'able' to smile almost as broadly as Nick at the kind face which looked down into hers.

'Is dis hyar Nick's doct'?' she asked faintly.

'Yes, Nick's doctor, and yours, too,' Hamilton answered with his finger on the small brown wrist and his keen eyes studying the thin cheeks. Mammy stood anxiously by to answer his quick questions and to grin and mutter words of gratitude as Hamilton scribbled a prescription and told her to have it filled at the dispensary.

'That will help you to get well, Dolly,' he said; then, catching sight of a prim little doll, clad in black with a white cap and apron, which lay on the bed, he added, 'I see you have a good nurse already.'

Mammy and Dolly chuckled, and mammy said, 'Tell de doct' huh name, honey.'

'Huh named Sis' Katy Mi'yam Wynne,' Dolly answered with pride.

'Sister what?' Hamilton asked sharply.

Dolly looked frightentd, and her lip began to quiver.

'I did not mean to frighten you, Dolly,' Hamilton said as gently as he could, sitting down by the bed. 'Tell me her name again.'

He tried to speak lightly, but his eyes were fixed on the child's with an anxiety he could not disguise.

'Huh named Sis' Katy Mi'yam Wynne,' Dolly whimpered.

'Hyar 't is, doct',' mammy interposed holding out a bit of crumpled paper. 'It's all wrote down hyar, de passon say.'

Hamilton smoothed out the paper, and read the few merry words with eyes dimmed with sudden tears. Miriam—his Miriam—had written them; and she was alive then, and perhaps not far away. His hand closed jealously over the paper.

'Where did you get the doll?' he asked mammy.

'Kris'mus,' Dolly cried, and mammy added, 'Fum de Sund' school, massr.'

'What Sunday-school? Where did they get the dolls?' Hamilton demanded.

'I dunno,' and mammy shook her head vaguely. Hamilton stamped his foot with impatience.

'Where do you go to Sunday-school, Dolly?' he cried. But Dolly had begun to cry, and would say nothing. Hamilton ran down the path to Nick.

'Can you find the way to Dolly's Sunday-school, Nick?' he asked.

Nick nodded. Hamilton threw a silver dollar to mammy.

'For this,' he called, holding up the scrap of paper. Then he jumped into the carriage.

'Tell me where to go, Nick,' he commanded, gathering up the reins with one hand, and clasping the little letter close in the other.

'Good-by, good-by,' Miriam called, as she waved her hand after a girlish figure hastening down the platform, and then stepped back to avoid a rush of passengers from an incoming train. Suddenly she caught her breath and shrank behind a friendly pillar.

'It is Dana,' she murmured. Her face flushed, and her eyes followed the big, handsome fellow with feverish interest. Once she started forward, but drew back quickly as he bent his head to speak to a pretty little woman at his side. Who was she? Dana had no sister.

'No sister,' thought Miriam, 'but perhaps some one nearer and dearer.' She could not bear to think of it.

'It isn't fair; no, it isn't,' she murmured rebelliously as she turned away. 'He belongs to me. He is my Dana, not hers.'

'Ah, he was yours,' Conscience answered, 'but you threw him aside.'

'I didn't, I didn't,' Miriam rejoined passionately. 'It was his fault—and anyway I hate him!'

She boarded a street car at the corner pulled down her veil, and, if the truth must be told, cried unobtrusively all the way to the building where she taught an afternoon first grade. The session was a forlorn one. Never had the children been so stupid, so contrary, so troublesome. The supervising principal came in, and a spirit of unrest breathed from every small creature before him. His visit was short, and Miriam read disapproval in his parting glance at the uneasy children.

Miriam shook Tommy Alden when he giggled at the retreating supervisor. Life had no attractions for her, and the school teacher's lot seemed the most dreary in the world. Tommy subsided, sobbing, into his seat, and an awed silence settled over his fellows.

At half-past four Miriam watched the last short pair of legs stump through the door, and threw herself back in her chair with a sigh of relief. She would rest a few moments before she went home, it was quiet here, and at home Cousin Theo would talk to her. She put her head down on the desk, and did not even lift it when the door opened. It was only the second-grade teacher coming to walk home with her.

But Bessie did not walk so heavily, and it was not Bessie who bent over and said so tenderly, 'Miriam, darling.' For a moment she thought she must be asleep and dreaming of bygone days, but the touch of Dana's lips on her hair brought her to her senses in a moment. She sprang up and faced him.

'How dare you?' she exclaimed breathlessly.

'Why, Miriam, don't you know me?' he stammered.

'Yes, I do know you, and I know Mrs. Hamilton, too,' still breathless and defiant.

'Mrs. Hamilton? There isn't any Mrs. Hamilton, Miriam; but won't you—won't you——'

'Turn into one? No, I won't, Dana Hamilton! You didn't see me at the station this morning; but I saw you, and——'

'At the station?' Hamilton queried, puzzled for a moment. 'Ah, I see. She was a stranger, Miriam; she asked me to direct her to her hotel—I had never seen her before. I came to Washington to find you, Miriam, and ask you to forgive me, dear.'

His voice faltered as he spoke the last word. Miriam turned her head away, and a beautiful color stole into her face.

'How did you know where I was, Dana?' she asked softly.

He put his hand into his pocket and drew out a scrap of paper.

'Come and look at it,' he said, unfolding it.

Miriam stepped nearer, and read the first words of the letter. Then she laughed.

'Sister Keturah!' she exclaimed. 'O Dana, she was "applied while waiting for the doctor," wasn't she?'

'And now that the doctor has come, dear love?'

'Why, he must complete the cure, Dana.'

He caught her in his arms and pressed his lips to hers.

'Will this do it, dearest?' he murmured.

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Croup and Bronchitis

Are usually diseases of childhood and are the dread of every mother's heart. Towards night the hoarseness comes and the hollow, croupy chest cough gives warning of troubles that are

SUDDEN AND DREADFULLY FATAL

In results and can only be cured by prompt and thorough treatment.

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When baby awakens at night with the dry, harsh, croupy cough it strikes terror to mother's heart, for she knows that unless she can bring relief to the child suffocation may soon end all suffering. In most cases there is no time to send for the doctor or even to go for medicine, and hence the wisdom of keeping at hand a bottle of **Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine,** mother's favorite remedy for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough and all forms of throat and lung troubles.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE REAL MARY.

Quite early one morning Thelma's mother said to her: 'If you'll be just as good as gold all day I will take you to see little Mary this afternoon.'

'I'm afraid I can't be all good, mamma,' said Thelma; 'but I'll be some good.'

Thelma was not quite four years old and had not played with many little girls; and, when mamma said she should be taken to see 'Mary,' she instantly thought of the Mary in her picture-book who was dressed in a beautiful pink dress and wore a great white hat with floating ribbons.

The picture-book Mary wandered over green fields and after her strayed a snow-white lamb led by a blue ribbon. This was the Mary that Thelma expected to see; and she was so good that, when nap-time came, mamma told her that she had been 'as good as gold,' and should surely be taken to see Mary.

'And the lamb?' asked Thelma, drowsily; but mamma did not hear.

Thelma waked from her nap with her blue eyes as bright as stars and her cheeks like roses; and, when she was dressed in the whitest of white dresses and the bluest of blue sashes, she danced about, singing: 'I'm going to see Mawy! I'm going to see Mawy!'

Thelma and mamma walked and walked along the pleasant country road and at last they came to a large white house.

'This is Mary's house,' said mamma; and Thelma squeezed her mother's hand and shivered all over for joy.

They were taken into a room that seemed to be full of sunshine and green growing things. There was an aquarium near a bright window and beside it stood a little girl feeding the fish. Long yellow curls fell about her rosy face and she wore a red dress and a white ruffled apron.

'That is Mawy's sister,' thought little Thelma to herself; but just then her mother led her forward and said: 'This is Mary.'

A sob rose in Thelma's throat; but the strange little girl smiled so sweetly that she said to herself: 'P'r'aps she doesn't wear her pink dress, 'cept when she's having her picture taken.

So she ran forward and took Mary's hand and looked up into her face and said: 'Won't you show me you lamb?'

'I haven't any lamb,' said Mary, wonderingly; and then poor Thelma could bear no more. She lay down with her face against the floor and cried and cried.

Her mother and Mary's mother and Mary all gathered around her to find out what could be the matter, but it was a long time before she was able to tell them.

At last she told them, sobbing: 'It isn't the weal Mawy. Mawy's dress is pink and the lamb goes evwywhere that Mawy goes.'

Then they all knew.

But after a while little Thelma grew quite happy, looking at the gold and silver fish as they darted through the clear water and nibbled Mary's fingers or ate the food she gave them; and when the time came to go she kissed Mary and said: 'Good-by, Car'line! I'm going to cal you Car'line, after my dolly.'

After Thelma and her mother had walked quite out of sight, Mary said to her mother: 'I don't like to be called Caroline and I wish I could have a lamb!'

Her mother laughed and said: 'So you could be the real Mary?'

Time and time again, in the early morning, Mary had heard the sheep passing the house on their way to the town. She had listened to their bleating and the patter of their soft feet without thinking much about them; but now, remembering little Thelma, the next time that she was awakened by the shouts of the drivers and the hundreds of pattering steps, she jumped right out of bed and ran to peep through the blinds.

The sun had not risen yet and everything was grey—the sky, the road, the sheep and the clouds of dust which almost hid the shouting men who drove the great flock.

As Mary stood there looking out, she saw a lamb that limped painfully along, sometimes hopping just a little way on only three feet. 'Oh, the poor thing!' she cried, softly; and, just as though it heard her, the lame lamb turned from the flock unseen and dropped in a little heap behind some bushes.

Mary waited until the sheep and men were but a cloud of dust in the distance. Then down she ran in her nightgown and sped quickly across the green lawn out where the lamb was lying.

It looked at her with piteous eyes and tried to rise, and she petted and coaxed it. And presently it was strong enough to hobble by her side up to the porch, where she made it a bed of rugs and cushions. And, finally, she fell asleep by the side of the lamb, with her hand on its soft, warm back.

When Mary's mother looked into her little girl's room that morning she found shoes and stockings and a little gown and petticoat, but no Mary. So she hastened down the stair; and there she saw the open door, and went out. There on the porch among some rugs, warm in the sunlight, lay—what? Two heads were raised at once, and mamma looked into her litle girl's eyes and a lamb's eyes.

'Oh, mamma mamma! mayn't I keep it?' cried Mary; and the lamb softly bleated, 'Ma-ma! Ma-ma!'

Mamma was astonished, and then she laughed and said the lamb certainly might stay a little while.

It was a very busy day at Mary's house, for the new-comer had to be washed and be fed, and be combed and be brushed, and be adorned with gay ribbons; and the lame foot was to be made well and strong. The day was full of joy, besides; for Mary's father found the drivers who had passed that morning, and they said Mary was welcome to keep the little lame lamb.

One breezy day the postman brought Thelma this little letter:

'Dear Thelma,—Will you come to play with me this afternoon?

'THE REAL MARY.'

So, when Thelma had had her after dinner nap, and her eyes had grown as bright as stars and her cheeks like roses, and she was dressed in the whitest of white dresses and the bluest of blue sashes, she and her mother set out to walk along the pleasant country road again. By-and-by they came to the large white house where they had been before.

'That's Car'line's house,' said Thelma.

'Mary is in the meadow,' said Mary's mother, smiling at Thelma as she opened the door. 'Just walk down yonder little path until you come to the stream. Jump across the water and look over the wall, and you will see her.'

Thelma walked down the little path, jumped across the tiny silver brook, and peeped over the wall. And what did she see?

There came the real Mary running across the green meadows to meet her—the very Mary of the picture-book, with strapped shoes and a pink dress and a large white hat with ribbons floating in the wind. She held a blue ribbon in her hand, and the blue ribbon was tied around the neck of a snow-white lamb that skipped and jumped along after her

'You darling little Thelma!' said Mary, and she helped Thelma over the wall and let her pet the lamb and lead him by the blue ribbon and feed him with sweet red clover-tops.

What a happy time they had! They jumped and ran and played just as lambs and little girls like to, and when they grew hungry Mary brought out a basket that had been hidden among the bushes and spread their tea on a white cloth on the grass.

They had tiny sandwiches—'just crowds of them,' Thelma said—and delicious little cakes and bottles of milk to pour into the doll cups from which they drank, and the lamb lay beside them as they ate and would have a taste of everything.

When it was time to go Thelma kissed Mary and the lamb twenty times apiece, and said: 'I sha'n't call you Car'line, never no more; for you are the real Mary.'

Thelma and her mother walked home across the fields and Thelma looked back again and again to see Mary waving her hand and the lamb skipping about her as she stood.—A. L. Sykes, in 'North-Western Advocate.'

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.

PRONUNCIATION.

E.F.H.—How is the name 'Yonge' pronounced? Ans.—The same as 'Young.'

PRUNING FIR TREES.

Fergus.—Can fir trees be trimmed in winter without injury? Ans.—Better wait until spring.

WEIGHT OF FLAX.

Inquirer.—Why is the weight of flax given as 50 lbs. to the bushel in some arithmetics, and when we go to buy or sell we are told it is 56 lbs.? Has the change been made lately? Ans.—The change from 50 lbs. to 56 lbs. was made in 1898.

KEEPING GLASSES CLEAR.

A.B.G.—Is there anything that can be put on glass to keep it from frosting over in cold weather? I refer more particularly to spectacles, which become fogged when one enters a room from the cold. Ans.—The 'Scientific Encyclopaedia' says that if a thin coat of pure glycerine be applied on both sides of glass it will prevent moisture from forming thereon.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

Medora.—Was the Leaning Tower of Pisa built in that leaning position, and, if so, why? Ans.—It was not originally designed as a leaning tower. It is built on piles driven into boggy ground, and seems to have begun to settle to one side when the third story was completed. The architects, accepting the conditions, adhered to the inclining position, but diminished the slope of the upper stories so as to keep the centre of gravity well within the walls.

DAMP WALLS.

Mac.—Living in a rough cast house, I find it damp in the walls, and the paper hanging loose. I understand it is plastered outside and inside. I cannot understand how, with a space, as it must have, of four inches, it can come from the outside wall, even allowing it to be as it is, of a porous nature. I want to know if I can do anything to cure it. I have been considering how a coat of good thick paint would help me. Kindly let me have your opinion. Ans.—The dampness in this case arises from the warm air in the room condensing on the cold plaster of its interior walls which are not sufficiently protected from the cold by the rough-cast outside wall, and the only effectual remedy would be to fill the space between the outside and inside walls with sawdust. If the paper were removed and a coating of kalsomine applied to the plaster, it would not be so liable to collect dampness.

BURNING CHARCOAL.

Alberta Subscriber.—In the 'Witness' of Dec. 23, there was an article on the fuel question, of interest to us. We live within reach of abundance of good wood but have a bad road to draw it home. If fir-wood would make good charcoal and we knew how to go about burning it it would be a good plan for us. If you could give us any information on this matter we would be much obliged. Ans.—The burning of charcoal for ordinary heating purposes has not proved profitable in any part of Canada so far as we know. It is true that the charcoal is much lighter than the wood from which it was made, but it is also much more difficult to handle when drawing it over rough roads. There are two modes of burning charcoal. The most common way is to cut the timber into twelve foot lengths and pile them about four feet deep, on small stringers, in order to keep them from resting directly on the ground. These piles are made from twenty to forty feet long, over which is placed a layer of straw and above this about ten inches of earth. The sides and ends are also banked up with earth, with here and there air-holes to regulate the draught required to make the fire burn. These air-holes are nearly closed after the fire has got well started. Sometimes cordwood and other small sticks are placed on end in a conical pile which is covered with earth and the fire started at the bottom where there are air-holes as in log heaps. While the pits are burning they will require more or less watchfulness lest the fire break out through the earth covering.

Advertisements.

ONLY A SLIGHT COLD.

Yet It May Lead to Consumption and an Early Grave.

If your blood is poor or watery, a touch of cold or influenza will settle in your lungs, and the slight cough of to-day may turn to the racking consumptive's cough of to-morrow.

Weak lungs are caused by weak blood; weak blood is an open invitation for consumption to lay upon you the hand of death.

Stop that cough by enriching your blood and strengthening your lungs with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich, red blood. They add resisting power to the lungs. They have saved hundreds from a consumptive's grave. Here is a positive proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure where other medicines fail. Miss Katie Henry, Charlottetown, P.E.I., says:—'Some months ago I got caught in a rain storm, and the wetting was followed by a cold. At first I paid but little attention to it, but as the cold clung to me and finally developed into a hacking cough, I became alarmed and consulted a doctor, who gave me a bottle of medicine. Unfortunately, it did not help me, and I began to grow pale, lost in weight and my appetite completely left me. I was now regularly under the care of the doctor, who told me my lungs were affected, and that I was threatened with consumption. The doctor's treatment did not seem to benefit me in the least. I steadily grew weaker, and finally was compelled to remain in bed. At this time a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and even brought me three boxes before I finally consented to take them. I have reason now to bless my friend's persistence, because I felt better before all the pills were gone, and I gladly continued the treatment, and was soon able to be out of bed and take a walk each day. I am now in the best of health, and weigh ten pounds more than I did before I took sick. I feel that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and hope my experience will benefit some other sufferer.

All diseases which come from poor blood or weak nerves can be driven from the system by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which may be had from any dealer in medicine, or will be sent post paid at 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Remember that substitutes and medicines said to be 'just as good' do not cure.

TEACHING IN MANITOBA.

Inquirer, Smith's Falls.—Will you kindly answer through the columns of your paper the following questions: 1. Can a person who has a professional certificate in Ontario, and also a degree from one of the universities, teach in either the High or Public Schools of Manitoba without further certificates from the Manitoba schools? 2. If a person has a degree from an Ontario university, what further qualification does he need to teach in a High School in Manitoba? 3. What are the principal High Schools in Manitoba? 4. Would the same qualifications be required for teaching in British Columbia? Ans.—1. A graduate of an Ontario university, on the presentation of satisfactory documents, receives a non-professional certificate of such class as the Advisory Board may deem him entitled to. To teach in a public school it might be necessary to attend a Normal School in the province. 2. In addition he must have a professional first class certificate. 3. In Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon. There is also an intermediate school in almost every town of any size, where pupils are prepared for examinations for teachers' certificates. The principal of such school usually has standing at least equal to that of assistant in a High School or Collegiate Institute. 4. British Columbia has its own regulations. For further information, write to the secretary of the Advisory Board of Education, Government Buildings, Winnipeg, Man.

'THE WAYSIDE CROSS.'

Miss Bertha Wightman, Lancaster, kindly sends the following poem, asked for by a correspondent:

Which way shall I take? cries a voice in the night,
I'm a pilgrim awearied, and spent is my light,
And I seek for the palace that rests on the hill,
But between us a stream lieth sullen and chill.

Chorus—
Near, near thee, my son, is the old wayside cross,
Like a grey friar, cowled in lichens and moss;
And its cross-beam will point to the bright golden span,
That bridges the water so safely for man.

Which way shall I take for the bright golden span,
That bridges the waters so safely for man?
To the right? To the left? Ah! me! if I knew,
The night is so dark and the passers so few.

See the lights from the palace in silvery lines,
How they pencil the hedges and fruit-laden vines;
My fortune—my all, for one tangled gleam
That sifts through the lilies and wastes on the stream.

AN OLD PISTOL.

W.M., Harriston, Ont.—I have had in my possession for the last twelve years a pistol which I believe to be an old relic. It is about 12½ inches long, with two barrels, one above the other. It has nine chambers, like the present revolvers, but has a ramrod six inches long, attached to the side of the barrel, which works like a lever to force the powder in. There is another rod, with a flattened end, inside this one, which pulls out to be used on the lower barrel. The bore of the upper barrel is ⅝ of an inch, and lower ⅜. The former is not perfectly sound. On the upper barrel is the inscription, 'Col. Le Mot Bte. S. G. B. G., Paris,' and on one side, '1610 L.M.' There is a nipple on each of the nine chambers of the cylinder, which revolves. Can you tell me anything about 'Col. Le Mot?' Is 1610 the year it was made? In that case it would be 295 years old. In what wars were such weapons used? It was found at Little Rock, Arkansas, in a house that had been occupied by an old soldier. Ans.—It is hardly possible to give definite answer without seeing the pistol, except to state that 1610 refers to the number, not to the date. Revolvers were invented by Samuel Colt, and patented by him in France and England in 1835. He started a factory shortly afterwards, but it failed in 1842. In 1847 he received an order for 1,000 for the Mexican war, and the manufacture of revolvers by Colt increased so wonderfully that an enormous factory was erected in 1852. The Bte. S.G., D.G., Paris, indicates that it was patented at Paris, and if one had access to the French patent records, it would be easy to find out what 'Col. Le Mot' stands for. In any case, it cannot be much older than 1840, if not as late as 1850. It would be impossible to state what war it was used in, if any, unless the history of the soldier who owned it could be learned.

NUMISMATIC.

E.C.S., Charlottetown.—What is the numismatic value of the following copper coins: 1. Sheep suspended: 'R. & I. S. Rutherford, St. John's, Newfoundland.' 2. Canadian cent, 1868. 3. Prince Edward Island cent of 1871. 4. Halfpenny, Canada, 1830. Ans.—1. From five to ten cents according to condition. 2. There is no Canadian cent of 1868. One dated 1858 is worth from one to five cents. 3. One cent. 4. Five to ten cents.

N.R.C., Hawthorne, Ont.—I have a number of old stamps, out of which I would like to make some money. I have some with a map of the world, and others with the Queen at the age of 37, and at 60. What are bill stamps worth? I have some one dollar ones. Ans. — Unless your stamps are of the earliest issues previous to 1867, they are not worth much; from five to fifty cents per hundred, while the ones and twos at present in use are worthless. Bill stamps are seldom asked for, consequently they do not command high prices.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

DIRECTORS HELPING THEMSELVES.

Hamilton.—Are the members of the official board of a joint stock company legally entitled to create and take salaries among themselves when not authorized in the by-laws or by the shareholders at the annual meetings of the company? 2. Can any member of the board after receiving full compensation for labor performed legally hold additional grants of money if voted him by a quorum of the board, and such transactions are not recorded in the minutes and made public at the general meeting of the shareholders? 3. What is the liability in case of an action? Ans.—1. No. 2. No. 3. At least a compulsory refund with costs of suit.

DRAINING A SWAMP.

Subscriber.—A owns swamp land on east side of side-line. A wants to drain his land. 1. Can he force a culvert through the road sufficient to drain his land, the water on A's side of the road being about one foot higher than on B's? 2. Can A force a drain through B's land, it being the main water run? Ans.—1 and 2. Yes; under and by taking advantage of the Ditches and Watercourses Act (R.S.O., 1897, chap. 285).

SALE OF FARM.

W.M.—A buys from B a farm. In the agreement of sale B gives the number of acres as 96, whereas it seems there are but 93½ according to the deed. 1. Is B liable for the deficiency or its value according to the price paid? 2. Should not the deed correspond as to number of acres with agreement of sale? Ans.—1. If, by the agreement, B contracted to convey '96 acres' without protecting himself in the wording of such agreement so as to provide against its turning out that by actual measurement the acreage of the farm should be somewhat short of 96, we think that he must submit to a proportionate reduction of amount of purchase money. 2. Not necessarily. The deed should state the number of acres which the farm actually contains with the addition thereto of the words 'more or less' to cover any slight error in Survey.

EXPENSE OF DRAINAGE.

Enquirer, Shipka, Ont.—A owns a farm two hundred acres, of which he is holding for speculation on timber, and is taking some off every year, and as fast as he gets the timber off he tills the land or pastures it. B owns two hundred acres adjoining, and has it cleared and wishes to drain it; but on account of the water of A's place running across B's place it will require larger tile. Does the law provide that A pay the extra price on the tile according to the benefit he would receive if he had his cleared? B is aware that A would have to pay the extra if A had his cleared. It means a great deal to drain a farm, and then when the man up-stream wants an outlet to have to tear it all up again to put in larger tile. B would like to make a satisfactory job for all time. Ans.—No. But it may be that A should pay some proportion of the extra expense. Just what that proportion, if any, should be fixed at is, of course, a matter to be determined by the engineer who may be called in pursuant to the provisions of the Ditches and Watercourses Act.

POULTRY TRESPASS.

Worried—Please give the statute relating to poultry trespassing. Ans.—Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 272, entitled, 'An Act respecting Pounds.'

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.]

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

'A Subscriber' has been troubled for some time with pain in the joints of the fingers. A bony growth is forming, and the fingers are getting stiff. Ans.—The disease is probably a form of chronic rheumatism called rheumatoid arthritis. It is most common after middle life, but is occasionally met with in young people. It often begins with a painless enlargement of the joints and fingers, and may also attack the smaller joints elsewhere. In other cases it is somewhat painful, or there may be exacerbations in which the joints become red, swollen, and tender for some days. The condition then gets well for a time, only to return. The exact cause is still unknown. Some think it is due to a nervous disturbance; others, that it is a lack of vitality on the part of the individual affected. It is not likely that knitting has anything to do with it. The disease is most troublesome to cure, and the most you can do is to stop it going any further. You should take tonics such as cod liver oil and iron, and keep your general health up to the highest possible pitch. Avoid exposure to wet and cold. Always go warmly clad. Bathing the affected joints in very hot water, and then wrapping them up in dry flannel will be beneficial. Gentle massage of the joints with a little sweet oil will help to prevent the enlargement. Some cases are now treated with dry heat or electricity, but you could only get this treatment in a hospital.

DISCHARGING EAR.

'Old Subscriber' is sixty-three years of age and in good health. Has, however, had catarrh for several years, which did not trouble him much until last year. Has had lately an offensive, but painless, discharge from the left ear. Ans.—It would be impossible for us to tell you the cause of the trouble without seeing you. It is possible that you have inflammation of the middle ear, with perforation of the drum. This sometimes follows catarrh of the throat and nose. Syringing it out with a little warm water, to which you have added sufficient Condy's fluid to tinge it a pale pink, would lessen the odor, although it might not cure it. Perhaps you have not carried out the instructions you have received quite well. You cannot treat it yourself, but need help.

POULTRY AND PETS.

BUMBLE FOOT.

A.L.—Pure-bred gobbler, a year old, has a lump under the middle of his foot, which has swollen twice as large as his foot; is very hard; had a rooster same way. Would like a cure. Ans.—Bumble foot is usually caused by the fowls or turkeys roosting high and coming down with such force as to bruise the foot. Had iodine been applied at first it might have prevented the swelling from coming to a head. Wait until the centre becomes soft, open it with a sharp knife, and squeeze it until all the pus and the 'core' comes out. If the core does not come out it will run out in a few days. If the foot is bound up with a salve made as follows: Take a tablespoonful each of vaseline and turpentine, and mix them together, adding four or five drops of carbolic acid and an equal amount of tincture of iodine. A little melted resin might be added with benefit.

POULTRY HOUSE.

Old Subscriber.—Give the dimensions of a building suitable for sixty hens, eggs being the main object in view. How many eggs should that number produce in one year? Ans.—Six square feet for each hen is the usual rule adopted in the United States, but a similar building would probably be better for our Canadian winters. A building 25 feet long and 12 feet wide would give five square feet for each hen. The ceiling of the building need not be more than six feet high, and it should be divided into two compartments with ready access for the hens to pass back and forth. The section intended for the roosts and the nests should be 10 by 12 feet, and the scratching room 15 by 12 feet or nearly that. The scratching compartment should be covered with several inches of litter on which the grain feed should be thrown so that the hens might get plenty of exercise in seeking for it. The roosting compartment requires little light, but a window 3½ or 4 feet square should be in the south end of the scratching room. This window should be double-sashed in winter time. The walls of the house should be double-boarded with tar paper between the boards, and ventilation should be provided. From eight to ten dozen eggs in the year is a good average for each hen. Pullets of the non-sitting breeds sometimes lay nearly 200 eggs in the year.

Advertisements.

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A full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITÆ-ORE, by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicine he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. VITÆ-ORE is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains FREE IRON, FREE SULPHUR AND MAGNESIUM, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe and Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. VITÆ-ORE will do the same for you, as it has done for hundreds of the readers of this paper who have accepted this offer and MADE NATURE THEIR DOCTOR, if you will give it a trial, which none should hesitate to do on this liberal offer. SEND FOR A $1.00 PACKAGE AT OUR RISK. You have nothing to lose if the medicine does not benefit you. WE WANT NO ONE'S MONEY WHOM VITÆ-ORE DOES NOT BENEFIT. Can anything be more fair? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. Investigation will bear out our statement that we MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY in this announcement and will do just as we agree. Write for a package TO-DAY at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, so that we may give you special directions for treatment if same be necessary, and mention this paper, so that we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for skepticism, but ask only your investigation and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this address

THEO. NOEL, Geologist, . . . 'Witness' Dept., 101 York St., Toronto, Ont.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, V. R. C. V. S.)

FLAT FEET.

Subscriber—Horse about eight years old, and thirteen hundred pounds weight, is very flat-footed, and his feet grow very slowly. Please tell me what to do to increase the growth. I have used equal parts of turpentine and oil for a time rubbed into the coronet. He has been shod with stiff shoes, well concaved, but the trouble seems to be at the heel. Will it hurt the foot to bend heel of shoes down? At times he can trot all right, but a good deal of the time the tenderness takes the heart right out of him. Ans.—The horseshoer can do more than any one else for such a case. As often as convenient let him stand in a clay puddle in a spare stall. Keep the feet anointed by the following: Pine tar and tallow, rendered, equal parts; bees' wax, four ounces to a pound, all melted together. The shoes ought never to be bent down; they should be quite level on the ground surface and 'seated,' and well bevelled on the foot surface. A bar-shoe may be necessary in such a case.

LEAKAGE OF MILK.

Montrealer.—Cow, not in calf, which had been giving about three quarts of milk daily suddenly takes to leaking her milk. Nothing can be discovered to cause it; fed on hay and about six pounds of cornmeal and oilcake, two-thirds and one-third daily; in good flesh, not fat. Can anything be done to stop it, or is it better to exchange for another? Ans.—Milk her three times a day. Take a common tumbler, fill it three parts full of the lotion given below, and place the teat in it, and hold it up to the udder for ten minutes at least three times a day, after milking. If she is a single family cow, it would no doubt be more satisfactory to sell her and get another. The lotion: Alum, two ounces; tincture of catechu, ½ ounce; water to fill a quart bottle.

AGRICULTURAL

BULK OF SILAGE.

S. H.—As I am expecting to purchase a quantity of silage in bulk, could you supply me, through your excellent paper, with an accurate rule for estimating the quantity and value of silage in bulk? Ans.—The weight of the silage varies considerably, according to the depth of the silo, the ensilage near the bottom being much heavier than that near the top, but 45 lbs. to 50 lbs. per cubic foot would be pretty near correct. Silage is usually estimated as being for ordinary feeding purposes about equal to one-third of its weight of meadow hay.

WEIGHT OF CATTLE.

D.M.A.—Can you give me a rule by which I could measure cattle and find their weight? Ans.—There is no rule for measuring fat cattle in order to ascertain the live weight that is equal to good guessing, and as far as guessing is concerned, the farmer who seldom sees cattle weighed is no match for the drover who sees hundreds of cattle weighed every year. The following rule is about the best that is going: Find the superficial square feet by multiplying the girth just behind the shoulder blade by the length from the forepart of the shoulder blade to the root of the tail. Then multiply by the superficial feet, 11 lbs. for calves girthing less than three feet; and for young cattle girthing from three to five feet multiply 16 pounds by the superficial feet; for cattle girthing from 5 to 7 feet, multiply 25 lbs., and for heavy cattle girthing from 7 to 9 feet, multiply 35 lbs. Thus an ox girthing 7 feet and measuring 6 feet from the forepart of the shoulder to the root of the tail has 42 superficial feet of surface by which 35 lbs. multiplied gives 1,470 lbs. in weight. Five percent is to be deducted from this weight when the animal is not fat.

IN BUSINESS AS A DRAUGHT HUNTER.

AN ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE AVOCATION.

One of the most unique occupations of to-day is probably that of draught-hunter to Royalty, for we believe that it is followed by only one person in the King's domains. The gentleman upon whom this peculiar, but essential, duty devolves was installed therein by the advice of His Majesty's physicians, in the interests of the King's health.

The novel vocation had its origin in a very ordinary occurrence. The King, when Prince of Wales, was kept abnormally busy attending many State and social functions on behalf of his aged mother, our late beloved Queen, and it was found that in performing his regal duties on these occasions he frequently contracted severe chills, owing to the carelessness of irresponsible officials, who placed the Royal chair or dais in the direct line of a penetrating draught from some door or window adjacent.

The Royal physicians, ever solicitous for the health of their august charge, but unable to travel with His Majesty everywhere he went, soon traced the trouble to its source, and, deeming 'prevention better than cure,' advised the adoption of a special official, whose specific duty should be to inspect every place visited by Royalty and to make quite sure that the Royal seats were effectively protected from subtle and treacherous draughts.

It will be readily understood that such a position can be no sinecure. The King is one of the busiest gentlemen in the kingdom. His imperative engagements connected with State affairs are numerous; his social engagements are even more manifold and arduous; and at all these affairs he is preceded by the ubiquitous draught-hunter, who makes it his duty to carefully shield his Royal master from possible chills. The gentleman referred to has long since become expert in his profession, and his opportune intervention has doubtless spared the King much discomfort.

The Royal draught-hunter, however, is not a particular favorite with those who prepare banquets for Royalty. On many a past occasion, after everything has been arranged for a festive function to be honored by the Royal presence, the advent of the draught-hunter has resulted in irritating disarrangement of the whole concern.

At one such banquet in the city, a year or two ago, the tables had been laid in superb style, and preparations were well advanced in view of the Royal visit, when the draught-hunter arrived on the scene, made a careful survey of the room, and, finding that the King's chair had been thoughtlessly placed between two doors, at once ordered its removal to a remote part of the chamber. The change was effected, but the alteration necessitated the rearrangement of all the tables, and involved the stewards in three hours' anxious and arduous labor. But they profited by that experience, and prior to the next banquet they consulted the draught-hunter as to the best position for the Royal chair.

When the Royal visit is to a building with ordinary doors and windows the duties of the draught-hunter are not very perplexing, but the social functions celebrated in a canvas marquee or some tions attended by the King are often temporary structure of wood, and such places abound in draughts, which are sometimes difficult to locate and are yet more difficult to prevent. It is in such dilemmas that the Royal draught-hunter excels.

On one occasion, at a fashionable bazaar to be opened by Royalty, he insisted on the regal chair being moved to the opposite side of the marquee because of an incessant east wind, which would have been risky for the King to encounter had he occupied the seat in its original position.—London 'Titbits.'

THE INEFFICIENT BLOODHOUND.

The bloodhound fad has been ascendant in North Carolina for about five years now, and those with receptive minds, who have followed the publications about these beasts in connection with crime, must have found them very funny. All stories of secret assault, mysterious murder, robbery and safe-breaking conclude with the words: 'Bloodhounds have been sent for.' The sequel published next day reads like this: 'Owing to rain last night (or the ground being frozen, or the trail being too cold, or too many people having tramped around the scene of the crime, or something), the bloodhounds were unable to track the criminal.' The truth is that, after having been put on the track, the bloodhounds lifted their eyes to the sky, howled a few times, and then put off after a rabbit or made for the nearest cabin in the hope that somebody would give them a piece of bone. 'Bloodhounds have been sent for!' Just as well send for terrapins.—Charlotte (N. C.) 'Observer.'

Advertisements.

LADIES

Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY.

If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman write me at once for ten days' treatment of **Orange Lily**, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularites, etc., like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the

TRIAL TREATMENT FREE.

This will convience you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address **Mrs. F. I. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.**

CARNEGIE'S AIDS

He Tells why He Selected Them

START OF THE SO-CALLED CARNEGIE MILLIONNAIRES.

(New York 'Sun.')

Andrew Carnegie was recently asked: 'What influenced you most in the selection of your lieutenants in the steel industry?'

'Apparently trivial incidents,' was the reply.

Then, after a moment's pause, he added, by way of explanation:

'I watched young men with whom I came in contact, and whenever I ran across one who, all unconsciously, by some small action or word uttered in ordinary conversation, made me feel that he had the qualities demanded in my business, I gave him a chance to prove he really had them. And when he did, then he became one of my lieutenants, and in return for his assistance I endeavored to let him have a fair share in the profits of my business.'

This, in brief, is the story of the selection and making of the so-called Carnegie group of millionnaires.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab is one of these men. Mr. James Gayley, vice-president of the United States Steel corporation, is another. Mr. Thomas Lynch, successor of Mr. H. C. Frick, at the head of the world's biggest coke company, is a third; Mr. Frick, himself, a fourth, and Mr. William E. Corey, the youthful president of the Carnegie steel company, a fifth.

Then there are Messrs. H. P. Bope, Daniel M. Clemsor, A. R. Peacock, F. T. F. Lovejoy, W. W. Blackburn and Thomas Morrison, a cousin of Mr. Carnegie's, brought over from Scotland, and started in a humble way in a mill yard; Andrew M. Moreland, George Lauder, Albert C. Case and Jos. E. Schwab, brother of Charles; Lawrence Phipps, who, though a nephew of Henry Phipps, Mr. Carnegie's lifelong partner, had to start at the bottom and work up with men who had no rich relatives; A. R. Hunt, W. E. McCausland, who began life as a messenger in a mercantile agency office, and many others.

The incident that led Mr. Carnegie to select Mr. A. R. Peacock, formerly holding the important post of purchasing agent of the Carnegie properties, as a lieutenant, is typical of the manner in which the majority of the members of the group were picked out. Mr. Peacock owes his millions to a remark that his last employer liked.

Twelve years ago Mr. Peacock was salesman for a New York decorating house. At that time Mr. Carnegie arrived in the metropolis to see about some decorating that he wanted done in the Fifth avenue house that he recently discarded for the more magnificent one further up the avenue.

He asked the firm that had Mr. Peacock in its employ to send him samples of wall paper, and Mr. Peacock was assigned to take them. The salesman's manner of displaying the samples and conducting business so favorably impressed the prospective customer that a few days later, when Mr. Carnegie wanted to inspect more samples of wall paper, he expressly requested that Mr. Peacock be sent with them. His second talk with the salesman pleased Mr. Carnegie more than the first, and just as Mr. Peacock was leaving, the millionnaire said, apropos of nothing that had gone before:

'Young man, you will be rich some day.' Mr. Peacock laughed.

'Mr. Carnegie,' he answered, 'if I thought so, I'd be willing to give the man who helped me to riches a liberal discount.'

Mr. Carnegie's reply all but took away his hearer's breath.

'I'll take you at your word. Go to your employers, resign at once and come with me.'

Mr. Peacock did as he was bid, and, judging by results, he gave Mr. Carnegie a liberal discount in work, for his fortune is conservatively estimated at $10,000,000.

Mr. H. C. Frick not long ago named Mr. Peacock as one of the thirty men in Pittsburg who are worth this sum and over. He has recently moved into a new house which cost $1,000,000, and is said to contain the finest interior woodwork of any private residence in America.

Mr. Daniel M. Clemson is another of these fortunate men. He got the good will of Mr. Carnegie and a fortune because he could shoe a horse well and wasn't afraid of work. Mr. Clemson was born on a farm in central Pennsylvania. When he was nine years old he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. The recompense was all that he could eat and an occasional suit of homespun. He blossomed out as an accomplished smith on his nineteenth birthday. As his pay was still his board, he went out into the world to seek his fortune. He drifted to one of the Carnegie mines.

'What can you do?' asked the superintendent.

'Shoe horses,' was the reply.

Mr. Clemson shod horses so well and so many in a day that when Mr. Carnegie was inspecting the mine the superintendent said:

'That fellow shoeing horses over there is the fastest and best man in the shop. He's not afraid of work, either; he'll work all day and all night if necessary.'

