

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1901.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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BRITISH LAW IS SUPREME.

Mrs. Delpit Pinned Her Faith to the Validity of Her Marriage Contract, Legally Solemnized.

HON. MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD DECLARED HER RIGHT.

Mr. Delpit's Demand to Have the Law Set Their Marriage Aside was Therefore Dismissed With Costs.

The long-expected judgment on the inscription in law in the famous Delpit-Coté marriage case caused a very large audience to gather at the court house on Saturday morning, and when Judge Archibald took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock there was not an inch of space available.

The circumstances of the case are well known and can be briefly summarized as follows:

In May, 1893, the Rev. W. S. Barnes, a minister of the Unitarian Church, solemnized the marriage of Mr. E. Delpit with Miss Coté, and after the parties had lived together as husband and wife for several years, three children having been born, Mr. Delpit asked the ecclesiastical tribunal of justice to declare his marriage null and void on the ground that he and his consort, being both Roman Catholics, the Protestant minister who married them was not a competent officer to perform the ceremony, and his act was of no effect. The ecclesiastical court granted Mr. Delpit's demand, and he then asked the civil court to confirm that judgment.

Mrs. Delpit contested the action, and she alleged, among other things, that at the time of her marriage she was a recognized non-Catholic, and Mr. Delpit had also declared himself a non-Catholic, that the Rev. Mr. Barnes was a competent officer to perform the ceremony, even if both parties were Catholics; that the ecclesiastical tribunal had no jurisdiction to inquire as to the validity of the marriage; that the defendant contracted said marriage in good faith, relying on the said plaintiff's declarations and believing that she was marrying before a competent officer; that since the solemnization of said marriage in 1893, up to the plaintiff's demand to the ecclesiastical tribunal, defendant has always enjoyed publicly the civil status of a legitimate wife; that, considering reasons above alleged, plaintiff is not receivable to claim against a free consent and a long possession of civil status, and cannot be allowed to invoke the so-called nullity of said marriage; that, considering the good faith of the defendant, plaintiff is ill-founded in asking that said marriage be declared null in its civil effects, whereas the said marriage, even if it were null (what is denied by defendant) would produce all its civil effects towards the defendant and their children.

MRS. DELPIT'S POSITION.
Simultaneously with the plea an inscription in law was also filed, and on that the argument which forms the basis of the present judgment was heard before Judge Archibald.

The inscription in law was as follows: The defendant inscribes in law for the eleventh day of February next against the demand in this case, and asks that it be rejected with costs for the following reasons:

"Because, even if the parties were Catholic at the date of said marriage, according to law the marriage of two Catholics can be validly solemnized by a Protestant minister;

"Because, according to law, the sentence of the ecclesiastical tribunal alleged in the declaration is null, and of null effect, inasmuch as it pretends to nullify the lien of said marriage;

"Because, according to law, no ecclesiastical tribunal is competent or has a jurisdiction to pronounce the annulment of a marriage as to the lien;

"Because the conclusions of the declaration do not flow from the allegations of such declaration."

Mrs. Delpit and her father, Mr. Coté, were present in court on Saturday morning.

JUDGE ARCHIBALD'S DECLARATION.

The following is a summary of the exhaustive notes read by Mr. Justice Archibald in giving his judgment:

The law of marriage existing in this country under the French regime before the cession of the country to England, provided that no person could be married otherwise than by his own proper curé in his own church, and that persons not professing the Catholic religion could not be married at all without submitting to that religion.

The English law of marriage, as introduced into this country, considered (probably) that a contract between a man and a woman, capable of being married, to take each other for husband and wife, respectively, followed by cohabitation, was a valid marriage for all purposes, without the intervention of any priest, or minister of religion. This was the interpretation of that law universally adopted in the United States, and in this country, in the case of Connolly vs. Woolrich, and in Ontario in the case of Breakey vs. Breakey (2 Upper Canada Queen's Bench 349) and in O'Connor vs. Kennedy (15 Ontario Reports, Queen's Bench 25). In any event, it is certain that the English common law regarded such a marriage as creating an indissoluble bond which authorized either party

to compel its subsequent formal solemnization.

The case of The Queen vs. Mills, which referred to the English common law, as administered in England, decided that it was necessary that the contract should be made in the presence of a person in holy orders, and that only such as had episcopal ordination were considered to be in holy orders, which would include priests of the Romish Church, and ministers of the Established Church of England; but no distinction could be made as to the religion of the parties married, as persons belonging to the Church of England could be legally married before a Romish priest, or vice versa.

These provisions of the common law of England were absolutely incompatible with the law previously prevailing in the province and would upon the cession, take the place of the previous law, and be available for all the subjects old as well as new.

ALL RELIGIONS EQUAL.

Since the 15 Victoria, Canadian statutes, which declares it to be a fundamental principle of colonial legislation that all religions are to be absolutely free and equal, the law of this country considers the holy orders of the different churches as equally valid, and thus in this country the ordained ministers of all of the churches would have equal authority to solemnize marriage. Thus then before the Code, any ordained minister could validly receive the consent of any man and woman to marriage, without distinction of religion.

Marriage is a contract of natural law, and belongs to the whole population, whether Christian or non-Christian, and the law in making regulations concerning the same, intended to provide for the contract of marriage in such way that all could avail themselves of it, and intended to secure only as a matter of public interest that marriages should be publicly solemnized, and that authentic proof thereof should be preserved; but did not intend to limit the freedom of the different churches to profess or not to profess any particular religion.

Laws relating to marriage are always to be interpreted in favor of the vitality of marriage, especially where there has been continued cohabitation as man and wife.

The articles of the Code concerning the question of competency of the public officer who solemnizes the marriage, makes no distinction as to the religious tenets of the persons married. No distinction founded upon such a question is necessary to secure the object of the law as above stated. To infer such a distinction would be contrary to the principle above stated of presumption in favor of the validity of marriage; to infer such a distinction would render it impossible for non-Christians to be married legally; and thus would deprive the law of its intended universal application; to infer such a distinction would even nullify marriages of persons one of whom was a Christian and the other a non-Christian, or even of persons who belong to different religious organizations.

The licenses for marriage are in exercise of the royal prerogative, and while they cannot exempt from the execution of any laws, yet they can and do cover any obstacles arising from the particular rules of religious organizations, all of which organizations are subject to the supremacy of the sovereign.

PRESUMPTION OF MARRIAGE.

The presumption in favor of marriage is not the same as the presumption raised with regard to other facts, but is much stronger. The evidence for the purpose of repelling it must be strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive. A presumption of this sort in favor of marriage can only be negated by disproving every possibility. Thus, in the case of persons who had previously professed the Roman Catholic religion going before a Protestant minister for the purpose of being married, any presumption in favor of their continuing to profess their previous religion would yield to the stronger presumption in favor of the validity of the marriage.

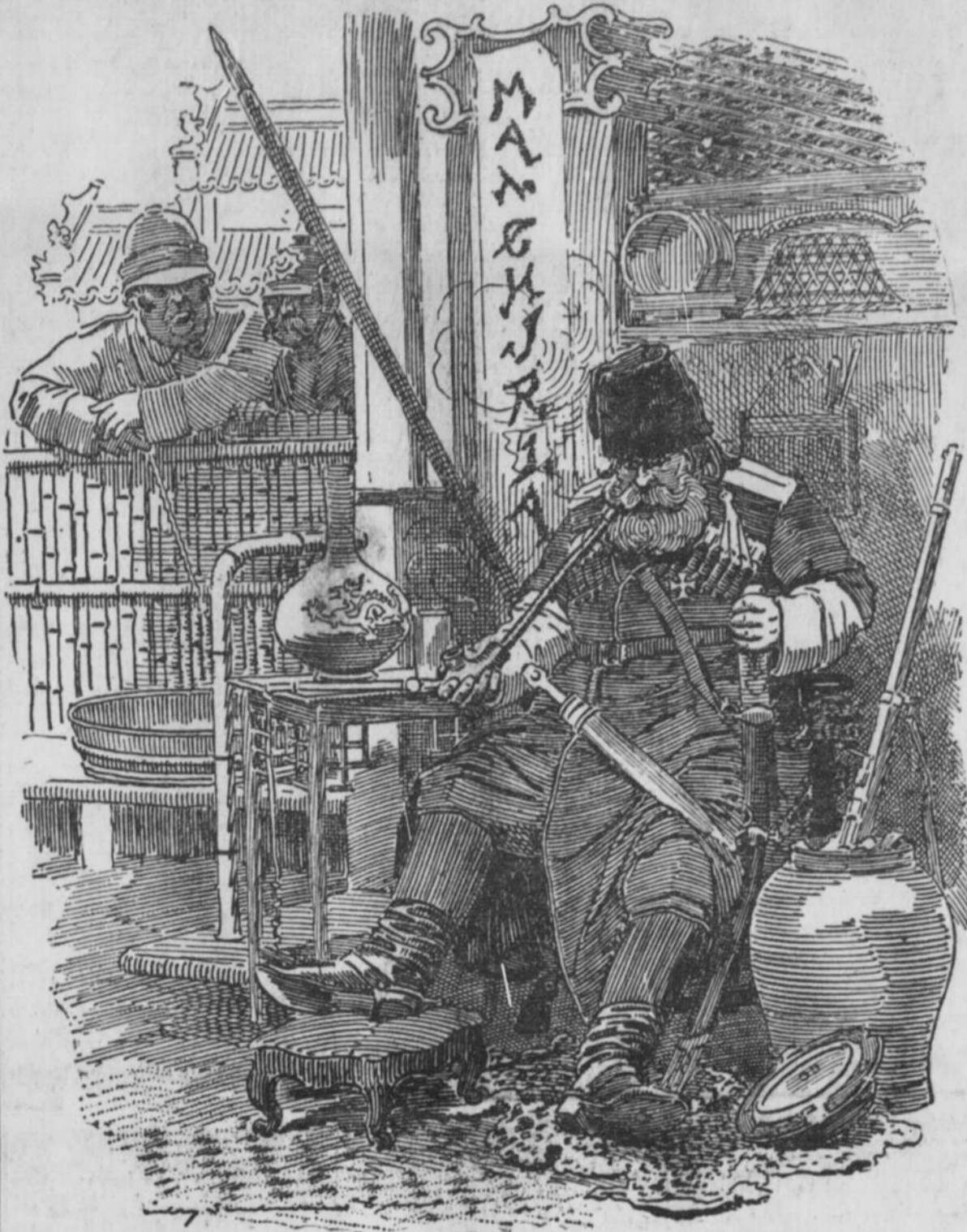
By the change of sovereignty the functions of every previously existing court ceased, and could only be re-established by an exercise of the power of the new sovereign.

No ecclesiastical courts have ever been created since the cession of this country. All religious organizations in this country are purely voluntary organizations, and have no coercive jurisdiction over their members.

Marriage is a civil tie, the obligation of which has been reinforced by considerations relating to religion, but these are only accessory to the contract, and if the civil tie be invalid, the religious obligation necessarily falls.

No ecclesiastical authority has the right to exercise any coercive jurisdiction with regard to the validity of a marriage tie although it may inquire into such a question for the purpose of regulating the relation of its members to itself, in accordance with its rules of discipline, and under the express or implied contracts by which such members are bound to it.

The decree, therefore, of the ecclesiastical authority in this case, purporting to annul the marriage tie between plaintiff and defendant, is itself a nullity.



QUITE AT HOME.

BRITISH AND GERMAN ALLIES—Hi! What are you doing there?
RUSSIAN COSSACK—I'm the man in possession! Are you going to turn me out?
BOTH (hesitating)—N-n-no. No. We only asked.
RUSSIAN COSSACK—Then now you know. (Goes on smoking)—'Punch.'

THE COURT'S CONCLUSIONS.

Leaving aside all the elaborate considerations forming the basis of the decision arrived at by the learned judge, the following is the text of the official judgment, now forming part of the record:

The court having heard the parties by their counsel upon the merits of the inscriptions in law, filed action, having examined the pleadings and deliberated:

Seeing the plaintiff alleges that both he and the defendants were, on May 2, 1893, persons professing the Roman Catholic religion; that on said date they proceeded before the Rev. William S. Barnes, minister of the Unitarian Church at Montreal, who received their consent, and gave them a certificate of marriage; that the said marriage was null inasmuch as the said Rev. Mr. Barnes was not a competent officer to celebrate the same; that the marriage of Roman Catholics can only be validly celebrated in the presence of their proper curé, and in their church, which curé is alone the officer competent to celebrate marriage in such case; that the plaintiff applied to the ecclesiastical authority of his church for the purpose of having the marriage declared null and void, and said tie was declared null and void by a judgment rendered on July 18, 1900, by the Rev. Cyrille Alfred Marois, Apostolic Prothonotary, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Quebec, Official Judge Delegate for matrimonial causes; and plaintiff having been declared illegal and null by the ecclesiastical authority, should now be declared null as to its civil effects, and that the decree of said ecclesiastical authority should be confirmed and recognized for all legal purposes;

Seeing the defendant inscribed in law against the plaintiff's action on the ground that, supposing said parties to be Catholics, yet they could be validly married by a Protestant minister; that the sentence of the ecclesiastical tribunal set up in the declaration was null and of no effect; that there exists no ecclesiastical tribunal in this country having jurisdiction to annul a marriage tie;

1. Considering that there exists in this province no established church, but that all denominations of Christians are perfectly free and equal;

2. Considering that marriage is a contract of natural law, and belongs to the whole body of the population, without distinction of religious belief;

3. Considering that our law relating to marriage was enacted without reference to the religious beliefs of any section of the population, but as a general law to secure the publicity of marriage, and the authenticity of its proof;

4. Considering that neither the Code, nor the authority of England since the cession of this country, nor of this coun-

try under the French régime, required any religious ceremony as an essential of the validity of the marriage;

5. Considering that marriage is a civil contract, the obligation of which, however, has, with most Christian nations, been enforced by considerations relating to religion;

6. Considering that in the interpretation of any law relating to marriage, every presumption must tend towards the validity of marriage;

7. Considering that Articles 128 and 129 of the Civil Code require that marriage be solemnized publicly and before a competent officer, and that all persons authorized to keep registers of civil status are competent officers, and that the literal interpretation of these articles would exclude any limitation such as that set up by the plaintiff;

8. Considering that there is no ground to limit the general application of the articles in question, except such as would be based upon the supposition that the law intended to confer upon the particular religious bodies an obligatory jurisdiction over their members, which is absolutely contrary to the complete freedom of religious profession prevailing in this country;

9. Considering, therefore, that the said Rev. William S. Barnes was not an incompetent officer to receive the consent of the parties to the marriage in question;

10. Considering that at the cession of this country, the function of all courts in previous existence absolutely ceased and determined, and could not be revived or re-established without the expression of the will of the new sovereignty;

11. Considering that since the said cession the new Sovereign authority has never constituted any ecclesiastical court in this country, and that no such court has existed, or does exist therein;

12. Considering that all the different religious organizations in this country are purely voluntary associations, free and independent of the state, with regard to all matters of faith and doctrine, but having no coercive jurisdiction over any of their members;

13. Considering that actions for annulment of marriage are civil actions and are specially confided to the courts of civil jurisdiction;

14. Considering, therefore, the decree of the ecclesiastical authority pleaded by the plaintiff, as being null and void, and of no legal effect;

15. Considering plaintiff's action wholly unfounded, and defendant's demurrer well founded, the court doth maintain said demurrer and dismiss plaintiff's action with costs.

The learned judge's notes covered about one hundred foolscap pages of

closely typewritten matter, and its delivery occupied two hours and a half.

His Honor left the bench at half-past twelve on Saturday afternoon.

A REVISION ASKED.

THE 'JOURNAL'S' COMMENTS ON MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD'S JUDGMENT.

The 'Journal' makes the following comment on the judgment in the Delpit case: "From the remarks made by the judge during the course of the argument in this matter, it was easy to conclude as to what judgment would be rendered on the important question at issue. We do not question the impartiality of the judge who rendered the judgment, but we cannot help stating that it is in contradiction to the Code and the spirit of those who prepared it. The tribunal seems to have considered the particular case of Delpit more than the general principle attacked by the pretensions of the defence. Does the Code recognize the marriage impediments pronounced by the different churches? That is the question, the whole question. According to us, it is clear—as clear as the sun in broad daylight—that the Code does recognize such impediments, and we believe that public interest requires a revision of the judgment rendered on Saturday."

VOYAGE OF THE 'OPHIR.'

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL REACHES PORT SAID.

Port Said, Egypt, March 30. — The steamer 'Ophir,' with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, arrived here to-day. Mohammed Ali, brother of the Khedive, welcomed the Duke and Duchess in the name of the Khedive, and in the presence of Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent, and other notabilities.

During the voyage the 'Ophir' was almost constantly in touch with the shore by means of wireless telegraphy. On Thursday she sent a message to the island of Malta, 135 miles distant, and, passing 100 miles south of the island of Crete, the Duke of Cornwall and York telegraphed to his cousin, Prince George of Greece, the commissioner of the powers on that island, and received a reply. When the 'Ophir' was too far from land the attending cruisers took messages toward the land stations until the wireless calls were answered.

GENERAL FRENCH AGAIN.

CAPTURED THREE MORE GUNS FROM THE BOERS.

A London despatch states that Generals De Wett and Botha are seeking to gather a force of 15,000 Boers, with which to try and check General French's victorious march. The last from the victorious army of General French came from Dundee in a despatch of yesterday, which states that in course of an attempt of the Boers to break away northward they were headed off by Colonel Alderney, who captured a fifteen-pounder and two pom-poms.

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

ALARMING REPORTS IN LONDON.

London, April 1.—The 'Weekly Dispatch' repeats the story published in the 'Daily Express' of Saturday that Lord Salisbury is suffering from a kidney affection which is likely to incapacitate him for some time, and says it learns that the Premier's illness has taken so unfavorable a turn that his proposed visit to the Riviera has become almost hopeless and the announcement of his resignation of the Premiership and his retirement from political life may be anticipated before the end of April. The 'Dispatch' adds:

"The doctors have pronounced Lord Salisbury to be suffering from Bright's disease in so aggravated a form that a grave view is being taken of the case. Lord Salisbury is so anxious to prevent the nature of his illness from being made public that none of the eminent specialists called in are allowed to sign a bulletin. No bulletin sanctioned by the doctors has been issued. The Premier's condition suddenly became so grave a week ago that Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Dr. Walker and other physicians were hastily summoned. In order to avert a crisis a special prescription was made up, the application of which checked the approaching complications, but the Premier's condition for the last day or two has disappointed all the medical men. One of the earliest callers on Saturday was a special messenger from the King."

"The family last evening expressed a hope that Lord Salisbury might make the journey to the Riviera, but the physicians are loth to express an opinion except in so far as forbidding any definite arrangements to be made for the present."

London, April 1.—The following bulletin regarding the condition of the Premier was issued last evening:—

"Lord Salisbury was attacked with influenza on March 23. The illness has run the normal course and has been attended by the usual prostration. The temperature, however, has been almost normal for the last two days, and His Lordship's strength is improved, with increasing power of taking food. It is hoped that he will be able shortly to get a change to the south which he had been contemplating at the time of the attack."

(Signed), 'DOUGLAS POWELL.
'H. R. WALKER.'

London, April 1.—Although no bulletin has been issued, it is said that Lord Salisbury is progressing satisfactorily towards recovery from his illness.

The latest this morning concerning Lord Salisbury is that he has improved, but is still weak, and that he will start for the Riviera at the end of the week.

ULTIMATUM FROM RUSSIA

CHINA MUST MAKE A CHOICE OF ONE OF TWO THINGS.