'Give him a chance in the mechanical department,' ordered Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Clemson soon had charge of all the mining machinery. Next he became the mine superintendent. In 1885 he was transferred to Pittsburg. Now he has charge of the 115 river and lake vessels owned by the Steel Trust, and is head of a natural gas company which has under lease 90,000 acres, operates 130 wells and produces 40,000,000 cubic feet of gas each day in the year. He still lacks a year of being 50. Like the great majority of Pittsburg's men of money, he is comparatively young. Mr. Andrew M. Moreland, former secretary of the Carnegie Company, owes his present financial position to his ability to send and receive telegraph messages with lightning-like rapidity and unerring accuracy. This accomplishment softened Mr. Carnegie's heart toward him, for Mr. Carnegie, himself a splendid telegrapher, thoroughly appreciates one. Therefore, Mr. Moreland did not long remain an operator on the private lines connecting the Carnegie plants with one another and all with the New York office of the great iron master. The first thing he knew he was rising rapidly in the steel business.

Like Mr. Moreland, Mr. W. W. Blackburn, the present secretary and treasurer of the Carnegie Company and also second vice-president of the Carnegie Steel Company, started in and attracted attention without the aid of outside influence. He was a clerk in a country store in central Pennsylvania before he went to the Carnegie mills, and there he had picked up a knowledge of business principles that shortly caused his new employer to see evidences of splendid business acumen in him.

After that this son of a poor farmer went forward gradually, and when Mr. Moreland resigned the secretaryship of the Carnegie Company he succeeded to the place. He and Mr. Moreland may be called boy millionnaires, for each is still on the sunny side of middle age.

Like the rest of Mr. Carnegie's lieutenants, these two ambitious employees had to work hard to keep the good will of their employer and get a share of the profits. How closely the Carnegie group was kept down to businesss is shown by the following incident:

Mr. Moreland, when auditor of the company, was summoned to New York to consult with his commercial master. At dinner Mr. Carnegie set wine before his guest.

'No, thank you, I don't drink,' said Mr. Moreland.

Later on Mr. Carnegie brought out the cigars.

'No, thank you, I don't smoke,' said Mr. Moreland.

Still later in the evening Mr. Carnegie proposed a game of cards.

'No, thank you, I don't play cards,' said Mr. Moreland.

Mr. Carnegie looked at his guest.

'Tell me why you don't do any of these things?' he said.

'You've kept me working too hard all these years; I've had no time to learn,' was the reply.

Mr. Carnegie thought a moment.

'Andy,' he said, 'I'm going to give you a three months' vacation. Now, go off somewhere and learn to do something besides work.'

The Carnegie Company one day advertised in the newspapers for a bookkeeper. F. T. F. Lovejoy, while working in a laundry, had picked up a good knowledge of accounting, and so when he read the advertisement decided to apply for the place.

By good luck he managed to arrive at the manager's office ahead of all other applicants, and, after a short interview, he got the job. The lucidity of his balance sheets at once attracted attention, and then step by step he began rising until he attained the secretaryship.

This he held until he took sides with Mr. Frick in his controversy with Mr. Carnegie, and then he was succeeded by Mr. Morehead. Mr. Lovejoy is said to be in the $10,00,000 and over class.

H. P. Bope, who, although not quite so young in years as Mr. Blackburn, is still on the sunny side of middle age, was selected by Mr. Carnegie to be the company's first stenographer because he presented a clean, keen appearance and had the reputation among his associates of being close of mouth. In this place Mr. Bope came into intimate and confidential relations with Mr. Carnegie, and his proved ability to guard business secrets gave him his golden opportunity, which has yielded him $3,000,000.

When Albert C. Case, now of New York, where many of Pittsburg's moneyed men have moved in late years, attracted Mr. Carnegie's attention, he was connected with the Pittsburg office of a big mercantile agency. One day he gave the Carnegie company a piece of information that saved it several thousands of dollars.

Shortly after that he was asked how he would like to become the head of the credit department of the Carnegie plants. For five years thereafter he handled the credits and in that time only nine-one-thousandths of one percent of the many millions of dollars involved was lost.

Only a few years ago William E. Corey, president of the Carnegie Company and the Carnegie Steel Company, and frequently talked of as a future president of the United States Steel Corporation, was pushing a wheelbarrow in the yards of one of the Carnegie mills in Braddock. He wheeled so much more iron in a day than the men at his elbows that he was soon made a foreman over them.

Then his employers noticed that he got three times as much work out of his men as the other foremen and at the same time the men worked harder without any grumbling and swore by their new and youthful boss. Corey was straightway picked out by Mr. Carnegie as a promising acquisition and he had constantly widening opportunities.

He worked hard, studied at night to improve his public school education, and in time became an expert chemist and an armor plate authority. He was made superintendent of this mill and that department, and invariably increased the output.

When Mr. Schwab resigned to become president of the Steel Trust, Mr. Corey was the only man considered for his successor at the head of the Carnegie Company and the Carnegie Steel Company.

Thomas Lynch, the young head of the world's biggest coke company, was partly brought forward by Mr. Carnegie, although Mr. Frick found him. But after the latter had done this, Mr. Carnegie, recognizing Mr. Lynch's worth, helped to place advancement in his way.

Mr. Lynch went to Pittsburg from a country town in southwestern Pennsylvania, where his father, a hardworking Irishman, had put him through the common school, and started clerking in a wholesale grocery store. After a few weeks' trial he was discharged.

He drifted to the little coke town of Broad Ford, near his home, and became a clerk in the company store of O. A. Tinstman, who had coke ovens in the neighborhood. When Mr. Frick secured the Tinstman property a few months later, he put Mr. Lynch in charge of the store, because he was its only clerk.

Mr. Lynch made the store pay, and as a result he was told to superintend the various company stores of his employer. Soon he was superintendent of all the coal mines operated by the Frick-Carnegie interests in the Connellsville coke region.

About this time foreigners were brought into the coke regions and all sorts of trouble resulted. The riotous element held full sway and mine and county officials hid themselves because drink-crazed strikers swore that they would kill the first American who attempted to interfere with their anarchistic doings.

Everybody was scared—everybody except Tom Lynch. Despite the pleadings of friends this small man would walk into the midst of a group of strikers and order them to scatter to their homes, and they obeyed. He did more to quell riots in the Connellsville region than a dozen officials.

So Mr. Lynch was made superintendent of everything that Frick and Carnegie owned in the coal and coke line. Five years ago, when Mr. Frick retired, Mr. Lynch took his place as president of the coke company. He is worth about $2,000,000.

ENGLISH SPELLING.

(From a letter to the London 'Spectator.')

English spelling is no doubt a result of evolution, and therefore a thing to be historically studied. But its evolution is partly determined by the changes—very elusive and difficult to grasp—in the English ear. Thus Pope writes how the Town Mouse—

'Walks from dish to dish,
Tastes for his Friend of Fowl and Fish;
Tells all their names, lays down the law,
"Que ca est bon! Ah goutez ca"!'

You may say that 'law' was the nearest rhyme available in English, and that its use does not imply that Pope heard 'ca' as 'saw.' But take the case of the early Anglo-Indians. They seem never to have heard the long 'a' of Indian languages, as the 'a' in 'father.' Sometimes it was heard as 'aw,' as in words still so pronounced by Anglo-Indians, such as 'dawk,' 'ghaut,' 'maund.' Sometimes it was a short 'o,' as in 'nabob,' 'coss' (for khas), 'conna' (for khana). Most commonly it was converted into the flat English 'a' of 'bat,' 'cap,' as, for instance, in 'anna,' 'banyan,' 'lac,' 'chunam.' In modern systems of transliteration these three uses of 'a' are represented by the same symbol, because now we try to reproduce native spelling and not our own notions of native pronunciation. It is possible that Englishmen in the eighteenth century had a keener ear than modern Englishmen, who read more, and more often learn languages by reading. Nowadays spelling has a tendency to govern pronunciation, and popular education leads people to think that English spelling is phonetic. Thus you will hear 'often' pronounced as if it were 'off-ten,' and many other silent letters grow audible. Nowadays, we all aspirate 'herb' and 'hospital' and 'hotel,' and thus allow spelling to govern pronunciation. Whereas our linguistic history, our habit of borrowing spellings from other languages and pronouncing in our own fashion, should make us keep pronunciation a matter of the usage of speech, and quite independent of the way we write.

No language which possesses only twenty-six letters can be phonetic. No doubt the fact that our alphabet is unphonetic does tend to make our words (as in the case of languages which have no writing) more liable to 'phonetic decay' than the words of a language like Italian, which, having few vowel sounds, can approximately express them all with a limited alphabet. This makes Italian 'musical' and regular, but it probably deadens the Italian ear, and makes Italians poor linguists. It also tends to eliminate dialect, a doubtful advantage. After all, we do not love the academic regularity of the Latin races. And if no two Englishmen speak exactly alike, that is partly the result of our historically irregular spelling.

A CANADIAN GIRL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The adventures and experiences of the Canadian girls who went out to South Africa to 'nstruct the rising generation of our new fellow subjects are followed with interest by those at home. One of the teachers, Miss Winifred Johnston, writing to the St. John 'Daily Telegraph,' gives a glimpse at the daily life in some of the more out-of-the-way places.

Can you imagine a winding valley with five or six other valleys opening into it, a long, low, thatched roof house half way up a hillside, looking out upon kop after kop, a tiny kloof or gorge behind each kop, a few fields of yellowing grain, with just three houses in sight; if you can make your mind see that you can realize Rhenosterfontein, our house, and our view. It is the sort of landscape that artists love to paint, and the primitive, idyllic village that poets weave into dreamy raptures. But it struck us as the sternest sort of a reality. We arrived at about 6.30 p.m. in the gathering dusk. The house is in two sections, one end a school room and in the other three small rooms and a kitchen. The school room was a motley pile of debris, benches, boxes and bales from which we fished enough to put us up two beds for the night. Then we had supper with the Dutch colonel teacher.

In our bare little sitting room, on chairs still swathed in canvas, we sat ourselves down after supper to send back to civilization the news that we had traversed the kloof and emerged alive.

Thatched roofs are very pretty in pictures, and wonderfully cool, but the one we have has entirely too many observatories for doing star gazing lazily in bed, said observatories being rather too convenient for the entrance of bats, crickets, moths of every known species, rain in torrents, and they do say, snakes even crawl down.

Well, we had our work cut out for us to make the place habitable. Before breakfast next morning the bales and boxes were all opened and the contents checked, when (utter horror!) we found we had no cups and saucers, no tea spoons, no kitchen table, no jugs, no washstand utensils of any description, various other things missing, and (second horror!) the window blinds and cretonne were green, and the wall paper a sky blue!

Just at this juncture a deputy Providence, in the shape of two South African constables, put in an appearance. Noting the condition of our apartments they said they had not come to make a visit, but to see if they could do anything to help us. They added that they were Canadians. Then I knew they could turn their hands to anything so I said, 'You will find some boards in the school room, go and make us a kitchen cupboard.' They went and they made it, and, moreover, it is a fine one.

Of course they stayed to dinner. Bully beef was the piece de resistance, and I thought, being Canadians, I would give them a treat by making a corn scallop. (The last one I tasted was at home.) They mildly remarked that they had subsisted for days at a time on mealies while on column! Mealies are South African for Indian corn. So my treat was wasted, after all. Curious that the first people to eat in my house in the Transvaal should be Canadians.

The next day our visitor was a sergeant in charge of a station eight miles beyond us. Being a sergeant he could not be expected to perform manual labor, and kindly offered to send some of his men over to help us, but he talked up till dinner time, so we had to be hospitable and invite him to partake of our humble fare. Then I produced a hammer and a box, and got him to remove the nails. Later I cajoled him into operating one end of an enormous saw while I steadied the other, and together we transformed that box into a couple of shelves which he neatly nailed upon the wall.

The next day being Sunday he thought we needed a rest, so he brought over another man who had not been into town for three months, and they enjoyed the rare dissipation of staying to tea.

Those men have been 'keeping bach' so long that seeing English girls keep house is a genuine treat to them. Our house-keeping is of the most primitive sort, but one of them told us it was the first time he had sat down to a table with a cloth on in two years. We managed to find three cups and saucers of our own, so that with some granite iron mugs supplied us, we have enough to go around.

Well, that is the way we lived for a month. Every day or so an S. A. C. trooper would appear to talk English to us, sent over by order from their captain in Zeerust, otherwise it is nothing but Dutch, Dutch, Dutch, or broken English. Most of the people here are poor, of course now they are just living from hand to mouth. We can buy no vegetables but radishes; there is no fresh meat or fresh milk to be had. We lived for three weeks on tinned food, then trekked to Zeerust in an ox-waggon, spending the night on the road, in order to get some decent meal at the hotel. We had no boy to fetch us wood or water. We hired a Dutch boy to do it, but that is Kaffirs' work, so he wouldn't keep to his bargain. After a long while somebody managed to get enough oxen together to fetch us a load of wood.

Whenever an S. A. C. man came to see us we invited him to chop wood or carry a couple of pails of water from the spring two or three hundred yards away. They are a wonderfully obliging lot, those S. A. C. men. One day we were out walking and returned to find a parcel of very diminutive radishes had been left on the doorstep, another day a couple of dozen lemons were dropped in through an open window.

The S. A. C. seem to be a modern adaptation of the knights of old. They protect the weak, the women and the orphans, they ride in quest of anything that is required, they lay their chiefest treasures (books and papers) at the feet of the ladies; they share the products of their garden to spread their table, they ride miles out of their way to post or deliver letters.

In a very practical way they fulfil the vows of the knights of the middle ages.

They are a strange combination, from Baden-Powell down. They say he would promise the Transvaal. They are all crack riders, good shots, men who have been on column, who know what war is. And the stories they tell! It is almost worth living in a lonely place like this to hear them talk.

They are obviously quite of another station from the illiterate Tommy. The other day we were discussing a point of ethics, and one man flared up and asked very haughtily: 'Do you think a man is necessarily a cad because he belongs to the S. A. C.?' It certainly causes you to think when you meet men who speak French perfectly and know French as well as English literature, who know London like a book, and travel first-class on English railways, who have been to the same school as some of the wealthiest families in England, what brought them into the S. A. C. What story have they to tell, or rather what story may they have to hide?

(I have just dropped an iron neatly on top of a fearful-looking beast that has crawled up through the mud floors after the rain storm. It has front 'celers like a crab, four pairs of legs, I think, and a very long and limber tail—a scorpion. This morning an exceedingly large chameleon was brought to us.)

The last favor we had from the S. A. C. was the loan of a servant. School must be started, servant or no servant, until we were desperate, so they lent us a boy from one post, and sent thirty miles from the other to the nearest Kaffir staadt to get us a maid, who was so reluctant to come she required a black boy and constable, as well to bring her. She is expected to arrive to-morrow.

If it weren't for the S. A. C. we simply couldn't live in a lonely place like this at all. Those kloofs were the hiding places of those who held out to the bitter end, but there will never be an end of their bitterness. And yet, these were the people we were sent to teach peace to. We have the children, and perhaps another generation from now in South Africa it will be 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'

DIMINISHING IRELAND

POPULATION ALMOST HALVED BY EMIGRATION — MORE MARRIAGES, FEWER CHILDREN.

(London 'Express.')

To the old and painful story of the steady decline in the population of Ireland are added in the registrar general's return of births, marriages and deaths only two cheerful features—a marked diminution in the death rate and in the number of emigrants.

Apart from these two elements, in one of which there is reason to fear the improvement is only temporary, the statistics detract nothing from the disquieting effect of the reports of the past decade.

The number of births, which in 1891 was 108,116, fell last year to 100,976, or nearly 5,000 less than the average of the ten years. Marriages, 22,564 in number, were slightly over the average, and deaths totalled 79,119, as compared with 85,999 in 1891, and 90,644 in 1892, and a decennial average of 83,604.

The number of emigrants, which ten years ago was 59,323, fell to 39,613, as compared with a ten years' average of 43,353; but the decrease in the population is nevertheless as much as 17,756, though something has to be set off against this on account of immigration, of which no official record has been obtained.

The situation will be better understood by comparing the population figures calculated to the middle of last year with those of Ireland's period of maximum population and the figures for 1824, when the collection of vital statistics was first systematized. These returns show the following results:—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1824..	3,471,820	3,606,320	7,078,140
1845..	4,053,043	4,212,018	8,295,061
1901..	2,194,716	2,250,914	4,445,630

From these figures it will be seen that the population in the middle of last year was 2,632,510 less than it was seventy-eight years ago, and if the estimated population in the middle of the present year—4,425,000—be compared with that of the maximum year, the diminution in fifty-six years will be found to reach the astonishing figures of 3,870,061.

Two or three other points in the registrar general's return are worthy of notice. The excess of births over deaths was 21,857; the loss by emigration amounted to 39,613; the number of illegitimate births was 2,593, or only 2.6 percent of the total as against 4 percent in England and Wales, and 6.5 percent in Scotland. Deaths from homicidal violence numbered only 40, and in the whole of Ireland there were but two persons hanged; while of the total of 79,119 deaths only 1,253 were attributed to insanity.

These last sets of figures satisfactorily dispose of a good many sensational statements which have been made with regard to 'diminishing Ireland.'

On the other hand, the returns relating to pauperism show but few hopeful features. The number of workhouse inmates is given as 42,380, an increase of 504 over the previous year, and the number in receipt of out-relief was 57,570, or 473 fewer than in 1900. Ten years ago the figures were 41,744 and 62,528 respectively. The average prices of provisions show little variation from the mean of the ten years.

IMAGINATIONS AND ILLNESS.

An interesting experiment was recently made by a Dr. Durand, in reference to the relative power of imagination of the two sexes. He gave to one hundred of his hospital patients a dose of sweetened water, and shortly afterward entered the room, apparently greatly agitated, saying he had, by mistake, administered a powerful emetic. In a few minutes four-fifths of the subjects were affected by the supposed emetic. These were mainly men, while all of those not affected were women.—New York 'World.'

Advertisements.

You Must Get The Book.

You who are sick and are waiting—you must get my book.

Must, if you hope to get well; for I know that these diseases, when chronic, are seldom cured in common ways.

Must is a strong word, but it's true. You will know soon or late that a permanent cure demands my help.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

No other physician ever made such an offer. No other remedy could stand such a test. For your own sake, don't neglect it, when you risk not a penny, and success means health.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which Book you want, and address Dr. Shoop Box 63, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No 2 on the Heart.
Book No 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

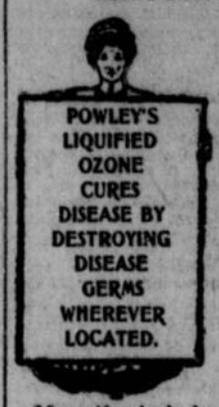
Advertisements.

Had Eczema Twenty Years.

Leg was Swollen Three Times Its Natural Size and Mortification Had Apparently Set In.

Itching Was Frightful, But Powley's Liquified Ozone Killed the Disease Germs and Eradicated Every Trace of the Disease.

To-day He is Sound and Well and Mr. Banks is Strong in the Belief That Ozone Saved His Life.



For twenty years I was troubled with eczema in my left leg. My leg was swollen three times its natural size and apparently mortification had set in. The skin had broken in several places and matter was oozing from the ulcers. The leg was black and rawish-red in parts right up to my hip and the itching was frightful.

My wife had been much benefited by Ozone, so I decided to give it a trial. It was not long before I noticed an improvement in my blood. The humors began to disappear and soon my leg had resumed its natural healthy tone.

I believe that Ozone has saved my life, and I give this testimonial for the benefit of others. Ozone also cured me of bad kidney disorder and a most painful eye trouble.

J. B. BANKS,
787 Queen St., West, Toronto.

J. B. BANKS.

To Get Rid of Blood and Skin Disorders You Must Get at the Root of the Trouble.

You cannot cure blood and skin disorders by treating the symptoms. You must find the cause and remove it. Medical science has demonstrated that these disorders are due to disease germs. Powley's Liquified Ozone destroys these germs wherever located, and it is due to this fact alone that it is the grandest remedy for the treatment of disease that the world has ever known. If but one person or a dozen bore testimony to the fact that they have been cured it might be reasonable to think all were mistaken, or that they simply 'happened' to get better, but when the number runs into the thousands, and all are alike in being most positive and enthusiastic, it becomes proof of the most convincing kind that Ozone will do all we claim for it—**destroy disease germs wherever located.**

The number of persons cured of blood and skin disorders by Powley's Liquified Ozone is far too great to attempt to publish them here. We give a few, however, to show that the good work is not confined to any particular part of the country:

John Smith, Cataraqui, Ont., salt rheum.
Jas. Hushby, 447 East King st., Toronto, blood disorder.
H. Lever, 19 St. Vincent st., Toronto, blood disorder.
J. W. Brown, 26 Alexander st., Toronto, skin disease.
Miss Crow, 243 Van Horn st., Toronto, blood poisoning from ivy.
Miss Edythe Cooper, Cornwall, Ont., scrofula.
Rodger Filson, Downsview P.O., eczema.
Herbert Cookman, Huntsville, Ont, running sore.
Mrs. Ellen Smith, 31 St. Andre street, Montreal, eczema.
P. Trempe, 391 Panet st., Montreal, painful boils.
Vincent O'Neil, 106 Mitchell ave., Toronto, eczema.
Mrs. Wm. Stevenson, 16 Lansdown ave., Toronto Junction, Ont., skin disease.
Mrs. F. Scullthorpe, 72 Cobourg st., Ottawa, Ont., eczema.
C. Hagens, 94 Anderson st., Montreal, running sore.
W. Dorsey, 22 Sultan street, Toronto, eczema.
Dr. M. Mecklenburg, cor. Craig and Bleury sts., Montreal, eczema.
Mr. W. Knowlton's little son, 87 Brunswick ave., Toronto, eczema.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is sold by reliable druggists—never by fakirs or peddlers. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Our free booklet on receipt of name and address.

THE OZONE CO., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

D. WATSON & CO., Montreal, Sole Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

THE MONTANA WOLF

AN ANIMAL WHICH EATS THE EQUIVALENT OF THREE BEEF CARCASSES A YEAR.

The Montana wolf—canis occidentalis, of the species canis lupus, of which the coyote, or canis latrans, is also a subdivision—is the largest and most ferocious of the wolf species. Although, on account of his peculiar habits, he is the least dangerous to man, he is more devastating to flocks and herds than any other kind of wolf.

Sometimes the male and female will unite in an attack, but more often the dog wolf does the killing, which, owing to his size, he is well able to accomplish. While the wolf of this section is more choice than he might be were game less plenty, at the same time he does, contrary to what is generally believed, feed upon dead bodies that he finds on the prairie. The dog wolf is very large, sometimes measuring nearly eight feet from tip to tip. His teeth are long and sharp, and the long hair upon his body makes it almost impossible for an ordinary dog to inflict any injury upon him unless the attack is made in the flank.

Last fall Mr. W. S. Griffith, the sheriff of Valley County, who owns one of the best packs of wolf-hounds in the State, went out driving with Mrs. Griffith and seven of the dogs followed the buggy. Two were mere pups, and one was an untried greyhound, so that the fighting force was really four tolerably good hounds. Unexpectedly, the dogs jumped up on a large gray wolf, and soon brought him to bay upon the open prairie. They made a concerted attack upon him, and fought fiercely until Mr. Griffith drove up to them. As he was unarmed, and there were no stones upon the prairie, he tried to assist the dogs with his whip. The fight was finally reduced to two combatants, the wolf and the strongest dog. The other dogs had been put out of the game by being literally picked up and thrown over the wolf's head. Although tired and almost worn out, the wolf made a dash at his single adversary, and rushing him up against the wheels of the buggy, nearly killed him. Then he started off on a leisurely trot over the hill. Mr. Griffith, who has killed scores of them, said that he was the biggest wolf he ever saw, being nearly as tall as the front wheel of the buggy, but he said that he was old and his teeth were dull, otherwise he would have killed all of the dogs.

Formerly the wolf fed upon buffalo calves, weak buffaloes which were left and abandoned by the herd, and also, of course, to some extent, upon deer and antelope when they were able to catch them on account of age or other disability. The buffalo, however, were their chief source of food. The calves they killed when they found them hidden on the prairie, never attacking when accompanied by the mother cow. The great herds, too, were constantly dropping out, and driving out the sick and weak, and these were easy prey. Since the passing of the buffalo the wolf has naturally turned his attention to cattle, sheep and horses. It has been said that the depredations committed by the wolf and coyote pest against the flocks and herds in the past twenty years in this State would amount to many millions. It is estimated that each full-grown wolf will require about three two-year-old steers or their equivalent in a year. During the past ten years their numbers have been greatly reduced, thanks to the heavy bounties that are offered.

One of the most peculiar things about the wolf is that he will often approach a man on the prairie without apparent fear. Such a thing happened to me while driving in an open buggy with a friend. We were passing the head of a sharp but small coulee, when a large gray wolf came up within a hundred feet of us. He sat on his haunches while we passed him, and then followed us for a quarter of a mile, trotting along behind the buggy like a dog. When we stopped he stopped, and when we shouted at him he merely pricked up his ears, as if only mildly interested in us. Finally he disappeared over a hill, and only cast a quick glance over his shoulder at us as he disappeared. I have often heard others tell of a similar experiences, and no one seems to be able to account for such actions. In most cases the wolf does it when a man is unarmed, but a cowboy near Fort Benton shot one last fall under similar circumstances. I wonder if Thompson-Seton knows of this peculiar trait of his friend.

For the past ten years trappers have been able to make a good thing out of the business of killing the coyote and the wolf, often clearing from $2,000 to $5,000 for the winter's work. Now that they are more scarce and more wary, it is impossible to make so much, but one trapper in this county cleared $2,000 from the fall to July 1 last year. Poisoning has been almost entirely abandoned, as the little beasts are, as an old trapper told me, 'on to it.' Traps set in sand near the dens and around bait are often successful, many are shot, but the great majority are killed in June, while young pups. The hunter finds the den, and then with spade and pick digs to the end, often finding as many as six or eight pups. As these bring $5 apiece, he is well rewarded. An old trapper near here who hunted last winter in the rough brakes of Arrow Creek caught several hundred by means of a well-trained sheep dog, which he has taught to go into the den and bring out the pups. Another peculiar thing about the wolf is that it is unknown for a mother to fight for her pups. Wolves and coyotes alike will desert the den and keep out of sight and range while the young ones are being dug out.

Cowboys report that there is a very large dog wolf that has his den in the brakes of the Missouri River near the mouth of the Highwood, and it is reported that he has at times killed full-grown horses and steers. If such is the case, it must be extremely rare, or else the victims were weakened from age or lack of food.

The present bounty of $5 for these destructive pests is small enough, and if it could be arranged that an interstate and international bounty of $7 or even $10 could be offered, the country would be rid of them in a few years. It would be impossible for any one State to do this, for the reason that hunters from other States and Canada would bring the hides in to claim the bounty. If the Canadian and United States governments could unite and offer the $10 bounty, it would soon stop the existence of the coyote and wolf, and millions of dollars' worth of beef and mutton would be saved to the two countries.—H. E. R., in Anaconda 'Standard.'

NAPOLEON'S FIENDISH HAND

MR. ANDREW LANG EXPLAINS WHY THE GREAT MAN FAILED AT WATERLOO.

(From 'Longman's Magazine.')

Napoleon, according to Alexandre Dumas, lost such battles as he did lose because he wrote such a fiendish hand. His generals could not read his notes and letters, typewriting had not been invented, and the trembling Marshals, afraid of disobeying, and striving to interpret the indecipherable commands, loitered, wandered, and did not come up to the scratch, or not to the right scratch. Thus Waterloo was lost. Cannot you fancy Grouchy handing round Napoleon's notes on that sanguinary Sunday? 'I say,' cries the Marshal to his aide-de-camp, 'is that word Gembloux or Wavre? Is this Blucher or Bulow?' So probably Grouchy tossed up for it, and the real words may have been none of these at which he offered his conjectures. Meanwhile on the left and centre D'Erlon and Jerome and Ney were equally puzzled, and kept on sending cavalry to places where it was very uncomfortable (though our men seldom managed to hit any of the cavaliers, firing too high), and did no sort of good. Napoleon may never have been apprised of these circumstances. His old writing master was not on the scene of action. Nobody dared to say, 'Sire, what does this figure of a centipede mean, and how are we to construe these two thick strokes flanked by blots?' The Imperial temper was peppery; the great man would have torn off his interrogator's epaulettes and danced upon them. Did he not once draw his pistol to shoot a little dog that barked at his horse? And when the pistol missed fire, the great soldier threw it at the dog, and did not hit him. The little dog retreated with the honors of war.

Such was the temper of Napoleon, and we know what Marlborough thought of the value of an equable temper. Nobody could ask Bonaparte to write a legible hand, so his generals lived a life of conjecture as to his meaning, and Waterloo was not a success, and the Emperor never knew why. Of all his seven or eight theories of his failure at Waterloo, his handwriting was not one. Yet if this explanation had occurred to him, Napoleon would certainly have blamed his pens, ink and paper. Those of Nelson, at Copenhagen, were very bad. 'If your guns are no better than your pens,' said a Danish officer (who came in under a flag of truce before the fight, and was asked to put a message into writing), 'you had better retire.'

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.

IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

COUNTRY LIFE IN RUSSIA.

RACE PECULIARITIES AND CUSTOMS BEST SEEN IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

(London 'Mail.')

The Russians do not take the pride and interest in their country homes that the English, and latterly the Americans, have taken in theirs.

The Russians prefer to know you, and to be known from their life in the town, and they seldom extend invitations to foreigners to visit them in the country. But it is only in the country that one finds them Russians; in town they are cosmopolitan, with the language, the social arts and graces, especially of the French.

It was upon an early autumn at 5 o'clock that a party of three foreigners found themselves at a small station in the Russian steppes after a night's railway journey. A drive of nearly five hours lay before us to the home of our hostess, and the troika stood ready, having been sent over night. At the station there was plenty of hot tea—tea such as one gets only in Russia—and soon the horses dashed across the steppes, following some car tracks in the grass, and with nothing but grass in front, around, behind; grass carpeting the land for miles and miles, encroaching even upon the path itself.

Soon we came to a small stream, and the horses plunged in without a moment's delay. A bridge was there, but the driver laughed, as he looked with pride at his splendid Orloff horses, and said: 'My horses do not need a bridge.' Then we passed through a villa where the cottages stood upon the grass, no paths between them, nothing but grass, grass. The curtains were drawn at the windows, and apparently all the cottagers were asleep. But suddenly there was a terrific din, and we seemed surrounded by an army of wild-looking dogs of every size, who sprang yelling at the horses' noses trying to bite them. There were a dozen or more of them, and they looked fierce enough to terrify any one, but the driver was as cool and collected as though he had only some playful puppies gambolling about him. He turned to one man in our party, said that he himself must hold the plunging horses, and directed him to take the knout, with its lash fifteen feet long, to stand on the steps of the troika, and drive off the dogs. They fell away, howling with pain, and as much frightened as the two women who crouched in the troika, clinging to one another and to the man. He by this time sat calmly triumphant, like a true British sportsman, and smiled condescendingly upon us, although we both declared we saw his hands tremble when he flung out that long lash of the knout.

We raced through another village like the first, where the thatched roofs came down to about three feet from the ground, but the dogs did not molest us there, and then across a river too wide to ford. The horses galloped over the bridge, every plank shaking beneath us. They galloped through the gate of the park, so that we had but a glimpse of the stone lions which guarded it. They galloped faster than ever up and down hill, fairly flying over the ground, and then came to a stop sudden and exciting, before the broad steps of the house.

Russian country houses are not old, because, as a rule, they are built of wood, but this one dated from the time of the great Catherine. She gave it to one of her generals and his descendants. Its present owners have fitted it up entirely in the style of the period, with a few rooms in keeping with the Italian architecture. Marble steps led up to the terrace, where we entered through long glass doors into an immense hall with countless small tables and settees. Each guest-room was correspondingly large; you could have danced a cotillion in it, even with the quantity of furniture which one finds always in Russian homes.

A guest is not supposed to be visible in Russia before 12 o'clock, so we had our breakfast in our rooms, a substantial meal, such as a traveller would need after a long drive and so thrilling in experience; but at 12 o'clock we were ready for the family breakfast. It was such a one as you would get in France—of many courses, with numerous sweet dishes, and served with ceremony, a servant for each person at table.

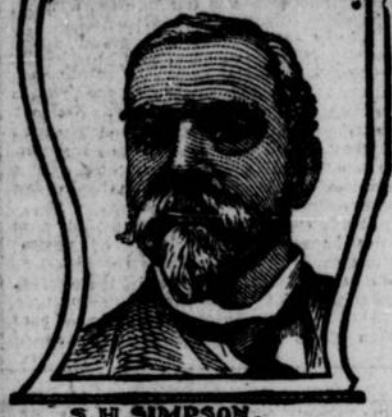
The library was the rendezvous for the afternoon, and there we lounged or read in the midst of books in many languages—Russian, Italian, French, English, German—wonderful old manuscripts on the shelves, and bronze figures of Catherine and her friend, the general, of Russian warriors, poets, musicians, looking coldly down upon us. We had tea in the library at 5 o'clock—English afternoon tea, with the difference of a samovar instead of the steaming kettle; lemon for tea, and sweets again, candied peaches and pears, strawberries, every fruit almost; preserves so rich and withal so pretty that they seemed too good to eat.

To the left of the library lay the picture gallery, where Catherine figured again, resplendent in her imperial robes, and generations of family portraits hung quite as in an English ancestral hall. Glass doors opened out from the library upon a portico supported by marble columns; the steps took one down to the terrace, and beyond there was a tiny path along the river, and a romantic little moving bridge pulled across by a rope—a French 'bac,' in fact.

Advertisement.

MILITARY MEN OF PROMINENCE

Use and Endorse Pe-ru-na for Catarrhal Diseases.



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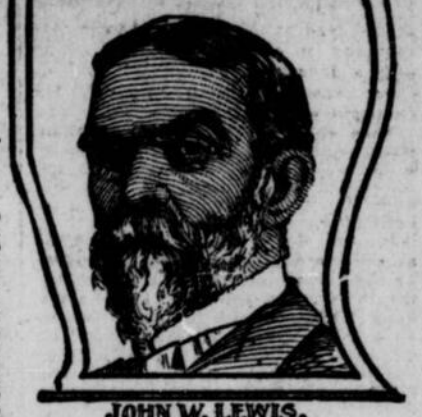

JOHN W. LEWIS.

Gen. Joe Wheeler, the Hero of San Juan Hill, Who Lead the World-Renowned Cavalry Charge

Endorses Pe-ru-na as an Effective Catarrh Remedy.

Major General Joseph Wheeler commanding the cavalry forces in front of Santiago says:

'I join with Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna. It is recommended to me by those who have used it as an excellent tonic and particularly effective as a cure for catarrh.'
—Joseph Wheeler.

Pe-ru-na the Soldier's Friend.

No wonder the American Soldier is a friend of Peruna when such a renowned officer as General Wheeler gives Peruna his hearty endorsement. Every one connected with the army and navy can have no reasonable doubts as to the merits of the remedy. No remedy ever yet devised has received such unstinted eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peruna.

There is a natural reason for this. Peruna is a specific for catarrh, wherever located. It not only instantly cures acute catarrh, but even old cases of chronic catarrh vanish under its persistent use. The soldier is especially subject to catarrh in some form or phase. Exposed as he is to constant changes, subjected as he is to the vicissitudes of climate, wet and dry, night and day, he finds catarrh to be his most insidious and ever present foe. In field and barracks, Peruna is equally efficacious. Taken in time it will absolutely prevent catching cold. After the cold has become established Peruna will break it up quicker than any remedy known to man. Even after the cold has settled in some organ, Peruna can be relied upon to promptly dispel it.

This is why Peruna is so popular in the army and navy to-day. It is precisely the remedy that meets the particular ills to which this class of people are exposed. Our army and navy is the natural protection of our country; Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

Wm. T. Johnson, late United States Army, Tacoma Park, D.C., writes:

"Please put me down as a thorough believer in Peruna as a catarrh remedy and as a tonic good for the effects not only of that obnoxious disease, but to tone up the system that has been overtaxed or run down by continued strain, either physical or mental. It is particularly excellent as a tonic."—Wm. T. Johnson.

S. H. Simpson, late Lieutenant of United States Army, 901 16th street, N. W., Washington, D.C., writes:

"Peruna has been used for catarrhal troubles by many of my acquaintances with such beneficial results that I am satisfied of its great curative excellence, and therefore give it hearty recommendation."—S. H. Simpson.

Wm. H. Hugo, late Brevet Major, U. S. A., 125 C street, N. W., Washington, D.C., writes:

"I can cheerfully join with my numerous friends in the states who have used your preparation in recommending your Peruna to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic, and as an effective remedy for catarrh."—W. H. Hugo.

John W. Lewis, late Captain U. S. A., Late Registrar of Public Lands in State of Oregon, with office at Dallas, Oregon, writes from 712 4th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.:

"Peruna as a sure cure for catarrh, and a most refreshing tonic, is without doubt a most remarkable success. Many of my friends have been benefited by its use, and I have confidence in its remedial excellence."—Major Lewis.

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, Ohio.

CANADA'S HERITAGE

DR. ROBINS CALLS UPON THE CHURCHES TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

The great opportunities open to Canadians in the Northwestern part of this country, formed the subject of a forcible discourse delivered in the East End Methodist Church on Sunday, Feb. 8, by Dr. S. P. Robins, M.A., LL.D., principal of the McGill Normal School. Dr. Robins took for his text: Numbers xiii., 30, 'And Caleb stilled the people before Moses, and said, let us go up at once, and possess it: for we are well able to overcome it.'

He commenced by describing the disobedience and unfaithfulness of the children of Israel in refusing to go up and inherit the promised land, because they feared the inhabitants; also, the punishment which God sent upon them for their lack of faith and their disobedience. 'Now,' said the doctor, 'we have reached a similar crisis in our own history, and it is because I deeply feel that this is for us a national crisis that I have chosen the words of our text. We are standing face to face with a goodly heritage, and our God says to us, "Go up and possess it." But there are many dangers; we are afraid, neglectful of our duty, and it may be that God in his providence may close the doors of hope against us. I pray you to consider well the fact that we are as a people nationally standing at the parting ways. If we within the next few months and years do our duty faithfully this most glorious land that God has given us as our possession shall be ours in a true sense as a heritage for our children; as the home of liberty and of all Christian privileges; ours in which to serve God and to show to the nations of the world what it is to be a people that fears God and loves righteousness.

'The land of which I speak is that great land which lies to the west of the province of Ontario, the country which we sometimes speak of as Manitoba and the North-West. This is a great land. There are 970,000 square miles of land that on the average are just as fit for human habitation and the maintenance of a flourishing population as this province of Quebec or the province of Ontario. This new country is rich beyond the possibility of our conception for agricultural purposes. The farther north we go the longer are the days, the greater is the power of the summer sunshine, the more rapid is the growth. There are 150,000 square miles of coal in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and that is but a part of the wealth and resources. Then, iron, lead, silver, copper and gold abound throughout the regions. It is a land that has been lavishly supplied by the hand of God in preparation for a great people that yet shall be. And then there are the inexhaustible forests of British Columbia, and there are the finest fisheries in the world along the Pacific coast. God is calling of the churches of this land to take possession of it for him.'

Dr. Robins then spoke of the many different nationalities to be found in these regions; therefore, to go in with the gospel of Christ was to go in under very considerable difficulties. We must have the very choicest men; those who have the faculty of ready acquisition of language. Then there are the many different religions to contend with. Buddhism was represented, the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and the several divisions of the Protestant Church in large numbers, and the Mormon Church. These religious denominations were scattered throughout the whole community. It would be impossible to speak in tones of too strong reproof against the Mormon Church.

'How can we reach, how can we bring to Christ these masses which are being gathered together, some of them evil? The Protestants of the province of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are called to subdue that country for him. He has laid it upon us as one of the most sacred duties. There are some here who may be called of God into that land, not as missionaries, but to find their bread and to carry with them the gracious influences that, like a halo of light surround every Christian man and woman who goes forth into the daily labors of life. Let us humble ourselves in the presence of God, and take up the sacred duty now while the influences are shaping themselves in that new land, before the saloon, theatre and house of gambling have taken possession of it.

'Is the Methodism that we profess to love and to be attached to, a spent religious force? Is it no longer able to cope with the masses of sin that surround us? No longer able to lift up its voice successfully against corruption in high places? Thank God, who sits above the waters, for, though the waves rage mightily, though there be tumult among the nations, God sitteth high above the floods. The sleeping church shall rise at the Master's call, and go forth to do his will. Are you, individually, one by one, consecrated with all the powers you possess to the Master's service? Do you belong to God, body, soul and spirit? In so much as you keep anything back from him you are as great a traitor to your Master as Judas Iscariot who betrayed him. The Lord grant that he may open our hearts to the importance of the duty, and give us grace to accomplish the same.'

Advertisements.

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Every physician knows how almost impossible it is to stop the growth and progress of cancer. Our new constitutional treatment has overcome that difficulty. After taking it for a short time, it is soon evident that the development of the cancer has been checked. That is the first step in the cure. Then as the treatment is continued, it will be observed that the lump is gradually getting smaller, the pain disappears, and the health is renewed. That is the simple record of hundreds of cases that have come under our observation, and have been cured by our new constitutional treatment. For full particulars and descriptive pamphlet, send 6 cents in stamps to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

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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.

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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.]

HOW TO HAVE GOOD FAIRS

NOVEL FEATURES THAT DRAW CROWDS, EXCITE ENTHUSIASM, AND HAVE THE MERIT OF DOING GOOD.

(From the 'New England Homestead.')

The demand for a change in the methods of conducting many of our agricultural fairs, outside of the well appointed state fairs, and some smaller ones of general excellence, has long been apparent. The better class of the farming community is fully awake to the necessity for decided improvements in the county or district fair. So dissatisfied are many leading farmers with their local exhibition that they neither exhibit nor attend.

The attractions at some fairs are of such a low nature that protests have been raised from pulpits. So serious has this dissatisfaction become that the directors of fairs are finding it increasingly difficult to draw out the class of people for whose benefit the fairs were established.

Laws passed in various states many years ago providing for annual grants to encourage the holding of agricultural fairs had for their object the improvement of farming conditions. For many years the shows accomplished great good. Since, however, the exhibits have so often over-emphasized horse racing, balloon ascensions and in some cases even vaudeville shows, the decline of the fairs has been rapid. This retrograde movement has been the more insidious and difficult to prevent because in the case of each fair it generally, at first, has not been apparent.

Probably the greatest change is noticeable in the character of the attendance. In the case of many fairs, instead of having the farmers and their families who used to attend to see the stock, we now have young people, largely from the cities and towns, who are present to see the attractions and often to bet on the races. The money that is frequently lost paying for these features has often prevented directors paying their prize lists. Exhibitors have thus become disgusted and discouraged. At many fairs what should be the most important departments, namely, the exhibits of animals and farm crops, are now a comparatively insignificant side feature. Is it right that the thousands of dollars granted yearly by the various state governments to aid these societies should be allowed to fall directly or indirectly into the hands of jockeys, actresses and professional acrobats?

This is the season when the annual meetings of the agricultural societies are being held. These matters should be taken up and carefully considered.

Having realized the necessity for improved methods, this journal has made a special study of the results of successful features and other new ideas and reforms introduced successfully by agricultural fairs all over the United States and Canada. There is no reason why many, if not all of these methods, cannot be adopted to advantage by most of our agricultural societies. The ideas below stated have all been employed with remarkable success. We present them as practical, not theoretical.

In the first place, a determined effort must be made to make the shows of educational value. The educational possibilities should be developed to the fullest extent. If this means that the tight rope walkers, contortionists and ballet dancers must go, let them. The class of people who attend fairs to see such performances learn nothing beneficial and seldom pay enough at the gate to repay the expense. To take the place of such schemes each of the various departments of the fair should be made attractions in themselves.

None but expert judges from a distance, strangers to the directors and to the exhibitors, should be engaged. No matter how capable and honest local judges may be, they are certain to cause dissatisfaction. These experts should be required to give practical talks in the ring, explaining the reasons for their decisions, and answering all questions.

Only in this way can the general public reap proper benefit and the exhibitors learn where improvements are needed. These addresses will be found a great attraction. Crowds will quickly gather around the rings where they are being given. The hour the judging will commence should be advertised.

In this matter of judging there is room for another great improvement. The views of judges differ too widely. One year one judge may give the preference to size and constitution rather than to breeding and quality. An exhibitor, when preparing for the next fair, may therefore spend considerable money trying to increase the size of his stock. What must such a man feel like when told by a different judge at the succeeding exhibition that the two important points are quality and breeding?

Many of the leading breeders' associations, such as those for Aberdeen Angus and Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire swine and Shropshire sheep, have adopted standards. At the leading state exhibitions the judges are required to award the prizes to the animals the most closely approaching these standards.

All our breeders' associations should be urged to adopt such standards. Judges at all fairs would then have to follow the same standards from year to year. Only in this way can uniformity of type and stability and improvement in breeding be brought about.

An easy way to secure expert judges is for a number of societies to unite in defraying the expense. A group of societies can arrange their fairs in a circuit. The judges, by visiting the fairs in regular order, will not cost any one of the societies nearly as much as it costs each fair now to secure separate sets of judges. This method has been tried with pronounced success by groups of fairs in many different sections.

A determined effort should be made each year by the officers of societies to see that prizes are offered in such a manner as to stimulate the production of the animals and produce it best pays farmers to raise. If good prices are likely to be paid for some years for cavalry and artillery horses, liberal prizes might be offered for such animals. In each case the type of animal should be fully described in the prize lists. If drovers are demanding 1,200-pound steers, an exhibit of such stock should be encouraged. The same idea can be applied to the best paying varieties of cereals, apples, vegetables, etc.

In this connection there is an urgent need that our dealers and merchants, in both the domestic and foreign trade, shall be brought into closer touch with the work of our agricultural societies.

A splendid feature, introduced with astonishing success by many fairs, has been nature study contests for children. Liberal prizes were offered early in the year to the children and teachers of the schools making the largest and best exhibits of cut flowers grown on the school grounds. Prizes were also given for the best collections of weed seeds, of injurious insects, grain in the straw, etc. By means of the schools, hundreds of children are thus interested in the fair. They not only attend but they bring their parents with them.

In some districts seeds of plants are furnished free by the societies or by the agricultural colleges to the children in the schools. The pupils of each school are afterward encouraged to exhibit their best home grown flowers at the fair. Where these competitions have been held, a double good has been accomplished. The fairs have been greatly strengthened and the children's interest aroused concerning subjects of great benefit to themselves.

A unique feature at some fairs has been the offering of prizes for the most nicely gotten up waggon load of school children and for the best singing. The waggons drive in front of the grand stand, where the singing takes place. The prizes on these occasions generally consist of large, nicely framed group photographs of the children.

The holding of athletic contests for the county championships has been tried with great success at some fairs. Only country and village boys are allowed to compete. City athletes or professionals are barred out or have to compete in a class by themselves. The events are generally the 100-yard dash and mile run, running broad and high jumps and putting the 16-pound shot. A time limit is set on the mile race. Points are offered for places in each event. The competitor scoring the most points is awarded the all-round championship of the district. Handsome, but not necessarily costly, cups and medals are offered as prizes to encourage the boys to compete.

Sports of this nature have been held for two years with great success by 13 county fairs of eastern Ontario and western Quebec. The fairs there have carried the contests a point farther. Each year they have held a final big field day of sports at which the champions from all the counties meet and compete for the championships of the entire district. These final contests create greater interest in the preliminary county contests. The newspapers, by writing about the sports, help advertise the fairs. All the competitors bring crowds of supporters, whose entrance fees alone much more than pay for the cost of the prizes.

This idea of non-professional athletics could be carried out in a variety of ways at all fairs. It is something at present comparatively little practiced at American agricultural exhibitions. The judges should, of course, be disinterested and competent men or women. The prizes that are awarded should be bestowed upon the victors by a committee of pretty girls, and nice young women selected for the purpose. This plan can be worked out to be of novel and intense interest to young and old of both sexes, and of far more value and a better drawing card for the fair treasury than any amount of 'horse' trots.

Military drill, college games, etc., by boys from the agricultural college or other institutions, are always interesting, and a beneficial experience to the boys also.

Where circuits of fairs have been established, local pride has sometimes been greatly stimulated by the offering of a banner to the fair making the best exhibit of stock and having the best grounds and buildings. The residents of the various communities are thus led to realize that the reputation of their district depends more or less on the success of their fair.

In some cases, where the contests have been close, the farmers in the leading counties have become so interested in the result that they have been led to exhibit almost every worthy animal in the county. The expert judges are called on to decide which county has won the banner.

A feature which has invariably proved a splendid drawing card, and that is growing rapidly in public favor, is the holding of a model kitchen and dining room. Some building, a separate one if possible, or portion of a main building, is fitted up to illustrate what a country kitchen and dining room should be.

A woman, an expert in domestic science, is engaged to give demonstrations of cooking and addresses on the cooking of meat, etc. These demonstrations are given at advertised hours, and are a feature greatly appreciated by the ladies. The addresses also have an important educational effect. Leading merchants are always glad to have the privilege of fitting up the rooms free of cost, with all necessary furniture and utensils.

Where horse trots and grand stand performances have been abolished, various interesting attractions have been substituted in addition to those already mentioned. The judging of cavalry and artillery horses, and riders and hunters, is held in the afternoon in front of the grand-stand at some Canadian fairs. The animals are required to go over three-foot hurdles and water jumps. These contests create great interest and tend to produce desirable types of horses. Jumping in the ring before the judges is one of the leading features of the agricultural shows of Great Britain.

What are called jymnkanas are held with great success by many western shows. These consist of various competitions on horseback, all of which could be restricted to country boys. The 'broncho buster,' or rider of unruly horses, and other cowboy feats are always attractive and instructive. A travelling dairy school, or an itinerant instructor in the best methods of dairying, should give demonstrations at local and county fairs. He should be supported by the state.

The agricultural college in each state should have a travelling exhibit and a small corps of intelligent students to explain it. Some demonstration of what the state experiment station is doing could be made a feature of the college exhibit also. The state board of agriculture, or whatever organization administers state aid to agriculture, should likewise furnish the fairs with a collection of pictures, charts, specimens, etc., making plain its work. A farm weather station should be exhibited by the United States weather bureau.

Demonstrations of chicken fattening (in crates), killing, plucking and packing were given at the model fair in Whitby, Ont., last fall, as well as of apple packing. Prizes were offered for the best exhibits of bacon hogs. Both attracted crowds.

THE "COMING" AND THE "GATHERING" OF BUTTER.

Churn, Churn, Churn for hours, and the butter will not come, and at last, when it does come, it will not gather. Oh, the work and the worry; and the trouble is all in the feed. In June, when Nature feeds the cows, things are different; there is no trouble then about slow coming or slow gathering butter. The air is full of the aroma of sweet plant life, and the young grass is tender and sweet to the taste. Nature furnished a perfect food that is perfectly assimilated, and with perfect assimilation the animal functions work to perfection, and a perfect milk is the result. We cannot have June grass and sweet smelling herbs in winter, but we have (for practical purposes), a perfect substitute in Herbageum. When fed regularly every day Herbageum supplies the pure aromatic qualities of a June pasture, and thus insures the thorough assimilation of the dry, odorless winter food, and with thorough assimilation there is no difficulty about the "coming" or the "gathering" of butter.

This matter has been tested by many, and from among many reports we give the following:

"Some time ago I exchanged a dry cow for a new milch one, the party with whom I traded saying: 'If she is not satisfactory, bring her back.' I afterwards learned this was because two other parties had had her, and could not make butter, as it would not gather. At the first churning my wife churned for hours, and, while the butter formed, it would not gather. It then began with Herbageum, and the next churning was satisfactorily completed in half an hour, and we have had no further trouble. It has proved of great value in strengthening cows weak in the legs.

"JAMES RAY."

"Margaretville, N.S., Sept. 19, 1896."

"I find that when I feed Herbageum to my milch cows during the winter, the cream separates better from the milk, and the butter separates more quickly from the cream, and I can churn in at least one-third of the time.

"MRS. MICHAEL FITZPATRICK."

"Osceola, Ont."

"We find that by using Herbageum for our milch cows in the winter butter can be brought in just about one-third the time, and consider that the time gained in churning is worth more than the price of the Herbageum, besides which, the butter is a better color. This opinion is formed from repeated observation.

"WADLEIGH & McMANNIS."

"French Village."

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA
HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, Etc.
FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them.
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PIG-FEEDING AT GUELPH

Mr. C. B. Smith, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in an article in the 'Breeders' Gazette,' gives an interesting account of pig-feeding experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Mr. Smith says:

The principal subjects discussed are the value of green fodder and roots for hogs, sweet vs. sour whey, single grains and mixed feeds, the production of firm bacon and tests of breeds.

In one test lasting about six weeks hogs fed a ration of middlings alone made 70 percent better gains than a like lot of hogs fed only a third as much middlings with the remainder of the ration made up of rape silage. In this test a pound of middlings equalled 5.12 pounds of rape silage in producing gains. In another trial corn silage was fed to hogs at a loss and when sliced turnips constituted two-thirds of the ration the gains were but little better.

Hogs shut up in a pen in summer and fed for 123 days on mixed meal gained 61 percent on their first weight. When green fodder was substituted for one-third the meal ration the gain with another like lot of hogs was 50 percent on their first weight, and when fodder, cut green and mixed with the meal at feeding, was substituted for two-thirds the meal ration the gain was but 13.4 percent on the first weight. Taking the expense of feeding into account, there was a gain from feeding meal alone of 4.56 percent; from feeding two-thirds meal and one-third green fodder, 2.71 percent; and from feeding one-third meal and two-thirds green fodder, a loss of 27 percent. From this experiment it is concluded that if bulky fodder has any value as an aid to digestion in fattening hogs it must be fed in less amounts than here recorded. The green foods fed consisted of clover, oats, vetches, corn and millet in their season, and was cut into half-inch lengths and mixed with the meal in feeding.

In one test it cost $3.87 to produce 100 pounds of gain in hogs fed peas and barley ground, and $4.25 when they were fed whole. In another test feed fed at a temperature of 80 degrees F. gave slightly better gains than feed fed at a temperature of 40 degrees F.

Rape was fed to hogs in pens to determine its value in pig rations. In one instance it was fed with corn and in another with peas, barley and shorts. In both cases it constituted about one-third of the ration. The tests showed that seven pounds of rape had a feeding value of one pound of grain. The average daily gain when the rape constituted a part of the ration was 1.38 pounds; on grain alone it was 1.31 pounds. This is a very good showing for the rape and indicates that it has considerable food value for hogs.

Five experiments have been reported in different years on the relative values of sweet and sour whey for hogs. The average of these experiments shows that 100 pounds of sweet whey has saved 11.9 pounds of grain (mixed meal) and that 100 pounds of sour whey has saved 10.9 pounds of grain. The meat produced has been equally firm in both cases. In four of the foregoing tests sour whey gave slightly better gains than sweet whey. In one test, however, the sweet whey lot gave phenomenally larger gains, and this brought up the average sufficiently to make a better showing than for the sour whey. Analyses of the sweet and sour wheys indicated that fermentation took place entirely at the expense of the sugar in the whey. In general the tests and analyses indicate that sour whey is about equally as valuable for pig-feeding as sweet whey. Subsequent experiments showed the feeding value of 100 pounds of whey to be equivalent to 14 pounds of meal. In the test about two pounds of whey was fed to each pound of meal.

Some experiments made to determine the influence of food and exercise on the firmness of bacon led to the following conclusions: Exclusive corn feeding for a somewhat extended period produced bacon of an extremely soft and undesirable character. No evil effects were noted from its use when fed in finishing hogs that had had plenty of exercise until they had reached about 100 pounds live weight or had been fed skim-milk with a mixed grain ration until they had reached 100 pounds live weight. Hogs confined in pens and fed wheat middlings during the early stages of growth and finished off on peas, barley and shorts had a marked tendency toward softness. When these same foods were given, but the hogs allowed to have plenty of exercise, much firmer bacon was produced. The evil effects of lack of exercise was largely overcome by the use of skim-milk and whey. From two to two and a half pounds of whey is recommended for each pound of grain fed.

Barley alone has given good gains and exceptionally firm bacon. Peameal alone resulted in unthrifty animals and poor gains; but when mixed with middlings in the proportion of three parts peameal to one part middlings good gains and an excellent quality of bacon were produced. It is recommended that peas always be fed in combination with other grains for hogs. 'A two-thirds ration of barley, with all the rape the hog would eat, followed by about three weeks' exclusive barley feeding at the close, gave economical gains on the whole, and produced bacon of good quality, though scarcely so firm as that produced by barley or by peas and middlings. Barley appears to be an exceptionally safe and valuable food for swine, whether fed alone or in combination with other feeds.' The college experiments have also brought out the fact that 'unthrifty hogs are more likely to produce soft bacon than growthy, well-fed hogs.' The feeding of roots with the grain rations has not injuriously affected the quality of bacon produced. When equal weights of roots and meal were fed together the hogs made more rapid and economical gains than when meal alone was fed and the bacon produced was superior in quality. This and many earlier experiments at the college show that succulent foods, whether roots or green feeds, tend to keep animals thrifty and therefore produce firm bacon. The amount to use is about equal weights of succulent food and grain.

Six of the leading breeds of hogs have been tested by the college for a number of years as to economy of gain and value for bacon. The following table shows the rank of the different breeds for the years 1899 and 1900. In each case the breeds are arranged in order of economy of production:

1899.	1900.
Berkshire.	Berkshire.
Tamworth.	Yorkshire.
Yorkshire.	Duroc-Jersey.
Chester White.	Chester White.
Duroc-Jersey.	Tamworth.
Poland-China.	Poland-China.

In all six tests Yorkshires took the lead as to suitability for the export bacon trade, Tamworths stood next. Berkshires easily rank third in the six years' work, while for economy of production they stand first in five out of six tests. The college experiments and the table also indicate that it does not take any more food to produce a pound of gain with hogs of a desirable bacon type than with those of an undesirable bacon type.

THE OGILVIE AYRSHIRE BULL.

Imported 'Douglasdale' (3954), 12212, owned by Mr. W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que., was the champion Ayrshire bull and head of first prize herd at the Pan-American and Toronto exhibitions, 1902.

KEEPING CHEVIOTS

I showed 14 Cheviot sheep at the Halifax exhibition in 1902, took six firsts, three seconds and one third,' writes Mr. David Ballentine, of Nova Scotia, to the New England 'Homestead.' My aged ram beat an imported ram. There were three flocks of Cheviots on exhibition. I sell all my rams, except those I keep to use, either when lambs or later. The number which I carry over winter varies from 20 to 22. I make no preparation at all for the shows—just took them from pasture the morning I left for Halifax.

I feed very little else than good hay, timothy and clover, mixed, except at lambing time. My opinion of the Cheviots is they are hardy, prolific and beautiful. There is very little oil in the wool, and the wool is white. The Cheviot is a great feeder and is always ready to eat, fattens quickly and does not sicken at the sight of a little too much to eat. They are not subject to foot rot and are also free from the ordinary ills of sheep.

CABBAGE AND TURNIPS

Turnips are a capital feed, so far as the health of the cow is concerned, and they can be fed carefully, so as not to affect the milk and cream, but given in large quantities they are sure to flavor the butter, says the 'Massachusetts Ploughman.' The same may be said of cabbages, which are safer, so far as the fresh milk is concerned, but which give an even ranker flavor than turnips to the butter. To feed them for milk, the best plan is to keep them out of the way till after milking, as the cow's breath while eating them will flavor the milk in the pail. The same care should be taken with turnips, and they will do more good if run through a root pulper and mixed thoroughly with the cut fodder about twelve hours before feeding. Neither turnips nor cabbages should be fed to milking cows if at all decayed, as such food is sure to make trouble with the milk. All strong-flavored food should be used under the eyes of the owner; the average hired man is ready to use it without enough care. Cabbage leaves are one of the foods most stimulating to the milk flow. Good cabbage heads are cheap this year, and are worth nearly two cents per head to make milk. They will keep very well placed in a rack in the barn cellar. The heads may be quickly cut up with a corn knife, and a half-bushel given to each cow twice a day after milking, taking care to peel away any rotten parts of the cabbages. Give a little salt with each feed.

A MILKING POINTER

There is a great difference in the effect that a change of milkers will have upon different cows, says the 'Prairie Farmer.' Some cows will submit perfectly to milking by almost everyone who approaches them, but no cow will milk equally well with all persons. Some cows will dislike, or fear, or battle nervously with three out of five persons who try to milk them. They will often refuse to yield their milk to any other than the milker to whom they are accustomed.

Owners of dairies cannot well overlook this preference of the cows for certain milkers. It is a preference that is based on nerves, and neither the cow nor the milker can control it. The cow in perfect nerve accord with the attendant will show her feelings by her actions. She will lay her head against the one whom she likes. When one whom she does not like approaches her, she shows her dislike by standing perfectly still, or by turning away her head, or by moving away.

The Hollanders and the Jersey islanders, those masters of dairying, understand this characteristic of their cows, and they make much of their knowledge. They accustom their magnificent cows to personal touch, to the human presence, to the voice, to petting and coddling and caressing. The results are seen in the perfect animals they produce, the highest types of quality and capacity known in the dairy world.

The dairyman should discover the likes and dislikes of his cows as early in their careers as possible. The milk and butter fat they will produce will depend largely upon the milkers he sends to draw their milk. The point is that the cow is a nerve machine. She can do her best only when her nerves are in their normal condition. The milker, whose presence or touch or voice throws her into agitation, or fear, or anger, will never be able to induce her to produce milk in the largest quantity or of the best quality. Therefore, the high-class cow must have a milker whom she likes, or she will fall short of her possibilities.

COMPOSITION OF A STEER

A 1,200-pound steer, when dressed according to modern packing-house conditions, will yield, says the 'National Provisioner,' as follows: Ribs, 165 pounds; loins, 115; rounds, 165; chucks, 150; plates, 113; shanks, 45; flanks, 24; suet, 28; kidneys, 2; tongue, 5; hide, 65; oleo oil, 25; oleo stearine, 13.20; 13.20; tallow, 5.21; hair, 12; glue, 1.55; cheek, 5; brains, 5; lips, 1; heart, 3.5; liver, 10; tail, 1.25; sweetbreads, 2; medicinal glands, 6; tripe, 8; casing, 5.07; fertilizer, 24.75; hoofs, 1.75; shins, 1.5; neat's foot oil, 1; butter stock, 1.25; raw bone, 13; horns, .75; blood, 1.20; total, 881.36 pounds. These figures are said by independent packers to be extremely conservative.

The uses of the several parts are: Hides, leather; from tallow, soap, glycerine, butterine, lubricator and candles; from blood, albumen, fertilizer and stock food; from the tankage, which includes all manner of 'refuse,' fertilizer and stock food; from the hoofs, buttons, hair pins, fertilizer, glue and fancy goods; from the oleo, oil, butterine and compound lard; from the intestines, sausage casings and gutskin for goldbeating purposes; from the weasands, sausage casings, brewers' hose and snuff packages; from the bladder, casings, and packages for putty, lard, snuff; from the tail, hair for mattresses and upholstering; from the bones, buttons, glue, handles and fancy goods; from the neat's-foot oil, polish, leather dressing, lubricant and illuminant; from the bone meals, stock food, fertilizer, material for tempering steel, anhydrous ammonia and glue. The tongue, cheek, brain, lips, heart, liver, tail, sweetbreads and tripe are all sold for meat. There is nothing wasted but the water in the carcass.

DAIRYING DOTS

Cream, like fruit, must be perfectly ripe in order to have the perfect flavor

Give the cows a chance to exercise in the open air when the weather is comfortable.

If the ventilation is not good in the stable, don't let a day pass until you make it so.

Value a cow by the quantity and quality of her milk; that is, by what you can make out of her, and not by the amount you have invested in her.

Feed a cow according to her appetite and digestive and assimilative capacity and not according to her age, her breed, her size or her previous condition of servitude.

Between the milker who sings as he milks and the one who swears, there is likely to be a great moral difference, and there surely is a great difference in the value to the employer.

Cleanliness means a state of cleanness, not almost clean or fairly clean, but quite clean. This is one of the conditions of producing the best. Be clean and keep clean—there is no other rule.

Advertisements.

"My owner uses a U.S. Farm Separator and feeds me on the warm, sweet skimmilk."

"I wish my owner used one, but he does not, and I am fed cold, sour skimmilk, which accounts for my poor condition."

MORAL: If dairymen wish to raise healthy calves and also to get all the cream out of the milk,

BUY A U. S. SEPARATOR

It holds the World's Record for Clean Skimming, and the skimmilk is in the best condition for feeding

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284

A DAIRY CHANGE

It does not require prophetic insight to predict the impending passing of the creamery. Everyday signs in the firmament of the dairy world point to the time when the creamery will give place to more improved and better ways of disposing of the butter fat of the dairies of this country, says 'Dairy and Creamery.' The creamery has served its purpose, and in its inception was a revelation to those who had before that time produced the milk, manufactured the butter and disposed of it to the poorest advantage.

The creamery taught the value of co-operative effort in its economy in manufacture and advantage in making sales. It relieved the women of the land of the drudgery of caring for milk and churning and provided a means by which the products of the dairy could be made uniform and of fine quality, and sold in the market where the price was best.

Furthermore, the creamery has stimulated the interest in dairying and built it up to its present proportions. It has made dairying the principal business in districts where there had only been a dairy farm here and there.

It was not to be expected that the dairy would go on forever as the best means that could be devised for making the dairy profitable. It has increased the profits of dairying by reducing the cost of manufacture, by improving the product and by finding better markets for it.

In the meantime the hand separator was introduced and from the day it was offered to the public it has increased in popularity until it has now become the favorite size for separators. No sooner had a few dairymen begun to use the hand separator, delivering the cream instead of the whole milk to the creamery, until American enterprise grasped the situation and discovered that here was another means of economizing, and the cream gatherer appeared.

The dairyman could milk his cows, feed the warm milk to his pigs, calves or fowls, and go about his work, leaving to the cream gatherer the work of coming after the cream.

Here were two points of advantage. The milk could be fed while warm and fresh, without danger of bringing disease germs from some infected herd in the mixed milk got at the creamery. The dairyman was saved a trip to the dairy, and these trips are always time killers, even when the creamery is near at hand.

Once the system of hand separation at this point of production was introduced, the system of operating large centralized butter factories was a natural sequence and now in many sections these butter factories are 100 miles or more from the farms on which the cream is produced.

With the hand separator system half a dozen neighbors can go into the dairy business whether there is another dairyman near or not. A few farmers with a few cows are able to separate their milk, hire it hauled or take turns in hauling it to the station and ship it to the nearest factory.

So great has become this business that establishments with large capital are already in operation. In an exchange we notice a list of more than 350 dairymen who ship their milk to one central factory in Minnesota. In Kansas the central factory is a great success. The system will continue to grow in favor and by so much as it does will the local creamery be dispensed with.

We do not anticipate that creameries will go out of fashion suddenly, or that they will ever disappear entirely. This is not to be expected, as there will always be places remote or inaccessible where creameries will have a place, but it is safe to say that the creamery of the past will become less and less a factor of importance in the business of making butter until it will cease to be considered in any but exceptional cases.

The central butter factory, manufacturing butter for half a state, is one of the possibilities of the near future; the factory of this kind that reaches out beyond the utmost reach of any local creamery is a fixed fact that must be reckoned with, as is shown by reports of dairy commissioners, who note the falling off in the number of creameries in their several states.

And the hand separator is the little machine that has made so great a change—a change that is beneficial to all parties interested.

THE BROOD SOW IN WINTER

It is not a very costly investment to make a brood sow comfortable, nor to feed her properly, writes John R. Jamieson, in the 'New England Homestead.' Corn or food of that nature is costly, because it is not the right kind for a brood sow carrying an embryo litter. It is hardly the thing to winter a brood sow without any corn, because it is the easiest obtained grain with which to keep up the animal heat. Throw a sow ear corn and she will devour it with a rush and have it swallowed in about one-fourth the time she should. Every grain should be ground before swallowing, yet the farmer does not want to grind the corn for his brood sows, and it would be very unwise to feed them meal.

An evil result follows feeding ear corn. The grains are swallowed and voided whole, and the sows soon form the filthy habit of working over their droppings, and eating the corn the second time. The way to avoid this is to compel slow eating by feeding shelled corn, scattered over a grass sward, or over the waste in the feed lot, where they will be forced to hunt for each grain. It has been my custom to keep my brood sows in the lot where roughness is fed the horses and cattle. By scattering the shelled corn over the corn stalks, refuse clover hay, etc., the sows are compelled to take exercise to find the corn and as they can find only a grain at a time they masticate the grains. Kept in a lot where the stock get clover hay, they get as much of it as they want, and they make no complaint as to the filthy condition in which they find it. The clover hay they eat furnishes the protein necessary to develop the bone and muscle in the young she carries. I have sometimes feared that they did not get enough of this kind of food to properly develop their young, and be successful at farrowing time, but they have always done well.

I have never had sows injured by horses or cattle when wintered in the same lot with them. I put a small house in the lot, sufficiently large for the shelter, and the lots are too small for the stock to get on a rampage and run over the sows. One reason they are kept in the lot this way, is that when they hunt their shelled corn ration they work up all coarse material, so that it is easily handled as manure.

Of course they cannot carry rings and do this, and this fact prevents their being allowed the range of the bluegrass pasture. It would be much better if they could have both. The grass they get is a great help and health giver, and the exercise also a great factor. This they must take in the lot to get their feed. A healthy brood sow is never slow to take exercise in fair weather, unless she is fed too much and made lazy. It is their nature when in farrow to lay on fat, but this should not be made by corn alone, but with a large percent of other foods rich in protein.

SPRAYING POTATOES

In spite of all that has been said and written about the profit in spraying potatoes, the farmers of New York have again lost heavily on their potato crop because they neglected to spray, writes Prof. F. C. Stewart, of the New York Experiment Station. Very few farmers spray potatoes regularly. To one interested in the progress of agriculture, the attitude of many farmers with reference to the spraying of potatoes is discouraging and hard to understand. Why will they not give it a trial? It is not a humbug or a swindling scheme. For the most part, potato spraying is not recommended by people who expect to make money out of it, but by the experiment stations, and persons who have the interests of farmers at heart.

The objection most frequently made to potato spraying as a regular practice is that potatoes do not blight every year. In some seasons there is no blight at all, and it is only occasionally that blight seriously injures the crop. This is an admitted fact, but it does not necessarily follow that potato spraying is unprofitable. The idea that spraying is useful only as a preventive of blight is entirely erroneous. Even in seasons when there is no blight, spraying will increase the yield sufficiently to more than cover the expense of it. Somehow bordeaux mixture has a stimulating effect on pototo foliage. Then, potato bugs are kept under better control than by any other method, and without extra expense except for Paris green or other poison. The ravages of flea beetles are prevented to a considerable extent; and, lastly, there is no injury to the foliage from the use of Paris green, whereas, as ordinarily used, Paris green often seriously injures the foliage.

Carefully conducted experiments have usually shown spraying to be profitable, although the amount of the profit varies greatly from year to year according to the prevalence of blight and insects and the price of potatoes. Yet many persons claim to have tried it and found it a failure. As a rule, it will be found that the reported failures were not fair trials. Commonly, no unsprayed rows are left for comparison; and in the few cases where such unsprayed rows are left, the yield is generally guessed at and very rarely determined actually by weight or measurement.

An increase in yield of 10 to 15 bushels per acre will, ordinarily, cover the expense of spraying three times, and there are very few persons who can guess that close on the yield of potatoes. No one should consider that he has given spraying a fair trial until he has compared, by weight or measurement, the yield of sprayed rows with the yield of the same number of unsprayed rows under like conditions. There are correct and incorrect methods of spraying. It must be done properly if the best results are to be expected.

The New York experiment station at Geneva has commenced a series of experiments to determine how much the yield of potatoes in New York may be increased by spraying. The experiments are to be continued for ten years in two localities, namely, at Geneva and on Long Island. The results for the first year are as follows: At Geneva, where blight was destructive, three sprayings increased the yield 98½ bushels per acre, and seven sprayings increased it 123½ bushels per acre.

On Long Island, where there was no blight whatever on the experiment field, three sprayings increased the yield 27 2-3 bushels per acre, and seven sprayings, 45 bushels per acre. Complete records of the expense of the sprayings were not kept, but it is safe to say that spraying as thorough as in these experiments can be done for $2 per acre for each spraying. Carefully conducted experiments show that, under ordinary conditions, potatoes may be fairly well sprayed for $1 per acre for each spraying, or $3 for three sprayings.

Some persons claim that these results cannot be duplicated in ordinary farm practice. Possibly they cannot, but surely it is worth trying. In this connection it is interesting to note what an ordinary farmer living about five miles from Geneva actually did accomplish by spraying last season. He bought a second-hand spraying outfit for $10 and sprayed his 12-acre potato field three times. Through the centre of the field he left one row unsprayed. At digging time this row was dug separately, and the potatoes measured. The same was done with one of the adjacent sprayed rows.

It was found that the sprayed row yielded a little over three bushels more than the unsprayed row. Since sixteen rows were required to make an acre, the difference in yield amounted to over 48 bushels per acre. From this, he estimates that on the 12 acres spraying increased the yield by nearly 600 bushels, worth $300, of which at least $235 was net profit. The spraying was poorly done ,too. Hundreds of farmers in western New York and other places might have done as well and cleared $20 per acre on their potato fields. It is to be hoped that potato growers will soon begin, to realize what they are losing by not spraying their potatoes.

ADVANTAGES OF DAIRYING.

In an address to the dairymen of Georgia, Mr. Redding, president of the Dairymen's Association, said:

'The first advantage of dairying is that it takes less fertility from the soil than other branches of farming. A ton of wheat takes seven dollars out of the farm and sells for sixteen dollars. A ton of butter takes fifty cents worth of plant food from the farm and sells for from $400 to $600.

Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made on grown upon the farm that will bring as much per pound. Farms remote from market and communities far from railways can send butter from farm or factory with the least possible expense.

Butter is a finished product. It is ready for the consumer either at the private dairy or local factory.

Dairying brings in constant income. The man who sells crops of any kind has to wait until he can market his product once a year. The dairyman has an income nearly or quite fifty-two weeks in the year.

Dairying gives constant and remunerative employment. The grain or potato grower must spend a large part of the year in enforced and demoralizing idleness; but the dairyman finds profitable work throughout the year, and his work is most profitable during the winter time.

Skill and brain work get better pay in dairying than in any other branch of farming. To produce fine dairy products requires something besides hard work.

There is more room at the top, greater opportunity to improve, than in any other kind of hard work.

Take the country through and there is no kind of farm work so well suited to women as dairying.

Dairying leads to thoughtfulness for the comfort of the animals, and thus tends to morality. To do her best the cow must be made as comfortable as possible in every way.

Dairying is the most progressive branch of farming.

Dairying pays better than any other branch of farming, both actually and prospectively.

METHODS OF MILKING

Methods of milking have much influence on the quantity of milk given by the cow, and some think that a faulty method also affects the proportion of butter fat in the milk. At a recent meeting of the British Dairy Association the subject was discussed and an interesting paper was read by Mr. Primrose McConnell on the subject. He described the stripping method as that in which the fingers are forcibly drawn down the teat, sometimes done with energy, as if the milker was drawing the milk down from the horns of the cow. If the teats are scratched in the least, or chapped, this rough process opens and keeps irritated the broken skin so that there will be a considerable soreness, inevitably resulting in a decrease of the yield. The squeezing method is much the better. The operator grasps the teat, and, the arms and elbows moving, squeezes it only, without any pulling, and no cessation of the sound, for the stream is started from one teat before it is stopped to take a new hold at the other. The principal superiority of this method lies in the fact that it deals gently with the teat, so that where there is a tendency to soreness the sores are not continually reopened, and thus the animal stands more quietly during the operation. Sores heal up more quickly, new ones are not formed, and consequently the animal will be a better milker. A cow that could hardly be made to submit to the former method may stand quietly during the latter.

THE LIFE OF THE BEES

Writing on the length of life of the honey bee, Mr. A. O. Root, editor of 'Gleanings,' says that it may be rather difficult to decide how long a worker bee would live, if kept from wearing itself out by the active labors of the field; six months, certainly, and perhaps a year, but the average life during the summer time is not over three months, and perhaps during the height of the clover bloom not over six or eight weeks.

The matter is easily determined by introducing an Italian queen to a hive of black bees, at different periods of the year. If done in May or June we shall have all Italians in the fall, and if we note when the last black bees hatch out, and the time when no black bees are to be found in the colony, we shall have a pretty accurate idea of the age of the blacks.

The Italians will perhaps hold out under the same circumstances a half longer. If we introduce the Italian queen in September, we shall find black bees in the hive until the month of May following; they may disappear a little earlier or may be found some later, depending upon the time they commence to rear brood, largely.

The bees will live considerably longer if no brood is reared, as has been several times demonstrated in the case of strong queenless colonies. It is also pretty well established that black bees will live longer in the spring than Italians, probably because the latter are more inclined to push out into the fields when the weather is too cold for them to do so with safety; they seldom do this, however, unless a large amount of brood is on hand and they are suffering for pollen or water.

During the summer months the worker bee is probably cut short by the wearing out of its wings, and we may at the close of a warm day find hundreds of these heavily laden, ragged-winged veterans making their way into the hives slowly and painfully, compared with the nimble and perfect-winged young bees.

If we examine the ground around the apiary at nightfall, we may see numbers of these hopping about on the ground, evidently recognizing their own inability to be of any further use to the community. We have repeatedly picked them up and placed them in the entrance, but they usually seem only bent on crawling and hopping out of the way, where they can die without hindering the teeming rising generation.

It is somewhat difficult to decide upon the age of drones, because the poor fellows are so often hustled out of the way, for the simple reason they are no longer wanted; but we may be safe in assuming it is something less than the age of a worker. If kept constantly in a queenless hive, they might perhaps live for three or four months.

As the queen does little or no outdoor work, and is seldom killed by violence, as are the drones, we might expect her to live to a good old age, and this she does despite her arduous oviparous duties. Some queens die, seemingly of old age, the second season, but generally they live through the second or third, and we have had them lay very well even during the fourth year.

They are seldom profitable after the third year, and the Italians will usually have a young queen 'helping her mother' in the egg-laying duties before she becomes unprofitable. If a very large amount of brood is found in a hive, two queens will often be found busily employed, and this point should be remembered while seeking to introduce valuable queens.

FARM GLEANINGS.

The best method of making the farm profitable is to make it productive.

Manure adds to the productiveness of the land as soon as it is applied, but all the substance is not used up in one season.

The time to shape the heads of trees is while they are young. Then the tops can be easily trained in almost any shape desired.

In profitable farming the farm products must be put in the form in which they will command the most money and yet leave the farm in the most productive condition.

The amount of digestible matter in a dairy ration influences the yield of milk much more noticeably than the proportion of protein and carbohydrates. If two and a half pounds of protein is given to every 1,000 pounds live weight the milk flow ought to be favorably affected.

Cheese loses considerable weight during curing. This is mainly moisture, but if kept too long at a high temperature there may be a leakage of fat. The larger the original moisture content the more rapid the loss. Large cheese lose weight much more slowly than smaller ones.

Variations of butterfat in milk have been caused by exposing cows to excessive heat, neglecting to water regularly, milking at irregular hours, furnishing no salt for several days, then giving an oversupply and other phases of careless dairy husbandry. Keep the cow comfortable at all times, then she will do her best.

'The forests of Rhode Island' is the title of bulletin 88 by Prof. Fred. W. Card, recently issued by the experiment station. The bulletin takes up in a general way the forestry problem, and shows some of the financial benefits of forestry. The effect of forests on climate and agriculture is shown and a valuable lot of general information is given. A list of the forest trees found in the state and their value for timber is given. The bulletin is very fully illustrated with half-tone engravings of trees and forests in Rhode Island.

Many farmers sell off the hogs raised on the farm and buy the hams and bacon used in the family, giving as an excuse that a well-arranged smokehouse is too expensive for them to have. A dry goods or a piano box will answer the purpose nicely. The bottom is removed from the box and a hinged door is arranged, so that the meat may be easily put in and taken out. This cover is arranged, so that it can be fastened with a staple and hook when the meat is being smoked. The smoking arrangement of this box is an ideal one. A hole is dug in the ground six or eight feet from the box and a trench dug from the hole to a point about the middle of the box. Have a length of stove-pipe fastened to an old, heavy tin kettle, into which a hole has been cut by the tinsmith. When ready to smoke the meat build a fire of corn cobs in the kettle, set it in the hole and add stovepipe lengths to the centre of the house, terminating with an elbow. After the fire is well started cover the kettle with a piece of tin, to force all the smoke possible through the stovepipe into the house. All cracks about the house should be filled in so that the smoke will not escape. This is a crude affair, but it does the work quite as well as the most expensive appliances attached to smokehouses.