Washington, D.C., April 1.—Information has reached here to the effect that the Russian Government, being seriously perturbed by the course of China in not signing the Manchurian agreement, largely because of the protest made by the several powers, has conveyed a distinct and unmistakable indication to China that if this course is persisted in there may be an interruption of diplomatic relations between Russia and China and a termination of the present intercourse between them. This is little short of an ultimatum that China must sign or take the consequence of a termination of her friendly relations with Russia.

ESCORT FOR KWANG SU

YANGTSE VICEROYS PREPARED FOR POSSIBLE EMERGENCY.

London, April 1.—The correspondent of the 'Globe' at Shanghai, in a despatch dated Saturday, March 30, says he understands that the Yangtse viceroys and Yuan Shi Kai, the military governor of Shantung, are prepared to dispatch one hundred thousand troops to Sianfu to rescue the Emperor and escort him to Peking, if a little pressure and promise of moral support is forthcoming from the powers interested in the open door. The correspondent adds that the suggested expedition would prove popular in central and southern China, would result in the destruction of the anti-foreign elements, and would lead to the establishment of a progressive government at Peking.

TAKING THE CENSUS

WORK IN THE HANDS OF EIGHT THOUSAND ENUMERATORS.

Ottawa, April 1.—The number of enumerators who this morning entered upon the duty of taking the census of Canada is somewhere in the neighborhood of eight thousand.

THE LION AND THE THUNDERSTORM

THE STORY OF MY ONLY ADVENTURE.

(Mary Beaumont, in 'The Young Woman')

I am a quiet person, one who loves the peace of a sunny garden and the warm freshness of a summer beach. My joy in adventures is confined to those of other people, to history and romance; and yet I once had an adventure too stirring for me to desire a repetition of it, at least in my own person.

I was young at the time, and staying for health at Whitesands, in the north of England. It was not a beautiful place, and it certainly is not beautiful now! But at that time it was only beginning to hint at the great stretch of hideous masonry which results the glorious sea and the wide sunsets which are its chief delights.

There were no 'Spanish restaurants,' nor El Dorado palaces, nor rows of painted and coarsely decorated oyster saloons, with entertainment of a more questionable kind than the simple eating of an oyster. Sky-signs did not scar the beauty of the clouds, nor disturb the thoughts which would fain be occupied with the waves, by constant reminders of the common-places needs of the body.

It was not a beautiful place, but as I said, it had its beauties—its unspoiled heavens and triumphant waters, and air so life-giving that to breathe it meant health.

My brother and I had already been more than a month in the white-walled cottage twenty yards from the margin of the sands. We walked many times a day up and down the primitive promenade, and out upon the simple jetty where an occasional steamer called for passengers in the season. We read, we talked, we held long homelike silences, and we grew strong. We had one other, and also, for such a place, a strange amusement.

A well-known townsman had erected a long plain building facing the sea, and in it he kept a score of fine lions and lionesses. He was one of the most successful lion-breeders in Europe, sending his cubs and full-grown animals all over the world. Amongst the lions were a few tigers and pumas, and a noisy dozen or two of monkeys and macaws.

For a year or two past, finding that holiday-makers constantly clamored at the doors for entrance, he had shown the animals on certain days to the public. It was his habit to feed the cats, he observed laconically to Tom, the head keeper, and certainly I never saw 'cats' better fed.

We spent an hour or two with them each entrance day, growing fast friends with Tom and his pretty wife, and flatter ourselves that even the lions were a blander aspect as the days went on. When Bruce, the black-maned native of Abyssinia—rovally sensitive and fastidious—ceased to dash himself against the bars when we went near, our self-esteem was flattered.

My brother was a man who, Nelson-like, had never seen fear. He had been in Africa for a few years as a medical missionary, and had at least a shooting acquaintance with lions. As I write, I sit upon the wide yellow skin of one of them. Day by day Tom drew out his reflections of his African years, and sometimes a thrill ran through me as I glanced from the two men so happily occupied with each other, to the grim and watchful eyes of the great beasts which were fixed upon them.

With all my confidence in the heavy barrier before the cages, and in spite of the strong bars and padlocks of the cages themselves, I never caught the steady and cruel gaze of the black puma, Satan, without a shudder.

I think he knew it, for sometimes I would pit my stare against his, determined to subdue him if possible, and, though occasionally he would turn his eyes contemptuously away, more often he laid his ears flat upon his cruel head, and made my heart pound and tremble by his horrible snarl, looking at me out of a thin slit of gleaming yellow.

Old Tom saw my shudder one day. My brother had been away for the week's end, and I was expecting him back in a few hours. I had turned into the house of the beasts—though it was not an entrance day—tired of loneliness. My presence seemed especially irritating to the black puma, and as I said, Tom saw me shiver.

'The beasts is restless to-day,' said the old North-countryman; 'there's thunder in the air.' And indeed at the moment came a rumble of thunder over the heave of the steely sea seen through the open window. Satan growled and bit at his paws.

'Ay,' began the keeper again, 'he's a bad 'un! When he begins, the others get mad-like; even the cub upstairs goes off his head. I can manage the rest, but him—he's the head of the lot. Nick I ever see'd. I often think that Molly here—he laid his hand on his wife's shoulder as she stood by him, his keen, lean-fac'd face softening as he looked at her—could win any beast that ever lived; but him—he jerked his thumb backward—he'd chew up an angel, give him the chance.'

'I sometimes gets afraid for Tom at night,' said Molly; 'he has to come in most nights, and oftener twice than once.'

'Ay, she does; I've caught her slipping after me like a sperrit afore now.' She was not unlike a spirit, pale, with delicate features, and large eyes. There was an air of singular refinement about her, as if a gentle soul had formed the body to its likeness.

'I've known you glad to come back,' she said, smiling at him.

thought of it. 'Now, I'm not a coward, and if I was I couldn't hold this place a day; but, as I said, there's odd times when you feel what might be in the corners—you see? Look there!'

Just before us were two great lions, young and forest-bred, their massive heads upon their paws, gazing full at us with that indescribable intensity of the born savage. 'It looks worse at night,' finished Tom, laughing at my serious face.

We passed on to a gigantic cage—taking up the middle of the room—full of four-month-old cubs playing like kittens with a ball.

'This reminds me that you've never shown miss here your baby, Molly. She's got a cub upstairs that'll beat all England yet. I wouldn't take less than three hundred for him when he's grown. You can see him now if you like.'

Molly was evidently delighted. 'He's as good as gold,' she said, 'but I had to look him up last week. He has always been up and down in our rooms till now, but he began to bite the chairs and drag at the curtains and things. Ah, but I'm glad you should see him—he's a beauty.'

'Is he as big as these?' I asked, looking at the cubs rolling over each other in the hall.

'He's a bit bigger than you,' said the keeper, leading the way through the room, himself within the barrier, and stopping to scratch the whiskers of a tigress lying with her head against the bars.

'He's the kindest-hearted animal in the world,' he remarked—'very different from her mate here; he's rough enough.' He pointed to a magnificent Bengal tiger swinging furiously backwards and forwards in his cage, the striped snow of his powerful chest striking the eye of all who entered the building. At this point the keeper leapt the barricade, and as he leapt his heel struck the bars. At the instant the tiger sprang, a dreadful excitement in his eye, forgetting his prison in his eagerness to devour. The sound of the struck metal and the tiger's fall, the keeper's stern shout, 'Back, you brute, back!' as he menaced the animal with his pole, roused all the occupants of the room. They broke into a violent and tumultuous roaring. I had often heard it before, but the shock of the late incident gave to it something sinister and alarming. I was glad to find myself in the corridor between the rows of cages, and clattering monkeys, and I hurried the keeper and his wife to the foot of the staircase leading to the next floor.

As we reached the landing, another roar broke upon us from the right. 'What is that?' I said in haste.

'It's only the cub,' replied Tom tranquilly.

The cub! I began to regret my easy acquiescence.

'He hears us, he knows, poor lamb,' said Molly.

I had scarcely time to smile at the world 'lamb' before she cried, 'There he is, miss! We're coming, Captain. I call him Captain, he's so big.'

Straight ahead was a door, the upper panels of which were cut into bars, and behind the bars was something broad and yellow, with two eager flames of eyes. It was the head of Molly's baby—the cub!

Should I run back, should I make some excuse? There was no time; we were at the door, we were in the room, and the keeper's wife was caressing the great creature, bigger than a Newfoundland dog, which gambolled like a puppy with joy.

'Look at that for a chest,' said the keeper, 'and feel that fore-arm, miss—there's a wrist for you!' He rolled the animal playfully on the floor. I shall never forget the size and strength of that wrist, young as he was—being just a year old—nor the way the strong supple muscles moved under the hair: it seemed to me heavy enough to fell a sheep.

The keeper was obliged to leave us, to superintend the easing of the wooden slide between the cages of the tigers. 'Molly'll take care of you, no fear. He obeys her better than me; and so saying he closed the door behind him. His steps echoed in the empty corridor, and the sound of them mingled with a louder peal of thunder. Immediately afterwards I heard beneath us the snarling and hoarse cry of the black puma.

The cub sprang up; he seemed all at once aware of me, and stood still, his nostrils vibrating, and breathing hard. His eyes, of a golden-topaz color, were fixed with eager intensity on mine.

'Dear old fellow—good fellow!' I said. He looked at my umbrella, and his tail switched angrily.

'Please, miss, put the umbrella in the corner; he doesn't like it,' whispered Molly, as if Captain could understand, and might conceivably be annoyed. 'We showed him to two or three lads at Whiteside, and, when my back was turned, they hit him with a stick. Eh, he was put on! He hasn't forgotten it yet, you see, poor darling!'

The beautiful creature had by this time come nearer, and I ventured to pat him, casting a thought to the consternation of my brother, if he could but know of my position. The pat was the signal for a game. He threw himself on his back, and let me rub him; he seized my ankles and pretended to bite my boots. What tremor I had had passed away; he played as young domestic animals play, and I congratulated myself that I had not given way to silly fears. I looked at him with delight, exhilarated by the novelty of the circumstances.

Once he suddenly reared and laid his massive paws on my shoulders. I felt the weight and power of him, and was for a moment startled, though I was well accustomed to the action on the part of the old mastiff at home. But a second later he was burrowing his head, baby-like, in Molly's lap, as she sat upon the low sill of the half-grated window, laughing and pinning up her hair, which the wild fun had loosened. The sky was darkening fast, and the now leaden surface of the sea had whitened ominously; my brother's train was nearly due.

'I really must go,' I said to the keeper's wife. 'Thank you very much for this new experience; I shall never forget it. Good-by, Captain, good-by!' I tried to imprint upon my mind his form and color, the combination of soft fur and strong frame, then I turned to go.

But Captain was bent on keeping his playmate. When he heard the turning of the handle, he twisted round, with a wonderful doubling movement, quick as light, and caught the hem of my serge skirt in his teeth, dragging me back from

the door, I tried in vain to free myself. Molly coaxed and remonstrated with him! His only answer was a low growl, and nothing could win him from this new and delightful game. Like a terrier he shook the gown and me with all the strength of his neck; I began to fear the destruction of my skin, which was a new one.

He growled louder when Molly seized his ear, and pulled furiously at the stuff. I heard it tear, and, catching my umbrella, I hit him, without reflection, on the flank.

Still he held on, dragging me to and fro across the room. Angry and alarmed, I hit him a heavy blow on the head with the handle, and he released the serge.

'Don't, don't, miss!' broke in Molly, hastily, her face very white; 'he won't stand it.' She tried to take the umbrella from me.

'Now, my first step, Captain,' she went on strokingly; 'it's all right. Come, let me stroke him—come, Captain!' She uttered the last words loudly, imperatively. I looked up from the examination of my dress, which was badly torn. The young lion had backed into the corner. He stood at his full height, looking at me with darkening pupils; a sudden fierce brightness from the western sun shot through a momentary rift in the clouds, and showed him splendidly yellow against the faded plaster of the wall. As it smote him he sank into a half-crouching attitude, his head thrust forward, his undeviating gaze on me.

There was a dash of hail on the window, and the confused sounds from the animals below. I could not mistake the voice of Satan.

'I don't like his look. I don't indeed,' Molly trembled as she spoke. 'I can't leave you to fetch Tom. Just walk softly to the door, please.'

She called him to her side again; for herself she was not afraid.

But at my first step he advanced, stopping when I stood still, and baring his white teeth. I could not move again, nor could I look aside; fear of him mastered me. He was no longer Molly's pet; he was a lion of the jungle, with the ways of the jungle, savage and implacable, crouching to spring.

It seemed to me now that I did make an effort to reach the door. I thought I heard a step on the stairs. Then I saw cruel eyes dilate, and every sense vanished but that of sight. A roar broke the silence—a roar, and the lion was in the air above me, his paws outstretched, all his claws unsheathed at last. I went down under a crushing weight—into darkness.

The sudden entrance of the keeper, his voice well known and feared, had caused the great cub to falter in his leap. He had knocked me down and caught my shoulder, but had been beaten off and secured before he could do me further hurt.

And it is strange, and perhaps not worthy of mention, that though I suffered greatly before the wound was healed, and though I grieved for Molly, who was ill from fright, and for Tom, who received a stern reproof from his master, the regret which clung to me longest was for Captain's lost liberty!

Not even when Molly recovered dared she enter the cage where he lay and glowered at the passers-by, and I have always thought that his especially savage and gloomy attitude to mankind came from his sense of injury and disgust.

It is scarcely wonderful—considering all things—that the end of his liberty was also the end of my desire for adventure.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

OVER THE CLIFF.

(Fanny Day Hurst, in 'Presbyterian Witness')

'Promise your Maggie, Marshall, not to go any farther than Perrin's, and to be home by five o'clock. Promise now, with "no fooling," and I'll not work a bit.'

The speaker, a girl of sixteen or thereabouts, looked into the eyes of the little brother, who answered with an air of injury:

'Well, Maggie, ain't I eight, and Tommy ten? Mamma would not be afraid, an' neither would Tommy's mamma. It's only you an' gran'ma.'

'But you can climb lots of times this summer, when Ted and some of the older boys can go with you. Your Maggie would be worried all day if she thought you were going to go very far alone. Promise. No fooling!'

'All right; "no fooling"; we'll only go to Perrin's, an' bring you lots of wild flowers.'

'Good-by, then; Maggie will trust you. Give Mrs. Perrin my love.' Then the sister stooped and the two exchanged the 'hug and kiss,' as they always did when the little brother was going away, even for a few hours. A moment later she heard Marshall at the gate saying to Tommy:

'Hurray for a jolly good time! Maggie fixed us up the greatest lunch—apples an' san'wiches an' pie an' cheese. An' I told her we wouldn't go any farther than—'

The boys hurried on with happy hearts and light feet. The western city was built near the foot of the great Wasatch range, and now as they looked towards the massive mountain sides Tommy said:

'My, but it would seem funny not to have any mountains or canyons or anything like we have. What do you s'pose boys do that don't have 'em?'

ing three hundred feet above the city. Mrs. Perrin was just mixing the biscuit for dinner when Marshall knocked at the door and said:

'Hullo, Mrs. Perrin. Maggie sends her love, and please can we have a cup to get a drink?'

'Why Marshall, is that you?' Mrs. Perrin exclaimed, as she rubbed the flour from her hands. 'Of course you may have a cup and then you and Tommy must have dinner with us.'

'We brought our lunch. Maggie fixed us up a fine one,' Marshall answered as he took the cup.

'But I am going to have fried chicken,' she said.

Marshall turned and looked at Tommy to see if his consent could be gained, but Tommy was at that moment intent on throwing a stone at a chipmunk that went running away into a sage bush.

'And warm biscuit and jam.' This was added in a tempting voice.

Again Marshall looked appealingly at Tommy, who shook his head this time, and so he answered with a sigh:

'I'd like to, but Tommy don't know you very well, an' I guess that's why he'd rather not. I'm much obliged, though. Good-by. I'll bring the cup back as we go home.'

The boys went a little distance and ate till not a scrap of bread, pie or cheese remained. Then began the search for stones and wild flowers, and before they knew it they had come right upon the foot of the trail.

'I say, Marsh, let's explore a little way up the trail, so when we come with Tom we'll know something about it.'

Both boys were expert climbers and soon they had made a hundred feet. Flushed with excitement and full of ambition, they forgot their promise, and pressed on and on. Higher and higher they climbed and at last Tommy exclaimed:

'My, but that's pretty!'

Marshall paused to look. Below them lay the city, in the midst of a fertile valley.

'Guess it is pretty. But look, Tommy. The sun is getting below the top of the mountain on the island, an' we've forgot our promise. Let's hurry back.'

'I never meant to come so high, Tommy answered, but a fellow forgets. I'm tired, too. Didn't know I was so tired till now. Let's rest just a minute.'

They threw themselves on the ground but conscience was at work with both of them, and soon Tommy said:

'Look here, we're right on the cliff. Let's go down into the canyon. We can make it if we go up a little farther and we'll have an hour at least.'

But Marshall remembered how abrupt the ascent had looked as they came toward it in the morning, and answered:

'We can't do it, Tommy, an' besides I promised Maggie not to climb, an' I'm goin' to be careful, an' not get hurt, an' then I'll never break a promise again, and he swallowed a sob that had been forcing its way up ever since he had realized what he had done.

'Now look, Marshall, we can go right around this rock and climb down into the canyon easy from the gully up there. I'll go first and you—'

But Tommy got no farther. How it happened even Marshall could not tell, but he heard Tommy cry out and knew he had lost his footing and fallen. How far he could not see. He went to the rock and called again and again:

'Oh, Tommy! Tommy!'

Not a sound could he hear, except the echo of his own voice, as it struck the walls of rock across the canyon, and Marshall turned and sped down the mountain side. Sometimes the trail was so steep it seemed he would certainly pitch forward upon his face; sometimes it was covered by a mass of rocks and pebbles, that slipped and rolled with him as he hurried on, but he did not care for anything now, except to get help for Tommy, and this purpose lent such speed to his feet that in little over an hour a dozen men were on their way to the mountains. At the foot someone said, 'The boy was beside himself with fright. Why, it would be hard work for a man to make that climb. They certainly were not so high up. I'm going to look for Tommy further down,' and so they spread out and searched till night came on, and still no news was brought to Tommy's mother, who waited so anxiously for some news from her boy. Other parties went out, and all night scores of torches could be seen, lighting the mountains and passing from one point to another. Surely no effort was being spared and the watchers took courage; but when the first faint streaks of dawn appeared, and the eager ears had not caught the long-edger pistol shot, fresh parties went up to relieve those who were exhausted from the search of the night.

About nine o'clock in the morning Marshall was standing at the front gate with a determined look upon his face when a man, a great hearty mountaineer, went past.

'Say, Mr. Reynolds,' the boy called out, 'are you going to hunt Tommy?'

'That's just what I am, and I'll not come back till he is found,' was the mountaineer's hearty response.

been lifted to be carried down, the good news that he had been found was hurrying to his mother. Twice as he was being taken down he swooned, but at the carriage remedies were waiting, and he was brought back to consciousness to hear Marshall exclaiming:

'I knew he was there! I knew it all the time!'

Poor Tommy had spent a dreadful night, alone on the mountains. The shock of the fall had made him unconscious, and when he came back to a realization of what had happened, he knew Marshall must have gone for help, but night came, and he wondered what he should do if a coyote came where he was. Then the torches began to shine all around him, and he knew the animals would keep in hiding. Several times the men had been very near him, but he was too weak to make himself heard. Now it was all over, and when he heard Marshall's happy voice and realized that at last he was safe he opened his eyes, and, looking at his friend, said:

'I say, Marsh, I wish I was one of those fellows who live where they don't have any mountains.'

'I say, Marsh, I wish I was one of those fellows who live where they don't have any mountains.'