MAPLE SUGAR

The recent coal strike has had a startling effect upon several industries, but upon none more than on that touching maple sugar. So much more profit can be made by the sale of hard maple, from which sugar is derived, than from the sugar itself, that many farmers have actually cut down their trees and sold the wood as fuel in Montreal, sending it in by car. Mr. Luke, a prominent farmer residing near Philipsburg, was in the city last week and stated that no less than nine large sugar raisers in his immediate vicinity and that of Hemmingford and Bedford had within the past fall and winter completely cut down their sugar bushes and sent the wood into Montreal. Their plan is to saw the trees into blocks of sixteen inches long and split them into stove and furnace size. Mr. Luke said that he has always tapped about 1,600 trees. The coming spring he will not leave standing 400. He has sold the wood to much greater advantage than the sugar would fetch. 'I regard,' said he, 'the happy days of the sugar bush as things of the past; in any case, the price per pound has of late years been so low that we farmers no longer care to tap trees, and the latter have almost disappeared in many places, the wood sold, and their places sown in grain. The coal strike is what has given an impetus to the change. Fuel, even in the villages, is everywhere in sharp demand.'

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Send the corn to market by way of the fat hog or steer.

It is not what is eaten, but what is digested that furnishes the strength and muscle.

The good farm horse is of medium size, well muscled, active and of a good disposition.

Growing animals especially like a variety and do better thus than when fed on one kind of grain.

If a hog is worth keeping at all it is worth keeping well; therefore it should be well fed and cared for.

Don't get the idea into your head that anything is good enough for a hog. The hog is a good friend, and should be treated as such.

Live stock is sometimes fed on strange luxuries. The delicious California raisin grapes, such as the Tokay and the Muscatel, which are retailed throughout the eastern states as high as twenty cents a pound, make excellent hog food in the vineyard. In many of the great California vineries the hogs can be seen gathering the second pickings of these grapes after the raisin crop has been picked. This is possible, as the vines are recumbent. At times, when raisins have been very cheap, seconds have often been fed to California horses and mules, which thrive upon them.

There is always considerable complaint during the winter months about the cows being troubled with a cough. While there is always a possibility that this cough may mean tuberculosis, it is well to have the animal tested with tuberculin to ascertain if she has this difficulty. If it is found that her lungs are in good condition it will be safe to assume that ventilation and food need changing. Lack of ventilation may be the trouble, or there may be too free draughts through the barn. The temperature for cows should be about 55 degrees at night, with enough ventilation to have a current of fresh air, but not a draught. Then it may be that too much dusty food is being given, which may be readily overcome by wetting all of the food- including the hay. If these remedies are applied the cough will leave the animal, provided her lungs are not affected. Most barns for cattle are kept too warm or too cold. There is a great difference between a comfortable barn and an overheated one. All that is necessary to do is to keep out the draughts and give good ventilation, and any well-built barn will be entirely comfortable for stock.

WHEN AND HOW TO GRAFT.

Early spring, before growth begins, is the best time to graft. The branches to be grafted should not be more than two or three inches in diameter where the grafts are to be inserted.

After the branch is carefully sawed in two, the stub is split with a mallet, held open with a wedge, and the scions inserted; two being used, one on each side, if the branch is more than an inch in diameter.

The scion is made from a twig of the previous year's growth, about four or five inches long, and having three or four buds. It is prepared by making a wedge of the lower end, beginning near the base of the bud. The scion is inserted in the stock as far as the upper edge of the wedge.

In inserting the scion great care should be taken that the inner bark of both scion and stock should come in contact with each other. This is very important, as the healing begins from this point, and if the scion be inserted carelessly there is almost certain to be a failure.

After the scion has been set, the cut surface is covered over with grafting wax to exclude the air, and strips of cotton may be wrapped over this.

In top grafting a tree always have in view the production of symmetrical top after the old tree has been removed.

With this cultivation codling moth will disappear, and in three seasons an old, ugly and almost worthless orchard can be converted into a pretty uniform one, with abundant crops of marketable and profitable varieties. An orchard is 'never too old to mend,' or beyond renewal.—'Canadian Horticulturist.'

SICKNESS OF LITTLE PIGS.

Little pigs are often sick and die from no apparent cause. Their hair will become harsh and dry, their eyes will have a glassy look, and they will appear uncomfortable and stupid. All this may be in spite of good care, and a comfortable dry pen. The trouble is with the mother. She is getting food which she cannot properly assimilate, and, therefore, the milk she furnishes the little pigs with is, to them, indigestible. All this difficulty may be avoided by feeding Herbageum to the mother. But in cases where the little pigs are already sick, and immediate action is required a little Herbageum put in their mouths will very often effect a cure. But if the mother is fed Herbageum from the beginning there will be no trouble of this kind with the young ones, and of course there will then be no cure required. Many farmers testify to the merits of Herbageum when fed to pigs, but we will give a letter here from the Ingersoll Pork Packing Company, of Ingersoll, Ont. They are well known responsible people, and their opinion is valuable. "Ingersoll, Ont., Nov. 20, 1900. The Beaver Manufacturing Co., Galt, Ont. Dear Sirs: We have much pleasure in stating that we have used quite a little of your Herbageum, and we have found that it quickly puts unhealthy hogs in a thriving condition. It seems to cleanse them from worms, and strengthens their backs and legs, and we have found them to fatten much quicker by its use. It pays, we believe, to feed it to little pigs regularly, as well as when you are preparing them for market. We also believe it a good thing to feed to sows while suckling their pigs. Wishing you much success, as we believe it is a great benefit to the country, we are, yours truly. (Signed) The Ingersoll Packing Co., per C. C. L. Wilson.'

LIVE STOCK.

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.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

337o St. Paul street, Montreal.

Spavin Curb Splint

Cure These Blemishes

Also Ringbone, hard or soft enlargements, Sweeny, Knee-Sprung, Fistula and Poll Evil. Slight cost and certain cures. Two big booklets telling how to do it sent free. Write today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 28 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 offering 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 334 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 shape 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.

HOW TO BE CHEERFUL.

The Blues come from Indigestion and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will drive them away.

Many people who are low spirited imagine that they are affected by circumstances when as a matter of fact it is the state of their health that is bothering them. To the man or woman who is perfectly healthy circumstances are trifles. Good spirits and happiness come as a matter of course.

The lesson this teaches is that if you are blue you are out of health, and ten to one it is your stomach. Indigestion or Dyspepsia is the greatest happiness banisher in the world. If your food doesn't agree with you nothing else will.

Consequently it is your duty to yourself and others to make your food agree with you. This is easily done by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are the recipe for cheerfulness. They digest the food themselves, convert it into blood and tissue matter, and the body supplied with the power it needs answers easily and readily to the demands made upon it.

There is abundant proof of this. Gusty V. Campbell, of Little Shippegan, Gloucester Co., N.B., furnishes part of it. She writes:

'I cannot say enough in favor of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I suffered from Dyspepsia, and was always getting worse till I decided to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They gave me relief almost at once, and soon cured me. I can honestly recommend them to any of my friends who are suffering from Dyspepsia.'

One or two of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after eating is an insurance policy against discomfort.

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Gribble wrote me as follows:—'Last year you kindly sent me a box of books, papers, etc., for use in my wide field and in the lumber camps, also books for libraries in our two Sunday-schools. They did much good. One of the lumber camps I could not visit, but sent regular supply by one of the young men working there, and when our missionary collector went in she got over eleven dollars in fifteen minutes, and they expressed themselves as highly pleased at getting the good reading.

A fresh supply of literature was sent to Mr. Gribble for this winter's work, which I have no doubt will be equally appreciated.

By means of this mission, which has now been in existence for twenty-eight years, we scatter literature from Megantic to Parry Sound. One of the best workers in this field is Mrs. Bowman, of Scotstown, who is supplying about thirty-five camps. In all we have sent out about one ton weight of literature by the hands of some twenty workers. St. Paul's and Erskine churches, Montreal, have always given this mission good support, as also the good people of Lachine. It is to be hoped that generous aid will still be extended, as the demand for literature is more persistent than in any past year.

M. H. SCOTT.
Convener and treasurer.
Hull, Que., Feb. 10, 1903.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Regarding the statement in your issue last week that there were fewer accidents on the Grand Trunk under the old rules and the reply that the system now did three times the amount of work and business which was done in former years; that there was heavier traffic; swifter trains, etc., I think that in justice to the old rules the fact should be borne in mind that despite the fact that the Grand Trunk at that time had very little double track, probably two hundred miles all told, on its main line between here and Toronto there were a very much larger number of trains operated on the single track than what are operated on the double track to-day.

To-day where there are from twelve to fourteen trains on the road at a time, between two despatching divisions, there were as many as twenty-four trains under the old rules. Yet the accidents were fewer. True, the trains are probably double the length of the old, still the difficulties of train despatching are more evident with the larger number than with the smaller number of trains, even admitting that the latter are double the length of the former.

EX-RAILWAY MAN.
Montreal, Feb. 3, 1903.

CHESS

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

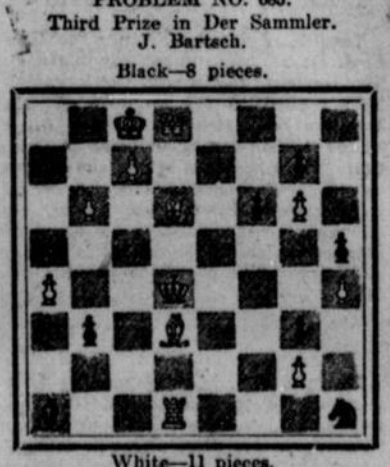
Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 684.
Second Prize in Der Sammler.
J. J. Colpa.
Black—6 pieces.

White—9 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 685.
Third Prize in Der Sammler.
J. Bartsch.
Black—8 pieces.



White—11 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions of March 7 must reach editor by Feb. 28.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

No. 678. M.W.T. Tourney. Two moves. Key: B—B. Correct from E. W. Allen, G. Patterson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 679. M.W.T. Tourney. Three moves. Key: Kt—R 7. Correct from E. W. Allen, G. Patterson.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

Novice, 7; H. W. Barry, 105; E. W. Allen, 100; Sec. P.Q.C.A., 27; Pawn, 82; G. Patterson, 88; H. J. Rose, 14; Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, 35.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E.W.A.—Yours to hand. Like yourself, we cannot understand how solutions went astray, particularly the cook to Glynn. It couldn't really have been the Christmas fare after all; could it? All solutions received are carefully checked and filed at once, and there is no trace of yours. However, you are to be congratulated on still being near the top of the tree.

J. C. Robinson, Sterling, Ontario.—Very glad to receive your solutions. Hope you will continue to send them. In the first, however, No. 680, you overlook that after your proposed key Black has a check by R—Q Kt 7, which will prevent you mating him next move. No. 680 is a clever problem and the solution will please you when you find it. In No. 681, there are several defences to the move you propose, amongst others B—B 7, B—Kt 5, Kt—Q 2. You might note here that the solution to a problem, whether in two or three moves, never begins with the capture of a piece or, indeed, even of a pawn, unless it is distinctly of a 'fancy' nature, and a problem of that kind never wins a prize. Look out for some unlikely looking move, giving Black more liberty than he already has, or offering to sacrifice a White piece. Try 680 again.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The return match between Westmount and St. Denis was played last Saturday. Westmount had a team reinforced by two fresh players, and had the move on all boards, but could only score 2½ to St. Denis 5½. The luck, as one has come to call the blunders in these matches, was about even, perhaps a shade on the side of the home club. Messrs. D. C. Robertson and Benn, for Westmount, and Mr. Pelletier, for St. Denis, presented their respective opponents with pieces without exacting even such a trifle as a mate on the move in return, and some of the other games might well be marked E. and O. E. However, the fight was keen to the last, and both sides thoroughly enjoyed the contest, perhaps not less than the spectators, of whom there was a goodly number. It is now up to Montreal to defeat both clubs by at least 5 to 3 in order to retain the championship by even half a point.

Score:

Westmount.		St. Denis.	
D.C.Robertson	0	J. Sawyer	1
Dr. McArthur	1	P. Pelletier	0
S. M. Munn	½	H. Bertrand	½
R. H. Benn	0	J. A. Dubreuil	1
O. Fuller	1	P. Collins	0
E. B. Kirkham	0	A. Cartier	1
F. Walters	0	C. A. Clement	1
E. C. Pratt	0	C. Germain	1

A selection of the games is given below.

GAME NO. 601.
Sicilian Defence.

White. Mr. Pratt.	Black. Mr. Germain.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—K 3
4 B x Kt	4 Kt P x B
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 4
6 P x P (a)	6 B P x P (b)
7 Kt—Q B 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 P—K R 3 (c)	8 B—Q 3
9 B—Kt 5	9 Castles
10 Castles	10 B—Kt 2
11 Kt—Kt 5	11 B—Kt sq (d)
12 Q—Q 2	12 P—Q R 3
13 Kt—Q B 3	13 Q—Q 3
14 Kt—K 2 (e)	14 P—K 4
15 Kt—R 4	15 P—R 3
16 Kt—B 5	16 Q—K 3
17 B x Kt	17 Q x B
18 Q Kt—Kt 3	18 K R—K
19 Q—K 2	19 K—R 2
20 Q—R 5	20 P—K Kt 4
21 Kt x P	21 Q—Kt 3 (f)
22 Q x Q (g)	22 K x Q
23 Kt—Kt 4	23 P—B 4
24 Kt—R 2	24 P—B 5
25 Kt—K 2	25 P—K 5
26 P x P	26 P x P
27 Kt—Q B 3	27 P—B 6
28 P x P	28 P x P
29 K R—K	29 B—B 5
30 Kt—B sq	30 Q R—Q
31 Q R—Q	31 B—B
32 K R x R	32 R x K R
33 Kt—Q 5	33 B x P
34 Kt x B ch	34 P x Kt
35 Kt—R 2	35 P—Kt 7
36 R—Kt	36 R—K 7
37 P—B 4	37 R—B 7
38 Kt—Kt 4	38 K—B 4
39 Kt—R 6 ch	39 K—K 5
40 R—K ch	40 K—Q 6
41 Kt—B 5	41 R x Kt P
42 Kt—R 4	42 R x R P
43 Kt x B	43 P x Kt
44 K x P	44 K x P
45 R—K 4 ch	45 K—Q 6 and win

(a) This game is of considerable interest as showing what one does not often see, how well the Sicilian works if not properly met. The whole course of White's game from moves 2 to 6 is wrong and simply helps his opponent. It is not until move 17 that he gets into the game and then it is too late. Black's chances in the Sicilian lie in the restraint exercised by the Q B P on White's centre, continued with the threats of diagonal attack on the K side. His weakness, and a very serious weakness it is, lies in his own backward and weak centre and the ease with which the Q Kt can enter his game. But White must take advantage of this weakness with Kt—Q B 3 and P—Q 4, etc. By this move White completes a magnificent development for Black remaining weak and shut up himself. Perhaps P—K 5 would have been a little better, but the mischief is already done.

(b) It is really instructive to stop here and compare the positions. Black commands the board. White dare not castle Q R and, if he goes on the K side, is exposed to the attack actually obtained; nor can he hope to make headway with anything but disadvantages against the splendid centre which he has helped Black to build. The rest of the game is interesting by virtue of White's struggles, but the lesson is to be learned here, and in noticing how easily Black's game plays itself, while White is always on the hunt for something good, or at least safe, which he never finds.

(c) Pure waste of time and an added weakness. B—B 4 might have helped a little by keeping the Black K B from Q 3 for a while.

(d) Curious how Black can afford to shut in this R.

(e) Off to make some diversion on the K side. Perhaps as good as anything else. If 14. Kt—Q R 4, Q—Q 3; Q—R 5, K—Q 2 and White had better get back to the K side quickly. And if 14. B x Kt, P x B; 15. Q—R 6, Q—K 2; 16. Kt—R 2, K—R; 17. Kt—Kt 4, R—Kt; 18. Kt x B P, R—Kt 2, and disaster soon overtakes the White K; or at 16. Black may simply play B x Kt ch.

(f) Here, however, was a chance. Suppose, instead, 22. Kt—B 5 dis. ch., Q x Q; 23. Kt x Q, K—Kt 3; 24. P—Kt 4, and holds the pawn until he can get his rooks working.

(g) Bringing the Black K and pawns into the game with fatal effect.

GAME NO. 602.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White. Mr. O. Fuller.	Black. Mr. P. Collins.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 P—K 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 Kt—Q B 3	4 P—B 4
5 P x Q P (a)	5 Kt x P
6 B—Kt 5 ch	6 B—Q 2
7 B x B	7 Q x B
8 Kt x Kt	8 Q x Kt
9 Kt—B 3	9 Kt—B 3
10 Castles	10 R—Q (b)
11 Q—R 4 (c)	11 P—B 5
12 P—Q R 3	12 P—Q Kt 4
13 Q—Q	13 B—K 2 (d)
14 B—Q 2	14 P—K 4 (e)
15 B—B 3	15 Q—K 3
16 Q—B 2	16 B—Q 3 (f)
17 Q—K 4	17 B—Q Kt
18 K R—Q	18 P—K B 4
19 Q—B 2	19 P x P
20 Kt x P	20 Kt x Kt
21 B x Kt	21 Castles
22 Q—B 3	22 R—B 2
23 P—K B 4	23 K R—Q 2
24 R—Q 2	24 P—Q R 4 (g)
25 Q R—Q	25 B—B 2
26 B—B 5	26 RS x R
27 R x P	27 R—K 7
28 Q—Q 4	28 P—Kt 5 (h)
29 Q—Q 7! (k)	29 P—B 6
30 Q x Q	30 R x Q
31 Kt P x P	31 P x P
32 R—Q B 2	32 R—Q B 3
33 B—Q 4	33 B—Kt 3
34 B x B	34 R x B
35 R x P and wins. (m)	

(a) At this point Steinitz vs. Lasker (1893) played 5. P x B P, B x P; 6. P x P, Kt x P; 7. P—K 4, Kt x Kt; 8. Q x Q ch, K x Q; 9. P x Kt, Kt—B 3. Lasker, Black, won. The most favored continuation is 5. Kt—B 3 Kt—B 3; B—K 2 or Q 3, B—Q 3; 7. castles, etc. In the present game Black seems anxious to avoid an isolated pawn.

(b) But here he could have isolated White's Q P by P x P; 11. Kt x P, Kt x Kt, etc., but the disadvantage does not appear serious.

(c) This does not look very good. It leads to nothing and gives Black time, if he would only use it, to push in the Q side pawns with effect.

(d) Either B—Q 3 or P—Q R 4 was better. Black has good chances of a successful advance on the Q side, but he must seize them early. By allowing the White B to get snugly to B 3 he loses his opportunity and, when he does push on, as a last resort, he loses the game. Another way, quite feasible, would have been to play the K—B P one and K—B 2 instead of castling, thus keeping the K near the centre in case of exchanges.

(e) Again dallying. There is nothing to win this way as White proves.

(f) Notice how the B goes first to K 2, afterwards to Q 3, and later, first to Kt sq and then B 2. This is the way games are lost.

(g) A bait which White is far too wary to take, and his judgment is sound, for, suppose 25. Q x P, B x B P; 26. P x B, R x B; 27. R x R, R x R; 28. Q x Kt P (if R—K, Q—Q B 3) and Black is 'forwarder,' with dangerously elemental forces.

(h) Played in a hurry and overlooking White's clever reply.

(k) Which practically wins the game.

(l) 29.....Q x Q; 30. R x Q, B—Q; 31. P x P, P x P; 32. B—Q 4 (not B x P, because of B—Kt 3) and wins pretty much as in the text.

(m) On the whole, a game which neither need be ashamed of.

GAME NO. 603.

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. Mr. Benn.	Black. Mr. Dubreuil.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	5 B—K 2
6 P—Q 3 (a)	6 P—Q 3
7 P—K R 3	7 B—Q 2
8 P—B 3	8 Castles.
9 Kt—R 2	9 Q—R
10 Q—B 3	10 P—R 3
11 B—Q	11 Kt—Q
12 Q—Kt 3	12 K—R 2
13 P—K B 4	13 Kt—B 3
14 P—B 5	14 P—Q 4
15 B—B 3	15 P—Q 5
16 Kt—Q 2	16 P—Q Kt 4
17 B—K 2	17 Kt—Kt
18 Q Kt—B 3	18 B—B 3
19 Kt—Kt 4 (b)	19 Q—Q
20 B—Q 2	20 B—K
21 Kt (B 3) x P	21 B x Kt
22 Kt x B	22 Kt x Kt
23 Q x Kt	23 P x P
24 B x P (c)	24 P—K B 3
25 Q—Kt 3 (d)	25 B—B 2
26 R—B 4 (e)	26 B—K
27 B—Q Kt 4?	27 Q—Q 5 ch
28 K—R 2	28 Q x B and wins

(a) P—Q 4 is stronger.

(b) Now 19. Q—B 2, followed by P—K Kt 4 and a strong attack for which all his pieces are well disposed.

(c) He has won a pawn and has still a fine prospect of attack if only he would go on with the K side pawns.

(d) Bad; either Q 4 or B4 would have served him better.

(e) An attack on these lines, even had he not made the oversight at his next move, would not have done him much good. Q—B 2 followed by an advance in the centre or on the K side must soon have given him a decisive advantage.

(f) Black deserves credit for his patient and fearless defence. Later on he very prettily caught the White Q.

GARDEN TALKS

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

In the current number of one of the magazines an old lady tells about her garden, and she says: 'When you come to think of it, the same rule holds good in starting a garden as it does in starting a church. You've got to study what sort of soil you are going to work in; then you have to sum up all the things you have to fight against. Next, you choose what flowers are going to hold the best places. That's a mighty important question in churches, too, ain't it? Then you go to planting, the thicker, the better, 'cause in both you've got to allow for a mighty falling off.'

'You see, I'm trying to be to these flowers what God is to his churches. The sun, which answers to the Spirit, has to shine on 'em all, an' the rain which answers to God's mercy, has to fall on 'em all.

'I jest watch 'em, and plan for 'em, and love and shelter 'em, and if they do their part, they're bound to grow.'

And then in the last sentence lies the key to all life's problems and duties:

'If we do our part.' It may need a good deal of the grace of Christian endeavor to meet the steady grind of everyday life, and the thought of many disappointments, the fear of failure, but all will be well if the sun, which is the 'Sperret,' only shines on us as we go.

It was George Macdonald who wrote:

'Come to me, shine on me, Master,
And I care not for river or tree,
Care not for sorrow or sighing,
If Thou only shine upon me.'

'THE PALM TREE.'

D.W.B.—'The palm tree' is a large subject for as a family they are one of the most magnificent in the floral kingdom. They are intermediates—between herbaceous plants and trees—all natives of tropical countries, and bring with them the association of bright skies and high temperature. First, for utility, comes the cocoanut palm, growing from 60 to 100 feet high. It is crowned with a bunch of leaves twelve or fourteen feet long, and a single leaf looks like an ostrich feather. In some countries, the huts of the inhabitants are always built under the shade of palm trees, to guard from the strong sun. This seems to have been practiced in ancient times in Judea, and it is generally adopted in all countries where palm trees thrive. The word cocoa is said to be of Portuguese origin, and derived from the three holes at the end of the nut that give it a resemblance to a monkey. It is also said to be derived from the Greek word, meaning a berry.

The root is sometimes chewed by the natives, and the hard, woody crust of the trunk is employed in the construction of their huts. Towards the base the wood admits of a high polish, and is used to set into the lids of fine cabinet work, the same as a jewel. A baby's cradle is made of the base of the leaf, and it makes gunny sacks for transporting grain. The unexpanded buds make a vegetable not unlike cabbage, and the large leaves are used to thatch the huts, to make baskets, and even to manufacture buckets to hold water.

Branches of palm trees have been used as a token of respect, not only by Bible narrative, but a similar mode was used by the aborigines when Columbus discovered America.

On some of the islands in the tropics the chief millinery is bonnets made from the leaves of the cocoa palm, and they were once used as writing material.

Elephants are fed on the leaves, and the ribs are used for tooth picks and for brooms.

The flower and fruit have wonderful properties. A sugar and a wine are extracted from the unexpanded flower, and many beverages are made from this tree in one form or another.

As a food the nuts are eaten largely in the unripe state, for the shell is lined with a pulpy substance, and the centre with a fluid like whey.

When travelling the natives can subsist, and do their work better on a few unripe nuts than any other article of diet.

Cocoanut oil is valuable, and made into candles that closely resemble wax, and are used as a substitute.

But there is not room here to tell half of the uses.

Then the date palm, the fruit of which was at one time the only food of many families in Upper Egypt, is interesting, and can easily be raised from a date.

There are a number of ornamental species of Areca, well suited for house culture, the fan leaved palms, of which, perhaps, Chamærops Humilis is best, being dwarf and easily managed. The Royal Palm belongs to the West Indies, and to Southern Florida, and is a stately plant, with pinnate leaves. It becomes decorative while very young, and is slender and graceful.

The Satania Barbonica is a poplar palm; it will do well as a pot plant wherever a rose or a geranium can flourish, and even small plants soon become fine specimens. The Cycas Revoluta is called sago palm, or Japanese Fern Palm. It is one of the handsomest and well adapted to sub-tropical gardening, for its dark green glossy leaves are conspicuous. The Kentias, or curly palm, are very beautiful, and many others are worthy of mention.

Palms are not difficult to grow if given a deep pot or tub to accommodate the long roots. They should be re-potted once a year, and have rich soil, partial shade and plenty of water while in a growing state. Regular sponging with clean warm water will keep the leaves bright and fresh.

PHLOX SUBULATA.

Amy.—Yes, it will make a very fair border for your flower bed, but needs to be kept in order, and is apt to get ragged. A good way is to lay a row of small stones on the outside for it to run over. It is commonly called Moss Pink, and its showy pink blossoms are bright and cheerful, coming as they do before the end of April. It continues in bloom for a month if not in too sunny a position, and can be easily increased by division. There is a white variety that sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the autumn.

GRAPES TO RECOMMEND.

Novice.—Of half a dozen sorts as required, you will want to try all three colors. I doubt if the Delaware will be hardy in your locality, but Brighton is early and red. Moore's early and Campbell's early and Worden are the best black to ripen, and of the white the earliest is the Winchell, sometimes called Green Mountain. It is hardy and vigorous, while the fruit is of good quality. It ripens about the same time as that poor grape, the Champion, which is first on the local market in this province. Lady and Duchess are also good, but the latter inclines to rot.

PANSIES.

Viola asks about tufted pansies, and the culture of this flower. Ans.—There is no plant easier to grow than the Pansy; the trouble seems to be in making it live from year to year. It can be raised from seed and blooms readily the same season, but the next spring the plants you left looking so well in November may have rotted off from snow smothering, or only here and there have a stray thrifty root left. Then the midsummer sun dries them up, unless planted in a shady place, and altogether they stand a small chance of continuous blooming.

Seed sown in boxes can be set out very early in spring, in a northern aspect, with cool bottom land. It must be moderately enriched and of medium texture. After planting the soil must be often stirred, and care taken to guard against wire worms. If the rows permit seed can be sown in September, and there will be a surety of early plants the following season. It does not answer to leave dead flowers or seed on the plants, and strict attention to this point will result in the flowers keeping their normal size.

Tufted pansies are curious, but there are many curious and beautiful varieties, and it is not necessary to keep within the rules of a florist as to size, shape and texture.

AUTUMN APPLES.

The same correspondent asks the best autumn apples for a family to be able to gather before returning to the city. Ans.—Alexander and Fameuse, while Duchess of Oldenburg can be used for cooking in August. These are really the best for that season, though the McIntosh Red and Russet might be well to take home for winter use; and Wealthy is a fine red apple that keeps through the autumn. The old St. Lawrence was once a favorite stand-by; but it is so subject to scab and cracking that it is not so much valued, though of the finest flavor.

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

E.J.T. asks the above question, and in answer would say that it all depends upon the distance apart.

At four feet each way it requires ..	2,722
At five feet	1,742
Eight feet requires	680
Twelve feet requires	325
At fifteen feet each way it takes ..	200
At eighteen	135
And at twenty-five feet each way only	70
While thirty feet distance only requires	50

BUCKTHORN AS A HEDGE PLANT.

Suburban.—The Buckthorn is a valuable hedge plant, perfectly handy, grows rapidly, and bears pruning better than any other shrub. One important value is that it is never attacked by insects of any sort, and another point is its toughness, and the ease with which it grows in any soil. No animal, except sheep, will browse upon it, and it comes into leaf early in spring, retaining them till late in autumn.

The plants can be raised from seed, which is best planted in autumn. They are kept headed down so as to branch at the bottom, and the best way to plant is to place in single line six inches apart.

HALESIA.

The same correspondent asks about the Halesia or silver bell tree, as to its hardiness and if desirable as a shrub. Ans.—The shrub is a native of the south, but so far is hardy with us, though we have to care for it, and give it a sheltered position, while in its native home it grows wild on the banks of rivers. It grows five or six feet high and the flowers hang like snowy white bells along the branches and last for two or three weeks, according to the weather.

STRAWBERRY TREE.

Clara.—It is not very important to know why the Euonymus is sometimes called strawberry tree, but probably from the shape and color of the fruit or seed pods which remain on the bush after the foliage has fallen and are quite ornamental. The foliage is handsome and the wood is valuable, while the bark is said to have medicinal qualities.

The brilliant appearance causes it to get the name of the burning bush sometimes. Plants can be raised from seed, which should be planted in autumn; also from layers and cuttings.

GOOSEBERRIES.

W.J.—The gooseberry grows best in rich land which must be kept clean and free of weed. Mulching is of great advantage both to save labor and ensure full crop. Plant three or four feet apart and keep well thinned to prevent mildew. The small varieties, Houghton and Downing, do not mildew. The Industry is an English variety, dark red and fine flavor. Two newer sorts are Smith's Improved and Pearl.

AMARYLLIS.

W.—There are two widely different methods in the culture of this bulb, to produce flowers, one is the pot culture, and the other is the border. In the last mentioned the bulbs after flowering are set out in well prepared land and with as little disturbance as possible, on the south side of a wall or house fully exposed to the sun. They are watered frequently with liquid manure and in autumn taken up and potted when it will very likely be found that some are in active growth while others are still dormant. The roots will be large and probably take so much room that the soil cannot be evenly distributed among them, and failure to bloom will be caused by the partial decay of the bulb. This method is less trouble than pot culture, but the bulbs are not so likely to produce as fine flowers. The top of the bulb should hardly be covered by earth and before frost they must be taken up and dried if so wished as they will keep well in dry sawdust. If pot culture is preferred they can be left to rest in the pot for a while in late autumn and early winter. If undisturbed the offsets can remain and will flower the second year under generous treatment.

There are so many varieties—the old Belladonna and Vallota—besides the Zephyranthus and Atomosca. Added to these are numberless new varieties that are worthy of a trial.

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RESIGNATION

Of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Clark Murray, of McGill University.

SKETCHES OF THE TWO EMINENT SCHOLARS

Deep regret will be felt that McGill University will soon lose the eminent services of Dr. Johnson, for nearly half a century dean of the Faculty of Arts, and Dr. Clark Murray, for so long professor of moral philosophy.

To be strictly correct, the resignation of these two gentlemen will take effect at the end of next September. In the meantime no steps have been taken to appoint their successors.

Both gentlemen, while permitted to resign, really come under, from the point of view of age, the resolution of the board of governors, which was passed about twelve months ago, and which necessitated the superannuation of all who had reached the limit which had been fixed.

The authorities of the university speak in the highest terms of the services which both gentlemen have rendered to the university for so long a period.

Dr. Johnson, when spoken to on Saturday, said, in answer to an expression of surprise, that he too had been greatly surprised, indeed, at the notification which he had received recently from the board of governors, but of course he did not care to say anything under the circumstances, which were of such a character as to require caution in regard to any utterances which might be made on the matter.

The notification stated, Dr. Johnson observed, that he would be superannuated at the end of the session. It might be called resignation, but all he could say or would say was, that he had been superannuated.

Dr. Clark Murray said that he had been waiting for the board of governors to make an announcement in the premises, but as they had not done so he thought that for the information of his friends, who had made many enquiries, it would be no harm to state the fact in the press of what had taken place, namely, that he was to be retired from the active service of the university at the end of the present session. He did not pretend to be a very important person, but it was well to give the fact for the information of so many of his friends who did not seem to understand the situation.

The McGill Faculty of Arts without Dean Johnson will to those outside the walls seem like the end of an age and the inauguration of a new world within, to so many generations of students has his notable personality been the very impersonation of that body. Dr. Johnson dates from the reorganization which took place at the advent of Sir William Dawson, before which time the university had a mere apology for a school of letters.

Dr. Murray's retirement leaves a vacancy which in other universities is filled by three and four men and it is to be hoped that in the reorganization more specializing will be possible. It would be hard to find any one who would efficiently take such varied work as Dr. Murray has had to do and it is a great handicap to a professor who has to keep up with the thinking of the day to have to take beginners year after year through elements which a beginner would take up with a newer enthusiasm. Dr. Murray is one of the ablest men who have given lustre to McGill, and his retirement will be felt by the public to be a very serious break with the past.

Both of the retiring magnates appear to be still in the fulness of their strength. Dr. Murray is frequently seen scouring the country on his bicycle.

The question of superannuating certain of the professors of McGill University has, it is understood, been the subject of consideration by the board of governors for some time past. A resolution passed at a meeting of the board in the spring of 1902, to the effect that such steps should be taken as might be necessary to provide for the superannuation of professors who might have reached a certain limit of age, was duly announced in the newspaper press. Following upon this, negotiations were more recently instituted between members of the board of governors and Dr. Johnson and Dr. J. Clark Murray, which have resulted in the resignation of these professors. It is understood that Dr. Johnson and Dr. Clark Murray have accepted the board's offer to retire them after periods of service extending over 45 and 31 years respectively on their full salary for a period of two years, and thereafter a generous provision for the remainder of their lives.

A representative of the 'Witness' called at the secretary's office on Saturday and obtained copies of the resolutions by which these gentlemen's resignations were accepted:

Resolved, that in accepting Dr. Johnson's resignation the board of governors desires to place on record its high appreciation of the work done by Dr. Johnson for the University during his long period of service.

For forty-five years—many of them years in which the position of the University was not so well assured as it is to-day—Dr. Johnson has been assiduous in the discharge of the various duties of his office, not only as professor and teacher, but also as the executive head of the Faculty of Arts. His intimate acquaintance with the regulations of the University, and the painstaking care with which he has attended to the administration, have always impressed the members of the various University bodies with which he has been in contact.

In parting with Dr. Johnson the board of governors desires to express the hope that he will find much satisfaction and enjoyment in the pursuits and avocations to which he may now devote the leisure thus secured for him.

Resolved, that in accepting the letter of resignation from the Rev. Dr. Clark Murray, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in the University, the Board of Governors desires to convey to him its deep sense of the value of the services he has rendered the University during his thirty-one years' tenure of his present chair.

It is within the knowledge of every member of the board that no professor has exerted a greater influence for good on the minds of his students, and that no member of the staff has ever been more highly respected in every section of the community. To his intimate acquaintance with all the branches pertaining to his chair, Dr. Murray has added the gift of clear and lucid exposition of the most abstruse questions and also a personality that wins the affectionate regard of all with whom he has to do. It is the confident expectation of the board that as Professor Emeritus Dr. Clark Murray will continue to exercise his great intellectual gifts with increased satisfaction to himself and others, now that he is released from the active work of teaching.

DR. JOHNSON'S CAREER.

Dr. Johnson is a native of Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was classical scholar, but distinguished himself there more particularly in mathematics and physics, having obtained a gold medal at his degree (B.A.) examination. He took the M.A. degree in 1858, and that of LL.D. in 1861. Coming to Canada, he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in McGill University in 1857, and continued to fill that position until appointed to the chair of Peter Redpath professor of pure mathematics. Dr. Johnson is vice-principal and a fellow of the university, and dean of the Faculty of Arts. Appointed a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, on its foundation by the Marquis of Lorne in 1881, he became president of its mathematical, physical and chemical sections, and has contributed some valuable papers to the transactions of the society. He has read several papers before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. When that body met in Montreal in 1884 he procured the appointment of a committee of the association to deal with the subject of tidal observations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast of the Dominion. Of this committee, which was re-appointed year after year, for several years, he was chairman and secretary. The committee collected the evidence of scientific men and of ship masters and others, and as the result of its labors, procured from parliament authority for the prosecution of a survey. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Bishop's College University, Lennoxville, in 1882. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Church of England, and has served as a delegate to church synods.

DR. MURRAY'S CAREER.

Rev. Dr. Murray is a son of the late Provost Murray, of Paisley, Scotland, by his wife, Elizabeth Clark, and was born in Paisley, March 19, 1836. He was educated at the universities of Glasgow (LL.D.), Edinburgh, Heidelberg and Gottingen, and came to Canada in 1862, on his appointment as professor of mental and moral philosophy in Queen's University, Kingston. He remained in this position until 1872, when he accepted the appointment to the same chair in McGill University. Before coming to this country, Dr. Murray was a contributor to 'Chambers's Encyclopedia' and to various periodicals in Great Britain. In 1895 he contributed an interesting paper, 'Can Canada be coerced into the Union?' to 'Open Court.' Among his published works are: 'Outline of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy,' a text-book (1870); 'The Ballads and Songs of Scotland, in view of Their Influence on the Character of the People' (1874); 'Memoir of David Murray, Late Provost of Paisley' (1881); 'Solomon Maimon, a Translation' (1889); 'A Hand-book of Psychology' (1885), and 'An Introduction to Ethics' (1891). On the formation of the Royal Society of Canada by the Marquis of Lorne, he was appointed thereto as a member of the English literature section.

Professor Murray is a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

HELD SULLENLY ALOOF

MR. CHAMBERLAIN MET WITH A COOL RECEPTION AT GRAAF-REINET.

Capetown, Feb. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Graaf-Reinet, a Dutch district, to-day. The welcome extended to the Colonial Secretary was anything but cordial.

The Dutchmen held sullenly aloof from the receptions and functions. Many of them openly paraded rebel badges. The members of the British colony called on Mr. Chamberlain, and complained of boycotting at the hands of the Dutch, and the general system of oppression and intimidation, which was also extended to the natives because of the assistance they rendered to the British during the war.

Mr. Chamberlain made a long speech, in the course of which he rebuked the Dutchmen in strong terms for their attitude and frankly warned them that it was inconsistent with the enjoyment of the privileges of British administration.

GENERALS REFUSED.

Pretoria, Feb. 13.—It is announced that the government offered seats in the executive council to Generals Botha, De la Rey and Smuts. The Boer generals unanimously refused to accept, giving as their reason the manner in which the council was formed, which, in their opinion, was not in the best interests of the country.

MURDER AT ST. EUSTACHE

RICH FARMER FOUND DEAD IN HIS BARN.

Antoine Seguin, a rich farmer of St. Eustache, was found dead in one of his barns, in a remote part of the parish, on Friday morning. He had gone for some hay, and it is supposed that he was shot with a gun by some one hidden in the barn. A terrible wound, right in the face indicated a direct attack as he entered the barn, and there seems to be no doubt as to a foul murder.

The authorities have been notified, and as there are reasons to suppose an act of revenge, an arrest will probably soon take place.

The victim was about sixty years old and unmarried. He was Mayor of St. Eustache for many years.

ALASKA BOUNDARY

Treaty Ratified by the United States Senate With Little Opposition

THE DISSENTIENTS WERE SO FEW THAT AYES AND NOES WERE NOT CALLED.

Washington, Feb. 11.—In an executive session, which lasted only an hour and a half to-day, the Senate in addition to confirming a large number of nominations, ratified the Alaskan boundary treaty and came near taking similar action on the commercial treaty with Greece. This last was reported by Senator Cullom, of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Greek treaty was read through by the clerk, and then Senator Cullom asked that the resolution of ratification be acted upon, but Senator Hoar objected. He said that he desired an opportunity to examine the provision concerning consular trials. He explained that he had no objection to the general purport of the treaty, but said that as the provision was read it seemed to him to be loosely drawn. The principal purpose of the Greek treaty is the regulation of commerce between Greece and the United States.

There was no delay in securing action on the Alaskan treaty, and very little opposition to it was manifested.

Senator Teller said that he considered the Alaskan boundary so well determined as to make it not a matter of dispute. Therefore, while he would not delay it, he would not vote for it.

The ayes and noes were not called, but there were several voices heard in the negative when an informal expression was called for. The ayes were so much more numerous, however, that the decision of the chair to the effect that ratification had prevailed was not challenged.

Senator Cullom asked the Senate to give up the day to-morrow, after the conclusion of routine morning business, to executive work, and no objection was made. Senator Quay, who has charge of the statehood bill, gave his assent with others. It is Senator Cullom's intention first to take up the Panama canal treaty, and to follow that with the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

A SUGGESTION FROM LONDON.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—A 'News' special cable from London says: Now that the Alaskan treaty has been ratified by the United States Senate, Canadians must bestir themselves or the result will be a foregone conclusion against Canada. The Dominion Government ought unofficially to put the facts and the feelings of Canadians into the hands of the six Canadians now members of the British House of Commons: Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. C. D. Rose, General Laurie, Dr. MacNamara and Mr. G. M. Brown, of Central Edinburgh. This splendid innovation would mean that the voice of Canada would be expressed by Canadians in the Imperial Parliament for the first time. Ordinary official protests are useless. Every one of the Canadian members is keen for Canadian interests. In this lies the germ of Imperial federation.

An 'Evening Telegram's' special cable from London says: The 'Times' says to-day that the public will learn with satisfaction that the United States Senate has ratified the Alaska treaty.

The 'Chronicle,' while doubting the settlement of the question, says that any settlement would be better than none at all.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says the news from Washington is unexpectedly good news.

The 'Globe' remarks that the Senate, in ratifying the treaty, has taken a large step towards getting rid of a question that more than once threatened to strain the relations between the United States and England.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says the ratification of the treaty by the United States will be received with satisfaction not wholly unmingled with surprise.

THE GUARDS SCANDAL

A CURIOUS EXCUSE FOR FLOGGING SUBALTERNS.

New York, Feb. 12.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says the Guards scandal remains the subject of paramount interest in political, social and military circles. Rear-Admiral Cochrane has not proved his charges, that Lieut.-Col. Kinloch authorized the subalterns' court-martial to take up the case of Lieut. Leveson-Gower and punish him, but he has strongly supported Lord Roberts's action in holding the commanding officers of battalions responsible for irregular methods in enforcing discipline in the Guards Brigade. Nothing short of a general order holding Colonels of regiments responsible for inquisitions and floggings conducted by subalterns can prevent a thorough investigation of the peculiar customs of the Guards' Brigade. The apologists of these customs offer the flimsy excuse that the regimental mess-room has borrowed and accepted the principles of public school discipline. While flogging has virtually disappeared from the criminal administration, except in exceptional instances when incorrigible convicts are punished with the whip or the cat, the Guards Brigade retains it as a means of grace for the reformation of unclubable companions.

London, Feb. 12.—Commenting on the scandal in regard to flogging in the Grenadier Guards a legal authority points out that seven subalterns of the Grenadiers are liable to be imprisoned for two years as the result of the charge of Lord Belhaven's son for violent and aggravated assault. It is understood that the young man fainted under the punishment. The officials of the War Office say that inasmuch as they have retired Colonel Kinloch on half pay they regard the incident as closed until it is raised in parliament next week.

London, Feb. 12.—Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P., in a speech at Newcastle, said he had every reason to believe that the Grenadier Guards' affair was as bad as was reported. Those implicated in the brutality to the subalterns ought to be tried by court martial. 'Ragging' in the army, he declared, would never be got rid of so long as the social coterie element remained. Mr. Churchill urged that this element could be abolished by an interchange of officers of the various regiments, the same as is done in the case of naval officers.

London, Feb. 13.—The Earl of Hardwicke, under secretary of the War Office, in a speech at Devonport, to-night, foreshadowed the attitude the government will take in the matter of the scandal in the Grenadier Guards. He deprecated questions of discipline being debated in parliament and declared that the decision of the commander-in-chief ought to be final.

Lord Hardwicke represents the attitude of the War Office, but it is most improbable that the government will attempt to burk discussion of the scandal in parliament. The under secretary admitted that it would be debated despite his deprecation of such recourse. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Brodrick, secretary of state for war, and the commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts, have decided that though an inquiry is unnecessary it would be impolitic in view of public feeling to place any obstacle in the way of publicity and whatever questions are put in the House of Commons will be answered.

DEPUTATIONS GALORE

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION WANT A SUBSIDY FOR DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Dr. J. Orlando Orr, manager of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, is here to-day to ask a subsidy on behalf of a Dominion Exhibition in Toronto this year, and to request that the government send exhibits of the natural resources of the country, such as timber, minerals and fish.

A deputation waited on the government to-day with a request that the bill providing for the appointment of a railway commission be crystallized into law next session, and that it provide for a control of all freight and express rates, prevent discrimination between shippers and remedy other grievances which farmers, manufacturers and others entertain against the transportation companies to-day. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. J. Lockie Wilson, L. E. Annis and A. L. Smith, secretary, on behalf of the Farmers' Association; Robert Munro, J. H. Thorn and R. J. Young, secretary, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; D. J. McKinnon, W. H. Bunting, H. W. Dawson and D. D. Wilson, of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association; W. F. W. Fisher, of the Dominion Grange; Hugh Blain, and J. D. Allan, of the Toronto Board of Trade, and Ald. Dunn, of the Dominion Live Stock Association.

The deputation urged its case on four general grounds. That rates on short hauls within Canadian territory are in many cases so high as to be practically prohibitory; that rates on long hauls also within Canadian territory do not in many cases bear fair proportion either to the cost or the value of the service rendered; that rates on local Canadian traffic are in many cases much higher than rates under similar conditions on local traffic in the United States; that on traffic originating in the United States and carried over Canadian lines to the seaboard the rates are in numerous instances not only relatively but actually lower than the rate imposed on Canadian produce carried over the same lines but for a shorter distance. A prepared memorandum was submitted on the support of these allegations. On the first point Prof. J. S. McLean's report is quoted to show that the rate on salt from Wingham to Fordwich, a distance of seven miles, in less than carlots was nine cents, while merchants could haul the same by team for five cents. On the second point they claim that last fall a rate of thirty-four cents a barrel was quoted on flour from North-Western Ontario to Bristol, England, whilst at the same time the rate on apples which were less and receive no greater attention was ninety cents per barrel. On the third point they quote figures from those given by Messrs. A. F. McLaren and A. E. Kemp, M.P.'s, and urge that local rates in Canada are twenty-five percent higher here than in the United States, whilst the classification on many articles is lower. On the fourth point several illustrations were quoted. They cite Prof. McLean's report as proving that when the rate on first-class freight from Detroit to Montreal was fifty-eight and a half cents the rate from Windsor, just across the river, was seventy cents. It is also claimed that to-day cattle are shipped from Chicago to St. John, at twenty-eight cents a hundred pounds, whilst it costs twenty-seven cents from Barrie and twenty-five cents from Toronto to St. John. It is understood that in addition to this low rate the Chicago shippers get a rebate from the railway which makes their position even more favorable.

The memorandum adds to this that Canadian railway companies have received two hundred and fifty million dollars in the way of public encouragement and that shippers must have justice at their hands. They object to paying freight rates which would earn dividends on capital having no existence in fact. It is stated that the average capitalization of Canadian railways is sixty thousand dollars a mile, whilst they could be duplicated for forty. The deputation urges that the railway commission is the best means of coping with these problems.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to the deputation, promised that legislation to create a railway commission will be introduced next session and pressed.

The government would consider suggestions made by the deputation to increase the number of commissioners from three to five.

Another suggestion from the deputation was that the right of appeal from the railway commission shall be to only one court, and then only on points of law. The government will look into this point also.

DEPUTATION OF FARMERS.

A deputation of farmers waited on Sir William Mulock to-day asking for the establishment of rural mail delivery. The Postmaster-General gave them a sympathetic hearing and said he was having enquiries made by parties as to how the system worked in the United States. He professed to have a receptive mind on the matter. The deputation protested on behalf of Canadian farmers against the granting of assistance, in any form whatever, by the Dominion, either to the Grand Trunk Pacific or any other railway. The ground is taken that more than sufficient assistance has already been given to railway construction in the Dominion, amounting to about two hundred and fifty million dollars. The farmers say 'We believe the time has now come to call a halt—railway building in this country is not a speculation to-day. It is an ordinary business enterprise.' What was twelve years ago the wild territory of Oklahoma has to-day a population of more than half a million, and if railways can be built there without subsidy, and pay a taxation of $152.56 per mile, surely lines through the productive area of western Canada, with its growing population, ought to do as well. The deputation says that 'not another dollar of public money for private enterprise,' voices their view and the view of Canadian farmers.

BINDER TWINE MANUFACTURERS

Binder twine manufacturers of Canada waited on the government to-day asking the re-imposition of the twelve-and-a-half percent duty on their manufactured product. Binder twine was placed on the free list in 1897, but aside from this the deputation claims that American manufacturers are able to get their Manilla from the Philippines three-eighths of a cent cheaper than it is possible to secure it for the Canadian factories. They were promised consideration.

DEMANDS OF SHIPBUILDERS.

Ottawa, Feb. 13. — Messrs. John J. Long, of Collingwood, and F. B. Polson, of Toronto, who are engaged in the manufacture of vessels on the Great Lakes, interviewed the Postmaster General, the Finance Minister, and the Minister of Customs yesterday afternoon with regard to the granting of such government assistance as will enable them to compete on equal terms with British and American shipbuilders. The shipbuilders in Canada have to pay duty on practically everything that enters into the construction of a ship, but in return they get a rebate of $1.15 per ton on the tonnage of the finished vessel. Mr. Long and Mr. Polson claim that this does not begin to place them on an equality with either the British or the American competitor. The latter pays practically no duty on his raw material. The British shipbuilder operates in a country where labor is cheap and where his raw material is duty free. It is said that a ship which should cost about $135,000 if built in Canada, could be turned out in the Old Country for about $115,000 to $125,000. The British-built ship comes into Canada duty free and the American-built ship can practically do the same thing if it is first registered in Newfoundland. Canadians say it is impossible to impose a duty on British bottoms, but what they ask is that they should be placed in a position, so far as customs duties on their material are concerned, to compete on an even footing with the Old Country and the United States.

DRY DOCK FOR COLLINGWOOD.

Mr. Long is interested also in the scheme for the construction of a dry dock at Collingwood. It seems that under an act of parliament the government is empowered to grant from the public purse a contribution of two percent of the cost of any of these works in Canadian harbors. Mr. Long says two percent on a subsidy is insufficient and asks that it be made, instead, three percent. Both requests are taken into the Ministers' consideration.

PULP MANUFACTURERS.

The pulp and paper manufacturers who interviewed the government yesterday claimed to represent an investment of twenty-seven million dollars. In seeking the imposition of an export duty on pulp wood they asked that the rate be made $1.50 per cord at first, increasing to four dollars a cord in a few years. This would give the Americans time to either establish their own pulp mills on our side of the line or make arrangements for importing the ground pulp from Canadian manufacturers. They urged that Americans themselves are laughing at Canada for allowing our valuable spruce to be exported as it is to-day, in the log, without this country enjoying the profit of grinding the same into pulp. Enquiries made in the United States convinced the deputation that the American paper makers must absolutely draw their supply of raw material from Canada. So the key to the whole situation is in our own hands.

PERSONATORS SUMMONED

FIVE CASES OF WRONGDOING DURING THE REFERENDUM VOTE.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Five men have already been summoned to appear before Judge McCrimmon on Tuesday next to answer charges of wrongdoing at the Referendum, three for personation and two deputy returning officers for misconduct in their office.

'Bob' Rainer, of the steamer 'Chippewa,' is charged with personation; John D. Coulter with procuring Rainer to personate; Daniel Cohen, with personation; the deputy returning officers with counting more ballots than the poll books showed. In Martin Healey's book, it is alleged, the books showed 168 votes cast, but 177 ballots were taken from the box and counted, nine of them without initials.

In M. S. Doyle's booth, it is alleged, 118 votes were cast, but 126 counted. A summons is also out for Thomas Cowen, another district returning officer. He is charged with general misconduct, excluding a temperance scrutineer, counting more votes than were cast, and negligence in allowing three men to personate the Rev. Fathers Cassidy, McCarthy, and Mahoney.

Ask Your Neighbors to Form a 'Witness' Club with You.

THE MAIL BAG

Fort William, Ont., Feb. 9, 1903.
Dear Sirs,—I received the fountain pen this morning, for which many thanks. It is a first-class writing machine in every particular. Have used it to-day on many letters and it gives the utmost satisfaction. In beauty of workmanship and efficiency in operation it is all that could be desired, in my opinion. Am penning you these few lines with it. Hope many may be wise and avail themselves of the opportunity of procuring one as easily as I did mine.
Yours, very truly,
HENRY MAGEE.

Elora, Ont., Jan. 27, 1903.
Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed an order for two dollars ($2.00) to renew subscription for 'Witness' and 'Messenger.' I have been reading the 'Witness' for over thirty years. I admire the solid stand it takes for all that is good and pure. Long live the 'Witness.'
SAMUEL FASKIN.

New Glasgow, Jan. 29, 1903.
Gentlemen,—Many thanks for the beautiful Bible, which I received all right, and am very much pleased with it. Again thanking you and wishing you much success and a good year, in which my husband joins.
Yours truly,
(MRS.) LOUISA REID.

Elmsdale, P.E.I., Feb. 3, 1903.
Gentlemen,—Enclosed find one dollar for renewal of your very newsy and most valuable paper, the 'Weekly Witness.' We have taken it for years and would rather it in preference to any foreign or Island paper.
LOUIS RENNIE.

Mono Mills, Ont., Feb. 11, 1903.
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find one dollar, kindly renew 'World Wide' for another year. I am delighted with the 'World Wide.' Every copy is a feast.
(REV.) W. F. FERRIER.

North Salt Spring, B.C., Feb. 4, 1903
Sirs,—Enclosed find one dollar, renewal to 'World Wide.' Last number (No. 4) was the best you put up yet.
GEO. EPERON.

Sumpter, Oregon, Feb. 5, 1903.
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find P. O. order for one dollar. Kindly renew my subscription to 'World Wide.' I can assure you 'World Wide' is appreciated by those whom I allow to read it. As an old Ontario boy I wish the proprietors of the 'Witness' and 'World Wide' success for their manly stand on public matters.
J. H. MACCALLUM.

Shrigley, Ont., Feb. 10, 1903.
Dear Sirs,—The fountain pen has been received and I wish to say that I am delighted with the same. Many thanks.
Yours truly,
A. R. SPRINGER.

Sarnia, Ont., Feb. 7, 1903.
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find the sum of one dollar for subscription to 'World Wide' for year ending Feb. 28, 1904. It is the most interesting paper I read and at a dollar a year is the cheapest paper in Canada. It should have a very large subscription list.
A. C. CLARK.

NORTH YORK ELECTION

PROHIBITIONISTS ARE FORCED TO TAKE INDEPENDENT ACTION.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—Neither the Hon. E. J. Davis, government candidate, or Mr. Herbert J. Lennox, Conservative, have replied to the request of the Temperance Legislation League for a pledge to support provincial prohibition. The time limit set by the League has expired. In consequence an organizer was sent this morning to the constituency to co-operate with the temperance leaders in the riding, in placing an independent prohibitionist in the field.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Commander Law, secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor, was yesterday shown a despatch from Ottawa stating that through indisposition Sir Oliver Mowat would not be able to open the Ontario Legislature, and that an administrator would again have to be appointed. Commander Law stated that he was unable to say whether Sir Oliver would be able to officiate or not, but they had hopes that he would. Some weeks ago His Excellency had a fall and Sir Oliver had not fully recovered from the effects.

FARM LABORERS

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of colonization, has received up to the present over one thousand applications for farm laborers. One man in the Niagara fruit district says he would like to engage fifty men next summer, but adds that if this many cannot be supplied he must have thirty at least. A number of farmers who are growing sugar beets have also written to Mr. Southworth saying that part of their crop went unharvested last year on account of the scarcity of labor.

SOLDIERS' LIVES.

An Insurance Broker Negotiating With Next of Kin of South African Victims.

WILL PAY OVER THEIR INSURANCE FOR A THIRD COMMISSION.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The authorities are on the track of an individual who is working rather a slim game upon the relatives of Canadian soldiers who died in South Africa. He was through the Boer campaign himself, and was pretty well posted as to the private affairs of many of the poor fellows who lost their lives. So now, by the aid of a blue book, he locates the 'next of kin,' and for a consideration of one-third of the policies promises to secure payment from the insurance company with which the deceased insured his life. It is a fact that very many of the men of the contingents made arrangements before sailing without the knowledge of their relatives, to have their lives insured. But in all such cases they also arranged to have the amount of the premium deducted from their pay, so that the Department of Militia has a record which may be consulted for proof by any persons interested. Persons, therefore, who receive circulars from this individual should at once consult the Minister of Militia in the matter, and if relatives who died in South Africa have really had their lives insured the information can be had from official sources.

Investigation into the scheme of this 'broker' is being conducted on behalf of the government, but so far nothing has been unearthed against him, except that he has received $334 in several cases of insurance for $1,000, and paid over the balance, $666, to the relatives, and there is nothing criminal about such a proceeding. Officials of the government, however, desirous that the facts should be made known, so that those who are approached by this individual may learn that means are at their disposal to recover any life insurance effected by deceased relatives without resort to this costly scheme of collection.

MR. BELLEW'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. H. C. Bellew, insurance broker, 51b Mentana street, repudiates the suggestion that he is seizing the opportunity to bleed the relatives of dead soldiers by exacting an exorbitant commission for securing the payment of insurances. Mr. Bellew stated to a 'Witness' reporter on Thursday that he was prepared to satisfy all concerned that he has not asked for commissions from the friends of any dead soldier whose premiums had been regularly paid by the deceased men or any of their relatives. Mr. Bellew proceeded to explain what had occurred.

When the various Canadian contingents were being mobilized he made an active canvass among the men for life insurance, and effected insurance on over a thousand lives. But a very few of the men paid their premiums, arranging for the payment of them from pay assigned to relatives. Mr. Bellew says he made efforts to secure the payment of the premiums, but many of the relatives refused to acknowledge the soldiers' orders to pay the money. Some parents ignored the soldiers' written orders on the ground that they were minors. Mr. Bellew says he wrote and wrote to the relatives, and often got nothing but abuse for his pains. In some cases the insured men were back in Canada before the correspondence was brought to a conclusion, and then of course the relatives refused to pay the premium. Meantime, the insurance companies held Mr. Bellew responsible for the premiums, and he was several thousands of dollars out of pocket. Eventually he discovered that there were a number of claims upon the life insurance effected by him at his cost. Several of the soldiers, whose relatives had refused to pay the premiums, were dead, and Mr. Bellew thought he would submit a proposition to the relatives. So he sent them a circular letter containing what he considered to be a fair business proposition. The offer was that if the beneficiaries would allow him one-third of the amount he would produce documents which would in their opinion entitle them to the insurance money. In the event of failure there would be no expense incurred.

'Did you not consider the commission high?'

'No, not at all. If I got my commission in each case it would not recoup me for the loss I had incurred on the whole soldier insurance transaction. Besides, you must recollect that the beneficiaries would not have had a cent but for my efforts, for my expenses and for my present interest in the matter. They had all refused to pay the premiums.'

A NEW PARTY

A CANDIDATE TO BE PUT IN THE FIELD IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 12.—At the annual convention last evening of the Political Reform Union, which is a combination of Patron movement with labor men and dissatisfied Liberals and Conservatives, about one hundred delegates were present from different parts of Manitoba, and it was decided to place candidates in the majority of the constituencies at the next provincial elections. They advocate:—

1. Granting of veto power to the electorate in the provincial and Dominion legislation, as now in the case of municipal money by-laws.
2. Public ownership of public franchises.
3. Abolition of the spoils system.
4. Abolition of the sale of liquor for profit.

Resolutions were passed condemning the granting of public aid or excessive capitalization powers to private companies entrusted with public franchises; that any railway charter grants should contain a proviso that the government shall have the option of purchasing at an advance of five percent on actual cost; requiring the extension of the government system of railways into the North-West, preferably by the acquisition of existing lines.

Another resolution recited the grievances of shippers in regard to the railway blockade, stating among other things that the loss last season to farmers and others occasioned by the shortage of rolling stock amounted to much more than the entire cost of rolling stock required.

Ex-Mayor Alexander Macdonald, wholesale grocer, Winnipeg, was elected president, and Mr. Arthur Puttee, M.P for Winnipeg, a vice-president.

BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION ARRANGE PRIZE LISTS.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association held on Friday afternoon at the Monument National. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. F. W. Hodson, of Ottawa.

The report of the secretary-treasurer was read and adopted, showing a balance in hand of $789.89. It was also reported that in 1902 1,650 and 477 transfers were recorded, against in 1901, 1,467, and in 1900, 1,480 pedigrees, or 174 more than in 1901.

The membership had fallen off from 226 to 190.

The sum of $105.50 was paid to the Cattle Breeders' Association, making 211 members to that association.

A feature of the meeting yesterday was the reading of a paper on 'The dairy cow,' by the retiring president, Mr. F. W. Hodson.

A number of resolutions were discussed and adopted, chiefly having reference to the regulation of exhibitions. It was decided to vote the sum of $50 to the prize list of the Maritime Provinces' Winter Fair, and $25 each to Winnipeg and Calgary. One of the larger fairs is to be asked to make a Derby class for three-year-old Ayrshire heifers in milk, and it was decided that the Derby class shall this year be held in Ottawa.

The meeting also adopted a resolution endorsing the project of a Dominion exhibition in Toronto; also to ask the government to appoint a gentleman representing the agricultural bodies in the proposed independent railway commission, which the association also supported.

The following gentlemen were also recommended as judges at the different exhibitions: Toronto, Messrs. W. W. Ballantyne and A. Cains, with A. Drummond as a reserve name; Ottawa Central, Thos. Bradshaw; reserve, A. Hume; London, Jas. Boden, with Jos. Bryson as reserve; Quebec, Thos. Drysdale, with Nap. Lachapelle as reserve.

A resolution was passed asking the government for a grant re the St. Louis, Mo., exhibition.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Hon. president, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Ottawa.

President, the Hon. Wm. Owens.

First vice-president, Mr. A. Hume.

Vice-presidents, Ontario, J. L. Wilson, Alexandria; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Manitoba, George Steele, Glenboro; Assiniboia, J. C. Cope, Regina; British Columbia, A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; Prince Edward Island, the Hon. T. Rogers, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, C. A. Archibald, Truro; New Brunswick, M. H. Parlee, Sussex.

Directors—Ontario, J. G. Clarke, Ottawa; Wm. Stewart, jr., Menie; A. Kains, Byron; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; A. Hume, Menie; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; F. W. Hodson, Ottawa. Quebec—James Boden, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; Senator Owens, Montreal; R. Hunter, Maxville; R. R. Ness, jr., Howick; Nap. Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Hermite; W. F. Stephen, Trout River; T. D. McCallum, Danville, Que.

Executive committee, eastern division—R. Hunter, Senator Owens, Nap. Lachapelle.

Revising committee—F. W. Hodson, Senator Owens, J. C. Smith, Robert Ness and H. Wade.

Auditor, Ontario—C. F. Complin, London.

Auditor, Quebec — Senator Owens, Montreal.

Eastern secretary—J. P. L. Berube, Montreal.

Secretary-treasurer—Henry Wade, Toronto.

Delgates to industrial exhibition—W. W. Ballantyne and Wm. Stewart, jr.; Western Fair, A. Kains and D. Hill, Delaware; Ottawa Winter Fair, J. G. Clark and J. C. Smith; Ottawa, F. W. Hodson and Joseph Yuill; Sherbrooke, Que., T. D. McCallum and Robert Ness; Quebec, Nap. Lachapelle and A. Drummond; Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, W. W. Ballantyne, and H. Wade.

The following resolution was adopted at the recent meeting of Ayrshire breeders in this city, on motion of the Hon. Senator Owens, seconded by Mr. Alexander Drummond, of Petite Cote, and carried:—'That the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association at this their annual meeting hereby express their hearty approval of the stand taken by the Farmers' Association and other Canadian Associations, in representing to the Federal Government the urgent necessity of the appointment of an independent railway commission and agriculture being the basic industry of Canada we concur in the suggestion made by delegates of the different associations that recently convened in Toronto, that at least one representative of our great agricultural interests be appointed on the proposed Railway Commission and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.'

A PETTY WAR.

THREE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS WILL BE MIXED UP IN THIS ONE.

London, Feb. 10.—The 'Daily Mail,' this morning publishes a despatch from Guatemala, declaring that war has been declared between Guatemala on one side, and Salvador and Honduras on the other.

OBITUARY.

SIR GAVAN DUFFY DEAD

A NOTABLE FIGURE IN BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Nice, Feb. 9.—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, author and retired statesman, who had lived here since 1880, died to-day. He took a very prominent part in the Young Ireland movement.

Charles Gavan Duffy was born in Monaghan, Ireland, in 1816, descended of a native family which produced eminent scholars and ecclesiastics. In his twentieth year Mr. Duffy became sub-editor of the Dublin 'Morning Register,' and a little later editor of an influential journal in Belfast. He returned to Dublin in 1842 and established the 'Nation,' in conjunction with Thomas Davis and John Dillon. A remarkable literature sprang up in connection with the 'Nation,' one of Mr. Duffy's contributions to which, the 'Ballad Poetry of Ireland,' ran through forty editions. In 1844 Mr. Duffy was tried and convicted of sedition along with O'Connell; the conviction, however, was set aside on appeal, by the House of Lords. In 1846 O'Connell quarrelled with the Young Ireland Party, and they established the Irish Confederation, of which Mr. Duffy was one of the founders. He was tried with the other leaders of that body for treason-felony in 1848, but after four indictments it was found impossible to procure a conviction. He then revived the 'Nation,' which had been suppressed, and opposed Sir Thomas Redington, under-secretary for Ireland in the government which had prosecuted him, and defeated that gentleman at New Ross, for which borough Mr. Duffy was elected member, in July, 1852. Mr. Duffy had been called to the Bar in 1846; but he practised for only a short period. He was one of the founders of the Tenant League, and, in connection with Frederick Lucas and George Henry Moore, founder of the Independent Irish Party in the House of Commons, which sprang out of the League. The defection of a large section of that party induced him to resign his seat in Parliament in 1856, when he emigrated to Australia. He practised for some time at the Bar in Melbourne, but was finally drawn back to politics, and in 1857 became minister of public works in the first administration under responsible government in Victoria. In the same year he was chairman of a Select Committee in the Legislature to procure the federation of the Australian Colonies, and at a later period chairman of a Royal Commission for the same purpose, and author of the reports of these bodies, on which the plan of federation has since been advocated. In 1858 he became minister of lands, which office he again accepted in a third administration in 1862. After a visit of two years in Europe, he re-entered Parliament in Victoria, and became Prime Minister in 1871. While he held this office he was chairman of a conference of all the Australian governments to procure certain enlargements of their powers, which has since been conceded by the Imperial Parliament. In the following year he resigned office, and in 1873 was knighted. On his return to the colony in 1876, after two years' absence in Europe, he was chosen a member of the Legislative Assembly on the first vacancy occurring, and on the meeting of a new Parliament in May, 1877, he was unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. In the same year he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Gavan Duffy was chairman of the trustees of the National Gallery of Victoria, and has taken an active share in projects for encouraging art, literature and industrial enterprise in that new country. He returned to Europe in 1880, and since published a number of notable historical works besides contributing to leading periodicals on colonial and Irish questions.

DR. ELDER MULLIN DEAD

WELL KNOWN CANADIAN SCHOOL PRINCIPAL DIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Fredericton, N.B., Feb. 13.—News has been received here of the death at Johannesburg, South Africa, of Dr. Elder Mullin, who resigned his position a year ago as principal of the Normal School here, to accept a similar position at Pretoria, at a salary of $5,000. The cause of death was enteric fever, after a short illness. Dr. Mullin was a native of Queen's County, this province, and a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, which conferred on him last May the honorary degree of LL.D. He was school inspector for some years, and principal of the Normal School for twenty years, and a distinguished educationist. His daughter accompanied him to South Africa as a teacher in the Model School there, and Mrs. Mullin, with members of the family, joined him last summer.

SIR JOHN SIMMONS

FAMOUS FIELD MARSHAL PASSES AWAY.

London, Feb. 14.—Field Marshal Sir John Simmons died to-day at his residence, at Blackwater, Hampshire. He was born in 1821.

Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Field Marshal, Col.-Commandant, Royal Engineers; Honorary Colonel Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps; Devon and Somerset Volunteer Royal Engineers; 1st Middlesex Volunteer Royal Engineers, was born in Somersetshire, on Feb. 12, 1821. He was the fifth son of Thomas Frederick Simmons, Captain in the Royal Artillery. He married, first in 1846, Ellen, daughter of the late John Lintorn Simmons, Keynsham; and again in 1856, Blanche, daughter of the late Samuel Charles Weston. He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and the R.M.A., Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1837. From 1884-88 he was Governor of Malta; was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Holiness the Pope, and was made a Field Marshal in 1890.

DEATH OF MR. JOEL C. BAKER.

Tuesday Mr. Joel C. Baker did not come down to his office. He remained at his residence, 355 Mountain street, where he has for many years resided with his niece, Mrs. Harrower, as he did not feel just himself. He had his meals as usual, but in the afternoon fainted and fell. Dr. James Stewart was called at once, but Mr. Baker was beyond human aid, and died shortly after he had fallen. Mr. Baker was among the old guard of Montreal merchants and public spirited citizens, and was a member of the hardware firm of Mullholland & Baker, when the Montreal wholesalers were making the history of Canada, when the late Hon. John Young was a power in the land, and when the Frothinghams, the Workmans, the Kingans and the Kinlochs, the Dydes and the Ermatingers, Ferriers and Torrances were in the front rank of commercial progress, robust and aggressive.

Mr. Baker was not always in the hardware business, however. His first visits to Montreal from his native Dunham, where his father was a member of Parliament for Missisquoi, and also a farmer, of U. E. Loyalist stock, was to study law, and he afterwards entered the office of Mr. J. J. C. Abbott, afterwards Sir John, and later went into partnership with him, the firm having been known as Messrs. Abbott & Baker. After practising law for some years, Mr. Baker married the elder daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Workman, and it was after that he went into the hardware business.

Mr. Baker's activity of intellect was with him always until the last. He was an active controversialist, and under the name of 'Jacob Kalleper,' his letters in the 'Gazette' and other newspapers were read with great interest. People to-day recall his criticism of the Shearer bridge scheme, and the brightness of the controversialists, for Mr. Shearer was an antagonist to be reckoned with. On political subjects, on railway matters, Mr. Baker's letters always commanded attention. It was only on Monday afternoon that he discussed the Street Railway strike with Mr. Nolan Delisle and Mr. John Mitchell, whose offices adjoined his. He, however, had shown on several occasions signs of failing health, though these were considered only local. The deceased gentleman leaves no family, and Mrs. Baker died several years ago. He was a brother of the Hon. Geo. Barnard Baker, K.C., of Sweetsburg. For many years his voice was heard in the synod of the Church of England, and he always commanded attention. He was a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, and it was his custom to visit the reading room several times a week. His knowledge of the railway lines and the projected ways of the new schemes was great. Deafness, however, prevented him taking an active part in public discussion, though to the friends who were in his circle he was valued for his keen appreciation of all that went to inform them on many public questions. His age is given as 77 by his closest friends, and they will miss his quiet, pleasant manner and his kindly greeting.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN PORTEOUS.

Nowhere will the news be heard with greater regret than in Montreal Caledonian and St. Andrew's Society circles of the death of Mr. John Porteous. He was ever foremost in the good works of these societies at a time when there was a good deal more of it to do than in these prosperous days. Mr. Porteous died on Monday at his home in Boston, where he has been for many years. When he resided in Montreal no figure was better known or more popular on 'Change, and great regret was expressed when he left. He was connected at that time with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and served in responsible positions in that company for nearly forty years. It was as general freight agent in Montreal from 1877 to 1887 that he became very prominent in Board of Trade circles, and later he was chosen general manager of the National Despatch Fast Freight Line in Boston. He retired in 1896, and since that time has spent part of his time in Boston and a good deal of it in his native Scotland. He occasionally visited friends in Ontario, and was very warmly welcomed when he came to Montreal. Straightforward, thoroughly up in railway business, he gained the confidence and esteem of the company's management, and never lost it. He was one of the last of a noble band of gentlemen who entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway in the early sixties, and left an example of probity that follows in the works of others. In the public mind he stood high, and his loss will recall to many his good and kindly deeds.

MR. JAMES GLAISHER DEAD.

London, Feb. 10.—The late Mr. James Glaisher, the meteorologist and aeronaut, who died on Sunday, was one of the oldest aeronauts, as more than forty years ago his daring exploits in the air gave him a public character. He has had few equals in intrepidity or zeal for utilizing the balloon for scientific observations. In 1862 he achieved great fame by a series of ascents. He and Mr. Coxwell endeavored to ascertain how high it was possible to rise in a balloon which had a capacity of 95,000 cubic feet of gas. They wished to register the decrease of temperature and the distribution of moisture throughout the atmosphere. On the first occasion they attained a height of 26,177 feet, or nearly five miles, at which the temperature was sixteen degrees. On Sept. 5, in an ascent at Wolverhampton, the air voyagers were nearly frozen to death, the temperature at five miles being two degrees Fahrenheit. Mr. Glaisher became unconscious after registering observations up to a height of 36,000 feet. Mr. Coxwell contrived to pull the valve string with his teeth and to cause the balloon to descend, the adventurers gradually regaining full consciousness as they neared the earth.

MR. JAMES YEO DEAD.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Feb. 13.—Mr. James Yeo, ex-M.P. for Prince county in the Mackenzie administration, died suddenly this morning. He was a brother of Senator Yeo.

MR. DONALD SMITH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Donald Smith, one of the first settlers of this district, passed away on Jan. 13, at the age of 73 years. He was born in the parish of Duthel, Invernessshire, Scotland, in Nov., 1829, and was the youngest of a family of eleven, who, with their parents emigrated to Canada in 1841. The family first settled at Fraserfield, Glengarry County, but in 1843 left there for Grey County, where they took up a block of land on the corners of Bentinck, Glenelg, Holland and Sullivan, where these townships come together. In those days it required as many days as it now does hours to travel from one place to another. While part of the family made the journey, almost across the province, by canal, lake and river, the boys drove the cattle on foot, overland, by way of Kingston, Toronto and Guelph, thence through practically a wilderness to the place chosen for the new home, making the journey in three weeks. The deceased, then one of the 'boys,' was only 14 years old. Like other pioneers of those early days they had to endure many hardships unknown to men of the present day. For several years after settling there, the town of Guelph, fifty miles away, was the only place where flour and other necessaries could be secured and as there were no roads the men had to go on foot and carry these necessaries home on their back. Except for two years spent in Manitoba and the North-West in the early seventies, the subject of our sketch, who never married, always lived on the old homestead, where he died. He will be much missed in this part of the country, for while he never took a very active part in municipal or political matters, he was a man highly esteemed for his sterling qualities. He was a genial and kind-hearted Highland Scotchman, honest and upright in all his dealings, a friend of and friendly to everyone. Enemies, he had none, but was 'Uncle Donald,' not only to his many relatives, but to the whole country side as well. He was a Liberal in politics, an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church and for many years, as 'precentor,' led the singing in both Gaelic and English in the Latona congregation. He was also a strong temperance advocate, and a total abstainer from his boyhood up. Only three of the family survive him, a sister, Mrs. Alex Black, now 76 years of age, of Wheatland, Man., and two brothers, his twin brother William, and Alex. G. Smith, 85 years of age, both living on part of the original family land grant in this place. The deceased left part of his estate to his nephews, Donald and William Smith, the remainder to be sold and the proceeds to be given to missions, the colleges, and other schemes of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 12.—The death took place yesterday of one of Woodstock's best known citizens in the person of Mr. Chas. G. Clarke. The deceased was found in the morning sitting by the gas range which he had turned on but not lit. He had been seized with a fainting spell and the escaping gas prevented recovery. He was fifty-six years of age and was an ex-alderman and ex-member of the Water and Light Commission.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—John de Sousa, a prominent citizen of Calgary, is dead. He was secretary of the Board of Trade, also of the Inter-Western Pacific Company, and city auditor. He came to Calgary eight years ago from the Hudson's Bay service at Mattawa, Ont.

Delays are Dangerous.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the fact that some of our special clubbing offers are good only for a limited time. If your subscription does not expire for some weeks yet, you can have it extended a year and also reap the advantage of clubbing, by sending money now. See the offers on page 8.

MANITOBA HOUSE

Sir Daniel McMillan Opened the Session.

CONSIDERABLE RAILWAY LEGISLATION WILL OCCUPY THE ATTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.—The Manitoba Legislature was opened to-day. The weather for the opening was cold but bright. The chamber was filled with a large and fashionable gathering to witness the ceremony. Shortly after three o'clock the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Daniel H. McMillan, drew up to the buildings, attended by a guard of honor from the C. M. R., while the artillery fired a salute.

The Speech from the Throne referred to the coronation, His Majesty's illness, the close of the South African war, the prosperity of the past year in the province, and the tide of immigration flowing in the direction of western Canada.

The speech added: 'During the past year the Federal Government has paid over to the province the interest derived from the sale of school lands. The increased revenue thus derived will enable the government to provide such additional facilities as will increase the efficiency of our educational system.

'My government intend to press upon the Dominion Government the necessity of obtaining the absolute transference, for administration by this province, of all its unsold school lands.

'It is with regret that I announce that the Federal Government refuse to rectify their retroactive legislation in the reduction of interest to five percent upon the unpaid purchase money secured, under executed agreements for Sale Act, bearing six percent, without consultation with the province, to our detriment and against our wishes. The Federal Government being trustees for this province in regard to this matter, my government has presented a claim for the loss caused by this reduction of interest, and you will be asked to endorse their action in that respect and convince the federal authorities that their action in refusing to grant our request does not meet with your approval.

'The much needed consolidation of the statutes has been proceeded with by the commissioners, and their report will be presented to you and effect given to it by an act embodying its results; and I feel confident that this consolidation will be of great benefit to the legal procedure and the general business of the province.

'Acts will be submitted to amend "The Joint Stock Companies Act" and "The King's Bench Act," and your judgment will be asked upon other measures of public importance.

'The public accounts for the present and the estimates for the current year will shortly be submitted to you, and you will find that the estimates of expenditure have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of progress.

'I leave you to the consideration of the business that may require your attention, in the fullest confidence that your deliberations will be conducted with a single desire to advance the best interests of the province.'

The session promises to be a lively one, as considerable railway legislation will be considered.

DR. HARPER'S CASE

DISCUSSED BY THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Quebec, Feb. 13.—To-day's meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was one of the most important held for a long time. The first business taken up was the report on the change of system in the inspection of superior schools, the adoption of which would involve Dr. Harper's disappearance. It was recommended that an assistant be appointed to the secretary, who should be able to inspect the academies of the province, and also to aid the secretary in departmental work, the inspection of model schools being left to elementary school inspectors. It was further recommended that Dr. Harper be informed that as a change of system was proposed his services would not be required after Oct. 1 next, though his salary would be paid up to Jan. 1 next.

Mr. John White made an amendment to strike out clause five of the report, which made the recommendation concerning Dr. Harper. In support of his motion he declared that the report looked to him like an attempt to get rid in any way of one of their officers, against whom accusations had already been made and disproved. Charges had been made against Dr. Harper, investigation had been held, which was a severe trial to any public man, since no such man is without enemies, yet Dr. Harper had emerged from the trial with flying colors, and Mr. Shurtleff, who held the inquiry, had reported in his favor. He was opposed to any scheme for the mere getting rid of a good officer.