WINDOW GARDEN TALKS.

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

'No,' he said, 'it's no use for me to try to have flowers.' I looked at his sad face, and wondered till he continued: 'My woman is so afraid of having a bit of God's clean earth around that she won't have a flower pot in the house for fear a bit of the dirt will fall out.' Last summer I had a nice little garden in the back yard, and just before frost came, I took up the best geraniums, and put them in the cellar, with a little earth around them, just as if they were planted. Nothing was said about them, and I looked at them several times during the winter, and saw little yellow sprouts coming out near the roots. Then one day lately I went for a basket of potatoes, and my geranium corners looked queer—and I could hardly believe my eyes. It was a pinkish green, swept up as clean as the floor; not a geranium left. When I asked the wife what she had done with them, she said they were 'just a lot of un-dirty stalks,' and she swept them out into the ash bin. So you see, ma'am, I'm the sort of man who cannot have a plant even in a cellar. What would you prescribe for such a case?'

'Surely,' I said, 'you can have one window.' He shook his head, and said, 'I can't drop the curtains where there are flower pots.' 'But,' I argued, 'there must be one window where you could have a bit of oleoche on the floor, and a few handsome plants. Perhaps, if you grow some choice ones this summer, and get her to be proud of them, she will not object to house them in autumn.'

It was quite another side of the usual story, where the men of the house sometimes object to the work of the plants. 'Didn't she have any flowers for her wedding,' I asked. 'O yes, ma'am, and they had to be roses when roses were scarce.'

'Yes,' I said, 'she is a type of many people who do not love flowers for their own sake, but for the display they make. I never enjoy giving a flower to such people—but it seems to me you are a genuine flower-lover—and I sympathize with you.'

'When I was a little shaver,' he added, 'remotely, "if there was a plant that needed coaxing, I could build it up, and father used to say if I stuck a twig in the ground it was sure to grow, but nowadays my plants are worse off than Noah's doves.'

'You will soon get out again into the backyard garden,' I said, 'and can plant what you like there, and I am sure you will make it attractive.'

But it is allowed on higher authority than mine that a house where plants are grown is the best for happy family life. You have probably read the story of the minister who travelled in a rough part of the west years ago with his young son, who afterwards told the story. He said that when they did not know where to get lodging for the night, his father always looked for a house where there were plants in the window, and was never disappointed, for he found he could depend on that beacon, to lead to a home of intelligence and comfort.

'Oh, Tommy! Tommy!'

Not a sound could he hear, except the echo of his own voice, as it struck the walls of rock across the canyon, and Marshall turned and sped down the mountain side. Sometimes the trail was so steep it seemed he would certainly pitch forward upon his face; sometimes it was covered by a mass of rocks and pebbles, that slipped and rolled with him as he hurried on, but he did not care for anything now, except to get help for Tommy, and this purpose lent such speed to his feet that in little over an hour a dozen men were on their way to the mountains. At the foot someone said, 'The boy was beside himself with fright. Why, it would be hard work for a man to make that climb. They certainly were not so high up. I'm going to look for Tommy further down,' and so they spread out and searched till night came on, and still no news was brought to Tommy's mother, who waited so anxiously for some news from her boy. Other parties went out, and all night scores of torches could be seen, lighting the mountains and passing from one point to another. Surely no effort was being spared and the watchers took courage; but when the first faint streaks of dawn appeared, and the eager ears had not caught the long-edger pistol shot, fresh parties went up to relieve those who were exhausted from the search of the night.

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'Say, Mr. Reynolds,' the boy called out, 'are you going to hunt Tommy?'

'That's just what I am, and I'll not come back till he is found,' was the mountaineer's hearty response.

'Well, won't you take me an' let me show you where to go? I've got to help find Tommy, an' the men won't go where I tell 'em.'

Turning to Marshall's mother, who had just come out, Mr. Reynolds found her not only willing but anxious to have the boy go with him.

'I was going to take him and climb with him myself, if the men wouldn't,' she explained.

Arrived at the foot of the mountains they met a party of men who had been out for hours, and, putting the eager lad on his shoulders, Mr. Reynolds said:

'Three of you come with me.' Then to Marshall, 'Now show us where to go, and we'll get there some way.'

Following the boy's directions, they went up into the canyon until presently he said:

'Tommy fell over that ledge right up there, an' I believe he's on the rock just below it.'

The road was steep, but they made their way carefully, up, up, stopping occasionally to halloo and waiting for an answer. Finally there came a faint 'Here,' and the three turned in the direction from which the voice came. In another minute a pebble came rolling down from the ledge, and soon the men were bending over Tommy, who smiled faintly and then swooned.

what 'Reader' says, that the grape vines have been killed; but for 20 years, in which case, it makes quite a difference to the simple fact of neglecting them last season. As a rule, spring pruning is not to be recommended, for the vines are apt to bleed to death, if cut, when the sap is in active circulation, but rather than leave them in a wild, unpruned condition, it might be better to attempt it when the weather gets a little warmer, and before full sap flowing begins.

In doing this, one must be careful not to run the vines too severely, and yet leave too many canes to the vines of the plant. It is best to thin out the canes to six on each individual plant, cutting away old ones every year, and next autumn it might pay to prune them quite close, and start now, vigorous growth. The canes should be cut back to within six feet of the ground, except where it is an old cane, then the new wood should be cut back to within three or four buds of the old wood.

The vines that have taken root are known as layers, and make excellent young plants for setting out in new ground. They should be carefully cut off from the parent vine, and transplanted into good, rich soil. Rocky land is very suitable for grape culture.

Care must be taken in the summer not to let the vines grow too long, for when the energy of the plant goes into wood and leaves, it will not be so favorable for fruit. Also, a couple of four or five leaves should be nipped back. This will cause it to send out laterals that in their turn can be treated the same way.

The above is the experience of a grower of two acres of grape vines within fifty miles of your vicinity, and explains the method required.

TREES AND SHRUBS AT THE SEASHORE.

L.J.J.—It is difficult to grow anything right at the seashore, but if you can get a protection belt planted a few feet inland, of coarse poplars or willows, it will be possible to grow hardy shrubs and trees inland that shelter. Amongst these the Scotch Pine, Populus monilifera, Tamarix indica and gallica and Salix Alba may do well. Black oaks often grow well near the water's edge and though dwarfed by high winds, seem quite healthy. In the way of shrubbery the wild rose, the growth around the shore, and the Japanese rose has been made very ornamental in shore gardens. It is so beautiful, too, that it fills a large place where other shrubs will not thrive.

SALSIFY.

'Vegetarian' asks regarding this winter vegetable of which we do not hear much. Ans.—It is a fine vegetable like the same as carrots, or in imitation of oysters, being made into cakes after boiling and fried, the flavor is said to resemble oysters very perceptibly. The seed is as cheap as carrots and parsnips and the cultivation the same. It is hardy and may remain in the ground all winter for spring use, but must be taken up before growth begins. That stored for winter use does best in a box of dry sand. It grows best in a light rich soil, and is worthy a place in every garden.

MUSK MELONS.

'A Novice' wishes general information about musk melons, grown without glass. Ans.—They thrive best in a light rich soil. Plant early in May when the soil has become warm and dry, in hills six feet apart. Mix a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure in each hill previous to sowing and sow a dozen seeds in each. After all danger of bugs is over thin to two plants and when a foot long pinch off the top of the main branch and to strengthen the growth of the vine.

ASPARGUS FERN—SNAKE LILY.

Libbie.—What is the use of continually cutting off the growth after it is made? If you want the shoots to be a certain length just pinch them off when they get as long as you wish them to be, in which case they will branch out. But it is a beautiful plant when the fronds are long and drooping. The snake lily should grow well now, and it might be well not to disturb it any more. It has not had fair play. Pot it and water to encourage growth, giving good soil and sunshine.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Mrs. McL.—It is quite time to start your chrysanthemums and your method is a good one. Old plants that were taken to the cellar in the fall after flowering, will have strong shoots that can be cut off with a bit of the root attached, and potted. For good growth they must get an early start be kept well pinched back, have rich earth, plenty of pot-room and never root dry.

GIRLS' AND BOYS' QUESTION BOX.

M.M.S.—Your request will be complied with when the right time comes. I am glad your friend's seeds grew well. You should save all the seed you can of good sorts to sow and to give away to others who may need them. A little care at the right time will give you a great deal of pleasure later and give pleasure to others. Always save the earliest and finest flowers, not waiting till you have picked the best, and then gathering the late and inferior seeds.

Minute.—The leaf enclosed is Justicia and will have a

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE RELIGION OF DEMOCRACY.

Emerson, Carlyle, Ruskin and Victor Hugo are the men to whom the new American writer, Charles Ferguson, the author of 'The Religion of Democracy,' has been likened by men whose hearts have been stirred to their depths by his strong utterances.

This is a great book if you know how to deal with rhetorical over-statement. It is a strong book if you measure it by its strong sentences. There is not a plain, straightforward unfolding of the author's theme.

The following extracts will give an idea of the style and drift of the work: The new century opens with great expectancy. The future is full of charm.

Do you not understand the taciturnity of God? Do you not see why it is that he does not blazon his name in the sky, or accost you with words—why he bosoms you in his arms, and turns his face away, and waits, and is patient and silent?

Democracy implies infinity. Men are debarred to be equal because it is discovered that all men, the least as well as the great-

est, have, or may have access to the Infinite. The obvious disparities become insignificant, in view of this great commonness.

If one is unloving and a coward, it is impossible that he should know anything; there is no use in having brains without faith and courage.

'America,' by which term Mr. Ferguson means the United States, is to be the land where his ideas are to be 'incarnated,' and the ideal is there to come to terms with what is common and matter of fact.

In Putnam's Heroes of the Reformation series a new volume has just been issued entitled 'Huldreich Zwingli, the Reformer of German Switzerland, 1484-1531,' by Samuel Macauley Jackson, professor of Church history, New York University, together with an historical survey of Switzerland before the Reformation, by Prof. John Martin Vincent, Johns Hopkins University; and a chapter of Zwingli's Theology, by Prof. Frank Hugh Foster, University of California.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, of London, publish a volume which will be useful to those whose minds have been disturbed by some of the conclusions of modern science in their relation to Scriptural teaching.

It is a study of certain spiritual facts which cluster round the mystery of divine redemption, viewed in the light of that great principle of development which has taken possession of the mind of to-day, and which seems destined, in its broader aspects, permanently to affect human thought in all its departments.

The old order is passing, and the new is swiftly preparing. The little revolutions are little because they begin at the bottom and essay to run up; but the great revolution of the world begins at the top and in the course of nature runs, gathering mightily, down.

By the author of 'In the Tiger Jungle,' will be a sufficient intimation to create a wide demand for Dr. Chamberlain's new book, 'The Cobra's Den.' The author was for forty years a missionary of the Reformed Church of America at Madanapalle, India, and this volume not only gives stories and incidents of travel, but gives such a picture of the dire effects of 'retrenchment' on missionary work as will touch the heart even of a careless reader.

With deep solicitude we missionaries do look upon our beloved churches at home, and a dread comes over us sometimes, when we think of the many in our home churches, who do nothing to help forward this mighty battle for victory, and we almost fear that the divine fiat may go forth, with reference to some of them.

'Power for Witnessing,' by Albion F. Ballenger, is a book which will be found useful by those who are engaged in personal work for souls. The hindrances to successful work are carefully explained and illustrated, and personal experiences are given with regard to the keeping power of God, and the power for witnessing.

C. Theoret publishes the fifth volume of 'Le Droit Civil Canadien basé sur les "Repetitions Ecrites sur de Code Civil," de Frederic Mourlon, avec revue de la jurisprudence de nos tribunaux, par P. B. Mignault, Conseiller du Roi, auteur du "Manuel du Droit Parlementaire," du "Code de Procedure Civile Annoté," et du "Droit Paroissial." Contenant, dans le titre des donations entrevus et testaments, des chapitres des substitutions, de la fiducie et du placement des biens appartenant a autrui, et le titre des obligations jusqu'au chapitre de la preuve.

Fisher Unwin, of London, publishes in his Colonial Library, 'Tessa,' by Louis Becke, and 'The Ending of the Day,' by Rita. The first is a story of the South Seas and the second a story of London society.

We have received from J. Fisher & Bro., 7 Bible House, New York, two new sacred solos for Easter, entitled 'Come, Let us Sing,' by Reginald Barrett, and 'The Prince of Peace is King,' by Victor Hammer. Price 60 cents. The solos are published in two keys, for high and low voices, and the former composition is also arranged for tenor solo and chorus for mixed voices in anthem form.

The place of honor in the 'Living Age' for March 23 is given to an extremely interesting article from the 'Edinburgh Review' entitled 'Fiction and Politics.' This article compares the methods and aims of the novelists of fifty years ago who dealt with political ideas and people, and those of to-day who deal with political principles or want of principle in the politics and political parties of the present time.

It all comes to this: There are millionaires and corrupting influences in the Senate, but that element is in the minority, and the greater number of the leading senators are above suspicion. And they seem to have things pretty much their own way. They could not, if the majority in the Senate were scoundrels.

Another very timely article is 'The influence of Europe on Asia' by Mr. Meredith Townsend, in the 'Contemporary Review.'

'The Living Age' is continued in the present number; as is also the exciting story of frontier life in India, 'The Warden of the Marches.' 'The Living Age' is published every Saturday by the company of that name at Boston; the subscription price is \$6. It is one of the best of magazines.

Some striking facts and figures with regard to the administration of Tunis were brought to light in a debate in the French Chamber on Friday week. M. Andre Berthelot, who severely criticized the rule of M. Millet, the recently recalled French resident, asserted that only forty French colonists had settled there in twenty years, while the Italians, who numbered eighty thousand, poured in at the rate of four hundred a year.

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Through these months with eager eyes, Have I watched to see thee rise From thy cradle brown; Now at length I gaze on thee, Tall and slender, fair and free, Grown to full maturity, In thy purple gown.

Guileless little tinted flower, Thou art gifted with a power, That thou dream'st not of; Here with both thy sisters bright, One in pink clad, one in white, Ye as Graces three incite, Faith, and Hope, and Love.

Persons approaching the meridian of life, should beware of little lumps and growths. It is a well known fact that any physician will substantiate, that there is a greater percentage of Cancer among those of middle life than at any other age.

Persons at this time of life would do well to regard with suspicion, any lumps or growths on their body. Should these prove malignant or of a cancerous nature, they can be removed completely without operation, by the use of our painless home treatment.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

JEALOUS OF HIS PREROGATIVE.

A certain American State Governor was noted for being as tender-hearted as a woman, and the way he pardoned convicts was something awful. He was called upon by a committee of the legislature, who very flatly, and in no uncertain way, told him that this 'wholesale pardoning must stop.'

'Gov-nor Bob' looked at the committee, tapped a bell, asked for his pardon clerk, and when he came, said, 'Make out pardons for every man in the penitentiary.'

The clerk bowed and withdrew. Then the Governor looked at the committee, who was staring as if they thought he was going mad.

'Gentlemen,' he said, finally, 'I am Governor of Tennessee, and if this committee, or any other ever again seeks to interfere with my constitutional right to pardon, I'll sign every one of those pardons which the clerk is making out. Good morning!—"Tis Biss.'

Thos. Bablin, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

Bill—I understand Gayboy is one of the best known men in your town.

Jill—'Why, he's so well known that he has to go out of town to borrow money.'

Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

'Do birds think' asks a writer. If they do, we would like to know what a canary bird thinks of the woman who stands up on a chair and 'talks baby' through the wires of the cage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Scott's Emulsion. Cure Sick Headache.

CADBURY'S COCOA, ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST. NO CHEMICALS USED.

TREES! TREES! TREES! We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for Spring, 1901, at lowest possible prices.

WINONA NURSERY CO., WINONA, ONT. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

FAT? A sure cure for obesity. No starvation diet. No "Free Trial Treatment" fraud. No "Monthly Payment" scheme. \$1 pays for everything, including full instructions regarding treatment and prescription for medicines, that you can get filled by your own druggist.

1834 1901 J. A. MATTHEWSON & CO. 102 McGill Street, Montreal. IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS.

DOMESTIC MNEMONICS.

Newly-blessed—'Let's see, when was it that Lambertson was here?' Mrs. Newly-blessed—'Well, let me think. It was the 4th of January. He came here the day Nora left, and she left the day after mother went home, and mother went home three days after the baby cut his second tooth, and he did that the last day of December.'—'Puck.'

AN EXCEPTION.

Native—'See that young man over there? He has saved sixteen persons from drowning. He plays the flute, too.' Visitor—'Oh, well, a man who has saved sixteen lives has a right to play a flute.'—New York 'Weekly.'

Money Saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil—a small quantity, which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise, or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breast.

Mistress—'What I want is an active girl.' Applicant—'Then I think I'll just suit you. I've moved about a good deal of late—been in no less than twelve different places in six months.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Biliousness Burdens Life.—The bilious man is never a companionable man, because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

'Sir,' began young Timkins, as he entered the presence of the dear girl's father, 'I want to marry your daughter.' 'Oh, don't bother me with your troubles,' interrupted the old gentleman. 'She told me some time ago that she intended to marry you, so you'll have to settle it between yourselves.'

Useful at All Times.—In winter or in summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with, and overcome, any irregularities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variation of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial action becomes known, no one will be without them. There is nothing nauseating in their structure, and the most delicate can use them confidently.

PARTICULAR ABOUT HIS NAME.

'Don't drag my name into print in connection with this absurd affair!' cried the indignant citizen. 'But if you do be sure to spell out my middle name in full.'

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

UNNECESSARY PRELIMINARIES.

'I can't understand all this preliminary talk about that duel those Frenchmen are to fight,' said the eminent pugilist. 'As I understand it, the event isn't to be pulled off under the auspices of an athletic club, and there is to be no gate money to divide.'—Pittsburgh 'Chronicle-Telegraph.'

WHY NOT MAKE MONEY BY USING YOUR BRAINS

Instead of laboring day after day for a mere existence? If you are disposed to try to invent and take a good chance of making money rapidly, you ought to get a few ideas from our new and very instructive book, giving hints and helps how to do it, entitled: 'The Inventor's Help.' A complete exposé of patent laws, containing cost of patents in every country, and how inventors have made money. Full information about inventions and patents, and also pointing out the pitfalls laid for unwary inventors. It will help any one interested in patents and inventions; 120 pages, bound, sent by mail to any address, securely sealed, on receipt of a ten-cent stamp. Order a copy at once, as this notice may not appear again. Marion & Marion, patent solicitors, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Mother—'Tommy, I'm sorry that you and your little sister quarrelled about that orange, and that James had to interfere. Whose part did he take?' Tommy—'Whose part? He took the whole orange.'—'Tis Biss.'

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

Lady—I want a dog that will look terribly fierce, but won't ever bite. Dealer (meditatively)—I think you'd better get an iron one, mum. CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Boys' Page.

Animal Story Competition.

(Continued.)

The following are some more of the anecdotes about animals received from the younger readers of the 'Weekly Witness' in the recent competition:—

LITTLE BUNNY.

He was only a little baby rabbit we found in the hay field. One day in haying one of my sisters rushed in, exclaiming: "Oh, do you know what we found? When papa was cutting hay, he found a rabbit's nest, with two rabbits in it; the machine killed one poor little fellow, but Alvah brought the other home."

I ran out to see him; he was a cunning looking little fellow, but very much frightened, for his eyes looked terrified, and he kept his ears down on his back. The color of his fur was grayish-brown, and huddled in a mass, as it was, he looked like a heap of fur. He was so cute-looking, I coaxed papa and mamma to give him to me. I called him 'Little Bunny.' I put him in a cage, which I placed near a large window, where the sunlight poured in, and gave him a saucer of water to drink, and some clover and lettuce to eat, but he was so young he would only eat a little lettuce. He seemed afraid of me, but when I would take him up in my arms, he would cuddle into my neck. On the second or third day, I fancied he was tamer; but the next day, when I went to feed him, he would not eat, and could hardly move. I was afraid he was going to die, so ran and told mamma. She told me he could not live without his mother, as he could not live on herbs, and advised me to take him back to the woods. I took him, and I have never seen him since. I have often wondered if he found his mother, and is now living a happy rabbit life in the free, wild woods.

EVANGELINE MATHESON (aged 14).

TIGER—HIS TRAINING AND USEFULNESS.

About four years ago I was promised a puppy from my uncle. When it got to be old enough I brought him home, and put him in a box of shavings in the woodshed. I thought quite a while for a name for him, and at last decided on 'Tiger.' He was partly collie, and soon grew up to be a large dog.

When he got to be old enough, father took him for a lesson in bringing home the cows. He tied a long rope around his neck, and set him on them, and then told him to stop, and when he would not stop, jerked him and made him stop. After a few of these lessons, he did not need the rope, and soon he got that whenever he saw any of us getting the milk-pails, he would be around in a great hurry to be sent for the cows. Then when he was sent, he would go through the bush and gather them up, and when any of us whistled, he stopped, and trotted down behind them without any more trouble. In autumn we went to pasture the cows in a clever field, but we had corn in the same field. Before long, 'Tiger' could herd them with only an occasional word from us. The next summer we had a poor little orphan chicken, and when mother put it out doors one day, 'Tiger' came along and ate it. When mother came out again she found the chicken nestled up in his shaggy hair. Always after, 'Tiger' was like a mother to it, and whenever he went out of its sight, it would shriek until he came back.

EDGAR BOA (aged 15).

THE STORY OF A CAT.

About ten o'clock on the morning of Aug. 15, the hens began to cackle, and the little chickens were peeping as if lost. I thought a hawk was hovering near. I went outside and looked up at the heavens. The sky was a dreamy blue, with here and there, small, white clouds. I looked fully over it. No trace of a hawk or any other bird of prey was to be seen. The feathered creatures were on the fences, and the fluffy white chickens were running hither and thither in search of a seltzer, burdock leaf.

The next morning the same commotion arose among the fowls. What was the cause of their fright? Something was seen running through the orchard, which on closer examination, proved to be a large, tawny-colored cat. It had grey eyes, and some people thought it quite ugly. Several of its teeth were missing, therefore, we judged it to be rather kind. At first, it was a difficult task to catch it, but it can now be petted and stroked by any one. We afterwards learned that it belonged to one of our neighbors, who had gone away for the summer. The cat disappeared after a brief stay, and its fate has not been ascertained. The hens are no longer frightened, and chase the cat, which is now scared of them. Its former owners have returned, but the cat still remains here.

MABEL HARRINGTON (aged 13).

TRAPPING SKUNKS.

A few years ago, my father bought a piece of land for a ranch to keep sheep on. We kept the sheep there for a while all right, but by-and-by, the wild cats began to kill them. Then we set traps to catch the cats. The first thing we caught was a skunk; it was all black, but for two white stripes on the back of its head and neck; its skin about that of a small tame cat. There are two different kinds of skunk; some are all black, but all that we caught were like the one I described. After a little while we caught a wild cat; then we found a skunk nearly every time we went to the traps. We were not so lucky in the summer, and we did not think the fur was any good. In the fall, when we began to set mink traps my oldest brother and I went to the traps one day and we found a skunk. I thought I would like to skin it. While my brother went further up by a brook to set some traps, I skinned the skunk, and got well scented up. I tell you, I went over to a brook to wash my hands, my brother going home, meanwhile. I waited until dark, and then started. My brother came and met me. He threw the skin over in a swamp. When I got home they did not like the scent of me, so I threw my clothes out of the window to air. We caught twelve skunks that year, three wild cats, and one fox. I do not think I shall ever try to skin another skunk again.

E. LLOYD (aged 13).

TRUE STORY OF A BEAR HUNT.

Five boys, having returned from a fruitless hawk hunt, learned that a bear had been seen to cross the road a few moments before, and enter an alder swamp. Immediately bullets were applied to their waists, and they started in pursuit of their prey.

Two of the boys, with two dogs, went to start Bruin from his hiding place, while the others stationed themselves at different points to meet him when he emerged. Soon he appeared near where one of them was stationed, closely followed by the little dog (the large one having fled at first sight of Bruin). Observing that his flight was intercepted in this direction, he turned toward the swamp again, but soon came to the painful realization that two tasks and part of his tongue had been carried away by a bullet. With a 'Wosh! Wosh!' he went heading toward the swamp. But he was intercepted in this direction, and compelled to again turn toward the open. Here his speed was checked by the faithful little dog, who would nip at his heels when he started to run. Bruin would dodge out of his reach, only to be back again, when the bear began to move on. But the boys were not long in surrounding him, and soon a well aimed bullet pierced his shoulder, breaking both forelegs.

By this time a large number of the people were gathered around to see the outcome of the bear hunt, some armed with pitchforks and axes, all prepared to defend themselves, if necessary. But the bear was dead. His legs were tied together, a pole run between them, and all sent a helping hand to carry Bruin to the house, where he tipped the scales at 400 pounds.

FRANK S. WHITMAN (aged 15).

'DICK,' THE COLT.

I once had a little black pony named 'Dick.' When he was a colt about four months old my uncle came out from Ontario. He thought much of 'Dick,' and had him so trained, that as soon as he would hear his whistle, he would come and lay his head on uncle's shoulder; indeed, he would follow him everywhere. When autumn came papa tied 'Dick' up, which, of course, he did not like. He would lie down in the stable and roll to get loose.

When spring came, we put 'Dick' out on the prairie until we should get our pasture field fixed, and I did not see him for about six weeks. The morning after we brought him home, we put him in the pasture field. After a while he got tired of grass, and thought he would like a change, so he started jumping over the fence into an oat field. At last, he got so full of mischief that we had to tie him up in the stable. Sometimes we would leave the top half door open. Then Master 'Dick' would chew his halter-shank and jump over this lower half.

One night when I was leading him in from water, he bit me on the hand. I thought it would be fit for tat to bit him back, but he paid me out for my unkindness. He pulled the rope to its full length and kicked me just above the eye, and knocked me down in a puddle of dirty water. My eye was badly cut, but in now well again. About a month after that papa parted with him, and I have never seen him since.

WILLIAM HUNTER (aged 13).

ABOUT 'COLLIE.'

Our dog's name is 'Collie,' and a Scotch collie he is. We got him when a pup. My brother made a house for him. After a while he got out to the farm yard, and a black cow tried to kick him, but my sister caught him. When he grew bigger, he helped to bring in the cows, and his spare time was taken up in hunting crows, ground-hogs, swallows. One day he found a ground-hog's hole, and he began digging, and he helped. After some time I saw a bundle of soft bark and grass. I caught the bark nest, thinking it was only a bed, but I heard something squeal, and I let go for fear of the old one catching my fingers. But it was a nest of four little blind ones. Like little pups, and the dog only licked them.

'Collie' would wait till papa got up, and he would run away and bring the cows up to the gap and watch them till papa let them out, and then he would put them into the stable to be milked. He will not let us wrestle together or skate, and if we play football, he trips us. On May 24, 1900, he attacked a porcupine, and got his face and nose done with quills. For a long time we thought he would die.

CHARLIE CAVERS (aged 16).

MY WORST EXPERIENCE.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—Having read with much interest your readers' contributions entitled 'My Worst Experience,' I thought that I would send you an account of what I consider the worst time ever I spent. In 1896 I came out from England, landing at Montreal in June of that year. Soon afterwards I hired with an old Scotch farmer, living some sixty miles from Montreal, among the Laurentian Hills. I worked with him until after the harvest, and then I hired with another farmer living some distance away, between whose farms a ridge of those mountains intervened. One afternoon that my employer had no work for me to do, I set out to visit my old friend. After spending a very pleasant afternoon in this manner, I was just leaving to go back by the same road as I came on when the old farmer advised me to go by a footpath over the mountain and, as I had gone that way once before, I thought I would be able to find my way over without much difficulty. I had no difficulty in reaching the top of the ridge but, when I started to descend, it was an entirely different thing, and a shower coming on made things worse as it hastened the approach of darkness. But instead of striking a neighboring clearing as I should, I got entirely astray and just then a little branch to which I was holding broke, letting me fall and slide for some distance until I caught hold of an old rotten log which held me. After picking my steps carefully for a short time, I got on smoother ground. The night was now as dark as it possibly could get, but I still hoped to strike the clearing. I pushed on, only to get up to my knees in mud and water. After experiencing this for a few minutes, I made up my mind to remain where I was for the night. So, selecting a dry spot as well as I could in the darkness, I sat down at the foot of an old stump to await morning. There as I sat reflecting on the number, size and ferocity of Canadian wild animals (the distant rumble of thunder and flashes of lightning not making my thoughts less gloomy), I felt a sharp bite, which was immediately followed by hundreds, if not by thousands more. The truth now flashed across my mind. I had sat down on an ant-hill! and its small inhabitants were protesting in the only manner they knew how. I jumped up, and endeavoring in a frantic manner to rub and scratch them off; but it was scarcely any use as they were determined to teach me a lesson that I would not forget soon.

There I stood for what seemed to me hours, until a heavy thunderstorm drenched me to the skin, and quieted my small tormentors. Soon afterwards I saw the welcome streak of light in the east and the barking of a dog guided me to a neighboring farm-house not far from my employer's home. When I got there I changed my wet clothes and parted with all the remainder of my small enemies. Then I went in to breakfast, and after relating my story, the farmer said it was a rather uncomfortable experience, but I thought then, and still think, that 'uncomfortable' was a very mild term for my night with the ants.

A. M. McPHEE.

Grenville. [The editor of the Boys' Page will be glad to receive from other readers, old or young, accounts of their worst experience.]

First of April

(From 'Young Folks' Dialogues.)
For two boys—Ben and Al.

(Al walking along the street, Ben trying to overtake him.)

Ben.—Hello, Al! I say, Al, are you deaf? Can't you wait a minute? It's no April fool; I want to tell you something. Al (gruffly).—What do you want?

Ben.—Why! What's the matter? Who's been stroking your fur the wrong way?

Al.—You have.

Ben.—I? Why, this is the first time I've seen you to-day. What have I said or done?

Al.—Nothing to me, but you've carried your 'April fool' jokes a little too far to-day, I think.

Ben.—Why, what harm have I done? Such fun as I've had!

Al.—You may have thought it fun. My sister Jenny didn't. She has nearly cried her eyes out.

Ben.—Why? Because I April-fooled her? What a baby!

Al.—No, not because you told her a story and made her believe it, but because you made her get a late mark at school.

Ben.—Pshaw! Is that all? Why, I'm often late.

Al.—Yes, but Uncle Ralph promised to give her a beautiful present on her next birthday, if she hadn't one late mark all this term.

Ben.—Well, he needn't know she was late.

Al.—Needn't he? Jenny wouldn't tell a lie, if you would.

Ben.—Well, all I have to say is this: She ought not to be so easily fooled. Let her keep her wits about her on the first of April, as I do. I've played jokes on about two dozen people to-day, and I haven't been fooled once myself.

Al.—It's a pity we weren't all as sharp as you. Jenny not only lost her early mark, but she hasn't yet gotten over the fright you gave her. I think it was a mean trick. You deserve to suffer yourself.

Ben.—Folks will have to get up early in the morning to fool me. Somebody did try to catch me to-day, but I wasn't the kind to be caught.

Al.—I suppose not.

Ben.—No; I turned the 'joke right on' to the person who tried to play it on me.

Al.—How could you do that?

Ben.—Easily enough. This morning early I received a note through the mail, signed 'Uncle Harry.' There was a ten-dollar bill in it to buy a velocipede, the note said, but quick as a wink I saw through it all.

Al.—And what did you do?

Ben.—Sent the money back in a hurry.

Al.—To your uncle?

Ben.—No; to Charlie Dixon. Can't you see? The money was counterfeit. Charlie Dixon sent it.

Al.—How do you know?

Ben.—Because he had one at school last week that had been passed on his father, and I remember he said he wished it was good, as it would have bought him a suit of clothes.

Al.—Poor Charlie!

Ben.—So I enclosed it in a note, and told him to treat himself to a new suit.

Al.—Did you sign your name?

Ben.—It wasn't necessary. He'll see that I didn't waste any time in wondering where it came from.

Al.—And you're sure it was counterfeit?

Ben.—Certainly I am.

Al.—And that Charlie Dixon sent it to you?

Ben.—Why, of course.

Al.—You say, Ben, that you haven't been April-fooled to-day?

Ben.—Not once.

Al.—Well, if you don't find out before you go to bed that you have fooled yourself most terribly, my name isn't Al Murphy.

Ben.—What are you driving at, Al?

Al.—Why, just this. An hour or two ago I met Charlie Dixon looking happier than I've ever seen him look since I've known him.

Ben.—Had a streak of luck, maybe.

Al.—Well, I should think he had. He told me a wonderful story of having received a ten-dollar bill from an unknown friend.

Ben.—Thought it was a good one, did he?

Al.—At first he thought it was a 'first of April' trick, but his mother said the money looked good.

Ben.—How stupid!

Al.—And so he took it to the tailor, and he said he would like to have a million just like it.

Ben.—He did, eh?

Al.—Yes, and Charlie picked out his suit, paid for it, put it on, and wore it home. And I tell you he looked fine.

Ben.—What! What do you say? The money was good?

Al.—Good as gold.

Ben.—And Charlie spent it? What right had he to do that?

Al.—What right had you to send it to him?

Ben.—Because I was so sure it was his, and I wanted to get even with him.

Al.—It will take another ten from your uncle to make even now, won't it?

Ben.—Look here, Al, don't say anything about this. Let Charlie enjoy his suit, and I will make it all right with you. If this story leaks out I will never hear the last of it from the boys.

Al.—That you won't because they know how clever you think yourself. I'll try to keep it to myself, but I would like the boys to find out how nicely you 'April-fooled' Charlie Dixon.

No library is complete without 'World Wide.'

FASTER DAY.

(By Louise R. Baker.)

Have you felt the springing mosses Underneath your feet? Have you sunk right down and rested On a moss-grown seat? Have you listened there and wondered At a liquid note Full of praise and veneration From a small bird throat?

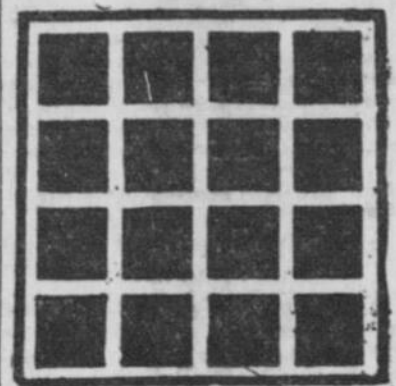
Have you, looking mildly skyward Through the quivering green, Caught a glimpse of dazling color Heaven and earth between? Have you watched a frisky squirrel Climbing round a tree, Scampering, scratching, barking at you, Just because he's free?

Have you cried, 'The spring is with us, Winter thoughts away! Life is young and fresh and truthful On a budding day!' Have you thought, 'The Lord is risen! Bitter wrongs away! Heaven and Earth be glad together On the Easter Day!'

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Here is an optical illusion ever which many scientists both in France and England are now pondering seriously. It was published in the 'Nature,' a French scientific journal, some weeks ago, and a few days later it appeared in two leading scientific journals in England. Ever since then it has given rise to much discussion in both countries.

The illusion consists in the fact that

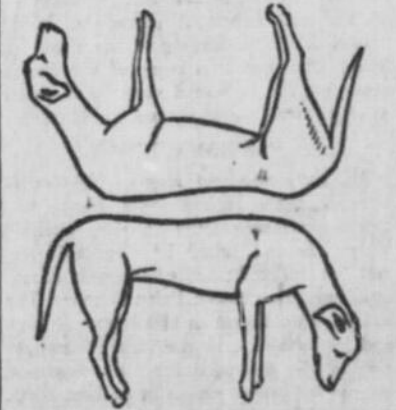


a hazy penumbra can be seen at the places where the white strips separating the sixteen black squares cross one another. If, however, an observer concentrates his attention upon one of these spots, the penumbra disappears, though it remains visible at the other places. Certain English scientists are now varying the dimensions of the squares and intervening white spaces, with the object of ascertaining when the penumbra will cease to be visible.—New York 'Herald.'

Puzzles.

THE TWO DOGS.

The two dogs shown in the illustration are supposed to be dead. See if you can



by the addition of four more lines restore them to life again.

THE 'FIVE TO FOUR' PUZZLE.

Twenty-five counters are arranged in the form of a square, five rows of five each. Required to remove five counters in such a manner that the remainder shall be four in a row, horizontally and vertically.

THE FALSE SCALES.

A cheese put into one of the scales of a false balance was found to weigh sixteen pounds. When placed in the opposite scale it weighed nine pounds only. What was its actual weight?

BEHEADED WORDS.

(By Wilfred Lyman.)

- 1. I am a useful garment; behead me and I am a food, behead me again and I am somewhere.
- 2. I am not with any one; behead me and I am lonely, behead me and I am a number.

RIDDLE.

I've seen it on a mantel shelf, Telling of distant lands; I've found it at my feet, myself, And held it in my hands. But when it's flying through the air And gives that dreadful shriek, I'm smitten with a dumb despair, And terror pales my cheek.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

1. THE BAG OF MARBLES.

The problem was stated thus: Three boys have a bag of marbles given to them, and it is agreed that they shall be divided in proportion to their ages, which together amount to 17 1/2 years. The bag contains 70 marbles, and as often as Tom takes 4 Jack takes 3, and as often as Tom takes 6 Dick takes 7. How many marbles will each get, and what are their respective ages? Solution: If when Tom takes 4, Jack takes 3, and if when Tom takes 6, Dick takes 7, then when Tom takes 12 (the least common multiple of 4 and 6), Jack and Dick will take 9 and 14 respectively, and they will together have taken 12 plus 9 plus 14 equals 35 marbles. Now

ADVERTISEMENTS. **BELL PIANOS** Give Satisfying Results to the purchaser because they are carefully made from selected stock, ensuring durability. **BELL ORGANS** Are regarded Everywhere as the Embodiment of all that is Good in Organ construction. MADE BY The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited, GUELPH, ONT. BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, ENG. SYDNEY, N.S.W. (Catalogue No. 36, Free.)



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

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

It makes the double lock-stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides. The Head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.) highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is let into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine and facilitating the handling of work.

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned with clear space underneath 5 1/2 by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional. For sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, \$29; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' \$27.

Transportation to be paid by receiver.

35 is contained in 70 22 times, and therefore: Tom's share will be 12 multiplied by 22 equals 264; Jack's share will be 9 multiplied by 22 equals 198; Dick's share will be 14 multiplied by 22 equals 308; total, 770 marbles. Again, their respective ages will be as 12, 9 and 14; but 12, 9 and 14 together make 35, and the total of their ages is only 17 1/2 years, or one-half of 35. Their ages are therefore one-half the above figures, or 6, 4 1/2 and 7 respectively.

2. SILKEN FETTERS. This is a puzzle for two persons. Let us imagine a lady and a gentleman are trying it. Two pieces of ribbon (or string) each, say a yard and a half in length, are required. One end of the

first ribbon is to be tied round each of the lady's wrists, and the second is then in like manner secured to the gentleman's wrists, one end of it, however, being first passed inside the lady's ribbon so that the pair are held captive, after the manner illustrated. The puzzle is to disconnect them, but without untying either of the knots. How is it to be done?