Professor Kneeland and the Rev. Mr. Rexford strongly opposed the amendment, which was defeated, and the whole matter was referred back to the committee for reconsideration.

Principal Peterson was added to the committee, and Mr. Rexford insisted upon resigning from it.

COLNEY HATCH FIRE

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

London, Feb. 12.—The coroner's jury in the case of the recent loss of life in the fire that destroyed part of the lunatic asylum at Colney Hatch, returned a verdict to-day expressing the opinion that the fire arose from accidental causes. The opinion was expressed that the buildings were unsuitable for the purpose for which they were designed. The jury considers the London County Council and the Home Secretary to blame for sanctioning the buildings, especially as they could have been easily constructed of non-combustible materials.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A new Methodist church will be built in Eagle Place, Brantford, this summer.

London firemen have petitioned the Mayor for a ten percent increase in wages.

The Rev. J. Rollins, of Elmvale, has been called to the King Street Methodist Church, London.

Mr. Samuel Hirsch, a prominent citizen of St. Thomas, is dead. He was a native of France.

William Brennan, a Fallowfield farmer, is under arrest, charged with stabbing his son, who is in a precarious condition.

The Rev. G. W. Barker, pastor of the Barton Street Methodist Church, Hamilton, has been asked to accept another term.

The opening of the Ontario County House of Refuge at Whitby drew hundreds of representative people to the town.

Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and daughter, of Port Huron, who were among the injured at Wanstead, have left the London hospital.

The Hamilton medical health officer has seized the carcases of fifteen sheep, affected by skin diseases. The animals came from Seneca township.

The Rev. Eber Crummy, pastor of the Brock Street Methodist Church, Kingston, has accepted a call to the Norfolk Street Methodist Church, Guelph.

Mr. Thomas Hodgins, K.C., Toronto, has been appointed judge of admiralty in that city. This is one of the positions held by the late Judge McDougall.

John and James Million, given thirty days in jail by the Woodstock magistrate last week for assault, are seeking damages from the magistrate and the chief constable for false imprisonment.

Farmers of Frontenac county, having formed a strong association, will petition the government to prohibit netting in the lakes in that district, and to appoint an inspector to see that the law is enforced.

The Rev. T. Albert Moore, president of the Hamilton Conference of the Methodist Church, who has been appointed field secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance for Ontario, assumed his new duties yesterday.

The building trades in London may demand increased wages on May 1. Painters want 25 cents an hour and an eight-hour day, and bricklayers desire an advance of seven and a half cents, making 45 cents an hour.

The attendance at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock Show last week was very large and the accommodation of the buildings altogether inadequate. Farmers and others interested, from all parts of the Ottawa Valley were in attendance and during the auction sale of live stock by Mr. George Jackson, of Port Perry, a dense crowd gathered about the show ring. The bidding for the shorthorns was very spirited and yearling bulls went at prices ranging from $80 to $100. Twenty-eight of them were sold and four Ayrshires offered, but the demand for the latter was not nearly so brisk. Mr. Jackson says the enthusiasm at this year's sale was greater than ever before and that it shows that the farmers of the Ottawa Valley are beginning to realize that they might just as well enjoy the advantages of the Ottawa beef and dairy market as the farmers of Western Ontario. He says also that there seems to be an increasing demand amongst farmers for shorthorns. Some interesting and instructive addresses were delivered.

QUEBEC.

Mr. S. H. Miner has been re-elected Mayor of Granby.

The Rev. C. J. Roy, of Sherbrooke, has been appointed parish priest of St. Etienne de Bolton.

Judge Lemieux the other day held the first term of Circuit Court for the newly erected county of Lake Megantic.

The Hon. George N. Dale, till recently American consul at Coaticook, died at his home at Island Pond, Vt., the other day. He was at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont.

Mr. A. O. Norton, of Boston, formerly of Coaticook, has purchased the Howard, Suffield and King copper mine at Suffield, Ascot, four miles from Sherbrooke. The property belonged to Col. King, of Sherbrooke, and was bought for $17,000. Mr. Norton intends to develop and work the mine.

The annual meeting of the Brome Butter and Cheese Syndicate was held recently at Knowlton. The Syndicate last season was composed of three creameries and fourteen cheese factories, which were inspected at a cost of one dollar per ton for butter and fifty cents a ton for cheese. Mr. James Pettes, the president, and Mr. J. E. Fay, the secretary, were re-elected, and Mr. Harvey, inspector, was re-engaged for another season.

Mr. J. H. Legris, M.P., has been appointed to the Senate. This will necessitate an election in Maskinonge. Mr. Legris will be 53 years of age next May. He is a successful farmer. In 1888 he was elected to the Quebec Assembly, and sat until 1890. In 1891 he was elected to the House of Commons, and re-elected at every general election since. He takes the place of the late Senator Armand.

Miss Katherine V. Richardson has been acquitted of an attempt to murder her mother by poisoning at Revere, Mass. The charge was instigated by a female physician named Kinney, who was treating Mrs. Richardson, and who claimed that the medicines she prescribed had been changed or tampered with. Miss Richardson is a daughter of the late W. A. Richardson, proprietor of the Sherbrooke House, and is well known in that city.

There is quite a stir in St. Hyacinthe just now in connection with the proceedings taken by Mr. John Myers, of Faribault, Minn., to secure possession of his two children, who are presently among the orphans of the Hotel Dieu in that city. The allegation is that the two children, aged respectively five and seven years, were kidnapped two years ago and placed in the above mentioned institution, and the father having found them after a long search, now wants to get them back. The authorities of the Hotel Dieu, who no doubt were given charge of the children by some responsible person, will require to be fully satisfied as to the claimant's rights before they give them up, and the case will probably be definitely settled by means of a writ of habeas corpus.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest at St. Lazare on Monday night into the death of Procul Fex, the six-year-old son of Joseph Fex, whose death followed a severe fit of vomiting, which was continuous for five or six days, and after that time the little fellow was never able to swallow food. The cause of death, according to medical testimony, was starvation. Coroner McMahon ordered an autopsy, which revealed the fact that there was a serious contraction of the windpipe, which was said to be due to the absorption of red pepper. The evidence showed that six months ago a young woman named Sudulia Charlebois gave the boy red pepper to eat. The jury returned a verdict, holding Miss Charlebois criminally responsible for the death of the boy, and ordered her arrest.

The other evening, the two young children of Mr. Edmond Hemond, of Valleyfield, who lives near the Canada Atlantic railway station, approached the track to see a train pass. Just as it was approaching, the younger of the two boys, aged four years, slipped and fell on the rails. Realizing the situation, the elder boy, himself only six years old, jumped from a pile of snow on which he was standing, and pulled his little brother away; but before he had time himself to get out of danger, the train was upon him, and he was run over. When picked up, it was found that one of his legs was so terribly crushed that it will have to be amputated, and that one of his hands was also badly mutilated.

Fire broke out at about half-past six on Wednesday evening in the big establishment of Messrs. W. and F. Giddings, manufacturers of baby carriages, chairs and wicker furniture. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the inflammable nature of the contents made the flames spread with great rapidity. The Bank of Ottawa building and Mr. Bradford's store caught, but the fire was put out before much damage was done. Mr. John Mullin's residence was destroyed and his business block somewhat damaged. His goods were hurriedly emptied into the street, and some of them stolen. Mr. William Topp's store was partially destroyed. It was several hours before the fire was got under control. The factory part of the Giddings plant, containing the machinery, was saved, so that they are in a position to go on manufacturing. Their loss on stock and buildings is about $10,000, with an insurance of $4,000. The other losses will total up nearly $10,000 more, with some insurance to offset.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

James Quigley, a C. P. R. brakeman, was killed near Slocan Junction last week.

The St. Paul's Industrial School foundry, Winnipeg, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, the loss amounting to $1,000.

The postmasters of Manitoba have formed an association for the purpose of promoting their interests, and will send a deputation to Ottawa.

The formal opening of the Manitoba Legislature took place on Thursday, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Daniel McMillan, performing the ceremony. This will in all probability be the last session of the present House.

An enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of the Elkhorn district was held in Elkhorn on Wednesday, Feb. 4. The meeting was addressed by Mr. George Carefoot and Mr. I. Bennett, who ably explained the objects of the association. At the close of the meeting a strong branch association was formed, and the following officers elected: President, Mr. C. H. Freeman; vice-president, Mr. J. S. Wood; secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. M. Bradford; directors, Messrs. T. Dahl, G. F. S. Allinson, G. E. Blakeman, W. Scarth and R. Rogers.

A despatch from Laurier, Man., says: The enquiry into the mysterious death of the three Mousette children has finished. The facts of the case are as follows:—The mother of the children went out to wash at a neighbor's and left the little ones at home to shift for themselves. It appears that Mrs. Mousette was in the habit of using Gillet's lye in preparing beans for the table, and the little ones undertook to follow her example in getting the food ready for dinner on the particular day in question. The trouble was that they did not limit the quantity of lye they placed upon the beans, and when they partook of them death resulted shortly after by paralysis of their throats.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

As Archie McQuinn, a driver in Caledonia Pit, Glace Bay, was riding into one of the low places in the mine he was jammed between the horse's back and the roof of the pit. He will be laid up for about a month.

Charles Collins, Charlottetown, who was convicted of a violation of the Prohibition Act in 1901, and afterwards absconded, was arrested last week and committed to jail for ten months, the amount of the fine not being forthcoming.

Mrs. Annie Marsten, who was acquitted by the York Circuit Court of the charge of poisoning her husband, was most enthusiastically welcomed home by her Meductic friends. A great bonfire was lighted in her honor, and a large number were entertained to supper at the Aberdeen Hotel.

William McQuoid, manager of Sir William Van Horne's farm on Minister Island, was accidentally shot on Sunday by the discharge of a rifle in the hands of his son, Orville. After he was shot Mr. McQuoid walked unaided to his home, some eight hundred yards distant. The ball entered Mr. McQuoid's left side between the tenth and eleventh ribs, and penetrated the stomach. The bullet has been removed, and he may recover.

Eddie McInnis, a brakeman on the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, was almost instantly killed at Caledonia Junction last week. The deceased had run ahead of a coal train to open a switch. After opening it he slipped and fell across the track, and before he could recover himself the engine passed over his body, crushing him to death. The deceased was about twenty-two years of age, and leaves a widowed mother. After the death of McInnes, Fred. Bouthillier, who was working on the train with him, came up to the station. The death of his comrade preyed deeply on his mind, and, announcing his intention of committing suicide, he jumped deliberately on to the track a little ahead of a moving train. The train was stopped with difficulty within a foot or two of the man, who was taken in charge by an officer.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

The Imperial Tobacco Company's first annual report shows a profit of £1,000,000.

Newfoundland is suffering from the severest snowstorm in many years, which has tied up the railways of the island.

An Australian syndicate has offered General De Wet $1,250 weekly and expenses for a lecturing tour in Australia.

The red deer of New Zealand are estimated to number between 4,000 and 5,000, the offspring of two stags and six hinds that were turned loose in 1868.

A French insurance company has offered to issue policies to aeronauts, a payment of 16 shillings securing £200 in case of death.

The story about finding arms in the possession of the rebels in the province of Canton is greatly exaggerated, only a few revolvers being found.

A ferry boat sank in the Vislaka river on Wednesday. Twenty passengers swam ashore, and fifty are known to have been drowned.

Government pressure on the South African shipping ring has had its effect on the combination, reducing rates on freight for parts east of Capetown.

The cold wave now sweeping over the Bay of Bengal towards Burmah is puzzling scientists. Sailors attribute it to a mass of ice floating in the Indian Ocean.

A Liverpool rubber firm is said to have tided itself over difficulties by means of forged paper. London merchants and the Bank of Liverpool are large losers.

The White Star Line may assume control of the Leyland Line's New York service, the first step towards centralizing the Morgan shipping interests at Liverpool.

Six hours before committing suicide by drinking laudanum, Charles H. Wattle, of Springfield, Mass., telegraphed his sister in his wife's name announcing his death.

The blacksmiths employed by the Chicago Shipbuilding Company went on strike for a nine-hour day on Tuesday, following the action of the boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and ship carpenters.

In a fire started by burglars in a store at Bremen, Ohio, Harvey Grove was burned to death. The postmaster was fatally injured, and Jessie Rowe seriously injured. The loss was $50,000.

I. L. Friedman, a diamond salesman in the employ of L. Adler & Son, New York, committed suicide in a hotel in New Orleans on Wednesday, leaving scattered about his room jewels worth $30,000.

There was an exciting time in the French Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, when several features of the Finance Minister's budget propositions were defeated, and in consequence his retirement is talked of.

While chewing a bone a bulldog owned by W. H. Myers, of Philadelphia, broke off a long eye tooth. The tooth has since been filled with gold, and the canine boasts the unique distinction of being the only canine with a gold-filled tooth.

A costly handkerchief, which Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, sent to be sold at a 'Columbia's Reception,' an entertainment in the interest of a Dallas, Texas, kindergarten, aroused much feeling among the ladies of the managing committee, and the handkerchief was returned.

The House Committee on Ways and Means at Washington, on Friday, authorized a bill which forbids tobacco manufacturers placing advertising matter in their packages of tobacco, and also furthermore forbids any advertising matter being placed on gifts and premiums.

Daniel V. Murphy, who defended Ernest Stanton, of Hamilton, Ont., in his trial for murder in the first degree for shooting Edna Conrad, filed a notice of appeal in the court in Buffalo on Friday afternoon on behalf of Stanton from his conviction of the crime of murder in the second degree.

Shop 'A,' the chief issue storehouse of the United States Government at Rock Island, Ill., was burned on Friday night, with cavalry and infantry equipments of every description, and a million rounds of Krag-Jorgenson smokeless ammunition, causing a loss of $1,500,000 in the contents and $400,000 loss in the building.

In a despatch from Vladivostock, Russia, it is stated that the Emperor of Japan has declared Mororeen, on the Island of Yesso,, to be a free port for the free exportation of all Japanese goods and for the free importation of machinery, cords, braid, vegetable oils, sugar, railway materials, wax, hemp, provisions and commercial implements.

Lieut. Berid Alexander, who has just returned to London from the Island of Fernando Po, Western Africa, gives a description of a very curious people he found in the interior of the island. They are known as the 'Boobies.' They dwell in caves in the rocks, paint their bodies with mud, go about quite naked except for a curious straw bonnet, never wash, but scrape themselves with a knife, and produce artificial deformities on their bodies by tight bandages. They are timid at the approach of white men, and are rapidly dying off through drinking rum.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Howard Bennett, a brakeman, 22 years of age, 48 Forfar street, Point St. Charles, was struck by a Grand Trunk suburban train from St. Lambert near Victoria bridge Tuesday afternoon, while walking across the track. His skull was fractured and an arm was broken. The unfortunate man was taken to his home, where he died.

In the court of special sessions on Thursday, Joseph Leclerc, clerk, aged twenty-eight years, was found guilty of having passed forged checks upon storekeepers in various parts of the city. The prisoner, who had absconded, was traced to Fort William, Ont., and brought back to Montreal. Judge Desnoyers sentenced prisoner to five years' imprisonment.

Mr. H. L. Snowdon, K.C., who has been under treatment for some time past in the Glengarry Hospital, died on Wednesday. Mr. Snowdon was a member of St. James Club, one of its oldest as to time of membership. He some years ago was well-known in Vancouver, B.C., where he resided, having had heavy and successful interest in a large ranching concern. He came east to the scenes of his younger days a few years since, but having retired from the practice of law, lived quietly and took but a passive interest in public affairs.

Alfred Woodward is again missing, and this time it is feared he is dead in some of the country districts about Montreal. Since he disappeared, a child has been born, and his wife is ill. Woodward's method of disappearing is rather unique. This last time he was employed by Mr. George Stevens in the delivery of bread. About 11 o'clock one morning he went into a store on St. Dominique street, and placed the usual quantity of bread on the counter. He then went out through a side door, and has never been seen since. The horse and rig were left standing at the front door, and after a search for the driver it was taken home to Mr. Stevens. His disappearance last spring was under the same circumstances, and he was found half dead in Ottawa, to which city he had walked.

To alleviate the sufferings of little children at present unprovided for and to prevent and cure such deformities as incapacitate them and thus relieve our country of its constantly increasing mendicants' is the aim of those who are interested in the founding of a children's hospital for Montreal. It is proposed to call the new institution the Queen Victoria Memorial Children's Hospital. It is intended to accommodate at first from twelve to twenty children. It will be primarily for the treatment of crippled children, but, if at any time there should be unoccupied beds, those suffering from affections requiring surgical or medical treatment may be admitted. The new hospital will, it is expected, be built in a situation that will give the patients all the advantages of the curative effects of the sun and will be an adjunct to the general hospitals of Montreal, which are not favoraly situated as regards direct sunshine. It is hoped a site on the mountain above Pine avenue may be secured.

On a fine day, but especially Saturday afternoon, one can witness gay times which the boys and girls are enjoying, along Park avenue, near Duluth avenue. On one side sleighs of all sizes and makes, and toboggans, each with its merry-making load, are steered down the long slope, appearing in the distance like scores of moving black spots over the snow, the popular red tuques and sashes adding a note of bright color. On the other side, the fluttering of flags points out where the free toboggan slides have been made under the direction of the Parks and Playgrounds Association for the smaller children. Only toboggans are allowed on that side, and each of the nine toboggans at present in possession of the committee is put in charge of some child, for the time being, with instructions that no little boy or girl is to be left standing without a ride. The effort to inculcate unselfishness and consideration is not without visible results. A man is in charge of the slide and of the open air rink, and there seems no danger of accident. When completed, there will be six chutes in all, and nine toboggans have been donated, but many more could be made use of by children who find healthy sport on the free slides, and many of whom have never had the pleasure of a real toboggan ride before. Mrs. R. S. Weir, 94 St. Famille street, is treasurer of the committee.

The marriage of Miss M. Georgina Simpson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, 10 Hanover street, to the Rev. C. E. Jeakins, B.A., of Arundel, Que., took place at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. T. B. Jeakins, Waterloo, father of the groom. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a number of guests, in the parlor, which was prettily decorated with pink and white carnations and smilax, the fireplace being banked with azaleas, primroses, and other potted plants. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in white silk, with trimmings of silk applique and chiffon. She wore veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Millicent Simpson, who wore white organdie over silk, and carried pink roses. Mr. George T. Jeakins was best man. The ceremony was followed by a reception and supper, and later the bride and groom left for Ottawa. The bride's going away gown was of navy blue, with white silk blouse, and hat to match, trimmed with mink. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable, from friends in England, the United States, Ontario and Quebec, and in the city. The groom's gift to the bride was a turquoise ring, and to the bridesmaid a pearl pin. The best man gave to the bridesmaid a pin with pearl setting. The invited guests included the Bishop of Ontario and Mrs. Lennox Mills, the Rev. Mr. Dennis, Chambly; the Rev. R. D. Mills, Brigham; the Rev. E. H. Croly, Mansonville; the Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, the Rev. Principal and Mrs. Hackett, the Rev. A. A. Ireland, Mrs. D. Lindsay, Waterloo; Mr. and Mrs. T. Simpson, Mr. F. Simpson, Miss Eva Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Westgate, Mr. R. H. Brown, Miss Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Coderre, Mrs. E. Garth Bulmer, Miss Bulmer, Mr. J. E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Long, Mrs. Graff, New York; Mrs. La Rue Lipmon, New York, and other friends.

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THE DIOCESAN SYNOD.

The Diocesan Synod met in Montreal last week.

When the synod was constituted on Tuesday afternoon after due procedure, it was a full House which greeted the Archbishop when the latter arose to read his annual charge to the Diocesan Synod.

His Grace stood throughout the rather long delivery, spoke in a firm voice and dealt with the important phases of the work of the diocese in a manner which showed a firm grasp and appreciation of every interest of the Church. Indeed, the intellectual power of His Grace has been frequently remarked upon, coupled with a youthfulness of spirit rare in one of his age.

The annual charge dealt with a variety of subjects, all of which were treated at some length. One great fact stood out—the consolidation of the Church in Canada—a condition which was brought about during the past year. That is to say, there had been three years ago, the erection of the General Synod, but it was only at the third meeting of this synod in this city that a working plan was thoroughly digested and adopted—a plan which guarantees one great central body which will be the final court of appeal in this country for the Church in all its relations and aspects.

There was a reference to Advent missions, which were highly approved, to Christian union, in regard to which a committee of the General Synod had been appointed, to work in connection with similar committees appointed by other bodies, and a weighty reference to the question of marriage and divorce. He had not changed his mind on this subject. He had given directions in regard to the question of the re-marriage of divorced persons. There had been a reference to the General Synod, there had been the resolution of the House of Bishops in the matter, and there had been, on the part of the Lower House, a hesitancy to accept the ruling of the Upper House in all its details. Or, rather, while the clergy accepted, the laity, in a thin House, refused concurrence. Under the circumstances His Grace said he would direct that the marriage of divorced persons be not solemnized by any clergyman within the Diocese of Montreal.

There was a long debate at the General Synod in regard to the use of the Revised Version of the Holy Scriptures, of which the outcome was that both Houses concurred in a resolution to the effect that the Revised Version might be employed in any diocese when permission was granted by the ordinary. This meant that until such permission was granted the authorized version, so dear to hallowed memories, should continue to be employed. Of course, there might be use of the Revised Version either in the study or the Bible class.

The Rev. Canon Chambers very quietly scored a great triumph in having passed a resolution, the subject matter of which has been long on his mind—a resolution calling for the holding of a Synod once in two years instead of annually. He pointed significantly to the empty benches on the lay side of the house as an argument for weariness; he referred, more in sorrow than anger, to the floods of eloquence, which produced no practical result; he noted that gentlemen thought it necessary to talk, talk, as a kind of duty which justified their coming; he pointed out that if you had your Synod once in two years, you would have more dignity, more prestige, and that while the oftener you met the more business you could make, yet that all real business could be transacted at the biennial synod.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Troop, and carried by a majority of both orders.

The result of the balloting was as follows:—General Synod clerical delegates, Dean Evans, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Archdeacon Naylor, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, Archdeacon Norton, Archdeacon Davidson, the Rev. Principal Hackett, Archdeacon Ker. Substitutes, the Rev. Dyson Hague, the Rev. Prof. G. Abbott Smith, the Rev. Rural Dean Smith, the Rev. Rural Dean Robinson.

Lay delegates—Chancellor Bethune, A. F. Gault, Dr. Alexander Johnson, Senator Owens, Dr. L. H. Davidson, Charles Garth, Richard White, Lansing Lewis. Substitutes, Mr. H. J. Mudge, Dr. T. P. Butler; also two of the following gentlemen, who received an equal number of ballots, Messrs. A. P. Tippet, George Hague, Judge Foster and Edgar Judge.

Provincial Synod, clerical delegates—Dean Evans, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Archdeacon Naylor, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, the Rev. Rural Dean Smith, Archdeacon Davidson, Archdeacon Ker, Canon Renaud, Archdeacon Norton, the Rev. E. M. Bushell, the Rev. Dyson Hague.

Substitutes—The Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, Canon Empson, the Rev. Principal Hackett, the Rev. Arthur French, Canon Dixon, the Rev. Prof. Abbott Smith.

Provincial Synod, lay delegates—Dr. T. P. Butler, Charles Garth, F. H. Mathewson, Dr. Alexander Johnson, Chancellor Bethune, A. F. Gault, Senator Owens, H. J. Mudge, E. R. Smith, W. H. Robinson, George Hague.

Substitutes—Messrs. Lansing Lewis, Dr. L. H. Davidson, R. Wilson-Smith, G. F. C. Smith, Judge Foster, A. P. Tippet.

Diocesan Court—Dean Evans, Canon Longhurst, Archdeacon Naylor, Archdeacon Davidson, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Canon Nye, Archdeacon Ker, Canon Renaud, Canon Ellegood, the Rev. Dyson Hague, Canon Rollit, the Rev. Edmund Wood, Archdeacon Norton, the Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, the Rev. Principal Hackett.

Representatives on the board of management of the Missionary Society of the Church—Archdeacon Ker, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Dr. L. H. Davidson and Mr. George Hague.

The Synod deplored the evils of intemperance, of impurity, of gambling, but it refused to establish a branch of the Christian Social Union in the diocese.

The question of the union came up first, upon a motion made by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Troop—a motion which looked to the establishment of such union, modelled after the pattern of that which had been doing so noble a work under the inspiration of Canon Scott-Holland in England.

The Synod, however, refused to accept the resolution, which was declared to be lost.

On the other hand, the Synod passed a resolution, proposed by the Rev. Mr. Bourne, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Troop, to the effect that it strongly recommended to the young in particular the great need of becoming total abstainers from all alcoholic beverages, deeply realizing, as it did, the great harm to body and soul of habits of intemperance.

The following gentlemen were first declared elected to the executive committee: Dean Evans, Rural Dean Robinson, Rural Dean Harris, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Rural Dean Jeakins, Archdeacon Naylor, Rural Dean Carmichael, Archdeacon Norton, Archdeacon Ker, Rural Dean Smith, Canon Longhurst, Canon Chambers, Archdeacon Davidson, Rural Dean Sanders, Canon Nye, the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, the Rev. Principal Hackett, the Rev. F. Charters, Canon Dixon and the Rev. Dyson Hague.

Dr. Alexander Johnson, Dr. T. P. Butler, Messrs. Alex. Pridham, F. H. Mathewson, E. A. Dyer, Charles Garth, Lansing Lewis, Thomas Hunter, H. J. Mudge, A. F. Gault, W. H. Robinson, Chancellor Bethune, Enoch Buzzell, George Hague, Matthew Strong, E. R. Smith, Dr. L. H. Davidson, Senator Owens, J. M. Fisk and Judge Foster.

NOVA SCOTIA FARMS

WHAT THE CENSUS TELLS ABOUT THEM.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—A census bulletin has been issued upon the agriculture of Nova Scotia. In the preparation of the statistics areas of five acres and others are regarded as farms, and of less than five acres as lots.

Agricultural values have been taken for the first time in this census. They show for farms and lots in the province a total for land and buildings of $58,752,384, for implements and machinery $3,208,899, for live stock $10,603,824, and for the crops and animal products of the census year, $16,305,555. For farms alone the value of land and buildings is $57,918,241, of implements and machinery, $3,147,205, of live stock, $9,628,949, and of crops and animal products $15,610,783.

The total value of farm property is $70,694,395, and of this sum land represents 48.50 percent, buildings 33.42 percent, implements and machinery 4.45 percent, and the live stock 13.63 percent.

Reduced to a farm of the average size (106.63 acres, whereof 26.19 acres is improved, and 80.44 unimproved), the value of the property is $1,488, made up of $1,219 for land and buildings, $66 for implements and machinery, and $203 for live stock.

The total gross value of farm products for the census year is $9,764,493 for crops (62.55 percent), and $5,846,290 for animal products (37.45 p.c.). This makes the aggregate of $15,610,783, or $328.67 in the year for an average farm, which is 22.08 percent of the investment.

In detail the proportional value of field crops on farms is 53.94 percent of the year's production, fruit and vegetables and nursery stock 8.54 percent, live stock sold 9.02 percent, meats and products of animals slaughtered on the farm 7.60 percent, dairy products 16.66 percent, wool 1.18 percent, and eggs, honey and sugar 3.06 percent.

The average value of horses on farms per head is $59.53, milch cows $21.26, other horned cattle $13.44, sheep $2.66, and swine $8.44; and the average value of horses per farm is $69.14, milch cows $57.26, other horned cattle $49.19, sheep $15.60, swine $7.46, and poultry and bees $4.06.

Compared with the former census, the crop of apples shows an increase of 96.38 percent, of peaches 505 p.c., of pears 109 percent, of plums 213 percent, of cherries 122.8 percent, and of grapes 64.8 percent; but the crop of other fruit trees shows a decrease of nearly 93 percent. Apple trees yielded an average of about one and three-quarters bushel per bearing tree, peach and pear trees about three-quarters of a bushel, plum and cherry trees about one-third of a bushel, and grape vines over twenty pounds. The number of non-bearing trees is an indication of new plantings, and larger yields may be looked for.

DOMINION FINANCES

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—A statement issued by the Finance Department to-day shows that in the seven months of the current fiscal year the revenue of the Dominion was $36,447,132, an increase of $3,901,646 over the corresponding months of the year before, and the expenditure $26,684,406, an increase of $412,252. For the seven months, therefore, there was a balance of $9,762,726 over the expenditure. In capital expenditure, which is treated under a separate account, there has been a decrease of more than two millions as against last year.

Following is the statement for the seven months:—

Revenue.	1902.	1903.
Customs	$18,257,850	$20,725,356
Excise	6,669,252	7,028,741
Post-Office	2,110,833	2,439,456
Public Works and Railways	3,717,430	4,206,646
Miscellaneous	1,790,119	2,046,333
Total	$32,545,486	$36,447,132
Expenditure	$26,272,153	$26,684,406
Capital Expenditure—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	$5,089,961	$3,094,066
Dominion Lands	167,141	182,894
Militia	54,701	45,000
Railway Subsidies	1,735,081	1,017,666
Iron and steel Bounties	274,181	753,382
South Africa Contingent	194,022	185,787
N. W. T. Rebellion	337	1,612
Total	$7,515,351	$5,280,753

AT AN END

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission Closes its Long Hearing

ANNOUNCEMENT MAY BE EXPECTED AT THE END OF THIS MONTH.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—With the expectation of hearing Mr. Geo. F. Baer, president of the Reading Company, make the closing argument against the demands of the miners, the largest crowd that has yet visited the United States Circuit court room was present when the Coal Strike Commission opened its sessions to-day. Many prominent men and women were among the throng.

Mr. Wolverton, a former Congressman, principal counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, who was making his argument when the commission adjourned yesterday afternoon, concluded this morning.

When Mr. Baer referred to the calling out of the steam men, Mr. Barrow interrupted to correct him. Mr. Baer answered in a sentence, and then continued his remarks on the steam men. Then, laying down his address and surveying the commissioners, Mr. Baer said that in disputes between capital and labor, the general public is largely in sympathy with labor. It is human, he said, and a good trait in the race, to sympathize with the weak against the strong, and therefore, 'I can find no fault with the criticisms, though they are harsh, that have been made against us.'

Owing to the crowd in the court room there was considerable noise and confusion while Mr. Wolverton was speaking, but the instant President Baer rose a hush fell over the assemblage, which lasted as long as he was on his feet. Mr. Baer is considered a good speaker, but he preferred to read his carefully prepared argument. Here and there he would lay down his manuscript and raise his voice to a high pitch when he wished to emphasize a strong point.

In the development of the natural resources of the earth, it is necessary for men to combine both their capital and their energy. Railways, steamship lines, great steel plants and workshops of every kind can only be created by a combination of capital. We are apt to overlook the part these business corporations play in the distribution of wealth. Their stockholders are many, scattered far and wide, and the business is not owned—as many people suppose—by a few very rich men. A successful business carried on in corporate form, distributes its profits among many; and therefore, necessarily tends to a greater distribution of wealth.

In general, no one denies the right of men to organize for any lawful purpose; but the right to organize, and the power of the organization, when organized, must still be governed and controlled by the general law of the land under which our individual and property rights are protected. We concede to organized labor the same rights that we claim for organized capital. Each must keep within the law. There cannot be one law for citizens and corporations, and another for labor organizations.

The lawlessness in the coal regions was the direct result of mistaken theories as to the rights of the mine workers. It will not do to say that the leaders have not encouraged violence and crime. It is true, no doubt, that they did not advise it. They may at times have counselled against it, and expressed regrets for it; nevertheless, they are legally and morally responsible for the situation they created, and from which this violence and crime necessarily resulted. The leaders intended to enforce their demands by the threatened destruction of the mines. They well know that if the pumping ceased the mines would be destroyed. They thought the operators would yield rather than see the ruin of the mines. The public is now suffering for want of an adequate supply of fuel. Think what the result would have been had the efforts of the union to drown out all our collieries been successful.

Many good men have found fault with us for not making an arrangement with the United Mine Workers of America. The demand made upon us was for a uniform scale of wages, covering the whole anthracite field. The conditions of employment are not always the same, and, therefore, a uniform scale of wages, applicable to the whole of the United States, would not be just. We never could see the wisdom of permitting the bituminous coal miners to inject themselves into the anthracite mining situation. We do not object to our employees joining labor organizations. This is their privilege. But we will not agree to turn over the management of our business to a labor organization because some of our employees belong to it.

If Mr. Mitchell simply represented our own employees, and were acting exclusively for them, there could be no objection to dealing with them, but he represents an organization having for its object some Utopian scheme of uniformity in wages and conditions in the mining of coal all over the United States. Wages can only increase when each individual is left free to exert himself in his fullest capacity, thereby creating wealth which in turn gives new employment—creates demand for commodities and demand for workmen to produce them. Only in this way can the wage fund be increased.

If we are over anxious about the effect of the mere possibilities of monopoly, what must be the measure of anxiety as to placing the control of the fuel of the country in one organization, and that, too, an organization without capital or responsibility?

We are not left to conjecture. The facts are before us. The United Mine Workers have created a monster monopoly. They shut up the anthracite mines for more than five months. They taxed the bituminous miners, and all laborers over whom organized labor had control, to support the strike. The owners of bituminous mines, some in self-defence, others in the hope of gain, contributed to the strike fund. All over the land, except in the districts that could be supplied by the great anthracite coal companies, the poor, the honest workman, and the well-to-do suffered for want of fuel.

The record shows that an honest effort was made to convince the United Mine Workers that their demands were unjust.

Mr. Baer gave a comprehensive account of the difficulties and expense entailed in the production of anthracite coal. Continuing, he said: 'The testimony clearly shows that the wages now paid are fair wages, that they compare most favorably with the general wages of the country, and that men willing to work honestly and exert themselves, earn annually sums in excess of the average.

The demand for an eight-hour day is only another form of increasing the cost of production.'

After reviewing the old 'sliding scale' wage system, Mr. Baer presented this proposition:

'That the rate of wages now paid shall be the minimum basis for the next three years, that from the first of Nov., 1902, to the first of April, 1903, all employees, other than contract miners, shall be paid an additional five percent. That on and after April 1, 1903, for each five cents in excess of $4.50 per ton on the average price realized for white ash coal in the harbor in New York, on all sizes above pea, wages shall be advanced one percent; the wages to rise or fall one percent for each of the five cents increase or decrease in prices; but they shall never fall during the next three years below the present basis.

'The average price for each region to be ascertained by a competent accountant, to be appointed by Judge Gray, chairman of the commission, or in case, for any reason, Judge Gray cannot act, then by one of the United States Circuit judges holding court in the city of Philadelphia. The compensation of the accountant to be fixed by the judge making the appointment, and to be paid by the operators in proportion to the tonnage at each mine; each operator to submit a full statement each month to said accountant of all sales of white ash coal, and the prices realized therefrom f.o.b. New York with the right of the accountant to have access to the books to verify the statement.'

President Baer grew sarcastic as he told in detail of the negotiations before the civic federation. The operators pocketed their pride, he said, and met in a church building where were present some distinguished men. 'Some were bishops and some dressed like bishops.' He pictured the members of the federation sitting round, 'puffing good cigars,' and not saying a word, while he and Mr. Mitchell tried to get together. He arraigned the federation for not giving the operators and the miners the 'small courtesy' of hearing the report of the commission appointed by those two sides, nor did it have the 'manly courage' to further help the parties in contest.

After Mr. Baer had been speaking for an hour he abandoned his notes, and only occasionally referred to them. Several times his address was interrupted by hand-clapping, which was promptly suppressed by the chairman.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—At the session of the Coal Strike Commission yesterday, Mr. Baer closed shortly before 1 o'clock, having spoken two hours and twenty minutes. Mr. Darrow began the closing address for the miners at two o'clock.

Mr. Darrow spoke extemporaneously. He began by thanking the commissioners for their patience and kind consideration shown the miners' side. He thanked the lawyers on the other side for the consideration shown him. Much had been said on the other side, he continued, and most of it has been vituperation. He did not apologize for the mistakes of the men, but for their abusers to call them criminals and charge them with many offences that can be laid at the doors of the operators was, he declared, uncalled for.

He pictured the suffering which the strikers and their families underwent during the summer, told of the refusal of the operators to arbitrate until after man had been placed against man, family against family, and class against class, and that after all the suffering and sacrifices had been gone through with, the mine owners did what they should have done nine months ago.

We are here asking for more money, independent of political economy, he said, for shorter hours, which has nothing to do with socialism or anarchy, except that every demand made by the poor off the rich is taken to be socialistic.

He discussed the social and other advantages enjoyed by the owners of the coal mines. They have employed, he said, expert accountants, 'doctors of figures,' and others who have deceived the operators, and tried to deceive the commission. He said Mr. Baer's public statements of figures were 30, 40 and 50 percent beyond the facts which really exist.

Mr. Darrow went on to tell of the operators refusing to give the men more money, and said: 'As a consequence of this act, 147,000 men lay down their tools of trade, and we have 750,000 men, women and children reduced to want and starvation for six long months. We have seen the President of the United States appoint the commission to settle the difficulty and then this afternoon, in the last hours of the proceedings, the man more responsible than any other comes before this commission and says he will do exactly that which these men demanded nine months before, and which they, in their blindness, their ignorance, and their stupidity, refused.

'Why did not Mr. Baer go to Mr. John Mitchell nine months ago, as he came to this commission to-day?

'You can do just as you please about recognizing the union; if you do not recognize it, it is because you are blind and you want to bump against it some more; that is all. It is here to stay, and the burden is on you, and not upon us. There is neither the power nor the disposition in this court, I take it, to destroy the union. And if these 'agents of the Almighty' cannot see the union they had better blunder along still a few more years, and possibly after a while they will know it is here and recognize it themselves.'

Passing to the wage statements handed to the commission, Mr. Darrow said the operators had been deceived by their accountants, and that when Mr. Baer informed the Senators of this state, the President of the United States, and the commission of how much wages his men were getting, he gave them information at least 30 or 40 or 50 percent beyond any facts that really existed.

'If, at the end of all this time and labor, he is willing to give us 5 or 10 percent upon the figures that he says correctly represent our earnings,' Mr. Darrow said, 'we will be very glad indeed to take it. From the beginning of this strike until the end, whatever you may say about whether the miners knew what they were getting or not, these operators have never given out a correct figure or made a statement that would stand the light of day for a single moment, when they talked to the public.'

Counsel then spoke of the skill required by the anthracite miner, and the dangerousness of his occupation. He brought in review the crippled and blind miners who took the witness stand, and called the commission's attention to the fact that six out of every thousand are killed in the mines each year.

'Five hundred dollars a year is a big price for taking your life and your limbs in your hand and going down into the earth to dig up coal to make somebody else rich,' he said. 'I have had a computation made covering every company that has filed schedules with this commission, and in Mr. Baer's company only about a third of the men got over four hundred dollars in the year 1901.'

Speaking of the alleged fact that 58 percent of the Reading's men received only $300 a year, Mr. Darrow exclaimed: 'God knows that the conditions in this country and in this mining region are not so good that men will be content to sit down and earn $300 a year.'

Counsel then analyzed the statements of the other companies, and said that as near as he could make it out, the figures were at least 10 to 15 percent too high, and said that the wages paid by the Reading were the lowest in the region. Turning to the mine laborers, he said more than five out of every thousand are killed every year, 'to say nothing of the maimed, and the crippled and the blind who are turned out under the beneficent laws of the State of Pennsylvania, to the almshouses and highways and byways, because no man can recover in this state, and I say it advisedly that I believe there is not another state in the Union where it is as difficult to recover as in this commonwealth of Pennsylvania.'

In discussing the child labor question, Mr. Darrow said:—'If the work of this commission does not result in getting rid of the abominable, disgraceful evil, in Pennsylvania, then I think the people may well say that it has been a failure. You may not get rid of it at once, but no man ever lived that could make an excuse for it. This custom has grown up in the state of Pennsylvania because there is money in it and the industries of Pennsylvania are dependent upon it. The evidence in this case shows that every single one of these industries is run by the labor of these children.

'When these railway presidents were finally called to book before the President of the United States, one of them shed tears because the United Mine Workers allowed these boys to join their organizations, because as it was claimed they taught these poor babes doctrines of anarchy and disobedience to law. This railway president shed tears because the United Mine Workers were spoiling the souls of the poor children, and yet he was willing to take the earnings of these poor children that he and his family might be richer because of their toil. These babes know their friends. There is not one of these children ignorant, not one of them is so lost to natural instincts that he does not know who loves him. There is not one that would not run from a railway president to the open arms of John Mitchell; and they are right. I have no doubt the railway president loves children. Neither have I any doubt that the wolf loves mutton. These men make a living out of these children; the little children get $165 a year.'

Mr. Darrow quoted the late Abraham Hewitt, to the effect that during the Molly Maguire days he found men in the anthracite region 'living like pigs and dogs under wretchedly brutal conditions,' and then took up the famous order of the union for the steam men to strike, and closed by saying:— 'If these gentlemen were stupid enough to let their mines fill up with water rather than grant this eight-hour day, all right. But keep still about it. After you have done it, the more you talk of it, the more contemptible it makes you look in the eyes of all men, who think.'

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—A crowd almost as large as that which heard Mr. Baer and Mr. C. S. Darrow yesterday were present to-day when the chief counsel for the miners resumed his closing argument before the Coal Strike Commission.

Mr. Darrow wasted no time in preliminaries and began his speech as soon as the session was opened. He first discussed the cause of the strike. The reponsibility for the coal famine, he said, rested with those who were responsible for the strike. If the men struck without just cause then they were responsible; but if the men were right and the operators not broadminded enough to see the justice of their claims, then the operators were responsible for the trouble. He thought the strike was due to the 'blind, autocratic, stupid spirit of the operators.' He believed the issue was: 'Who should be the master—the operator or the man.' Neither, he declared, should be the master of the other.

Mr. Darrow proceeded at some length to verify his assertion and quoted from the testimony of the late Ario Pardee, a coal operator, before a congressional investigation twenty years ago, showing the alleged 'blind spirit' of the operators a score of years back when they refused to treat with the organization of the men. The same spirit, he said, exists to-day. He briefly referred to the spirit shown by John Markle in evicting thirteen persons for alleged criminal acts, and then took up Mr. Baer's sliding scale proposition made yesterday. He said that if Mr. Baer believed he made a nice fair proposition he, Mr. Darrow, proposed to show that it was not. With the assistance of the miners' expert statistician, Mr. Darrow said the one percent raise on five cents suggested by Mr. Baer would give the operators an increase of three and a half percent in profits and the miners only half percent on the $4.50 basis. Mr. Darrow's remarks on the proposition plainly indicated that the miners flatly reject it.

Reverting to the cause of the strike, Mr. Darrow quoted from the replies of the operators last spring when they refused to treat with the organization. He said labor leaders hesitated to call a strike because they knew it meant distress and suffering, and read the communications from Mr. Mitchell, before the strike, asking for arbitration. Arbitration, Mr. Darrow said, is the only means by which industrial peace can be maintained. Every appeal and every prayer of the men, he said, was contemptuously rejected by the operators.

'No human being could have done more than the organization of the miners,' he said, 'to prevent the civil strife that was thrust upon the people of the country. They spurned all our requests with contempt. "We will not treat with you, but will post notices in our works which shall be your contract for the coming year," they said. They forced the strike that they might demonstrate to the men and to the generations to come that the owners of capital are the masters of the workmen. They tried to crush the union which was the first ray of hope and inspiration that has entered their dark lives. But, at this late day, after months of strife on the part of the men to meet their masters, the operators come in with a proposition.'

Mr. Baer, Mr. Darrow continued, feared his own combination more than he feared the Miners' Union, because Mr. Baer's combination was rich and the miners' was poor. 'The people do not believe in such an absolute ownership by the rich of the earth as that which the anthracite coal combination possesses. The time will come when the operators' combination will be destroyed, not by the Miners' Union, but by the people who will take possession of the riches under the ground and relieve themselves of the tyranny of those men. So long as the laws of the country do not prevent industrial wars, he said, and so long as the masters of capital want to fight, so long will the workingmen of the country fight.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, after being in public session for more than three months, closed its open hearings to-day with an all-day argument by Mr. Clarence S. Darrow, on behalf of the miners. It will meet in secret in Washington next Thursday, and begin the consideration of its award.

The announcement is expected the end of this month. If an increase in wages is determined upon, it will date from the first of last November.

Mr. Darrow took up the entire time of both sessions—five and one-half hours. He touched upon almost every phase of the strike, and when he closed he was greeted with long applause, which Mr. Gray, the chairman, did not suppress. President Mitchell was in court all day.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Darrow, speaking on the question of violence, said there could be no good strike without occasional violence, and it was a wonder, if the operators had insolently and cruelly rejected the requests of the men, that there was not more violence among the latter.

He paid a tribute to foreigners in the coal regions, saying they were a warm-hearted, emotional, sympathetic, religious people.

He spoke of the strict adherence of the operators to the dead letter of the law and the moral law of humanity, and remarked that if 'each of our captains of industry would respect their fellow men, the bitter war just ended would not have occurred, and those who lost their lives in that struggle would be alive to-day.' Conflicts between capital and labor will continue, he said, until these captains of industry respect their fellow men.

Mr. Darrow then spoke of evictions, and in strong language, pictured the eviction of a sick wife, and of a blind woman, 100 years of age, which, he said, exceeded in cruelty and violence anything done by the miners.

Brig.-Gen. Gobin, who commanded one brigade of the state troops, in the field during the strike, was severely criticized and condemned by Mr. Darrow for his 'shoot to kill' order.

Turning to the boycott, Mr. Darrow said there was one illustrious example, at least, in the United States of the boycott, and that was in the American revolution. 'There is not one specific charge that is charged to the mine workers,' he said, 'but what was charged to the loyalists, whom we teach our children to love and venerate. You and I may sit here and judge men by the dead letter of the law. We may say that this act is right, and that act is wrong, but there sits the living God and he judges the acts of men by another standard than ours. Boycott is an ancient weapon. It is respectable when the operators use it, but not respectable when we use it.

Speaking of so-called 'scabs,' he said that sometimes they were good men, often they acted from necessity, but that they were traitors to their class. They are men, he continued, who are used by the capitalists to destroy the rights and aspirations, and the hopes of the workingmen. Continuing, Mr. Darrow arraigned 'scabs' most severely, saying they would be despised, mistrusted, hated, and reviled by all men who love liberty, and who love their fellowmen, and who have the point of view of the organized laboring man.

Regarding the demand for an eight-hour day, Mr. Darrow said it was a demand for the right of the individual to have a better life, a fuller life, and a completer life, and that the eight-hour day was here in many industries. He said the commission was charged with one of the greatest responsibilities that ever devolved on any commission or body of men since history began, and if it is wise and broad, if it will build for the future, and for that which is highest for men, and grandest, and best for the human race, it will be one of the milestones in the progress of the world.

Mr. Darrow then spoke of the merits of the miners' union, and of the question of the incorporation of labor unions.

He paid a tribute to the organization which had welded 147,000 men, who speak twenty different languages, of all degrees of intelligence, and all degrees of moral character, into a homogeneous mass.

In closing, he said: 'This contest is one of the most important contests that have ever marked the progress of human liberty since the world began—one force pointing one way, another force the other. Every advantage that the human race has won has been at fearful cost. Every contest has been won by struggle. Some men must die that others may live. It has come to these poor miners to bear this cross, not for themselves—but that the human race may be lifted to a higher and broader plane than it has ever known before.'

After the long applause had subsided, Mr. Gray, on behalf of the commission, said: 'It is due to counsel and to those who represented both sides, that I should say that we leave you with a feeling on our part of regret that the long session which has been so pleasant to us is about to be broken. It speaks well for counsel on both sides that no unpleasant episode has occurred—nothing that should mar the situation in which reasonable men and citizens of a great country find themselves in mutually endeavoring to arrive at just conclusions, and a just verdict in a great controversy.

'The work is now ours, and I know that we have your best wishes that we may have a safe and a righteous deliverance.'

RESTRAINT OF TRADE

MEMBERS OF A CHICAGO COAL DEALERS' ASSOCIATION FINED FOR CONSPIRACY TO KEEP UP THE PRICE OF COAL.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Nine officers and directors of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Illinois and Wisconsin, recently indicted by the special grand jury which was called to investigate the fuel shortage and high prices, have been fined $100 each on a formal verdict of a jury in Judge Horton's court, which found them guilty of conspiring to commit an illegal act in restraint of trade. The formal verdict was returned only to pave the way for a new trial.

A SINGULAR FATALITY.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 14.—At Woodstock yesterday the wife of Mr. A. S. Bell was killed by an extraordinary accident. She went to the barn to feed the cattle when the weight of snow caused the roof to collapse, crushing her to death.

MINERS STRIKE.

Two Thousand Men Lay Down Their Tools in the Crow's Nest Mines

ALL BRITISH COLUMBIA SMELTERS WILL BE AFFECTED—WHAT THE GRIEVANCES ARE.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 12.—A special from Fernie announces that the miners in the Crow's Nest mines are on strike. They have gone out of three collieries, namely Michel, Morrisey and Coal Creek, of which Fernie is the centre. All these men belonged to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, and about two thousand are involved.

The strike has been threatened for some time, and the grievances of the men are set forth as follows:—

1. Cutting of prices at Morrisey to 40 cents per ton.
2. Use of 'McGinty's' at Morrisey.
3. Employment of Chinese at Michel.
4. Scarcity of timbers in mines.
5. Non-recognition of the District Miners' Union.

The use of 'McGinty's' has caused a great deal of protesting. These are posts fixed at the top of inclines round which a cable is drawn for drawing up cars. It is contended that they involve great danger to the men, hence this inclusion in the list of grievances.

The District Miners' Union was organized to prevent the company opening one or two mines while those of a third were on strike. This measure was taken by the men for their protection, hence the fifth complaint that the Crow's Nest Company will not recognize the association.

VIEWS OF MR. ELIAS ROGERS.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Mr. Elias Rogers, managing director of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, was seen to-day in reference to the miners' strike. He said the men did not go to work yesterday, although he was informed that on Monday night they voted by an overwhelming majority against a strike.

About two thousand men were thrown out of employment at the mines by the strike, and hundreds of others would be affected. All the smelters in British Columbia were supplied with coke by the company, and these would be forced, he said, to shut down.

It would be hard, he said, to find a better paid lot of men on the continent.

Mr. Rogers did not consider the use of 'McGinty's' unusually dangerous. They were used under similar conditions in all mines, and were required where it was too steep for a horse to go, but where it was not steep enough for a chute.

There were no Chinese working in the mines so far as he knew.

One demand of the men was for an increase of twenty-five cents. That would be considered, but the smelters were very strongly protesting against the present price of coke, and the company was already losing money in supplying them. The company was anxious to work in harmony with its employees. No general reduction in wages had been made.

TURF COMMISSION HOUSES

CONCERNS SUSPEND PAYMENT AND EXCITEMENT IS INCREASING.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13.—At the end of the third day's run on the Co-Operative Turf Investment Company's investors demanding the return of their deposits, the results stand:—

E. J. Arnold & Co.—All payments suspended.

John J. Ryan & Co.—All payments suspended.

International Investment Company—All payments suspended.

United Turf Investment Company—Office closed.

The United Turf Investment Company did not open its offices yesterday, and a sign on the door announced that payments had been suspended indefinitely.

Investors in the firm of E. J. Arnold & Co., say they have given up all hopes of recovering anything. This was the first concern to suspend business.

Late yesterday afternoon, the February Grand Jury dropped all other business to take up the investigation of the turf investment companies.

Mr. Ryan was summoned to appear before that body and a similar subpoena was issued for Mr. Arnold, but the latter is reported to be in Hot Springs.

A branch office of Arnold & Co.'s Racing Stables, of St. Louis, was established in Montreal about ten weeks ago. Mr. J. B. Renauld, the local representative, was seen at his office in the Mechanics' Institute building yesterday. He told a 'Witness' reporter that he had received no official intimation from the head office as to their financial difficulties. He had conducted his part of the business honorably, and did not think any blame could be attached to him on account of the position of affairs as they were understood to exist to-day. Upon the first intimation through the newspapers that there was trouble at St. Louis, he had refused to take any deposits, and his solicitors had stopped work. The Montreal office, he said, was the only one in Canada, and the total amount invested by Montrealers was not over $1,500. He had not found local sports very eager to invest. He stated that there were only about eight or ten investors in Montreal, and only one of these had been induced to take stock in the concern since he had been here. The others had corresponded with the St. Louis office previously. It was also stated by one of the office staff that the Montreal office would be closed. It had been their intention, he said, to open a bank account in Montreal and keep all local deposits here. Had this been done they would be able to return all deposits to investors. As it was, all moneys had been forwarded to St. Louis, and dividends had been paid from the head office.

THE 'MADIANA' LOST.

The Quebec Steamship Company's Vessel a Total Wreck.

SHE STRUCK THE REEFS OFF THE ISLAND OF BERMUDA.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 10.—The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer 'Madiana,' Captain Frazer, which sailed from New York, on Saturday last, for a special cruise among the Caribbean Islands, with a party of excursionists, has gone ashore on the reefs off this island, and is likely to prove a total loss. Tugs have left here in an endeavor to rescue the passengers.

The steamer 'Madiana' was built in Glasgow, in 1876, and is of 1,983 tons net burden. She is 344 feet 8 inches long, has 39 feet 4 inches beam, and is 29 feet deep. The steamer is owned by the Quebec Steamship Company, and hails from London.

The 'Madiana' has on board about one hundred passengers. The list of the passengers does not include any Canadians.

The head offices of the Quebec Steamship Company are in the city of Quebec, the Hon. P. Garneau, M.L.C., being president. The Montreal agents are Messrs. J. G. Brock & Co., Commissioners street. The operations of the company comprise a service between Montreal and Pictou, N.S., and between New York, Bermuda and the West Indies. The last trip of the 'Madiana' was a special excursion among the islands in the Caribbean Sea.

PASSENGERS' THRILLING STORY.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 10. — Mr. Joseph K. Crofut, of Hartford, Conn., one of the passengers on the ill-fated steamship 'Madiana,' which struck a reef off the Island of Bermuda at three o'clock yesterday morning, was interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent. He said: 'I was in my bunk when the shock of the steamer's stranding awoke me. I at once hurried out and rushed on deck, being the first passenger to reach it. Other passengers streamed from below, afterwards. There was no confusion among the officers or the passengers. The officers faced the situation coolly and quickly reassured the passengers. The crew, however, who were mostly foreigners, became disorderly at first, but discipline was soon restored. Finding that the centre of the ship was firmly fixed between two rocks, and that there was no immediate danger of her breaking up, the passengers gained confidence. We remained on deck until we saw the tug 'Gladisfen' approaching. It lay to about a mile off, not being able to come nearer on account of the heavy sea.

'About eleven o'clock one of the 'Madiana's' boats was lowered, but before anyone could get into it it was smashed to bits. The other ship's boats were then launched with better success. The passengers were attached to ropes, the women first of all, and lowered into the lifeboats. It was a dangerous journey to the 'Gladisfen.' The boat's crew had to pull through the heavy seas, but no mishap occurred, and we were all safely embarked on the tug. The officers and the remainder of the crew, with some of the passengers' light baggage, followed us. The wreck was abandoned and we were landed here.'

Theodore W. Noyes, of the Washington 'Star'; Otis H. Luke, of Boston, and many other passengers, confirmed the particulars given by Mr. Crofut, and emphasized especially the fact that there was no panic on board. In fact, to illustrate the coolness displayed by the officers and passengers in spite of the danger and discomfort of the situation, a passenger said: 'It all passed off as though it were a part of the programme of the cruise.'

Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, of the Washington 'Star,' gave the following interview to the Associated Press:—'At ten minutes of four o'clock this morning the passengers on the 'Madiana' were awakened by crashing, grinding, sounds, and a jar which set every inch of the steamer quivering and brought every passenger to his feet in his stateroom. A few of those sounds set the passengers dressing, and soon the cry of all on deck brought everyone, many in night attire, into the social hall.

It was found that the steamer had run on the reef to the north of Bermuda, and the first efforts to back off and extricate the ship having been unsuccessful, she was fast on the rocks, which were tearing out her bottom. The water rushing in quickly through the rents put out the fires and surged through the halls and staterooms of the main deck. Those passengers who came out in pajamas and nightgowns, fearing that the vessel would founder immediately, found, within a few minutes, that they could not return to the lower staterooms for warmer apparel or valuables. The surf beat fiercely against the starboard side of the ship, which had settled down with the port side high on the reef. The listing grew more serious each minute, and the waters began to surge in the social hall, where the passengers were assembled. In this room the more self-possessed urged calmness, and a short prayer was offered up. There was never a company of men and women assembled in circumstances of extreme peril who resisted better the impulse to panic in unselfish consideration for one another. In a number of ways this was shown.

'Soon the passengers were called to the hurricane deck. The sea had smashed three boats on the steamer's exposed side. The others were present in order for lowering, but they could not hold the eighty odd passengers, to say nothing of the officers and crew.

The high surges of the surf began to sweep over the sliding surface of the hurricane deck, drenching over and over again the ill-clad women who huddled there. The stewards made their way to some of the staterooms which were, comparatively speaking, out of reach of the waves, and brought blankets, overcoats and wearing apparel of all sorts, which were distributed according to their need among the shivering. Bread, cakes, coffee and whiskey were also supplied, the steward's force doing their duty admirably. The officers were courageous and steadfast, and behaved well. The crew, it is understood, was assembled hastily for the cruise. They were not drilled to lifeboat duty, and in some cases unskilful, a large number being foreigners, who showed a lack of discipline.

'It was God's mercy that the passengers were not compelled to run the risk of taking to the boats as their only salvation from the raging waters.

'The surf and the wind beat the steamer steadily up on the reef, not permitting her to slide off, and sink in deep water. After a long period of apprehension, it became apparent that the greatest danger was that the ship might break in two. The passengers lay or stood on the hurricane deck, beaten by the surf, for four or five hours in dread and suffering, with the lights of Bermuda in plain sight. We could see the lights of the lighthouse and steamers, and we all interpreted them as being relief approaching the wrecked ship. This hope resulted in bitter disappointment over and over again. Steady and frequent signalling with rockets and colored fires were meanwhile going on without, apparently to the wrecked, attracting attention from the shore.

'At last, between nine and ten o'clock, a tug approached within one and a half mile, and the passengers were transferred to it in the ship's boats by a slow and painful process. We were then brought to Hamilton.

'After the accident occurred the captain and officers were everything that could be asked; considerate for the passengers' comfort and courageous in their bearing. The passengers cannot understand where the fault lay on a reasonably clear night, in a known tortuous course. There was no local pilot aboard, and the difficult channel is clearly not properly lighted, and the arrangements at Bermuda for receiving and promptly acting upon signals of distress from wrecked vessels are distinctly inadequate.'

FINLAND FAMINE FUND

In response to the appeal recently made in these columns for funds to aid the starving Finlanders, the publishers of the 'Witness' have received the following contributions:—

E. F. Hebden	$10.00
A. Spied	5.00
A Friend, Lennoxville, Que.	1.00
Eliza Ridley	2.00
S. E. J.	2.00
Percival	2.60
A Friend, Kingston, Ont.	1.00
Cephas Brown	2.00
Jeremiah S. Clark	2.60
Robert H. Palmer	5.00
S. F. McPhail	5.00
H. Bouis	1.00
David Brown	.50
H. Armstrong	2.00
Storekeeper R.	1.00
Mrs. D. J. Meredith	5.00
Mrs. Thomas Cockerline	4.00
John Anderson	5.00
John Y. Reid	5.50
Total	$61.00

TO HELP FAMINE VICTIMS

SWEDISH AMERICANS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTING.

The New York 'Times' of recent date has an article on what is being done toward the Swedish famine fund, and describing the need of assistance. Following are some interesting extracts from the 'Times' columns:—

'For the purpose of formulating plans to relieve the famine-stricken population of Northern Scandinavia and Finland, a meeting was held last night by representatives of every Swedish organization and many of the Swedish churches in Greater New York, at which the preliminary arrangements were made for a large benefit concert to be held either at the Metropolitan Opera House or Carnegie Hall, on March 22. The projected concert is only part of a general scheme of relief which has been in operation among the Swedish-born population of the United States ever since the first information of the dread scourge reached this country. This is the case in Chicago, from which city it is now planned to send a relief train loaded with provisions, breadstuffs, and clothing to tidewater for shipment to Sweden.

'This is merely the beginning of the famine year, and the distress must necessarily continue and grow more intense with each succeeding month until a meagre harvest can again be coaxed from the grudging soil of Northern Sweden.

'Dr. Louis Klopsch sailed for Sweden yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner 'Bluecher,' to visit the famine-stricken provinces and supervise the distribution from a fund got up by the 'Christian Herald,' through which already $30,000 has been transmitted to the needy districts.

'This aid has proved a strong auxiliary to the efforts now being made in Sweden and Finland to cope with the famine and the resultant misery. As soon as it became evident that these would assume their present proportions a royal commission was at once appointed, which has since been working energetically under the direction of Karl J. Bergstrom, governor of the province of Norrbotten, where the famine is most severe, to meet the emergency. The famine zone covers an area eight hundred miles in length, which extends within the Arctic Circle. A quarter of a million people are directly affected.

'This is the worst famine that has visited this poverty-stricken part of Sweden in two hundred years. Toward the end of the seventeenth century there was one which almost depopulated the entire province. The populations of many of the northern parishes died out so completely that the churches were closed and the keys turned in the provincial government. The people ate chaff, straw, roots and bark, and even cases of cannibalism were reported.

GOOD SHOWING FOR MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—The report of the local Department of Agriculture states that 41,000 farmers had raised during last year agricultural products valued at $50,000,000.

THE CANADIAN INVESTING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING SUBSCRIPTION OFFER, AND TO SEND FOR THE ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS AND MAPS OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY, WHICH WILL BE MAILED FREE ON REQUEST.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL NOW BE RECEIVED FOR THE LIMITED NUMBER OF
50,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

British-Canadian Wheat Raising Co., Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.)

AT PAR VALUE OF $5.00 EACH.

CAPITAL:

$1,000,000, DIVIDED INTO 200,000, SHARES AT $5.00 EACH.

140,000 Shares of which are owned by the Company.

DIRECTORS.

J. RICHARD BROWNE, Esq., Capitalist, President.....Montreal, Can.
HON. T. CHASE CASGRAIN, K.C., M.P.....Montreal, Can.
E. H. McHENRY, Esq., Chief Engineer Canadian Pacific Railway.....Montreal, Can.
HON. T. MAYNE DALY, K.C., Ex-Minister of the Interior, Canada.....Winnipeg, Can.
WM. JOHNSTON, Esq., of Wm. Johnston & Co., Implement Dealers.....Winnipeg, Can.
HUGH R. CAMERON, Esq., Real Estate.....Winnipeg, Can.
COM. J. U. GREGORY, Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.....Quebec, Can.

Two representative English Directors will be selected by the subscribers to the stock in England at the close of this subscription.

CHAS. F. FLAKE, Treasurer....Montreal, Can. | WM. H. JOLLY, Superintendent..Winnipeg, Can.

BANKERS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.....Montreal, Can. | PARR'S BANK.....London, Eng.

SOLICITORS.

MACDONELL & BOLAND, Toronto, Can. | WILLIAMS & NEVILLE.....London, Eng.

AUDITORS.

HARRY VICEON, F. C. A., Imperial Bank Building, Toronto, Ont. CHANTREY, CHANTREY & CO., London, Eng.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has secured 10,000 acres of the choicest wheat lands in Assiniboia, Canada, having paid to the owners in addition to cash, 60,000 shares of its Capital Stock, for which the owners are completely equipping the property with all the necessary buildings, steam ploughs, steam threshers, drills, waggons, tools, fences, and everything necessary to operate the said 10,000 acres. In addition, the Company is to pay to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the other vendors of the said lands $50,000 in yearly installments of $10,000 each, being the balance of the purchase money.

These lands are capable of producing, at a fair estimate, 30 bushels to the acre of the best wheat produced in the world, or a total capacity of 300,000 bushels per year. Owing to the rich, prolific nature of the North-western Canadian soil, this product can be duplicated each year indefinitely. The Company's property will always be equipped with all the latest improved steam ploughs, drills, threshers, and necessary machinery to produce wheat at the lowest cost. It is the intention of the Company to have its own elevator, of a capacity sufficient to store its entire production, thus enabling them to take advantage of the highest market prices from time to time. The market for wheat is unlimited.

The Company also has an option on 10,000 additional acres of the same character of wheat land as the 10,000 acres above mentioned, the property being located seven miles from the Canadian Pacific Railway, where large elevators are ready to receive the product.

This is an investment that will enhance in value as time goes by, not only from the large production of wheat, but the increased value of the Company's lands from year to year.

APPROXIMATE EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY
Are Estimated as Follows;

The average yield of wheat in Western Canada varies but little under all conditions. In some years the average has been over thirty-five bushels per acre. Many individual cases report as high as forty-five and even fifty-five bushels to the acre. But, taking the lowest average, there is no industry that will produce better profits. Owing to the modern steam machinery and economical methods employed in cropping, harvesting, threshing and marketing, as well as the especial ease with which in the prairie country of Western Canada wheat is produced, there is always a splendid profit. The cost of raising an acre of wheat, being placed by farmers and experts at about $5.00 per acre, there have been cases in the past few years where as much as $35.00 has been realized, less the cost of $5.00, leaving a net profit of $30.00 per acre.

A safe and conservative estimate of the Company's earnings, taken much below the above figures, is herewith given:—

APPROXIMATE YEARLY STATEMENT.

10,000 ACRES AT 30 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE—300,000 BUSHELS, WORTH ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 60c. PER BUSHEL - - $180,000

Cost of Steam Plowing	10,000 acres at	$1.00	per acre,	$10,000
" Harrowing	" "	.20	"	2,000
" Cultivating	" "	.40	"	4,000
" Seed for	" "	.60	"	6,000
" Drilling	" "	.22	"	2,200
" Binding	" "	.33	"	3,300
" Threshing	" "	1.25	"	12,500
" Incidentals, wear and tear of Machinery, etc.	" "	.20	"	2,000
Salary of General Manager, per year				3,000
Clerks, office expenses, per year				5,000
				$50,000
Annual Deferred Payments on Land				10,000
To pay Dividends of 15 per cent per annum				82,500
Estimated Surplus, after payment of Dividends				37,500
				$180,000

ESTIMATED NET PROFITS PER YEAR.

It will be seen that, after paying the expenses of raising wheat on 10,000 acres, amounting to $50,000 each year, and paying $10,000 per year to the Canadian Pacific Railway (for 5 years) as yearly payments on the property, it is estimated there will still remain a profit of $120,000 per year, or over 20 per cent per annum on the stock issued.

TREASURY ASSETS.

The Company now have, after paying the 60,000 shares to the owners for the lands, improvements and equipment, 140,000 shares still in the Treasury, the same being set aside as a Treasury Fund. 50,000 of these shares are now being offered for subscription in Canada and England, and are to be sold for the purpose of taking up the option, and acquiring the 10,000 acres of new wheat territory, and the equipment of the same, together with working capital.

By acquiring the additional 10,000 acres, making 20,000 in all to be owned and operated by the Company, the profits will be more than doubled, or over 40 percent on the 110,000 shares of stock issued.

The balance of 90,000 shares will be held as an asset of the Company, which can be sold when required for extending the operations of the Company.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends of, say, 15 percent. per year, it is estimated, can be paid semi-annually, December 1st and June 1st of each year. Outside of the amount paid in dividends, the surplus earnings will be accumulated, and will either be divided among the shareholders as extra dividends, or used to purchase new wheat territory; or be otherwise employed as may be hereafter determined.

WESTERN CANADA

is fast becoming the Eldorado of Great Britain. The failure of a crop is unknown. (See the report of Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, Canada, extracts of which are published in the prospectus of this Company.) The wheat of Western Canada is well known to be extremely Hard No. 1, the best quality grown in the world; the yield also being considerably more per acre than in the United States. The sub-soil throughout the intense heat of summer is kept moist by the slow melting of the deep winter frosts, the moisture ascending to the surface and moistening the roots of the grain, thus stimulating growth and producing a bountiful crop.

DEMAND FOR WHEAT.

The demand for wheat from England alone is over 160,000,000 bushels per year, and from other European countries about 250,000,000 bushels, most of which is obtained from the United States, but of a poorer quality than can and will be furnished by Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs within easy hauling distance of the property and is doing everything in its power to increase wheat raising.

A RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

This Company has an advantage over many industrial enterprises through the fact that while the Company's earnings from its wheat products will be constantly growing, and advancing the price of the Company's shares, the land of the Company is continually enhancing in value, creating a double source of values.

There is no business in the commercial world so profitable as raising wheat, and the investment is as safe as first-class Railway Bonds, for the reason that the land and improvements of the company are always a security for its shares, besides its ability to raise immensely profitable crops. The possibilities of this Company are unlimited, as the surplus earnings can be devoted to the acquisition of additional wheat lands, thereby increasing the earning capacity of the Company and lowering the average cost of production.

Owing to the intrinsic value of the property of this Company, and its estimated vast earning power, we confidently expect that this issue of 50,000 shares will be largely over-subscribed.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

The full amount of $5.00 per share must accompany the order. The right is reserved to allot a smaller number of shares than the amount subscribed for, in which event the balance of the money will be returned with the shares allotted.

Application will be made for a settlement of these shares on the London, Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges in due course.

MONEY MAY BE SENT BY POST-OFFICE ORDER, EXPRESS, REGISTERED LETTER OR BY CHEQUE.

Address all communications, including applications for shares, to

BRITISH-CANADIAN WHEAT RAISING CO., Limited,

British Empire Building, Montreal, Canada.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

OPENING OF WEEK SHOWS STOCKS QUIET AND RESTRICTED.

'Witness' Office,
Feb. 16, 1903.

The opening session for the week of the Montreal stock exchange showed a very quiet and restricted market. As during the past week business was chiefly of a professional character, and only in C.P.R. was there anything doing of any consequence. In this stock there was an advance in the opening of a point, which was fairly maintained, and sales amounted to 1,375 shares.

As we have said, the trading during the past week was chiefly of a professional character, and the business done was relatively small, and prices fluctuated but slightly. It was thought that the comparative cheapness of call money, which is now at 5½ percent, would have led to expansion, but the example of New York has been all against any entry of the public into the market on the present basis.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—150 at 138¼, 425 at 138, 100 at 138 1-8, 25 at 138¼, 225 at 138⅜, 400 at 138¼, 49 at 138 1-8.
Montreal Power—25 at 87.
Toledo Railway—25 at 35¾.
Dominion Iron common—25 at 54½.
Twin City—200 at 121, 25 at 121 1-8, 75 at 121.
Detroit—225 at 89¾.
Commercial Cable—1 at 165¼.
Nova Scotia—6 at 112¾, 8 at 112¼, 25 at 112¾, 25 at 112½, 75 at 113½, 25 at 112⅝.
Nova Scotia bonds—$1,000 at 111.
Dom. Coal pref.—69 at 116¼.
Cable rights—3 at 6¾, 2 at 7, 95 at 6¾, 3 at 7.
Bank of Montreal xr—2 at 260.
Bank of Montreal—1 at 276 cash.
Dom. Iron pref—25 at 95½, 50 at 95¾, 25 at 96.
Montreal Tel.—2 at 159.—2 at 159.
Duluth common—50 at 18.
Mont. Cotton—70 at 130¼.
St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain—5,000 at 90 and int.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac. —25 at 138 1-8, 20 at 138 1-8, 25 at 138 1-8.
Dom. Iron—25 at 54¼, 25 at 54¾.
Detroit—50 at 89¼.
Montreal Power—25 at 87, 25 at 86¾.
Twin City—25 at 121.
Dom. Coal common—100 at 129, 25 at 129.
Richelieu — 25 at 103.
Dom. Iron pref—100 at 96.
Cable Rights—7 at 6¾, 1 at 7.

The week's fluctuations were:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
Pacific	137	138⅝	136¼	137½	7399
Detroit Ry.	89⅞	89⅞	89¼	89¼	921
Toledo Ry.	35½	35½	35	35½	135
Mont. St. Ry.	276¾	276½	272½	272½	250
Toronto Ry.	116	116	115	115	287
Twin C. Ry.	120¼	121¼	120¼	120⅞	1893
Richelieu	103½	103¼	102¾	103	305
Cable	167	167	163	163	302
do. Rights	7	7¼	6¾	6¾	1577
Telephone	160	160	160	160	2
Power	90	90	87¼	81¼	725
Dom. Iron	53	54½	51⅝	54	4225
D. Iron pfd.	95½	95½	95	95	120
N. S. Steel	108½	113½	108¼	112¼	3231
do. New	110	111	110	111	49
Mont. Cot.	130	130	130	130	10
Dom. Cot	50½	50½	50½	50½	25
Ogilvie pfd.	136	136	136	136	35
Marconi	114	120	114	120	180
N. W. Land	255½	260	255½	260	525
Loan & M.	135	135	135	135	219
Dom. Coal	129	129½	128¾	129½	255
D. Coal pfd.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	8
Payne	19	20½	15	20¼	30150
Bk of Mont.	279	280	279	279½	81
Molsons Bk.	215	215	214	214	66
Bk. Toronto	257	257	257	257	22
Merchts Bk.	171	172	171	171	51
Quebec Bk.	118	118	118	118	8
Bk. of Com.	163	163	163	163	21
Union Bk.	140	140	140	140	3
Bk. Hochel'a	138	138	138	138	7
Total sales shares					53,088
D. Iron bd.	87	87¼	87	87¼	$77,000
Mont. S. bd.	105	105½	105	105½	1,100
Col. Cot. bd.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Total sales bonds					$79,100

NEW YORK STOCKS.

ACTIVE ONLY IN SPOTS UNDER PROFESSIONAL MANIPULATION.

New York, Feb. 16.—Wall Street.—Prices of stocks opened slightly higher on a moderate volume of business. Wabash preferred rose a point and amongst the specialties General Electric gained 1⅝ and Nashville, Chattahooga and St. Louis ½. There were good fractional gains in Amalgamated Copper, and in some of the Canadian railway stocks.

Noon—Prices rose slightly but on very limited transactions. St. Paul, Delaware and Hudson, Sugar and Smelting rose a point or more. Amongst the specialties Anaconda gained 2⅜, North American 2⅛ and the Rubber goods stocks a point. General Electric reacted 3. The advance halted before noon. Bonds were steady.

Messrs. J. B. Picken & Co. have received the following from N. Y. to-day:—The market this morning is dull with activity in but a few special issues. Included among these issues are the tractions smelters, A.C.P. and some specialties such as W.C., Leathers, etc., all of which are higher. The character is professional, trading being very light with prices showing but trivial changes. London find no opportunities for advantageous operations. Exchange, 487.60.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Co., New York, wire as follows:—All market critics agree that so far as the fundamental factors upon which values are based are concerned, very definite conclusions can reasonably be reached of the ultimate course of stock prices. It is agreed that there has been as yet no check to the country's prosperity, and that all signs point to a continuance of this high pressure during the balance of the year. The most favorable feature of the situation at large, without doubt, at the present time, is that net earnings of railways, which it was feared would be offset by increased expenses of operation, are showing gratifying increases over the corresponding period of last year. Should the monthly returns continue to be as favorable as they have been during the month of December and January there is little question that the market will soon begin to show some sympathetic response. The endorsement by the finance committee of both branches of the National Congress of Aldrich Currency Bill leads to the general confidence that many of the defects of the money system will be speedily corrected. The benefits of this measure, should it become a law, are too obvious to be dwelt upon. As to the immediate future of the market, there is some difference of opinion. On the one hand, it is held that for the time being the market needs and will take a rest. On the other hand, it is thought that the general upward tendency of prices will continue for a time, and culminate in a decided upward movement. So far as newspaper criticism is concerned, it may be called universally favorable as to the situation at large. While some patience may be required of the holders of stocks, we rather think that stocks are a purchase on all reactions.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 16.—Noon — Money on call steady at 2¾ percent. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾ to 5¼ percent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 487.50 to 487.925 for demand, and at 484.50 to 484.625 for sixty days bills. Posted rates, 485 to 485¼ and 488½. Commercial bills, 483¾ to 484¼. Bar silver, 48⅝. Mexican dollars, 37⅝. Government bonds, steady. Railway bonds, steady.

London, Feb. 16, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 92⅞; do., for account, 92⅞; Anacondas, 6⅝; Atchison, 90½; do., pfd., 103; B. and O., 103¾; Can. Pac., 142; C. and O., 58⅝; C. G. W., 25½; C. M. & St. Paul, 153¼; De Beers, 21¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 42 1-8; do., pfd., 92; Erie, 41¼; do., first pfd., 73¼; do., second pfd., 63; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 139½; M. K. and Texas, 29⅞; N. Y. C., 153; Norfolk and Western, 77 1-8; do., pfd., 92¼; O. and W., 34⅝; Penna., 77; Rand mines, 11 1-3; Reading, 32½; do., first pfd., 45; do., second pfd., 39; Southern Ry., 30⅞; Southern Railway pfd., 97⅛; Southern Pac., 66⅝; Union Pac., 104⅝; do., pfd., 97; U. S. Steel, 39⅝; do., pfd., 90½; Wabash, 22; do., pfd., 52. Bar Silver steady, 22⅝d per ounce. Money, 3¼ to 3⅝ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 7-16 to 3½ percent; do., for three months' bills, 3⅝ to 3 7-16 percent.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

Four Marconi companies have been organized, having a total capitalization of nearly $15,000,000, as follows: English (parent) Company, £200,000 in £1 shares; International Marine Communication Company, £100,000 in £1 shares; American Co., $6,650,000 in $100 shares, the Canadian Co., $5,000,000 in $5 shares. Other companies are now being organized in France, Spain, Argentina, Dutch East Indies, Brazil, China and Australia, Cape Colony, Tasmania and New Zealand.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The timber cut in the Province of Ontario for last year, according to the Crown Lands Department, is estimated at a little over 700,000,000 feet. The cut is somewhat below that of the previous year, owing to the scarcity of labor and the high scale of wages prevailing. For the present fiscal year the cut is estimated at 900,000,00 feet. License dues this year have exceeded those of any previous year. Labor is still scarce and wages high. The tree-fellers of the lumber camps are now drawing from $25 to $32 per month, with board.

Brookhall's Liverpool Corn Trade List estimates the world's wheat crop for 1902 at 2,071,920,000 bushels against 2,765,040,000 in 1901, and 2,920,144,000, the previous record, in 1898.

The traffic earnings of the C.P.R., for the week ending Feb. 7 were $705,000; same period last year, $551,000; increase, $154,000.

The exports of cheese and butter from Portland and St. John, N.B., for the week ending Feb. 7, were:

	Cheese.	Butter.
Liverpool	1,182	632
London	4,724	966
Glasgow	2,297	225
Total	8,203	1,823

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany was reduced to-day from four to 3½ percent.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

No very marked changes are to be noted, either in prices or tone as compared with the situation last Monday. Eggs are on a distinctly lower level, but this is the sole exception.

The grain market is quiet and practically unchanged. The same may be said of the flour and feed trade, in which only a jobbing business is done. Provisions of all sorts are fairly active at previous prices. Dairy products are unchanged, cheese remaining firm but nominal, and butter is in good demand only for choice lines. Poultry is scarce and nominal.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 74½; No. 1 northern, 72½c in store, Fort William; peas, 72c high freights; oats, No. 2 in store here 37½c to 37¾c, 31½c high freights; rye, 49½c east; buckwheat, 50c east.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.40 to $4.50; seconds, $4.10 to $4.20; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.65; in bags, $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $3.70 to $4.10.

ROLLED OATS— Millers' prices, $2.00, bags, and $4.15 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $19 to $20; shorts, $21 to $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $18 to $18.50; shorts in bulk, $20 to $21.

HAY — No. 1, $9 to $10; No. 2, $8.00 to $8.75; clover, $6.50 to $7 in car lots.

BEANS—In cars on track, $1.90.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $24 to $25; short cut back, $23.50 to $24; light short cut, $23 to $24; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9c; pure Canadian lard 11c; finest lard, 12c to 12½c; hams, 12½c to 13½c; bacon, 14c to 15c; dressed hogs, $8.25; fresh killed, abattoir hogs, $6.50 to $9 per 100 lbs.