SOLUTION. Let the gentleman pass the right of his own ribbon (from the arm outwards) through the loop which encircles one of the lady's wrists, over the hand, and back again, when it will be found that

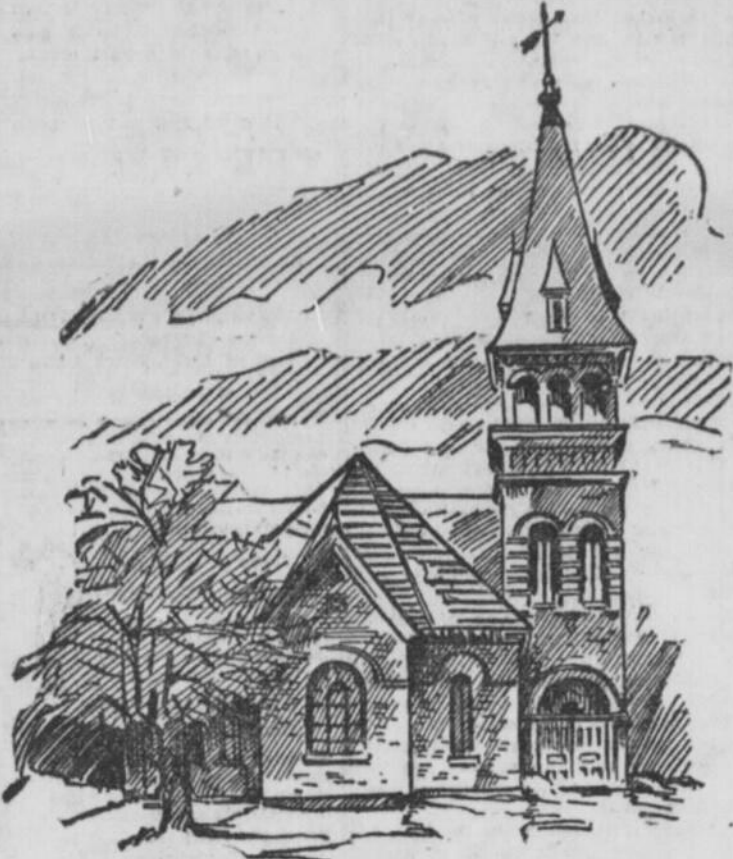
Everyone who has seen the Post Fountain Pen Premium is delighted with it. One gentleman writes: 'No sooner did I put the pen to paper than I exclaimed, "What a treat!" The Post Fountain Pen is a self-cleaning and self-cleaning, a great advantage over ordinary fountain pens. This valuable pen can be had absolutely free by sending a list of only three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or for five renewal subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each. A subscriber sending a club of ten for the 'Weekly Witness,' with 88, secures the Post Fountain Pen. The pen is made in three styles, Fine, Medium and Stub.

It is important that subscribers should have their renewals mailed in time, thereby avoiding the loss of a single issue. Special rates are offered for clubs of three, giving the 'Weekly Witness' one year to each, for only \$2.40.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OPENED AT MOOSE CREEK.

On Sunday, March 10, the new church at Moose Creek, Ont., was opened by the Rev. Prof. Ross, of Montreal. Two excellent sermons were preached by Dr. Ross, in the morning, from Gen. xxviii., 14, 17, and in the evening from John xv.,



NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT MOOSE CREEK, ONT.

16. In the afternoon a sermon was preached in Gaelic by the pastor, the Rev. L. Beaton, from Exodus xvii., 6. These sermons, dealing with the qualities which went to make up a true and successful church, and the benefits the church brought upon the people, were very impressive expositions. Appropriate observations regarding the new edifice were also made by the ministers.

The building is a credit to the builders, the congregation and the village. It is said to be the neatest and finest finished church of its size in the Presbytery of Glengarry, and is capable of seating 600 persons. It is a brick veneered structure, and the artificial light used is sunlight gas.

On Monday, March 11, a splendid lecture was delivered by the Rev. E. A. McKenzie, B.D., of Montreal, the subject being 'Martin Luther.' The lecture was made most interesting by a series of stereopticon illustrations. The lecture was highly appreciated and the lecturer was voted a most entertaining platform speaker. The entire opening services were very successful.

HUNTING THE COON.

'Did you ever go on a coon hunt?' said a resident of Richmond at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other day. 'It's really very exciting and well worth trying. You

hunt them after dark, and the coon invariably covers a good stretch of territory before being compelled to take to a tree. It is almost half an hour to an hour from the time the coon is first started to the time he is compelled to take to the tree. The logs go off on the coon's trail, and you follow after as fast as possible.

When the pace gets too hot, the coon takes to the highest tree he can find, and the dogs see that he stays there until the hunters come up. Usually the coon is at the top of the highest tree in that part of the country, and as it a moun-

taineer promptly climbs, with the speed and agility of his simian ancestor. If he can get at the coon, the coon usually finds it out first and, transforming himself into a parachute, sets sail for the earth beneath. I'll bet even money you can chuck a coon off the top of the highest building, and he'll light on the ground unhurt. No matter how high the tree, he invariably lands safely.

After he strikes earth, however, it is different. There is at once a mixture of growls, snarls and short barks, and then ensues as fast and game a fight as one could wish to see. When it is over, what is left of the coon is hung on the end of a stick, and the party goes off after another one or home, as the case may be. Sometimes, though, the coon will get out on a limb where a man dares not follow him, and then the tree has to be chopped down. Then it's about an even chance that the coon may get into another tree before he can be killed.

When the coon is treed, it's a weird sight. There you all are in the centre of a woodland, the dark of night lighted only by the pine torches carried by the party. The negroes are grouped around, their glistering eyes turned upward in the attempt to catch a first glimpse of his coonship. The yelping circle of dogs at the tree's base completes the picture. It's mighty good sport, coon hunting, and if it comes your way I should advise you to take it in.—New York Sun.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Much that is inaccurate and misleading (says the Berlin correspondent of the 'Christian World') has been written recently about the condition of the Empress Frederick. This is owing in part to the Empress's desire to withhold all information regarding her state. The German press, deprived of authoritative news, give publicity to almost every rumor which reaches them about the august patient. The facts of the case are as follows: The Empress is suffering from cancer in the breast, but the disease has not yet made such inroads as will endanger her life in the near future. She suffers much pain at times, and it is with the utmost difficulty that her physicians can alleviate her condition. Perhaps of a graver nature is the kidney disorder from which the Empress is suffering. The precise nature of the complaint is not known. All that the public knows is that specialists in kidney diseases have been summoned not infrequently of late from Berlin to Friedrichshof. It is also further known that in consequence of her condition she suffers much from insomnia. The Empress has her bad days, during which she is confined to bed, but as a rule she gets up about midday, and either sits in her room or takes a short drive in the park until the visit of the Kaiser is expected, when mother and son have tea together. As far as is known in reliable circles, there is no reason to fear the Empress's imminent death. She may live two or three years longer.

CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE.

Charlotte Mary Yonge, the author, died March 24, in Winchester, England. She was a voluminous and, at one time, exceedingly popular writer, her works included many volumes on historical, biographical and religious subjects, as well as the novels by which her name is most widely known. She was a zealous supporter of what is known as High Church principles, and her literary labors were largely devoted to the enforcement of her theological and ecclesiastical doctrines. Her life was industrious but not eventful. She was born in 1823, at Otterbourne, in Hampshire, where her father was for many years a county magistrate, and there she lived and died. 'The Heir of Redcliffe,' which has passed through many editions, was the most widely read of her novels, but several others had a very large circulation. Among them may be mentioned 'Amy Herbert,' 'Heartsease,' 'Dynevor Terrace,' 'The Daisy Chain,' 'The Lances of Lynwood,' and 'The Little Duke.'

Of her biographical, historical and miscellaneous writings her best known were her 'Landmarks of History,' 'History of Christian Names,' 'Life of Bishop Patten,' and a number of stories of English, Greek and Roman history for children.



CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE.

She was a liberal contributor to church work. The profits of 'The Daisy Chain,' \$10,000, she gave to the building of a missionary college at Auckland, New Zealand, and she also furnished a large sum for the fitting out of Bishop Selwyn's famous missionary schooner, 'The Southern Cross.' She continued to write almost up to the last days of her life. Much of her spare time was devoted to botany and conchology.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

In the Manx House of Keys, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, introduced by Mr. Cowell, was passed for the third time, having twice previously been rejected by the legislative council.

The 'World' says that the Duke of Westminster will have to pay over two millions and a half of death duties, while the valuation of the Grosvenor estates is such a gigantic matter that it is not yet completed.

In Cardiff there is living a gentleman who claims to be a lineal descendant of the line of Charles I. Mr. Charles Stuart is his name, and he is the inventor of many ingenious mechanical contrivances. The family's faith in their descent is very strong, and in vindication of it the oldest son is always named Charles.

The death is announced at Norwich of the Rev. Robert Govett, who fifty years ago, for doctrinal reasons, left the Established Church, in which he was a curate, and built himself a church at Norwich, in which he had continued to minister ever since. He had attained his eightieth year, and was widely known both in England and America as a Biblical commentator, and as an authority on questions of apocalyptic interpretation.

Hogarth's house, on the west side of Hogarth's line, Chiswick, is about to be pulled down for the erection of villa residences upon the site, including the garden. Hogarth bought the house in or about 1731, after he returned from his visit to Calais. He occupied it as a summer residence until his death. It is said that the two leaden urns upon the gateposts were given to Hogarth by Garrick.—'Builder.'

Lord Rosebery opened the first exhibition of the new Art Gallery at Whitechapel. His Lordship, whose reception was very cordial, referred with satisfaction to the growth of educating and refining influences in the east of London during the past twenty years. Statistics showed the abstention from public wor-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Why I am Well

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE REGISTERED

Mrs. Frank Evans, 133 Frontenac Street, Montreal, says:—"I feel that I ought to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other suffering woman. I am now twenty-three years of age, and since my eleventh year I have suffered far more than my share of agony from the ailments that afflict my sex. At the age of sixteen the trouble had grown so bad that I had to undergo an operation in the Montreal General Hospital. This did not cure me and a little later I underwent another operation. From this I received some benefit but was not wholly cured, and I continued to suffer from pains in the abdomen and bilious headache. A few years later, having with my husband removed to Halifax, I was again suffering terribly and was taken to the general hospital where another operation was performed. This gave me relief for two or three months, and again the old trouble came on, and I would suffer for days at a time and nothing seemed to relieve the pain. In February, 1899, I was again obliged to go to the hospital and underwent a fourth operation. Even this did not help me and as the chloroform administered during the operation affected my heart, I would not permit a further operation, and was taken home still a great sufferer. In August, 1899, I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to do so. I have used the pills for several months, and have found more relief from them than from the four operations which I passed through, and I warmly recommend them to all women suffering from the ailments which afflict so many of my sex."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are NOT Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

ship of large masses of the population of the district, and as people could not be driven to church, the most energetic clergy must set about other means of civilizing. He could not help believing that the influence of such galleries was wholly beneficial.

SCOTCH.

The days of prolonged royal residence on Deeside are at an end; and though the King will probably spend a short time at Balmoral every year during the shooting season, in order to keep in personal touch with Queen Victoria's favorite home, and in deference to her wishes, it is more than unlikely that either His Majesty or the Queen will be found there at any other period of the year.—The 'World.'

Several of the Glasgow tramway routes are almost ready for the use of electric power, says an exchange. A trial trip was made over the line from Crosshill to Overnewton. The power was supplied from the Springburn station, one of the Springburn cars being used, and the start was made from Coplawhill tramway station. All went well until Jamaica street was reached, when, owing to some 'fault' in the vicinity of Elderslie street, the car was brought to a standstill. There was another halt at the top of Union street, but the car went up Renfield street and along Sauchiehall street without further trouble. A considerable number of the employees of the department accompanied the car. It is understood that there was also a trial trip on the Partick route.

IRISH.

Approval has been given for officers of the Irish Guards to wear a fully-burnish-

ed star on the forage and field cap and on the waist-belt.

The chief topic of conversation in the district around Ballingarry is concerned with the alleged discovery of a quantity of gold and some jewellery at the north-western base of Knockferna Mountain. A struggling farmer named Kett, who had hitherto found it difficult to make ends meet, was employed by Mrs. Ruddle in digging up an old haggard in close proximity to the burial ground at Kilmacow, for the purpose of top-dressing that lady's fields, and in doing so the lucky toiler, it is stated, was rewarded by unearthing a massive gold ring, elaborately cut, seemingly of ancient design and of great value. Kett is also said to have discovered two large pieces of gold, each weighing about ten pounds. It is further asserted that the fortunate finder of the bullion conveyed the treasure to a local gentleman, quite recently returned from the Klondike, to ascertain its worth, and that the result was most favorable.

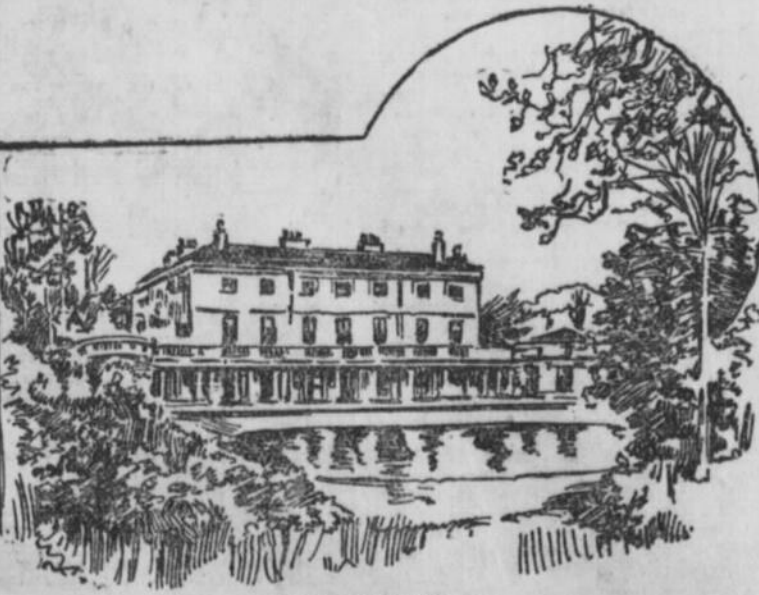
Miss Mary Kate Frances Hodges, 18 years of age, who has been residing at Queenstown for some time past, and who has been dumb since her birth, suddenly commenced to speak on Sunday morning, March 3. The young lady was born deaf and dumb at Ballycotton, County Cork, and at the age of eight was placed in an institute for the deaf and dumb in Dublin. She remained there until last year, when she left, and after spending some time in Dublin, came to Queenstown, and took up her residence at Harbor row. At that time she was still both deaf and dumb, but on Feb. 1 last the deafness suddenly disappeared. On Sunday morning the lady, Mrs. Sheehy, with whom Miss Hodges is lodging, went to her bedroom to ask her to

go to mass, when, to her astonishment and delight, Miss Hodges spoke in reply to her. Miss Hodges states that she found difficulty at first in speaking, but now she can speak quite fluently. It is needless to say that the occurrence has created quite a sensation in Queenstown.

The birth of a little daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Roger Walter Strickland, of Sizergh Castle, at Blawitt Grange, has occasioned great rejoicings among the members of the Strickland family, this being the twenty-seventh generation of direct descent. Mr. Roger Strickland is the last in the direct male line of the Stricklands of Sizergh. Mrs. Strickland, who was a Miss Rowley, comes of the ancient family of Rowley, of Rowley one of whom, Roger de Roulowe, carried the standard of Simon de Montfort's army, and was slain at the battle of Evesham, while another Rowley fought at Agincourt. Her great-grandmother was 'Jane Butler,' of the house of Ormonde. Several members of this illustrious family have intermarried with royalty. The second Earl of Carrick married a relative of Edward III., and was thereupon created Earl of Ormonde; Queen Elizabeth was a great-granddaughter of the family, the grandfather of Queen Anne Boleyn having married Lady Margaret Butler, daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Ormonde. It is a strange coincidence that Catherine Parr, another of the wives of Henry VIII., is also an ancestress of the family.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A catalogue which will be very interesting to lovers of plants and flowers has just been issued by Messrs. Webster Bros., of Hamilton. It is beautifully illustrated and contains much valuable information.



FROGMORE HOUSE.

The intelligence that King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra are to reside at Frogmore House, whilst numerous alterations are effected at Windsor Castle, brings into prominence a royal house but slightly known to the general public. Notwithstanding the fact that it is so little known, it is a really attractive mansion, and possesses unusual interest to the King and Queen. It was at Frogmore House that they spent a portion of the first twelvemonth of their wedded life (their Majesties have been married thirty-eight years, the wedding taking place on March 10, 1863). At Frogmore their first child was born—the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Frogmore House has been a sovereign's residence since the days of George III., from whom Queen Victoria inherited her great love of rural England. Though it is situated within walking distance of Windsor Castle, it is quite hidden from the royal borough. The house was erected as a gift for 'good Queen Charlotte' by King George. An excellent portrait of this lady may still be seen hanging in the library, and much of the furniture scattered through the stately rooms was placed there by the first Queen, who dwelt in the dear old house. After the decease of George III. and his estimable Consort, Frogmore House passed into the possession of the Princess Augusta, their unmarried daughter. She was a favorite sister of both George IV. and

HOME DEPARTMENT

FACING THE WIND.

The Tree God Plants—Hints for the Housekeeper ---Selected Recipes.

FACING THE WIND.

(By Letitia E. Ison, London 'Sunday-School Times'.)

Face thou the wind! Though safer seem in shelter to abide; We were not made to sit and dream; The true must first be tried.

—Dean Alford.

'Poor Miss Anne!' I cannot think what she will do. 'You see, she must be forty-five if she's a day, and that's not the age to start as a governess, even if the poor thing be clever enough, which I doubt.'

'But she cannot have enough to live on, dear Mrs. Oliver.' 'And I suppose there are absolutely no relatives left to appeal to, Miss Stafford.'

So said all the ladies of Silchester. Major Percival and his daughter Anne had lived so many years at the picturesque Manor just outside the busy little town that its inhabitants could scarcely realize that the peaceful household was for ever broken up.

It had been a rude awakening for gentle Anne Percival. Comfort, ease, indulgence, affection, had been hers all her life, and she lost them at one blow. The sudden news of the failure of a bank in which nearly the whole of her fortune had been placed had caused the death of the stately, but fragile old Major, and his only child was left to face the world alone with little more than a hundred pounds between her and beggary.

Little wonder that she felt completely bewildered, and after the first shock of grief had worn itself away, and she looked her position fairly in the face, despair would have overcome her, had it not been for the timely consolation of her maid, Deborah.

Deborah White had been cook at the Manor for seventeen years, and for a long time before that had been in Miss Anne's Sunday school class, so that in her desolation the poor lady looked on her as a real friend. She was devoted to her mistress, and would have laid down her life for her had it been necessary, but she was in the habit of speaking plainly to her. She now told herself that Miss Anne needed tonic treatment, though she probably expressed it differently.

'Now, don't you take on so, mum,' she said, briskly. 'I call it quite sinful to give way. By the time the sale's over, you'll have quite a mint of money. Talk about starving! Nonsense.'

The mention of the sale made Anne Percival's tears flow afresh. But she dried her eyes at last, and looked at Deborah, calmly.

'Indeed, Deb, you do not know how short a time that money will last. There is only one thing to be done. I must work. But the question is, at what?' 'You would not care to teach, mum?' queried Deborah, respectfully.

'I am not clever enough,' returned Miss Percival, sadly. 'Nowadays, certificates are needed. Besides, everything is so different from the time when my dear governess taught me. I have thought of sewing. But I'm afraid I should make very little by it.'