EGGS—New laid, 20c to 21c; selected, 16c; HONEY—White clover in sections, 12c to 13c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c to 8½c; in bulk, 7½c to 8c; dark, ½c lower.

ASHES—Firsts, $4.50; seconds, $3.95; and pearl, $6.25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 14c to 15c per lb.; seconds, 13c to 13c per lb.; ducks, 11c to 12c; young chickens, 12c; fowls, 9c per lb.; geese, 9c.

CHEESE — Ontario, 13c to 13⅝c; Townships, 13c.

BUTTER — Townships creamery, 21½c; seconds, 18½c; western rolls, 17½c to 18c; rolls, 16½c to 17½c.

ADVANCE IN SUGAR.

New York, Feb. 18.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced five points to-day.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Messrs. John Caldwell & Co. report:—The market for oranges has shown decided improvement and we look for higher prices as the market is very firm. We quote f.o.b. Montreal, the following prices, subject to change:—Camellia navels, 128s, 150s, 176s, 200s, 216s, per box, $3.50; do., 96s, 150s, 176s, $3.25; angel brand navels, 128s, 150s, 176s, 200s, 216s, $3; do., 96s and 250s, $2.75; Jamaica oranges, very sweet, per barrel, $5.50; Valencia oranges, 420s, $3.50; Jumbo 420s, $4.50; Valencia oranges, 714s, $4.75; fancy Seville bitter oranges, 200s and 300s, per box, $2.75; Tangerines, half boxes, 150s, $2.75; extra fancy St. Nicholas lemons, 300s, $2.75; do., good, choice, sound lemons, 300s, $2.50; Malaga grapes, extra fine tinted, heavy weights, $7; do., very fine and sound heavy weights, $6.50; fancy bananas, $1.50 to $1.80; figs, in 10 lb. boxes, per lb., 12½c; new Hallowee dates, per lb., 4½c; evaporated apples, 50 lb. boxes, 5⅝c to 6½c; cranberries in crates containing ½ barrel, $3.25; Cal. celery, 6 to 8 doz., in crates, from $4.75 to $5; California cauliflower, about 2 doz. to crate, $2.75; Valencia onions, cases, $2; Canadian onions, barrels, $1.50 to $2.25; cocoanuts, 100s, per bag, $3.50; peanuts, coon brand, roasted, per lb., 7c; do., boo ton, roasted, per lb., 11½c; large polished Pecans, per lb., 15c; maple syrup, gallon tins, 75c; Malpeque shell oysters, per brl., xxx., $6.50; Curtin Island oysters, per brl., $7.50; Northern Spy apples, xxx., $3.50 to $4; Baldwin, Greening, Russett, etc., xxx., $3.50; Spy, Baldwin, Russett, etc., xx., $2 to $2.75; Florida tomatoes, per 6 basket carrier, $4.50; rhubarb, per doz., $1; eschalotts, per doz., 60c; spinach, per brl., $3; Bermuda parsley, per doz., 80c; Canadian lettuce, per doz., 35c to 40c.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Wholesale trade at Montreal this week has shown an expanding demand for staple goods. Stocks in the hands of the domestic manufacturers are comparatively light, and there is a very firm feeling in all lines, with increasing indifference on the part of sellers about effecting sales at present prices.

Recent heavy snow storms have interfered with current sales, but country remittances are well up to expectations, and retailers in all parts of the country are promptly meeting their obligations.

Spring orders are coming forward freely at Toronto, and trade in many departments is larger than a year ago. The railways have all they can do at present, but there is less complaint about scarcity of cars. Money is easier at 5½ percent for call loans and 5 percent for time loans.

Business at Quebec during the past week has been active, and there is a good enquiry for spring goods. The wholesale trade report collections, as a rule, very satisfactory. Shoe manufacturers are busy on spring goods, and, on the whole, the general outlook continues encouraging. There have been two small failures in the district.

Trade at the Pacific Coast centres is a trifle quiet as is usual at this season, but there is a general feeling of confidence in the future. A good many accounts are still open, but payments are expected to improve soon. Retailers who have been doing well look for a good spring business, and obligations the next month or two will, it is expected, be better met than a couple of years ago. The provincial industries are active, and the outlook in the gold mining camps is a little brighter than it has been for two or three years.

In Winnipeg, many buyers have been in the market, and they have been buying freely in expectation of a big increase in the turnover the coming season. It is certain that the influx of settlers this year will far exceed that of any previous year. The weather has been favorable for the grain movement, and shipments have shown a large increase.

In Ottawa there is a steady expansion in trade. Retailers are buying quite freely in order to get the goods before any further advance in prices is announced. The outlook for trade is very promising.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Feb. 14.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.10; red wheat, 67c to 68c; goose wheat, 64c to 65c; bran, $14; middlings, $19; barley, 43c to 45c; oats, 32c to 33c; rye, 55c to 56c; peas, 75c to 85c; hay, $8.50 to $9.50; potatoes, per bag, $1 to $1.15; sheepskins, 70c to 75c; hides, $6.25 to $6.50; live hogs, $5.50 to $5.65; dressed hogs, $7.50 to $7.75; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 20c to 21c; chickens, per pair, 60c to 90c; turkeys, per pound, 13c to 14c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 16.—White wheat, 66c to 68c; red fall wheat, 66c to 68c per bushel; spring wheat, per bush., 66c to 68c; barley, 40c to 45c; peas, 66c to 68c; oats, 29c to 34c; corn, 60c to 64c; bran, $16 to $18 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; onions, 50c to 70c per bushel; live hogs, $5.65 to $5.75 per cwt.; flour, $1.70 to $2.25 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2.00 to $2.25 per cwt., cornmeal, $2.00 to $2.25 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Good roads and good prices were the means of bringing large offerings of farm produce on Byward market this morning. On the whole, however, the quality was not as good as was noticed a week ago. Especially was this true of the poultry offered. Prices showed no material change and the market remained firm. Dressed poultry was in good demand with a fair supply. The following quotations ruled: Selects, $7.75 to $8.25; heavy weights, $7.50 to $8. The market was active and considerable business was done at from $5.50 to $7 for hindquarters and from $4 to $5 for fronts. Mutton was in good supply and was quickly bought up at from 7c to 8c per lb., according to quality. In the poultry market the offerings were fairly good but of a very inferior quality. Chickens were sold at from 75c to $1 per pair; turkeys, 15c to 18c per lb.; geese, 95c to $1.00 each. Prices of butter were from 23c to 25c per lb. for prints, 18c to 20c for rolls and pails. The egg market was in a very bad shape. Cheap storage eggs weakened the demand for better qualities. Fresh laid were very scarce and brought from 25c to 28c per dozen. Limed and storage eggs brought from 12½c per dozen to 17c per dozen for the better qualities. A large supply of oats was on hand and a good active trade was done at from 34c to 35c per bush. Buckwheat was offered in small quantities at from 48c to 52c per bushel. The offerings of hay were moderately limited and prices ruled at from $6 to $8 per ton.

London, Ont., Feb. 16.—The market on Saturday was fairly well attended, and prices were well maintained, except for fresh laid eggs, which took a drop to 16c per dozen.

Quite a lot of potatoes are arriving from Michigan, and the price for table vegetable is somewhat easier.

Wheat, 67¼c to 69½c per bushel; corn, 56c to 61½c; peas, 85c to 93c; buckwheat, 45½c to 48c; oats, 30½c to 31½c; barley, at 45½c to 46½c per bushel; beans, $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel; red clover, $5 to $7 per bushel; Alsike cloverseed, $4 to $7 per bushel; rye, 47½c to 50¼c. Dairy produce—Eggs, retail, 19c; wholesale, per dozen, 16c to 19c; butter, best rolls, 20c to 22c; do., best crocks, 18c to 20c; do., creamery, 22c to 24c; honey, strained, per pound, 10c to 12c; do., in comb, 13c to 15c. Vegetables—Parsnips, per bag, 45c to 50c; parsley, per dozen, 15c to 20c; onions, per bag, 55 to 60c; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; potatoes, per bag, $1.20 to $1.35; turnips, per bag, 30c to 35c; beets, per bushel, 45c to 50c; carrots, per bag, 25c to 30c; celery, per dozen, 50c to 60c; sage an dsavory, per dozen, 15c to 20c; vegetable marrow, per dozen, 25c to 30c; pumpkins, each, 8c to 10c; squashes, per dozen, 80c to $1.50. Fruit—Apples, per bag, 25c to 50c; do., brl. $1 to $1.25; pears, per bushel, 60c to 75c. Meat—Pork, per hundred, $7.50 to $7.90; do. per pound, 8½c to 9½c; beef, by quarter, $5 to $7; veal, $7 to $8; mutton, by carcass, $8 to $9; by quarter, 9c to $10. Poultry—Spring chickens, per pair, 75c to $1; hens, per pair, 50c to 60c; turkeys, per pound, 14c to 16c; spring ducks, per pair, 75c to $1; and geese, per pound, 8c to 9c. Live Stock—Live hogs, $5.60; dressed do. $7.50 to $7.90; pigs, per pair, $4 to $6; fat cattle, $4 to $4.50; stags, per cwt., $2 to $2.25; sows, per cwt., $4 to $4.50. Hay, $8 to $9.50; straw, per ton, $5 to $5.50. Hides and Skins Wool, washed, 13c to 14c; do., unwashed, 6c to 7c. Hides, No. 1, 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; No. 3, 4½c; tallow, rendered, per pound, 5½c to 6c; do., rough, per pound, 3½c to 3⅝c; sheepskins, each, 75c to 85c; calfskins, No. 1, 8c to 9c; do., No. 2, 6½c to 7c.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Wheat—There is rather less enquiry and the market is easier this week at 71½c to 72c for No. 2 red and white east and 71c to 71½c middle freights. Goose is quiet. No. 1 is quoted at 67c to 67½c east. Spring wheat is steady at 72c for No. 1 and 71c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is easier at 84½c for No. 1 hard Port Huron and Owen Sound. No. 1 hard is quoted at 87½c, and No. 1 northern at 86c all rail North Bay, and ¼c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Dull and easier; local exporters quote $2.45 for cars of ordinary 90 percent Ontario patents in their bags and sellers ask $2.70 east or middle freights. Choice brands are fifteen to 20 cents higher.

Mill feed—Steady at $17 to $17.50 for cars of shorts and $16 to $16.50 for bran in bulk east or middle freights.

Barley—Steady at 47c for No. 3 extra and 44c for No. 3 east or middle freights.

Buckwheat—Nominal at 47c to 48c east or middle freights.

Rye—Steady at 51c to 52c for No. 2 east and 50c to 51c middle freights.

Corn—Steady; Canada No. 3 mixed is quoted at 45c to 45½c and No. 3 yellow at 45½c to 46c west. American is nominal, there being no deliveries owing to scarcity of cars in the west. No. 3 mixed is quoted at 52c, and No. 3 yellow at 52c on the track Toronto.

Oats—In moderate demand and steady; No. 1 white is quoted at 33c east and No. 2 white at 32c east, 31½c middle freights, and 31c high freights west.

Oatmeal—Steady at $4 for cars of bags and $4.15 for barrels on the track here and twenty-five cents more for broken lots.

Peas—Steady at 73c for No. 2 east and 72c middle freights and two cents more for choice milling.

Butter—The offerings of all grades have been fairly liberal the past few days, the demand is moderate and confined mostly to choice dairies and creameries. Prices are generally steady at last week's decline. Creamery, prints, 22c to 23c; do., solids, 19c to 20c; do., held, 18c; dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 16c to 17c; do., medium, 14c to 15c; do., common, 10c to 12c; do., pound rolls, 17c to 18c; do., large roll, 16c to 17c.

Eggs—The receipts of new laid have been very fair for this season, but the heavy offerings of cold storage stock at low prices have kept down prices. New laid are easier at 18c and for cold storage at 9c to 10c.

Baled hay—Steady, cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9 to $9.50.

Baled straw—Quiet. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5 to $5.50.

Hogs are lower than a week ago. Local packers appear to be indifferent buyers, having, it is said, been pretty well supplied. Cars of choice weights on the track here are quoted by local packers at $7.50; farmers' lots delivered on the street market here are quoted at $7.50 to $7.75 for heavy and $7.75 to $8 for light weights. Live hogs are quoted at $5.80 for choice bacon and $5.55 for heavy and light fats.

LIVERPOOL DAIRY REPORT.

Messrs. Hodgson Brothers have issued the following Liverpool dairy produce report for the week ending Feb. 6, 1903:

CHEESE—The demand has been moderate, but there is no real change to report in values, which remain as last quoted. Under-priced cheese, full cream, are wanted, but are extremely scarce.

We quote to-day: Fancy Canadian Sept.-Oct. White, 63s to 63s 6d; fancy Canadian Sept.-Oct. colored, 62s to 63s; choice Augusts, 61s to 62s; lower grades, States, slightly skimmed, 54s to 58s.

BUTTER — Choicest Continental has moved a little more freely, without, however, any alteration in values. The demand for other sorts is still on a very limited scale, and supplies are plentiful. Medium grades are in quiet request. Copenhagen quotation is unchanged for next week.

We report to-day's values as follows:—Choicest Canadian creamery, in 56 lb. boxes, 100s to 103s: fine Canadian creamery, 90s to 96s; Canadian dairy, tubs and boxes, 80s to 85s; choicest Danish in Kiel casks, 108s to 112s; choicest Siberian in Kiel casks, 94s to 98s: fine Siberian in Kiel casks, 88s to 92s; choicest New Zealand in 56 lb. boxes, 102s to 105s; choicest Argentine, 103s to 105s.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Feb. 13.

There was a very large attendance of the farmers at the markets to-day, there being about 140 loads of oats offered for sale at the Bonsecours market this forenoon, and quite a number of these were double sleighs with from 40 to over 50 bags on the load. The usual price asked was 90c per bag, but less would be taken in most cases; buckwheat was also more plentiful than usual and from $1 to $1.05 per bag was asked for them; beans were $1.50 per bushel; quotatoes were more plentiful than for a long time past, and from 90c to 95c was the price demanded; beets have been advancing in price lately and sell at from $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel; carrots, $1 to $1.25 do.; cabbages, 75c to 90c do.; onions, $1.25 to $1.75 do. Beef quarters were very plentiful, but met with a brisk demand at from 5½c to 6½c per lb. for hindquarters and from 3½c to 4½c per lb. for forequarters. Mr. N. Bickerdike is selling superior Ontario beef at from 8c to 9c per lb. for hind quarters, and 6c to 6½c per lb. for forequarters. Dead turkeys, 15c to 18c per lb.; geese, 11c to 12½c do.; ducks and chickens, 14c to 16c do.; tub butter, 19c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs, 35c to 45c per dozen; older eggs, 25c to 30c do.; apples, $1.50 to $3 per barrel; Valencia oranges, $3.50 per case; California oranges, $2.50 to $3.50 per box; lemons, $2.25 do.; hay, $6.50 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3.50 to $4.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Feb. 12.

There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 10 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day, and a considerable number of cattle were sold here yesterday. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade was not very brisk, as the prices of cattle were about one-quarter of a cent per lb. higher than they were last week. Prime beeves sold at from 5¼c to 5½c per lb.; pretty good animals at from 4c to 4¼c, and the common stock at from 2¾c to 3¼c per lb. Mr. Ritchot paid $22 for two prime calves, or nearly 6c per lb.; the other calves sold at from $2.50 for small 'bobs,' to $7 for good veals. Sheep sold at from 3½c to 3¾c per lb., and lambs at from 4½c to near 5c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6¼c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Feb. 16.

There were about 650 head of butchers' cattle, 40 calves and 30 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in full force and trade was brisk with lower prices prevailing all round than were paid on last Thursday's market. Prime beeves were more plentiful than they have been since the New Year, and they sold at from 5c to 5¼c per lb.; pretty good stock sold at from 3¾c to 4¾c, and the common stock at from 2¾c to 3½c per lb. Calves sold at from $2.50 to $12 each, or from 4c to 5½c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3½c to 3¾c, and lambs at from 4¼c to 4¾c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6¼c per lb., weighed off the cars.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 13.—Beeves, receipts, 3,127; steers slow; steady for fair to good; common easier; bulls and cows steady; steers, $4.25 to $5.45; oxen, $3.70 to $4.30; bulls, $3.25 to $4.40; cows, $1.75 to $3.60; cables quoted live cattle slow at 11½c to 12c, dressed weight; sheep firm at 13½c to 15c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef lower at 8¾c to 8¾c per lb.; exports to-morrow, 1,582 cattle and 7,948 quarters of beef. Calves, receipts, 65; steady to strong; veals $5 to $9.75; little calves, $4 to $4.50; fed calves, $4.50; no westerns. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 3,261; sheep and good lambs firm; common lambs quiet; no good sheep here; lambs, $5.75 to $7; culls, $5. Hogs, receipts, 2,090; almost nominal, but feeling steady.

East Buffalo, Feb. 13.—Cattle, receipts, 75 head; strong, 10c lower. Veals, receipts, 420 head; steady; tops, $9.50 to $10; common to good, $5.50 to $9.25. Hogs, receipts, 5,100 head; active and steady; heavy, $7.20 to $7.25; mixed, $7.15 to $7.20; Yorkers, $7.10 to $7.15; pigs, $7; roughs, $6.10 to $6.40; stags, $5 to $5.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 14,800 head; sheep steady; lambs, 10c to 15c higher; top lambs, $6.75 to $6.85; culls to good, $4.25 to $6.65; yearlings, $5.25 to $5.75; ewes, $4.50 to $4.75; top mixed sheep, $4.50 to $4.75; culls to good, $2.25 to $4.40.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Trade at the Toronto cattle market to-day showed some improvement over that of the previous days of the week. The run of stuff was light, and some dealers had orders to fill, and so created a demand rather more than equal to the supply. Prices had, therefore, a firmer feeling, but quotations generally remain unchanged. Hog prices are quoted 10c per cwt. easier. The total run of offerings amounted to 48 cars, including 580 cattle, 487 sheep and lambs, 1,482 hogs and 18 calves.

Export cattle, choice, cwt.	$4.40	to $4.75
do. medium	3.60	to 4.20
do. cows	3.40	to 3.80
Butchers', picked	4.10	to 4.40
do. good to choice	3.90	to 4.25
do. fair to medium	3.00	to 3.55
do. rough to common	2.00	to 2.70
Bulls, export, heavy	4.00	to 4.25
do. light	3.75	to 4.15
do. stock	1.75	to 2.00
Feeders, short-keep	4.25	to 5.00
do. medium	3.75	to 4.25
do. light	3.25	to 3.75
Stockers, choice	2.75	to 3.25
do. common	2.25	to 2.75
Milch cows, each	25.00	to 55.00

Sheep and Lambs—There was a fairly large run to-day, and trade was generally good. Quotations continue unchanged, with prospects steady.

Calves—Good veal calves continue in good demand and prices are steady at $2 to $10 each, or 4½c to 6c per lb.

Hogs — The run was fairly heavy, with the demand light. Prices declined 10c per cwt. for all grades of stock.

Export ewes, cwt.	$3.50	to $4.00
Bucks, per cwt	2.50	to 3.25
Lambs	4.50	to 5.40
Calves, each	2.00	to 10.00
Hogs, select, per cwt	5.80	to 0.00
do. fat, per cwt.	5.55	to 0.00
do. light, per cwt.	5.55	to 0.00
do. sows, per cwt	4.40	to 0.00
do. stags, per cwt.	2.00	to 0.00

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Feb. 2.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons weekly report on the live stock trade says: The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been much smaller. Notwithstanding this, there was only a moderate inquiry, and previous prices were with difficulty obtained, with the exception of fat sows, which met a good trade, and made quite as much money. Fat sheep have also been shown in much shorter numbers. Trade throughout has been slow, and previous prices with difficulty got, any change favoring buyers. Fat lambs rather fewer, and a shade more money got. Fat calves a small supply and very dear, while pigs have been shown in average numbers, and for those a fair trade was got. For the time of year there was a large supply of store sheep. Owing to the slightly worse trade of the markets, and the exceedingly rough weather, demaad has been much quieter, and in some cases is a head less had to be taken, and a few of the secondary left unsold. There was a small supply of store cattle, and anything of a good class got fairly well sold, but the rougher descriptions were entirely neglected. Milch Cows—The best class exceedingly dear; and secondary, slightly less money. Quotations—Top price of best beef, per live cwt., 40s 10d; current from 36s to 38s. Mutton, 8¼d to fully 9d per lb.

London, Feb. 2.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of ten; trade steady; no advance on late rates can be noted. Fat bulls and rough cattle rather easier. Arrivals—148 Irish, 702 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 479 midland, home and western counties, 40 Devon. Increase of 1,100 in sheep market. Trade for wedder sheep firm at advanced rates. Good enquiry for ewes, chiefly attributable to colder weather, and higher rates obtained. Lambs met very little demand, and rates must be quoted lower. Calf and pig trade not worth noting. Beasts, 2s 4d to 4s 8d; sheep, 2s 8d to 6s 4d; pigs, 2s 10d to 4s 6d; lambs, 6s 2d to 6s 8d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,370; sheep and lambs, 8,490; calves, 10, pigs, 20.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—Cattle, 982; sheep, 4,541. Best beasts, 6¼d to 6¾d; second, 5½d to 6d; third, 4½d to 5¼d. Best Scotch sheep, 9d to 9½d; other sorts, 7d to 8½d. A decrease of 280 cattle and 112 sheep. Fair demand for cattle and good for sheep about late rates; 40 dairy cows in market, good demand, £17 to £27.

Newcastle, Feb. 4.—Number of cattle, yesterday, 2,088; sheep, 4,762; calves, 77; pigs, 731. Cattle prices dropping. Prime heifers and steers, 8s to 8s 3d; second class 7s 9d to 8s; coarse and inferior, 8s 3d to 7s; pork, 5s 9d to 9s 3d. Sheep, firm trade, 7½d to 9¾d; calves, 7d to 10d.

Salford, Feb. 4.—At market yesterday:—Cattle, 2,216; trade better. Sheep, 6,251; active sale, and advancing prices for the choice. Calves, 96; full prices made.

Quotations—Cattle, 5d to 7d; sheep, 6½d to 9d; calves, 5d to 9¼d per lb.

BUTTER.

Cork, Feb. 3.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 92s; thirds, 81s; fine mild, 94s. In market, 50. Fresh A, 106s; B, 97s.

Limerick, Feb. 4.—Choicest centrifugal creamery in strong demand yesterday at 112s to 116s, but secondary sorts in bad demand at 98s to 102s. New milk butter just beginning to show.

Manchester, Feb. 4.—A delay in the arrival of steamers resulted in a short supply of foreign butter being available for this market yesterday. Though the market was not nearly so brisk as was expected, there was a steady demand for Danish and for Swedish, but buyers hardly gave the last rise in Copenhagen. A fair demand for secondary butters. Finnish butter, owing to short supplies, made good prices. The market showed about 2s advance, but far from cleared. Canadians were dull. Quotations—Choicest Danish and Swedish, 113s to 115s; contract dairies, 116s; choice, 109s to 112s; Dutch, 108s to 110s; choicest Irish creameries, 110s to 112s; finest Canadian creamery, 104s to 106s.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Cattle, rece

THE HUMBERT TRIAL.

HEARING OF THE FIRST CASE AGAINST THESE NOTORIOUS SWINDLERS.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Humbert family made its first appearance in the criminal court to-day, when the case of the banker, Cattani, was taken up in the Ninth Correctional Chamber. There was great public interest manifested, and the court room was crowded. The Humberts were brought in like ordinary prisonrs, and took seats in the prisoners' box. Madame Therese Humbert displayed her usual bravado and coolness. Her sister, Marie d'Aurignac, apparently was unnerved, while the latter's brothers, Romain and Emile, maintained an attitude of calm defiance. The case does not involve the main question concerning the Crawford millions, but M. Cattani's charge that they libelled him in referring to the banker as a usurer, indirectly affects the entire transaction. The early stages of the trial to-day did not produce any sensations. Madame Humbert gave a long, rambling account of her dealings with M. Cattani, and alleged that his demands of excessive interest and her borrowings from him amounted to about $600,000. When M. Cattani was heard and he repudiated the charge of usury, Madame Humbert sprang from her seat and asked for the privilege of interrogating the banker, but the presiding magistrate sternly repressed her.

While Frederick Humbert was testifying he sought to incriminate a number of prominent political personages, including M. Valle, minister of justice. The judge energetically stopped him from bringing in the names of people not parties to the case. Thereupon Madame Humbert dramatically exclaimed: 'Other interesting facts will be disclosed when the main case is heard.'

The judge again stopped Humbert when he asserted that persons occupying high positions were aware of the fact that the Humbert family was in Madrid.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The trial of the libel suit brought by M. Cattani, a banker, against the Humbert family, which began in the Ninth Correctional Chamber yesterday, was resumed to-day. There were large crowds inside and outside the court room. The prisoners maintained the same defiant attitude, Mme. Humbert and her husband frequently interrupting the witnesses with angry contradictions. Most of the session was devoted to Senator Cremieux's explanation of the prisoners' legal connection with M. Cattani.

With the hearing of Senator Cremieux's testimony, the taking of evidence closed, and counsel for both sides addressed the court. M. Rodolph Rousseau spoke lengthily on behalf of the plaintiff, Cattani. Maitre Henri Roberts defended Mme. Therese Humbert and Frederick Humbert in a brief and witty speech. Maitre Chetu said a few words on behalf of Maria D'Aurignac, and the case was then postponed until next week for judgment.

REWARD PAID.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—The French Embassy here has paid to a lawyer, Senor Emilio Cotarello, $500 reward for revealing the hiding place of the Humberts in this city. Cotarello handed over the money to a charitable organization.

MAY MARRY AGAIN.

CROWN PRINCESS GIVEN A DECREE OF ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

Dresden, Saxony, Feb. 12.—The decree of divorce granted to Crown Prince Frederick yesterday permits both parties to marry again. The Crown Prince applied merely for a separation of bed and board, but the Crown Princess asked for an absolute divorce, which the judges decided they could not refuse under the new civil code, which King George himself designated as governing the proceedings. The Princess, however, cannot marry Professor Giron and get recognition of her marriage under the German law.

EXPRESS HELD UP

TRAIN ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROBBED NEAR BUTTE, MONTANA.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 12.—The Burlington express, No. 9, east-bound, was held up shortly after midnight on the Northern Pacific tracks, eight miles east of this city, near Homestead, by five mounted men. They covered the sides of the train with their guns, uncoupled the engine, mail and express cars and ran them ahead of the train about two miles, where the robbers fired two charges of dynamite, blowing the safe to pieces, and wrecking the express car. The trainmen of the passenger train, after the robbers had left the engine and cars, hastened back towards Butte and met an incoming freight train, the engine of which was uncoupled to run to Butte and the alarm given.

A sheriff and posse and force of police have left for the scene on a train. The railway officials asked the penitentiary officials at Deer Lodge for their bloodhounds. Every official in the county has been called to South Butte and all approaches to the city are carefully guarded. The sheriff is scouring the country and a fight between the officers and robbers is believed to be imminent.

The safe, according to the railway people, contained nothing of value, but reports vary as to the amount of booty secured by the bandits. The express messenger says that they did not get more than five hundred dollars, while in other quarters it is said the plunder will amount to several thousand dollars at least. It is also said that several of the mail pouches were rifled.

COMPANY OFFERS $5,000 REWARD.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 12.—The Northern Pacific Railway Company has offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the five men who are said to have held up the Burlington express just east of Butte this morning. The company will pay the $5,000 reward for the entire gang, or $1,000 for each member convicted.

ARCHDUCHESS ELIZABETH OF SPAIN, DEAD.

Vienna, Feb. 14.—The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the former Queen Regent Maria Christina of Spain, died to-day.

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.

BURWASH — At Martintown, on Feb. 1, 1903, the wife of George T. Burwash, of a son.

BURPEE — At Washburn, Me., to the wife of Robert B. Burpee, a daughter. St. John, N.B., papers please copy.

DAY — On Feb. 13, 1903, at 92 St. Luke street, the wife of J. W. Day, of a daughter.

JAMES — On Feb. 5, 1903, at 10 Laurier avenue, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. James.

LAMPLOUGH.—On Feb. 4, 1903, at 118 University street, the wife of F. W. Lamplough, of a son.

PITT — On Feb. 7, 1903, at 90 Mitcheson ave., to Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Pitt, a son.

MARRIED.

BARRICK — McCORQUODALE — At the residance of the bride's mother, 31 Sussex avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 10, 1903, by the Rev. G. W. Wallace, Ralph Newcombe Barrick, son of Dr. E. J. Barrick, Bond street, to May Fiorella, second daughter of the late Capt. J. E. McCorquodale.

BELCHER — BAILEY — On Feb. 9, 1903, by the Rev. Bernard Bryan, at the residence of the bride's parents, Frederic B. Belcher, of Winnipeg, to Jessie May, daughter of Jas. H. Bailey, of Toronto.

BLAKELY — MACGREGOR. — On Feb. 10, 1903, at Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Frank D. Blakely to Ethel S. MacGregor, both of Winnipeg.

BRYCE — CURRY — At the residence of the bride's father, Ingleside, Minden, Ont., by the Rev. J. E. Fenning, on Feb. 11, 1903, Hugh T. Bryce, of Berriedale, Ont., to Agnes Louise, eldest daughter of Chas. D. Curry, M.D.

BURKHOLDER—PILLAR.— On Jan. 27, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'The Woodlands,' French Creek, B.C., by the Rev. Walter Carr, the Rev. Jenkins Burkholder, of Unionville, Ont., to Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Pillar, sen.

CAMERON — PENFOLD — On Feb. 7, 1903, at 188 Glasgow street, Guelph, Ont., by the Rev. Gilbert Davidson, M.A., rector of St. George's, Charles Cameron, sr., of Collingwood, to Jennie, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Penfold, of Paris, Ont.

CAMPBELL—FREEL.— On Feb. 11, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, Fitzroy Harbor, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh Ferguson, William John Campbell, Fitzroy Harbor, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Freel.

FULLER — BOYD — In this city, on Feb 12 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Warriner, George Frederick LeRoy Fuller, M.D., of Cowansville, son of H. LeRoy Fuller, M.D., of Sweetsburg, to Clara Belle, daughter of S. W. Boyd, of Montreal.

HODGSON — HODGSON — At the residence of the bride's mother, Hudson Heights, on Feb. 4, 1903, by the Rev. R. H. Whiteside, assisted by the Rev. E. S. Morrison, Ernest Hodgson, of St. Marthe, to Beatrice, eldest daughter of the late George Hodgson.

HUNTER — ROY — At the residence of the bride's father, Howick, Que., on Feb. 11, 1903, by the Rev. J. W. McLeod, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Cameron, of Bearbrook, Mr. A. T. Hunter, to Miss Kate Roy, daughter of Mr. John Roy.

JEAKINS—SIMPSON.— On Feb. 11, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, 10 Hanover street, by the Rev. T. B. Jeakins, Rev. Charles E. Jeakins, B.A., to M. Georgina, daughter of John Simpson, of Montreal.

LINTON—LUKINS.—On Feb. 9, 1903, at the residence of Mrs. Sterry Hunt, 256 University street, Montreal, by the Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D., Adam Linton, jr., late of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Elizabeth Lukins, late of Somersetshire, England.

LUINEN — SLOAN — At the manse, Prescott, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Smart, Harvey Luinen to Sarah T. Sloan, both of Edwardsburg.

MASON—JONES.—At the Church of the Advent (Wexford) Rawdon, Que., on Feb. 10, 1903, by the Rev. W. Davies, incumbent, Mr. Robert Mason, son of Mr. Geo. Mason, to Miss Lillie Jones, daughter of Mr. Wm. Jones, both of the parish of Rawdon.

MULLAN—HEPWORTH. — At Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1903, by the Rev. E. S. Morrison, of Hudson Heights, Harold J. Mullan, of Hudson Heights, to Hattie M., youngest daughter of T. L. Hepworth, Ulverton, Que.

SHAVER — DUNLOP — On Feb. 11, 1903, at the manse, Spencerville, Ontario, by the Rev. John MacDougall, B.A., Alex. Shaver, of Brinston's Corners, to Martha Ellen Dunlop, daughter of John Dunlop, Esq., of Ventnor.

SISSONS—RANKIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Barrie, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1903, by the Rev. James Woodsworth, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. J. Redditt, Jonathan Sissons, Esq., Governor Simcoe County jail, to Miss Mary Ellen Rankin, daughter of Abram Rankin.

THOMPSON — PERRY — On Monday, Feb. 16, 1903, at 210 Greene avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Mowatt, William J. Thompson, to Katie S., eldest daughter of A. A. Perry, of Westmount.
Ottawa papers please copy.

WILKES — WILSON — In this city, on Feb. 12, 1903, by the Rev. Professor Jas. Ross, D.D., William H. Wilkes, of Chambly, to Mabel Amanda, fourth daughter of Mr. William Wilson, of Montreal.

WYATT — WALTERS — On Feb. 9, 1903, at St. James's Church, Hull, Que., by the Rev. F. Smith, Merivah Walters, youngest daughter of the late Henry Walters, of Hull, to G. Walter Wyatt, of Ottawa.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In this city, on Monday, Feb. 9, 1903, Anne Armstrong, aged 89 years.

BAGSLEY.— At Dovercourt, Toronto, on Feb. 8, 1903, Margaret Walker, beloved wife of Mr. E. J. Bagsley, in her 43rd year.

BAKER.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 355 Mountain street, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1903, Joel C. Baker, Esq., in his 76th year.

BEAN.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, on Feb. 9, 1903, John McLeod Bean, merchant, of Galetta, Ont., aged 52 years.

BLAKE — At Santa Monica, California, on Feb. 11, 1903, John Blake, aged 70 years, for many years with Messrs. E. Leadlay & Co., of Toronto.

BOWEN — On Feb. 10, 1903, at Asbestos, near Danville, Edith, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bowen, aged 10 years and 10 months. 'Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.'

BROUGH — At her late residence, No. 63 D'Arcy street, Toronto, on Feb. 9, 1903, Hannah Stewart, wife of the late Constantine Brough, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Very Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Dean of Niagara.

CARTER.—At 178 University avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 10, 1903, Sarah, relict of the late Frederick Carter, aged 74 years.

CHURCH.—At Ottawa, on Feb. 10, 1903, John Church, aged 70 years.

CROSBY — At the residence of her brother-in-law, W. B. Speight, 499 Church st., Toronto, Charlotte F. Crosby, relict of the late Andrew Crosby, of Markham, in her 85th year.

DINGWALL — At her late residence, 4th concession, Charlottenburgh, on Feb. 7, 1903, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Helen McGregor, beloved wife of James Dingwall, aged 70 years.

EATON.—In this city, on Feb. 14, 1903, Thomas B. Eaton, in his 56th year.
English papers please copy.

ELLIS — At Billings' Bridge, Ont., on Feb. 13, 1903, James Ellis, in his 78th year.

GRAFTON — In Dundas, Ont., on Feb. 13, 1903, Eleanor E. Grafton, in her 66th year.

HARTE — On Monday morning, Feb. 16, 1903, at his late residence, 102 Durocher street, Peter Harte, aged 75 years.

HARTLEY.—At No. 97 Galt avenue, Verdun, on Feb. 12, 1903, George Shepherd Hartley, aged two years, eleven months and ten days, youngest son of Sydney O. Hartley.

HATTON — On Feb. 11, 1903, at her residence, 2676 St. Catherine street, Margaret Elizabeth Browa, relict of the late Samuel Hatton, aged 76 years, mother of D. Hatton, of this city, and of Samuel and John Hatton, of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of London, at New York city and Brooklyn, N.Y.

HUNT — At his late residence, Brantford, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1903, Wellington Hunt, in his 65th year.

HUTT — Entered into rest, at Southend, Stamford Township, Ontario, on Feb. 9, 1903, Janet Lawson, beloved wife of F. A. Hutt, aged 69 years.

JENKINS — At Toronto, on Feb. 11, 1903, Edith Shepstone, youngest daughter of Stuart Jenkins, aged 5 years.

JOHNSTONE.—At 291 Queen street, Ottawa, on Feb. 8, 1903, Elizabeth Ferguson, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Ferguson, sr., of Vankleek Hill, and beloved wife of Wm. Johnstone, Ottawa.

JOSELIN.—At Toronto, on Feb. 7, 1903, Elizabeth C., beloved wife of H. W. Joselin, aged 60 years.

KERRIDGE.—At 125 Union avenue, on Feb. 12, 1903, Frederick Harold, infant son of Frederick E. and Jennie G. Kerridge, aged 3 months and 6 days.

LINDSEY — On Feb. 9, 1903, at the residence of his son, W. J. Lindsey, Cambria street, Stratford, Ont., William Lindsey, late of Albion, Ont., aged 82 years.

LOUDON.—At Eglington, Ont., on Feb. 10, 1903, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Loudon, in her 99th year.

MACKAY.—At his residence, 12 Kensington ave., Toronto, on Feb. 8, 1903, Angus Gordon Mackay, aged 79 years.

MARTIN — In this city, on Feb. 9, 1903, Daniel Martin, aged 82 years, a native of Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland.

M'CORT.—At Thessalon, Ont., on Feb. 5, 1903, Thomas J. McCort, M.D., aged 47 years.

McCRUM.—At her son's residence, Walkerton, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1903, Marion Batters, widow of the late Henry McCrum, Galt, Ont., aged 80 years, 10 months and 19 days.

McINTOSH.—On Feb. 12, 1903, at the residence of his parents, Ottawa, Arthur Sanderson, only son of the Rev. W. McIntosh, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Ottawa, aged 27 years.

MILLER.—On Monday, Feb. 9, 1903, at the residence of her daughter, Bellingham road, Outremont, Charlotte Donaldson, relict of the late George Miller, of Perth, Ont., in her 90th year.
Perth papers please copy.

NASH — At Sillery, Quebec, on Feb. 9, 1903, Mary McCoy, relict of the late Richard Nash, in her 70th year.

REED — At Reedsdale, Inverness, Que., Alice Wicksteed, aged 75 years, beloved wife of James Reed, M.D., Mayor of Inverness.

REID.—At 320 College street, Toronto, on Feb. 8, 1903, Isabella Young, beloved wife of Charles Reid, in the 80th year of her age.

ROY.—At Springfield Cottage, Howick, Que., on Feb. 2, 1903, Margaret Elizabeth Hazel, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Roy.

SAVAGE — On Feb. 14, 1903, at Granby, Que., Ellis A. Savage, of the firm of A. C. Savage & Sons, aged 27 years.

SELLARS — At Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1903, Mary Elizabeth, surviving daughter of the late Robert Sellars, aged 86 years.

SNOWDON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1903, H. L. Snowdon, advocate.

STIBBARD.—At Eglington, Ont., on Feb. 10, 1903, Robert Stibbard, sr., aged 86 years.

TAIT.—At Jamaica, W.I., on Jan. 30, 1903, Annie M. Fenner, wife of G. S. Tait, M.D., second daughter of the late John Fenner, aged 39 years.

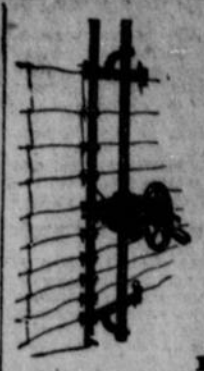
TORRANCE — At Thistletown, Ont., on Feb. 13, 1903, John Torrance, sr., in his 85th year, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland.

WARD—At Quebec, on Feb. 8, 1903, at 13 Margaret street, Patrick James Gerard, infant son of Patrick Owen Ward, aged three weeks.

IN MEMORIAM.

GIBB — Abbottsford. In loving memory of darling little Gwendoline, who went to Heaven, Feb. 13, 1900.

TRENHOLME — In loving memory of Captain R. G. Trenholme, of Coaticook, who went home, 'leaning on the Everlasting Arm,' on Feb. 15, 1901. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'



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SUPERIOR COURT,
No. 2129.

Notice is hereby given that Daine Carrie Viola Westgate, of the Town of Westmount, in the District of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action for separation of property from her husband, Charles L. Walters, Chemist, of the same place.
Montreal, 10th February, 1903.
HUTCHINSON, OUGHTRED & PLACE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'