Deborah shook her head. 'Sewing machines are cheap,' she remarked, sententiously, 'and you were never a great dab at fancy work, Miss Anne.'

'No,' assented her mistress, without the faintest resentment in her tone, for she was used to her hand-maiden's rough and ready way of speaking.

'I'm afraid I'm very little use. I could not even get my living by washing, like Mrs. Blunt.'

Deborah smiled as she surveyed the dainty little person before her. Miss Anne had never been pretty, but there was a distinct charm about the delicate face, with its mild faded blue eyes, and an air of dignity that sat well on the slender, erect figure. But it did not look capable of much hard work, and a great flood of pity rose in Deborah White's breast.

But Anne Percival completely dumfounded them by saying that it was quite true, and that she hoped for their patronage.

'It is precisely for your class that I intend to cater,' she added, cheerfully. 'I know there are one or two shops already in Silchester where tea can be had. But when I have gone shopping and wanted a cup I have felt there was nowhere quite like one's own drawing room. The two or three shops are clean and cheap, but there is a lack of comfort and daintiness. The chairs are hard and straight, the china is thick and common, and one feels that something is lacking. My tea-room is to be as home-like as possible, and I mean to make it really tempting to you all, so that you will often drop in for afternoon tea.'

She talked very bravely, but it was with inward misgiving that she followed Deborah's advice, and engaged rooms in the High-street, investing in the few things she needed. They were not many, for she saved from the sale a number of comfortable chairs, small tables, and some pretty china. She then ordered a liberal supply of the delicious tea of which the Major had told her the secret; and the faithful Deborah practiced her already skilful hands at the manufacture of scones, cakes and fancy-bread.

While she was making these preparations her friends did their best to discourage her. 'What would William have said?' urged Mrs. Hereford, finally, when all other arguments had been exhausted.

William was Anne's twin brother, a handsome fellow, with more than his share of family pride. But it had not saved him from getting sadly into debt at Oxford, and this had angered the Major, and led to a fierce quarrel between father and son. It ended in William leaving home for ever at the age of twenty-two. He had gone to India, and all trace of him had disappeared, so that Anne had long since mourned him as dead.

Anne's lips quivered a little at the question, for that only brother had been the darling of her heart, and for years her most earnest prayer had been that he might return. But although all hope had vanished now, the old wound had not healed.

'If my dear William were living I know I should not be allowed to do any sort of work,' she said, with sisterly pride, for Anne belonged to the rapidly-disappearing order of women who permit their male relatives to rule over them.

'But as I can neither beg nor starve, I do not think it quite kind of people to throw cold water on my little scheme for earning money.'

It was such a new thing for Anne Percival, generally so easily snubbed, to show any spirit, and her words were so reasonable that the voluble canon's wife was silenced. She inwardly determined to do her best for the brave, lonely woman, and with this amiable intention advertised the new undertaking far and wide in terms of glowing eulogy.

Miss Anne's tea-room was opened to the public on the tenth of November, and it proved to be a typical November day. Never did the shrinking heroine of that forlorn hope forget the heavy mist and grey skies of that first long afternoon.

Had it not been for Deborah she would have felt inclined to pull down her gay yellow blinds and return to her little back room before two hours had passed away, but that cheery personage bustled about and kept appealing to her mistress for help and advice, wisely feeling that it was not well for Miss Percival to reflect on her new position. But Deb felt the incongruity of it quite as keenly as any one could.

'It's almost enough to fetch her poor pa out of the grave,' muttered the stanch old servant as she thought of Anne's past sheltered existence, and saw her go forward in her gentle yet stately way to welcome her first customers. But after that moment neither of the women had leisure for dreams or regret. People flocked in, and soon every corner of the warm, cosy room was full to overflowing. There was a universal murmur of admiration at Miss Anne's good taste. The golden-hued walls and the daffodil curtains looked so cheerful that dismal day, and the chairs were a luxury to sit upon.

'It is really like being in the Manor-house drawing-room again,' said one lady to another, as they drank the delicately-flavored tea from fine familiar china, and ate Deborah's inimitable cornflour cakes and raspberry sandwich.

'Anybody could tell these cookies were home-made,' declared an enthusiastic American, who was visiting Doctor Crane's. 'It is better far than the French cookery we hear raved about so much.'

Deborah took the money, for Miss Percival shrank from that part of the transaction. Indeed, she and her faithful follower and friend had almost come to words over that very matter.

With lamentable lack of business instinct Anne had wanted to charge ridiculously low prices for all her things. 'Look here, mum,' Deborah had said firmly; 'you aren't opening this tea place for a bit of fun. Very well, then. You must get a fair profit. Besides, you ought to charge extra for rolling on them beautiful velvet chairs, and handling cups and saucers better than half

on 'em's got in their own houses, I reckon. You leave the pricing to me, mum.'

And at last her mistress had given way, and Deborah had exercised her commercial brains. Certainly nobody there grudged for an instant the really modest sum demanded. Indeed, every one went away more than satisfied. And when the long day ended, and Deborah examined the contents of the cash box, there was a radiant smile on her honest face.

It did not take long for Miss Anne Percival's tea-room to become quite a fashionable institution in Silchester.

'To use a well worn phrase, "it supplies a long felt want,"' laughed merry Mrs. Crane, who, with her vivacious friend had spent a good many of those damp November hours in her favorite corner of the daintily-draped tea-room. She had been one of the few who applauded Miss Anne's courageous departure from the first, and she did a good deal towards making it a success. She was generally admired, and looked up to by her many friends, and often invited them to meet her there.

But it was in reality only those first few weeks that the undertaking needed any bolstering up. After that it flourished of itself, independently of friendly patronage, and people who knew and cared nothing for the fortunes of the gentle mistress, went again and again to the tea-room, because it was so pleasant, and they were well served with delicacies not to be obtained elsewhere.

Of course there were dark days now and again, when Anne Percival's spirits flagged under some petty slights administered by some foolish person, who fancied any sort of work to be lowering, but she soon rose above those occasional pin-pricks, and, on the whole, was fairly satisfied.

The winter passed more quickly than she could have believed possible, and when the spring came she had to engage a young girl to help wait, so numerous were her customers. By the end of the summer, her balance at the bank was steadily increasing, and she insisted on raising Deborah's wages.

'I owe it all to your forethought,' declared Anne Percival gratefully, when the faithful creature protested, and Deb's grey-green eyes danced with pleasure at the just praise. She had never been so happy in all her life before. It gave her just the scope she needed for the exercise of her excellent business qualities, and she took a noble pride in the spotless cleanliness of her domains, and the fine flavor of her viands. When November came she went carefully through all the accounts, and showed the results to her mistress, with a chuckle of exultation.

At last, an afternoon came, in the middle of the month of fogs, when the tea-room was patronized even more extensively than usual. Anne was almost glad when between five and six the room cleared a little. She had sat down in a quiet corner to rest when a newcomer entered.

He was a tall, broad-shouldered man, with penetrating dark eyes, and a heavy black-moustache. He was middle-aged, and looked as if he had travelled. Deborah noticed when she went for his order, that his hands were well-shaped, and his coat of the best quality, and she told herself that 'Miss Anne should wait on that swell.' So she put the tempting array of hot cakes, strong tea, and country cream on a new oak tray and laid it before that lady.

Anne took it up and carried it rather wearily to the fireside where sat the stranger. She scarcely glanced at him, but while she set down her burden on the Japanese table, and put the pretty tray-cloth quite straight, the man stared at her as if he had been a ghost. She must have felt his gaze riveted upon her, for she looked up as she was leaving, and stood motionless.

'William—is it you?' she said at last, in a hoarse whisper.

At the first sound of her voice he sprang up.

'Anne—surely it cannot be—I must be dreaming. Great heavens, what are you masquerading here for like this?' 'It may not sound a very kind speech to break the silence of so many years, but William Percival's heart was full of warm affection for his only sister.

Now a rich man, he had come back to England on purpose to make peace with his family. At first too proud and angry to write home, he had then become too ashamed, but of late his loneliness had grown painfully acute, and he had crossed sea and land to ask his father's forgiveness. He had but just arrived in Silchester, and was even now on his way to the Manor, little thinking of the changes the years had wrought.

All this he poured into Anne's ears in the little back room whither she had guided his agitated steps.

'And I find my father gone, and you reduced to beggary,' he concluded, greatly moved.

'Not beggary, dear William,' began Anne, in her meek fashion, but he would not listen to her arguments in favor of the tea-room. Intensely proud and conservative by nature, it filled him with horror to think of her position. But he was so genuinely glad to find her at all, and Anne loved him so dearly that she forgave him his scornful comments, and readily consented to give up her work to live with him.

He found to his delight that the old Manor-house was still for sale, and before the year ended he and Anne were safely installed there to the satisfaction of all Silchester.

But there is a thorn with every rose, and the new cook is not equal to Deborah. Anne can no longer boast with modest pride that all her cakes are home-made. She generally sends to the familiar tea-room in High street for them, and Deborah strains every nerve to make them models of culinary perfection.

For her mistress presented her with the business on leaving. And it is difficult to say, which is happier, Anne Percival reigning again in serene content at the peaceful picturesque Manor, or Deborah White, bustling about between her cookery and customers in the busiest street in Silchester.



THE TREE GOD PLANTS.

Mrs. H. Falconer very kindly sends the words of a poem recently asked for in the Home Department:—

The wind that blows can never kill The tree God plants; It bloweth east, it bloweth west, The tender leaves have little rest,— But any wind that blows is best.

There is no frost hath power to blight The tree God shields. The roots are warm beneath soft snows, And when spring comes it surely knows, And every bud to blossom grows.

There is no storm hath power to blast The tree God knows; No thunder-belt, nor beating rain, Nor lightning flash nor hurricane— When they are spent, it doth remain.

Through every tempest standeth fast And from its first day to its last Still fairer grows.

POEMS WANTED. Mrs. R. C. would like to receive the words of a poem 'A Library Smoked Away,' also of 'The Liquor Seller's Plea,' one stanza of which is as follows:—

'If I don't do it, others will, So where's the use, they say; We will let them have it While they have cash to pay.'

Mrs. Falconer writes: Some years ago we had a piece of poetry which we valued, but lost. Only two lines come to my mind. Perhaps someone could give the rest:

'But oh, if we only knew That Jesus loves us through and through, Our hearts would be lighter than air.'

Selected Recipes

For meat chowder cut half an onion in shreds; put a tablespoonful of butter in the iron kettle, and fry the onion in it, being careful that it does not burn; add a little water, and the meat cut in dice. Any kind of cold or fresh meat will do, but if the latter is used the chowder will have to be very well cooked. Add to the chowder any cold gravy or soup, not too highly flavored, or if none is at hand, boiling water will do. Put in eight peeled and sliced potatoes and a can of tomatoes. Add two or three slices of stale bread cut in dice. If no gravy or soup is used a little beef extract will improve the chowder, but it is very good without. Milk may be added if desired, and the chowder must be served very hot.

Split Pea Soup.—Fry two tablespoonfuls of butter with a small onion in the frying pan. Add a large tablespoonful of flour, just mixing it smooth, and then adding gradually a cupful of cold water. Wash two cupfuls of yellow split peas, place them in the saucepan and add a quart of cold water, when they boil, stir in gently the butter, onion and flour mixture and a teaspoonful of salt. Boil gently from two and a half to three hours. It may be necessary to add a little boiling water if the soup boils down too much. Serve without straining.

Eggs with Oysters.—Boil eight eggs till hard. Cut a slice from the top of each, and carefully remove the yolks. Have half a dozen oysters cooked for about five minutes in their own liquor, mince the oysters fine, and add to them the egg yolks pounded, a small piece of butter, a tablespoonful of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of Worcester or anchovy sauce. Cut a little piece from the bottom of each egg, so that they will stand level, fill the centre with

the mixture, set in a baking dish, and place in a moderate oven till very hot, or place over a pan of boiling water, and steam thoroughly. Serve the eggs on a flat dish surrounded by parsley. If spinach is to be had the eggs may be served on a bed of cooked spinach.

TIMELY HINTS. Fish and onions, or strongly flavored foods, must be kept separate. A hot chocolate sauce, is now served frequently over ice cream. A rival mixture is a maple sugar sauce in which broken walnuts have been mixed.

As a change from ordinary bread pudding try this: Put a quart of milk in a double boiler, and grate into it a square of chocolate, add one heaping cupful of crushed dried bread and one-half cupful of brown sugar. When hot, thicken with a teaspoonful of cornstarch dissolved in milk. Flavor with vanilla or any other preferred flavoring and serve with sugar and cream.

After slicing onions, put the knife at once into cold water; it removes the smell better than hot. Cream sauce is very much improved by a thorough heating. Potato salad is much more savory if mixed with the salad dressing while hot.

A very pleasing addition to the ordinary nut cakes is a cup of raisins. Hollowed out apples or beets make artistic and pretty cups to hold salad. To parboil means to place anything into cold water and bring it to boiling point. Although 'hunger is the best sauce,' a daintily garnished dish is the next best.

The success of whipping cream depends upon the fact that the dish, the beater and the cream are thoroughly chilled in advance. The use of a thermometer on the oven of a practical woman is an assurance of success in baking. White grapes, asparagus tips and English walnuts, with whipped cream dressing, make a novel and dainty salad.

Baked potatoes are much improved by first boiling for about ten minutes; with the skins on, and then draining before putting them in the oven. In making jelly roll, when the cake is taken from the oven it should be placed on a cloth dipped in cold water; then spread the jelly on the cake and roll quickly.

Baking powder biscuits require much more heat than bread; 440 degrees Fahrenheit is right for biscuit, while a temperature of 380 degrees is better for bread.

RELIGIOUS NEWS. The Rev. W. H. Murray reports the resumption of his Bible work in Pekin, the first day's sales amounting to a value of seven thousand cash. Almost all his blind pupils were murdered by the Boxers, who destroyed all his possessions save his family Bible, which a Chinaman had brought in, while his old and favorite mule had been used for food in the British legation during the siege.

The Scripture Gift Mission is arranging for a combined effort, in conjunction with friends in Glasgow, for a liberal distribution of scripture portions at the Glasgow Exhibition, which opens on May 1. Open-air meetings will be held in connection with the work, a public hall being secured for gospel services on Sunday afternoons and evenings.

Mrs. Bryson, a missionary in China, says that it was one of the pupils of the American Methodist Sunday-school in Pekin who was the first messenger to get through from Pekin to Tientsin, and who returned with the news that the relief column was starting. A very brave deed it was for a lad of sixteen. He was described in the Chinese papers as 'a Sunday-school lad who was worth his salt.'

A touching letter from a native official in the Hongkong post-office answers the question why China, with 400,000,000 of people, is in 'so weak a condition,' in the words, 'because it is an opium-smoking kingdom.' After explaining the enervating and deadly effect of the drug, he goes on to express the hope that the time is not far distant when the Chinese Government will be in a position to grapple with the evil in such fashion as will lead to its suppression.

The Bishop of Rochester declares that many of the so-called servant registry offices in London exist only for the purpose of leading country girls astray. Speaking at a public meeting in St. Martin's town hall, London, he declared that the victims of these evil agencies could be reckoned by thousands. His Lordship hoped that the registry trade, encouraged by the Associated Guild of Registrars, and by public opinion, might be able to put pressure not only upon the worst agencies, but upon those agencies which started an honest business, but, finding it hard, were led into doubtful ways so as to get their profit.

Dr. Ross, founder and leader of the United Presbyterian mission to Manchuria, declares that the Russians are showing themselves exceedingly friendly to the mission. Mr. O'Neill reported that the Russians sacrificed \$250,000 worth of silver in order to make room for refugee Christian converts. Every facility was given to Dr. Westwater to go to Moukden to collect and encourage the Christians. A room in the vicerey's palace—then occupied by the Russians—was granted him for a place of worship. Dr. Ethel L. Starmer who, with Dr. Mary C. Horner, was in charge of the woman's hospital at Moukden, in letters home speaks often and gratefully of the kindness shown by the Russians in her flight from and return to Manchuria.

The largest Bible known is in the possession of a German lady living at Manchester. It is about two feet six inches long, and twenty inches wide, and is said to be over two hundred years old. A business firm in the United States, says the 'Christian Herald,' is announced to have decided to have morning prayers before work. But in England a number of Christian employers have long observed this practice. Thirty years ago Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co., engineers, of Whitecross street, London, carried out this practice, the only difference being that the service was held during the morning, and not before the commencement of work. It has also been the custom of Messrs. T. Adams & Co., Nottingham, to hold divine services

ADVERTISEMENTS. Carrie Nation and Kansas

By William Allen White. The author of 'What's the Matter with Kansas?' brings the discussion up to date in an able special article, which will appear in an early number. Mr. White will be a frequent contributor to

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every morning in a chapel provided by the firm. A clergyman of the Established Church, who receives an annual stipend, officiates. The workpeople attending the service are remunerated for their time at current rates. Likewise at Sir George Williams's large drapery establishment in St. Paul's churchyard, London, a clergyman conducts family worship every morning for all the workpeople who like to attend. At Cadbury's cocoa manufactory, near Birmingham, one of the firm always conducts a short prayer-service before work is begun.

DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM ARTHUR, M.A. (The Christian.)

Many will hear with profound sorrow of the home-going of the Rev. William Arthur, widely known and beloved for



his devoted labors as a Wesleyan minister, and the author of 'The Tongue of Fire.' He passed away a few days ago at Cannes, in his eighty-third year.

A native of Kells, County Antrim, he was intended for a commercial career, and with a view to this he was placed in a trading firm at Westport. But God had other work for Mr. Arthur to do, and the event that turned his life into another channel was the result of attending a Methodist service. The congregation consisted of three, but the preacher's message was the power of God unto salvation to one of the three—William Arthur. The resolve to associate himself with the Methodists gave serious offence to his parents, who were Presbyterians; but the young man's heart was fixed, and before he was sixteen years old he had made his first attempt to preach. During his training at Horton Theological Institution he displayed great aptitude for learning, and gave indications of the mental characteristics by which he was afterwards distinguished in his ministerial and literary labors. The governor of the Institution testified of him: 'We have a remarkable young Irishman here. God has given him great power to win souls, and he never preaches without seeing conversions.'

In maturer years, the form of his usefulness changed, but he ever looked back with intense longing upon the days when he had so much success in persuading sinners to be reconciled to God. At the age of twenty he was transferred by the Irish conference to foreign missionary work at Gubbli, in the Mysore district of India. Profoundly impressed with the needs of India, he was soon absorbed in his work, and gave promise of a brilliant career. But failing health laid its burden upon his eager striving, and he was called to enter into an experience only known to large-souled men who have set their hearts upon doing some glorious work—more than life-long service. With inexpressible regret, yet calm resignation, he left the shores of India for Great Britain.

His personal experience in the home-

land as an advocate of foreign missions evoked the deepest sympathy. His pale face and wasted form, his right almost gone, and protected with a green shade, added to the power and pathos of his appeals on behalf of the millions of India. It was while advocating the claims of the heathen that he was called upon to experience another keen disappointment. When speaking at a meeting in Liverpool, carried away by the inspiration of his theme, he sustained an injury to his vocal organs, from which he never wholly recovered, and in the very ripeness of his powers his stewardship in the holy trust of preaching was to a large extent revoked.

After a few years' residence on the continent, Mr. Arthur was again able to preach, large and influential congregations gathering to hear him. After serving as one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society, he was elected president of the Wesleyan-Conference. Seventeen years having been spent at the Mission House, Mr. Arthur was given back for a short time to Irish Methodism, in response to an urgent entreaty that he should take charge of the newly-formed college at Belfast. Returning to England after three years, he became honorary secretary of the Missionary Society, and in this capacity his sound judgment and mature experience rendered his counsel of the greatest value to the organization whose interests he so much delighted to promote.

Few ministers in Methodism were able to make so large an acquaintance with public men and public affairs as Mr. Arthur. Having travelled extensively in three continents, he acquired a familiarity with the actual conditions of political, ecclesiastical and social life over a wide area. In all proposals to adapt the polity of Methodism to the changing conditions of society he manifested more than passing interest, and showed characteristic breadth and largeness of sentiment. His enterprise was without rashness, and his liberalism without extravagance. But wide as was his personal influence, and varied as were his gifts, it is the work of his prolific pen that will hand on his name to future generations. His first book, 'The Mission to the Mysore,' contained his personal experience as a missionary. Biographical works followed, as well as several dealing with the subject of Papal activity and aggression.

Among other productions was a masterly refutation of the modern atheistic hypothesis, entitled, 'The Difference between Physical and Moral Law,' also a book in three parts—'Religion without God, and God without Religion,' a work which lays the whole Church of Christ under obligation to its departed author. But it is 'The Tongue of Fire,' that will perpetuate the memory of William Arthur. In the truest and highest sense, the book is an English classic. To its immense circulation in England must be added the fact that it has been translated into numbers of languages, and has exercised a large ministry in all quarters of the earth. The influence of the book is by no means spent. It has many lessons for professing Christians in all walks of life. Mr. Arthur's work on Lord's Day observance made a great impression; it has been re-issued in quite recent years, and had a wide circulation.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

For April 14, 1901.

JESUS APPEARS TO MARY.

(John xx., 11-18.)
BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Behold, I am alive for evermore.—Rev. i., 18.

Our attention is now directed to the proofs that Jesus of Nazareth actually did rise from the dead. St. Luke says that they were 'many,' that they were 'infallible,' and that they continued through a period of 'forty days.' It was necessary that they should be very clear and positive, for the fact itself was, and always has been, more difficult to realize than any other fact in His history.

When Jesus was laid in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, He was evidently dead—as certainly dead as were the two thieves who were crucified with Him. Both His friends and His enemies were perfectly satisfied on this point. So Joseph and Nicodemus 'took the body and wound it in linen clothes, with the spices, as the manner of the Jews is to bury.' (John xix., 39.) So 'the chief priests and Pharisees, sealed the tomb, and set a guard to watch it, lest—as they said—'His disciples shall come by night and steal Him away, and say unto the people, He is risen from the dead; so the last error shall be worse than the first.' (Matt. xxvii., 62-66.)

But when the women went to the sepulchre they not only found it open and empty, but they were received by 'two men in shining garments,' who astonished them with the inquiry, 'Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen.' (Luke xxiv., 4-6.)

It was a very strange announcement. The angels said it was so, but they gave no proof of it. They simply reminded them of what He had said before his death, 'when He was in Galilee—The Son of Man must be delivered into the hands of sinful men, and be crucified, and the third day rise again.'

This brings before us a remarkable feature of the Resurrection. The event had not been seen by any human eye. Even the guard which was watching the tomb was so overwhelmed with fear that they 'did shake and became as dead men.' (Matt. xxviii., 4.) Not one of them was either able or willing to give a satisfactory account of what had taken place.

Every other event in the life of Jesus of Nazareth, except when tempted in the wilderness, and when engaged in private prayer, was seen and known of men. But not so with the Resurrection. No living being could ever stand up and say, 'It is true, for I saw it. And yet there was never an event which needed to be so clearly and so satisfactorily proved.

The company of women which went to the sepulchre early that first Easter morning, consisted of Mary Magdalene, or Mary of Magdala, a town near the Sea of Galilee; Mary, the wife of Alphaeus, and the mother of James and Joseph; Salome, the wife of Zebedee, and the mother of John and James; and Joanna, the wife of Chuza, Herod's steward.

Apparently they knew nothing of the Roman soldiers having been set to guard the tomb—or even that the stone which covered its mouth had been sealed. So they went on, with no thought of interference by any guard, or of danger from breaking any seal. They had simply seen Joseph roll a great stone into the door of the sepulchre (Mark xv., 46, 47) before he and they left it, and now their only anxiety was as to whether they would be able to roll it away in order to perform the anointing for which they had prepared.

As they drew near—to their amazement—they saw that the stone was already rolled away; and the sepulchre was as open as if it had never been occupied. Mary Magdalene at once surmised that it had been desecrated. Leaving her companions, she hastened back into the city to tell the sorrowful fact. Very naturally she first sought Peter and John as the most important ones to whom to tell her story. She had run all the way, and when she found them, almost out of breath, she could only gasp out, 'They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid Him.' (John xx., 2.)

Astonished at the news, Peter and John hastened to the tomb to investigate the matter for themselves. When Mary Magdalene thus turned back to the city, her three companions, Mary, Salome and Joanna, continued on to the sepulchre. After the 'two men in shining garments' had announced that Jesus had risen, but they were emboldened to enter themselves into the sepulchre. There 'they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment; and they were affrighted.' (Mark.) 'And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye, for I know that ye seek Jesus which was crucified; He is not here, for He is risen as He said; come see the place where the Lord lay.' (Matt.) 'He not affrighted; ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified; He is risen; He is not here; behold the place where they laid Him. But go your way' (Mark.) 'and go quickly and tell His disciples' (Matt.), 'and Peter' (Mark), 'that He is risen from the dead, and behold' (Matt.), 'that He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see Him, as He said unto you' (Mark); 'there shall ye see Him; Lo, I have told you.'

And they departed quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy; and did run to bring His disciples word.' (Matt.) 'And they went out quickly, and fled from the sepulchre, for they trembled and were amazed; neither said they anything to any man, for they were afraid.' (Mark.)

Scarcely had they left when Peter and John arrived. But they found no angels there to welcome or to instruct them. Peter and John, however, did not need an angel's voice to convince them that the grave had not been robbed, for they saw 'the linen clothes lie, and the napkin, that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself.' (John xx., 6, 7.) Everything was in its proper place, as if the body which they had covered had quietly stepped out of them, and left them lying where they belonged. It was very mysterious. They could not understand it. Here was evi-

dence that their Lord had risen, but it was not proof. So they returned to the city greatly perplexed.

When Peter and John ran to the tomb, however, it appears that Mary Magdalene turned back and followed them as quickly as she could. Apparently she reached it just after they had left to return to the city. She was there alone. She was riveted to the spot, for it was the place where her beloved Lord had been laid, and now he was gone! With eyes dimmed with tears she stooped down to see for herself the place, and behold, it was occupied by 'two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain.' (Verse 12.)

'Woman, why weepest thou?' they asked.

'Because they have taken away my Lord and I know not where they have laid him,' she replied.

As she said this, she was conscious of the presence of some one at her side, although she had not seen any one before, or heard any one approach.

'Woman,' he said with tender sympathy, 'why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou?'

She, supposing him to be the gardener, said unto him, 'Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away.'

'Mary' was his only reply. But it was enough. At once she recognized the familiar voice of her Lord, the voice of him who 'callest his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out.'

'Rabboni! My Master!' she exclaimed, and with joy inexpressible she fell at his feet.

With a brief message to his disciples, he then vanished from her sight. But she knew now most positively that he was risen from the dead, for she had actually heard him speak. This was the first proof that the world had of this most important fact. Now there was one person who could vouch for it as a reality. There is no evidence so convincing as this of a real, personal experience. Nothing can gainsay it.

Thus Mary Magdalene, 'out of whom went seven devils' (Luke viii., 2), occupies the unique position of being the very first human being who actually saw Jesus of Nazareth alive after his death and burial. Moreover, she was the first of all the children of Adam to receive the high commission, 'Go to my brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God and your God.' (Verse 17.) She, who saw him first of all, was thus the first preacher of the gospel.



TOPIC FOUNDATIONS.

April 14, 1901.

Matt. viii., 24-27.

'Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.' (I. Cor. iii., 11.)

In the olden time, when the government of England resolved to build a wooden bridge over the Thames at Westminster, after they had driven one hundred and forty piles into the river, there occurred one of the most severe frosts in the memory of man, by means of which the piles were torn away from their strong fastenings, and many of them snapped in two. The apparent evil in this case was a great good; it led the commissioners to reconsider their purpose, and a substantial bridge of stone was erected. How well it is when the fleshly reformations of unregenerate men are broken to pieces, if thus they are led to fly to the Lord Jesus, and in the strength of his spirit are brought to build solidly for eternity! Lord, if thou sufferest my resolves and hopes to be carried away by temptations and the force of my corruptions, grant that this blessed calamity may drive me to depend wholly on thy grace, which cannot fail me.—Spurgeon.

There are two ways of covering sin, and only two—God's way and man's way. For six thousand years man has been trying to cover his sin, and he has made poor work of it. Adam tried it in Eden, and men have been trying it right along down all these years. You will find that all classes—high and low, kings on the throne, priests behind the altar, prophets, peasants, rich and poor—have tried to cover their sins and none of them have ever yet succeeded. But when a man is ready and willing to confess his sins, and turn from them, God covers them, and when God covers sin it can never be found again in time or eternity. O man, woman, confess your sins to God! Then you shall know what it is to have heaven in your soul. Blessed, happy, are they whose iniquities are forgiven and whose sins are covered!—D. L. Moody.

Christ is something and does something to every one of us. He is either the rock on which I build, poor, weak, sinful creature as I am, getting security and sanctity and strength from him—I being a living stone, built upon 'the living stone' and partaking of the vitality of the foundation; or else he is the other thing, 'a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence to them which stumble at the word.' So the gospel of Christ exercises a permanent effect upon us. It is presented to each of us here individually, in the definite form of an actual offer of salvation for each and of an actual demand of trust from each. The words pass into our souls, and thenceforward it can never be the same as if they had not been there. The gospel once heard is henceforward a perpetual element in the whole condition, character and destiny of the hearer.—Alexander McLaren.

Thou must be true thyself. If thou the truth would'st teach; Thy soul must overflow, if thou Another's soul would reach; It needs the overflow of heart To give the lips full speech.

Think truly, and thy thoughts Shall the world's famine feed; Speak truly, and a fruitful seed Shall be to thee; Live truly, and thy life shall be A great and noble creed.

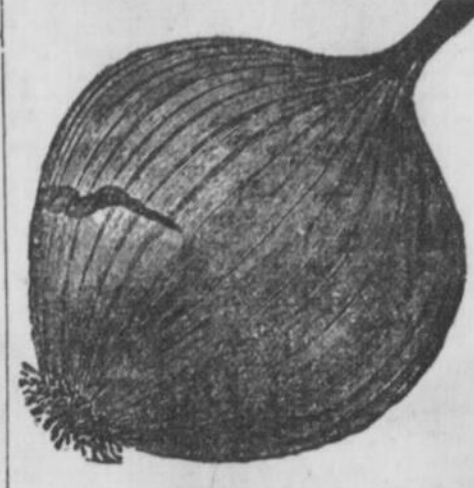
—Horatius Bonar.

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- Cucumber—For Pickle.
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- Corn—Late.
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- Celery—Red Early.
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Comments on should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, April 2.

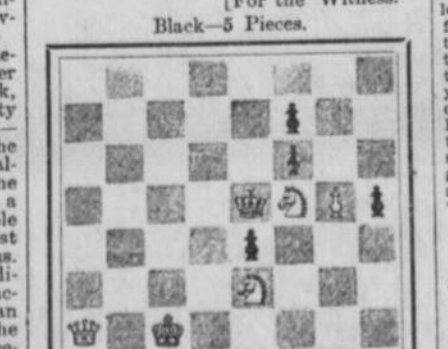
PROBLEM NO. 123. (By N. Maximov.) Black—5 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves.

Solution April 23. White—K at K 3; Q at Q 2; Kts at K 5, Q 5; B at K 2. Black—K at Q 3; R at K R sq, Q K 2; Kts at K R 7, Q K 4, Q R 6 (3 pieces). Mate in three.

PROBLEM NO. 124. (By H. W. Barry, of Boston, Mass.) [For the 'Witness.' Black—5 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solution, April 23. White—K at Q 2; Q at Q R 2; Kts at K 2, K 5, P at K K 5. Black—K at K 4; Ps at K R 4, K B 2, K B 3, K 5. Solution and criticism invited.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS. Solution to Two-move Problem, No. 117, by S. Gold. White—K at Q K 4; Q at Q 8; R at Q 4. Kt at K B 5, P at K K 2. Black—K at K 4; Ps at K K 6, K 3, K 5, Q K 4. Key Move—K—Q 6.

Correct from J.W.H., Portsmouth, Ont.; John Rodger, Jr., J.W.W., T. W. Beakbane, 'Would prefer this "Indian" in the three-move class; the main variation is too apparent in a two-er'; George Patterson, Winnipeg; Louis C. Wurtele, M.E.F., Harvey, N.B., and J.J., Jacksonville. Solution to Three-move Problem, No. 118, by A. Galitsky. White—K at K 8; B at Q R sq, Kt at K 8. Black—K at K R sq; Ps at K R 2, K K 2.

Key Move—1 B—B 6; 1 P x B (forced); 2 K—B 3, and mate next move. Correct from George Patterson, Winnipeg; Louis C. Wurtele, J.W.H., John Rodger, Jr., J.J., Jacksonville; M.E.F., 'A rather poor problem'; T. W. Beakbane, 'A clever little conceit, easier to solve than to originate.'

For the amusement of the giants among our solvers and the encouragement of the less practiced, we add a brace of 'baby' problems: Problem No. 125. White—K at K K 7, Q at Q B sq; Kt at K 3; Ps at K B 3, B 5 (2 pieces). Mate in two. Problem No. 126, by H. Courtenay Fox, White—K at Q 7; B at K R 8; Kt at Q 6, Ps at K K 2, Q J 2, Jacksonville; M.E.F., 'A rather poor problem'; T. W. Beakbane, 'A clever little conceit, easier to solve than to originate.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS. M.E.F.—Glad to welcome you back to solvers' ranks. After your success you should make short work of this week's batch. J.H.G., Prescott—Your request shall be attended to. Mr. N. Jasnogrodsky has been playing a few games to keep his hand in. He recently played eight games, two blindfold, simultaneously, in Yarmouth, winning seven, and drawing the other game, which was one of the blindfold ones against Mr. Perry. We have received the March number of 'Checkmate.' The little paper is excellently gotten up and contains a satisfactory feast of games and problems with but few typographical errors—the base of chess editors. A suggestive question is asked by the editor: 'What has become of the host of youthful prodigies who figured in the pages of the chess journals a score of years ago?' Possibly the same abilities which made them chess prodigies have led them into spheres of influence where all their energies were fully employed in even more serious occupation than the turning-out of 'billiards.'

GAME NO. 107. Danish Gambit. Black. V. Nielsen. 1 P—K 4 2 P—Q 4 3 P—Q B 3 4 B—Q B 4 5 Q—B x P 6 Kt—Q B 3 7 Kt—B 3 8 Q—B 2 9 Castles Q R 10 Q x B 11 P—K 5 12 Kt x Kt 13 K R—K sq 14 R x P ch 15 B x P ch 16 Q x P ch 17 Q—Kt 4 ch 18 Q x Kt ch 19 Q—B 4 ch 20 P—K R 4 (b) 21 Q—Kt 3 ch 22 Q—Kt 7 ch 23 Q—Kt 6 ch 24 R—K sq ch 25 Q x B ch 26 Q—B 5 ch 27 Q—Kt 6 ch 28 Q—Kt 7 mate

(a) B—K 3 was much better. The White K B is a most important factor in the Danish. (b) Threatening P—R 5 ch, and if K x P R—R sq ch.

GAME NO. 108. Played in a correspondence match, Newcastle-on-Tyne vs. Perthshire. Ruy Lopez. White. Mr. A. T. Nichols, Dr. G. Ballingall, Newcastle-on-Tyne Perth. 1 P—K 4 2 Kt—K B 3 3 B—Q B 4 4 Castles. 5 P—Q 4 6 Q—K 2 7 B x Kt 8 P x P 9 Kt—Q 4 10 R—Q sq 11 Kt—Q B 3 12 B—B 4 13 Kt—K 4 (d) 14 Kt—K B 5 15 Kt x P 16 Kt—B 6 17 Q—R 3

(a) If Q P x B the Kt mate goes to either K B 4 or Q Kt 4, and in either case gives

White. 1 P—K 4 2 Kt—K B 3 3 B—Q B 4 4 Castles. 5 P—Q 4 6 Q—K 2 7 Kt—P—x B (a) 8 Kt—Kt 2 9 Castles. 10 Q—K sq (b) 11 B—Q B 4 (c) 12 B—B 4 13 Kt—R 3 14 Kt—K 4 (d) 15 P—Q 4 16 Q—K 3 17 Remains (f)

(a) If Q P x B the Kt mate goes to either K B 4 or Q Kt 4, and in either case gives

White an opportunity to attack and develop by the same move. Playing as in the game above, the Kt may return, via Q B 4 to K 3, where he is often of great service in defence, and is well posted for attack.

(b) Black wants to play P—Q 4, and this move of the Q serves to defend his Q B P against the Kt.

(c) So far, both players follow sound book, but this move is hardly masterly. It would have been better to bring the Kt back now.

(d) Preventing Kt—B 4, and at the same time threatening Kt—B 4.

(e) If Q—K 2, 16 B—Kt 5, Q x P; 17 B—B 6, and Black loses the Q, or is pretty mated in two. If 16 Q—Q 2, 16 Kt—B 6, Q—Q sq, 17 Q—R 5.

(f) If R—R sq, White mates on the move. If Q—B 4, mate in two.

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MR. FOSTER IN TORONTO

LATEST ATTITUDE OF THE EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE ON PROHIBITION.

Toronto, April 1.—About four thousand persons assembled at the Massey Hall to hear the Hon. G. W. Ross and the Hon. Geo. E. Foster speak under the auspices of the Canadian Temperance League yesterday. The Hon. M. Evanturel, Speaker of the Legislature, and Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P., were on the platform. The Premier, who occupied the chair, said the temperance question was one which was very perplexing to legislators. He stated that he was present largely because it afforded him an opportunity to hear the Hon. George E. Foster discuss this difficult question, and partly because he had never heard him make a platform address. While they disagreed on many questions they never disagreed on temperance. Mr. Foster was one of the most distinguished of native Canadians.

In the course of his address Mr. Foster discussed the question of governmental control of the liquor traffic. He said that if a bill for the introduction of the Gothenburg system were introduced in parliament and he was a member, he did not know whether he would vote for it or not. But inasmuch as there would be at least two years before the Privy Council's decision on the Manitoba law would be available for legislation and there were other reasons for not expecting prohibition to be an early possibility, it was a question for the temperance people to decide whether legislation in the direction of government ownership would not be a wise action.

KINNEAR'S MILLS CASE.

Quebec, March 29.—It is stated that Mr. James Kinnear, jr., has taken a civil action against the members of the commission appointed by the Quebec Presbytery to inquire into the Kinnear's Mills post-office case, in connection with their recent report. Each of the members of the commission has been served with a notice to this effect.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1901.

It is hard to understand why the managers of both political parties in Ontario should have busied themselves for the defeat of the bill to secure the holding of the municipal elections on New Year's day. The demand for the bill came from persons who claimed to speak for the working men, who, finding a difficulty which certainly should not exist about casting their votes on working days, were said to be willing to sacrifice a part of their holiday to the fulfilment of this public duty. If this be a genuine demand of the working men it is certainly one which should not have been gainsaid. The reason why the liquor men opposed it with all their might is plainly given. Holidays are their harvest days, but if the holiday was also an election day their places would be closed by law. This is a practical reason enough. The question remains whether the party men of both parties are afraid of the labor vote being polled or whether the liquor men have control of the managers of both parties, or whether the politicians who take no interest in reforms and reformers as such did not consider that the working men really wanted it.

With regard to the coronation oath a writer signing 'Protestant' says 'let well enough alone.' He says, why remove fortifications built in time of need? Have we any assurance that they will never be needed again? We agree with our correspondent that he has hit on a good analogy. Most of the towns of Europe have removed their old fortifications, not because there was no chance of their being again needed, but because the fortifications were no longer of any use whatever as such and were a great interruption to intercourse. Their place is generally occupied by boulevards on which those without and those within meet in kindly intercourse. Nobody, not even Roman Catholics, have asked for the alteration of the coronation oath in as far as it protects the realm against papal aggression. The royal denunciation as a state function, of the belief of a portion of the King's subjects is not only of no sort of use as a bulwark of Protestantism, but is a denial of one of the cardinal principles of modern Protestantism, namely, the equality of all religions before the law—and is a distinct stumbling block to the loyalty and mutual good will of the King's subjects.

We print this week a number of very intelligent and very enlightening letters on the rights and the wrongs of the Boer question. One thing which these letters concur in demonstrating is the great and intelligent interest taken in the subject among our readers. As they look upon it from various sides, they pretty well answer each other. The only one we need refer to is that of Mr. Moyer, which challenges us with what he speaks of as two test questions. We may premise that, though neither German nor Dutch, like Mr. Moyer, we join him in hearty sympathy with the Boers. We know quite well how we should like it if we had had aspirations to be the ruling race in half a continent and had risked our lives and our all to that end, and found ourselves beaten. We can find no fault with the Dutch for having that aspiration. We should have had it in their place, and if we dared we should have fought for it. We should be very glad, therefore, if we could further agree with our correspondent, Mr. Moyer. The first of the test questions is whether the Boer government offered to submit the question to arbitration. Certainly it did, and as certainly it was impossible for Great Britain to commit to any tribunal, even though one could have been found that was not biased against her on the subject, the question which was the real one at issue, namely, which race should dominate South Africa. As for the question of the tone in which the negotiations were carried on, it is one over which recriminations might be bandied for ever. Sir Wilfrid Laurier put the matter correctly when he pointed out that there were in Africa two clashing civilizations and there was no question as to which was the best one to prevail.

An act has been passed by the New York Legislative Assembly which provides that, in cases of conviction of a person charged with a capital offence, the jury shall decide whether the punishment shall be death or imprisonment. If this act becomes law it will practically abolish the electric chair and imprisonment for life will be the extreme penalty of the law in the state of New York, because, although in many parts of the same country it is easy to find a dozen men to execute unconvicted men in the most cruel way, and with the full concurrence of public opinion, it is almost impossible to find a jury of twelve men who will agree, under due process of law, to send a fellow being to death.

It is said that since private executions by electricity became the law, a horror of repulsion against the death penalty has taken possession of the public mind, and the difficulty of securing convictions in cases where the penalty is death has weighed with judicial minds in favor of the act now passed. Better, for society, it is argued, that the criminal should be condemned to imprisonment for life than that he should go free through the mistaken sentiment of tender-hearted jurymen. But for the degraded savagery of the same people, wherever law is ineffective and punishment inadequate, and but for the brutalities which war develops in men of the best upbringing, one might be led to imagine that this sensitiveness over the death of convicted malefactors was a sign of the coming of the real Christian era.

One of the most remarkable and, perhaps, portentous movements of the present period of transition in the history of the world is to be seen in the general breaking up and spreading abroad into other lands of peoples who have been confined within the boundaries of their own countries for many centuries. A spirit of unrest, with a desire for change, seems to have penetrated the most stagnant regions, and lines of steamships profit by transporting shiploads of living human freight from east to west, the outflow of countries where a few years ago none such ever dreamed of emigrating from their ancestral homes. What the effect will be on the future of America is already beginning to be felt in the large cities. Segregated colonies of uncouth foreigners are now established in the cities of the United States and of England, where they have added another perplexing problem to the old difficulties of poverty, congestion and vice. In spite of all laws for its exclusion, this tide of unassimilable humanity keeps creeping in and spreading. To some extent, as in the coal mining regions, it has answered the demand for cheap labor, and in filling those occupations in which native Americans will not engage. In this respect it has an economic value which must be admitted, but the effect must be to make the struggle for existence increasingly difficult for the native laborers. If it should result in compelling those to revert to agriculture, or rather, to resort to genuine agriculture, which the past scratching of the virgin soil can hardly be called, this foreign invasion will not be wholly without compensation, but the prospect in that respect is not now so encouraging as it may become hereafter.

A startling proof, not only of the existence of slavery in the German African colonies, but of the approval of the system by the governing class in Germany, was given by the majority vote in the Reichstag last week, by which a motion to declare legally free all children born of domestic slaves was defeated. With a cynical and brutal frankness slavery has thus been established as an institution of the German Empire. The excuse, made on behalf of the colonial party by Dr. Stuebel is that slavery was absolutely necessary for settlers in the German colonies, who could not cultivate their land profitably without slave labor. Thus human rights, justice and morality are made to give way for the sake of profit! The miserable selfishness of this excuse appears all the more miserably mean when we call to mind the degrading consequences of slavery to the slaveholders, as shown with lurid ghastliness in all countries where it obtains. A bad sign, as a reflection of German sentiment, is the fact that the Centre party voted with the upholders of slavery, who could not have defeated the motion without its assistance. It may be that the manufacturers and the advocates of colonial expansion have interests in common, but in making slavery an established system under parliamentary sanction they have laid a train for future trouble and inevitable ultimate disaster. German colonial enterprise has had but dubious success hitherto, but this attempt to make it profitable by slave labor, while it may succeed, as like attempts succeeded for a time in America, must end at last in dismal failure, because, as John Wesley truly characterized it, it is 'the sum of all human villainies.'

Journalistic comment in Germany on the Kaiser's recent extraordinary utterances should, if he reads the newspapers, and if nervous shock has not upset the proverbial Hohenzollern sagacity, warn him of the danger that lurks in suggestions of revolution from the throne to a people dissatisfied with imperial policy, and not wholly convinced that he possesses the wisdom of Solomon with the military genius of Alexander. He fills a large space in the eyes of the world, whose good opinion he has been gaining of late, for it was thought he was outgrowing the petulant self-assertion of youth. But he is no longer a youth, and should know enough of kinglycraft to be aware that nothing injures a monarch more in the estimation of his people than for him to openly express doubts of their loyalty. Public opinion is now a world-

wide force, which a ubiquitous and instantly responsive press brings to bear at all centres of civilization simultaneously. From this contemporary jury of the competent there is no appeal save to history hereafter. Not even a Kaiser can afford to ignore it, much less defy it. Towards him it is now directed, with results not quite flattering. He has been told that he must be prepared to accept the risks and accidents of his trade, as the late King Humbert of Italy described attempts on his life. But to blame the whole German people, loyal to him and devoted to the Fatherland as they most undoubtedly are, is petulant folly, to which the admonition to his guards that they must be ready to turn their bayonets on their fellow Germans for his sake, adds the darker suggestion that the Emperor and the people are, or will soon be, enemies, than which no idea could be worse for the army, for the people, for Germany and for himself.

The St. John 'Daily Sun,' a very respectable paper, joins the Ottawa 'Journal,' also a very respectable and independent paper, in supporting one of the most unpatriotic doctrines that could be conceived of as applied to our Canadian polity, namely, interprovincial protection. They do not openly say that provinces ought to be protected against newspapers published in other provinces, but they say as much when they say that the government should not heed the protestations against protective provincialism in postage on the part of newspapers which make a slaughter market of other provinces than their own. In other words, that if Montreal publishers furnish their newspapers to outlying quarters at less than cost, the local newspapers ought to be protected against them by the Postmaster-General. We agree with those who take this view thus far, that newspapers should not be delivered either in remote places or near ones below cost. It certainly is bad business for the post office to lose money on the delivery of any newspaper whatever. In theory we agree with them further. If distant delivery was sensibly more expensive than near delivery, it would not be unfair to make the postage vary accordingly, supposing that this could be practically done. It would, however, be very unwise. The way to carry this out would be to charge the remote settler five or six times as much as the dweller in a village with a railway station. The provincial boundaries obviously bear no relation at all to the cost of delivery, and these could never have been suggested as the limit of practically free postage except for the purpose of interfering with the free trade which prevails within the country. In any case the 'Witness' has never made distinctions of this sort. To attempt to confine it by law to the province of Quebec would have been an atrocious and disloyal interference with the rights of Canadian citizens, to wit, both its publishers and its readers.

The bad effect on a city of corrupt municipal government has been shown in a remarkable manner in Chicago, where many large monetary and manufacturing concerns are moving to other cities, or preparing to move, on account of the ineffectiveness resulting from the supineness of the citizens in permitting the control of civic affairs to pass into the hands of a corrupt political organization. Allowing for the interest the other party has in making the exodus of capitalists from the city appear as large as possible, there is still enough truth in what its organs say to point the moral. Cities which allow themselves to be governed by men notoriously corrupt, and by a system which includes the banker and the merchant with the dive-keeper, the thug and the thief in one wide net of blackmail, can only expect that all who can will get away from under such malign influence to where respectability is not a sham and politics are free from alliance with professional criminals. What is true of Chicago is in varying degree true of other cities where similar evils exist, but not to so great an extent. It does not require proof under oath in the courts to show when a city is under the control of dishonest or incapable men. The fact is evident to every one who walks the streets and looks about him with observant eyes. It may be true, perhaps, that cities get what they want and what they deserve in the way of government. There are those who being themselves respectable do not think that they deserve the fruits of evil government. But these suffer also and not the least, perhaps, in large measure for their own inertness. Our Montreal civic government has, in days hardly past, greatly injured the city, though it is far from being as bad as that of Chicago. We have a large easily-whedled population, among whom public spirit and civic loyalty are as yet in the embryo; but we have nothing like the mass of hopeless and malignant ignorance that has control of Chicago. On the other hand we have a provincial government which, though not vicious, is irresponsible and the sport of designing men, rendering our position still more discouraging, destroying civic ambition, crushing out civic patriotism and ob-

structing our progress towards becoming a great city.

The effect of trade balances may be studied with advantage in the situation created in Europe by the enormous expansion of exports from the United States during the last four years. Last year those exports exceeded those of Great Britain for the first time, and their money value over and above the real value of imports leaves a balance owing to the United States so great that to attempt to collect it in cash would, as Mr. George E. Roberts, director of the United States mint, has pointed out, involve the world, including the United States, in disaster. The same authority has also shown that in the last three years the aggregate exports have equalled in value all the gold in all the banks and treasuries of Europe. This fact, he says, accounts for foreign governments seeking loans in the United States. It accounts also for the plentiful return of American and Canadian securities to their own countries. But it is plain that this swamping of foreign markets with American products cannot continue as the rate of exchange would soon rise to a prohibitive point. Mr. Roberts has, therefore, come to the conclusion that the United States, with such credits as now stand in its favor in Europe, must reduce its tariff to a point where foreigners may have some chance of profitable exchange. In any case the enormous balance, though rated on a cash basis, is becoming a matter of foreign investment, so that the area of American interests is no longer confined to the United States. It takes in the whole world, and as this truth becomes clear in experience, free trade, or a system closely approaching it, must of necessity be adopted. Mr. Roberts holds that United States producers can no longer look inward to an expanding home market, but must look out to other nations for an export trade, which can only be obtained by abolishing the antagonism created by excessive protection. The present experience with Russia, he fears, will be only an example of what will happen on a more extended scale, unless the United States is prepared to meet the world half-way, through reciprocity treaties or other 'fair trade' arrangements. Mr. Roberts is a Republican and says the business men of his party take the same view of the situation as he does.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The international situation in China is coming clearly into view. The main features of the recent agreements and treaties between Russia and China and Great Britain and Germany are being gradually revealed and the different governments interested have been declaring their views with regard to these and the attitudes towards them which they are prepared to assume. Viewed in its broadest aspect the position of China, when the settlement is finally arrived at, will be that she will be controlled by Russia in the administration of Chinese Turkistan, Ili and Mongolia, as well as in Manchuria, by Russia, and by the other European powers in the administration of China proper and Tibet, and she will lose all that remained of her influence in Corea, which will probably pass to Japan. It is evident that neither the United States or any European nation is inclined to do more than exert its moral influence in order to prevent Russia from securing a sphere of influence throughout the northern provinces and a share at least of the political control of Manchuria. The protests which all the other nations interested, with the exception of France, have made against the exclusive commercial and industrial privileges demanded by Russia in her sphere of influence will probably be effective, but the secret treaty, as modified under pressure of Japan, and the European protests will give Russia a standing which will enable her in the not distant future to disregard all her promises and pledges. There is just one contingency. Japan may decide to go to war with Russia. Probably, however, Russia will conciliate her for the present by concessions as to Corea. But Japan's and Russia's pretensions are really irreconcilable and both will prepare for the struggle which must take place for predominance on the Pacific coast of Asia. Japan will probably be ready first and she will probably have China's support, so the struggle will not be an unequal one, or its result a foregone conclusion by any means. It is probable that Great Britain would have supported Japan in an immediate attack on Russia had it been clearly to her interests to check Russia. But the British Government is not convinced that a successful alliance of Japan and China against Russia would not eventually result in arraying Asia against Europe. And it is now clear that Russia must get to the open sea in the south somewhere from her broad northern empire before she will be satisfied—either at the Bosphorus, at the Persian Gulf or on the Pacific coast of Asia. Russia wants all these outlets. Great Britain, which does not want her

on the Indian Ocean, thinks that she might be confined to the Pacific coast, and Germany, who is vitally interested in south-eastern Europe, holds the same view. Germany, at least, would like Russia to become more Asiatic and less European in the future.

If the British Government has not come to the conclusion that Great Britain's empire is now as wide as one as she can well be responsible for, it has decided that it is not possible for her at present at least to attempt to extend it in China. Lord Salisbury has given up British pretensions to an exclusive sphere of influence in the Yangtze valley. That is the great secret of the Anglo-German treaty in regard to China. Lord Salisbury has pledged Great Britain to share with Germany at least all privileges, political or commercial, she may acquire in that region. It is evident that the British Government supposed that in return for this concession it had secured Germany's pledge of alliance against Russian predominance in Manchuria. The German Government has denied this, however, and the British Government can only now say that the provision of the treaty on the point is not as clear as it should have been. In the meantime, Russia and France, as well as Japan, Germany, Italy and Belgium, have hastened to establish commercial stations on the Yangtze and to build wharves and depots at Hankow, and to carry on the survey of railways in that region, and to send war vessels to patrol the river. Great Britain's pretensions as to the Yangtze are therefore a thing of the past, and it is doubtful whether there is much regret at this turn of affairs among British people other than those in China, who are, of course, dismayed by the loss of position which, in their view, Great Britain has suffered. It has, however, become more and more manifest not merely to the British Government and British people at home, but also to the other European governments and peoples, as well as the United States, that the task of governing China or any part of it is far from being a desirable one. The German Government is already somewhat disappointed, and the German people are disgusted over the results of Germany's prominent position in the international intervention in China. The open door for commerce is what Great Britain, the United States and Germany now see is alone of real importance to them as nations in China, and they are seeking to secure that at as little cost as possible to themselves.

A REDUCED BIRTH RATE.

A French statistician, who has made a study of the movements of population in, and to, and from the various civilized countries, says that the result of his investigations shows that while in all countries there is an increase of population, the rate of increase is steadily on the decline. Austria is really little better than France in this respect, while Germany, which shows the largest increase of all European nations, has a declining birth-rate, and a falling off in emigration. Even the United States, with its increase of fourteen millions in the last decade, has the largest decline of birthrate, and would surely show signs of retrogression but for the steady volume of immigration. The returns of the British registrar-general indicate the same falling off, and we know that a like state of affairs has been commented on in the provinces of this Dominion. Generalizations of this kind must be received with caution from a Frenchman, who, however detached and honestly scientific in his intent, could hardly be free from a desire to show that France is not alone in race decadence. We must, however, accept the figures until they are disputed and take them to heart. A condition so general must have a cause of universal application, which cause will have to be looked for in the social changes brought about by an advancing civilization. Among the reasons, no doubt, are that as education increases, so does the sense of personal responsibility; as refinement increases the sexes are less and less in social contact; as modes of life become complex, even wholesome acquaintance between young people is lacking. It is well known that the poorer classes enter more heedlessly into matrimony than the thriving, so that the birth rate is highest among them, whatever may be said of death rate. Civilization as we know it develops needs which are unknown in primitive conditions, which force a man to think twice before getting married. It has developed also a struggle, not necessarily for wealth, but to avoid business catastrophe, so exhaustive as often to smother even thoughts of marriage until other habits are fixed. This strain increases with each decade, and the reserve nerve force to meet it decreases with each generation.

We are, of course, speaking of the facts as they are, especially perhaps under the stimulating conditions of our own climate, not as they need to be. We should be very sorry to think that nervous exhaustion and threatened race decadence was the last word that civilization had for us. The Chinese civilization is far older than ours, and that race, far from showing signs of dying out, has

its chief quarrel with the increase of population. Even with the vile conditions that exist in China, and the ceaseless war against increase, that race overflows in all directions. Travellers who have sojourned in China remark upon the extreme simplicity of life which they find in that country among the very highest in the land, the greatest magnates thinking no shame of sleeping on boards in unfurnished rooms and travelling afoot with their bundles on their shoulders. The struggle for mere existence is severe enough, and has developed a surprising power of continued labor, but this is not added to by artificial needs. A woman is always worth her keep, and as a consequence unmarried women are unknown. European civilization has reached only an early, not a senile, stage at the end of the nineteenth century. It has yet to learn not to value life in proportion to the display it can make. It has yet to learn how to spare itself the taxing anxieties which the competitions of wealth seeking inevitably breed. We do not, of course, imagine nations changing their ideals in this respect of their own accord. It lies, however, in the necessity of things that as the world gets fuller, peoples must change their practices, and with this need their ideals will also change. The principle of the survival of the fittest means for mankind that the race that couples the largest productive energy with the fewest material needs will win the day. In these respects the Chinese, just mentioned, are in the van thus far, and are steadily overflowing us. We have more energy than they. The ceaseless strain under which we live produces as compared with other races lordly and masterful men whose instinct is to rule. In the individual product so far we certainly show no decadence, but if we would consider the future of our race, we must eliminate some of the worry and tear and wear from our lives. Christian faith should be a complete antidote for anxiety and should perhaps extend beyond the sphere to which we Puritans have assigned it. Though it is no doubt the rule of Christianity to spend and be spent for a perishing world, the world, after all, as well as the individual, can be trusted in the Father's hands. Christian simplicity and content should relieve us of a great deal of tear and wear. Still more should Christian purity in full possession of the life make a new man.

THE BRITISH REPLY.

The United States Government has at length given to the world the British Government's despatch declining to accept the Senate's amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by which it was agreed between the two nations to modify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to permit the United States to construct and control the Nicaragua canal, provided the canal was maintained as a highway between high seas, which should remain neutral in time of war and be open to ships of all nations on equal terms then as in times of peace. In the despatch the British Government gives its reasons for rejecting the United States Senate's amendments, which proposed that the United States should be allowed to fortify and garrison the canal and close it to ships of other nations in time of war, as it chose, and to treat it generally as a canal within United States territory, on the plea that it would naturally form a part of the coast line of the United States, connecting as it did the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. This plea tells against the United States, for the isthmian canal will form a part of the coast line in the same sense of both Canada and Mexico, as well as of the United States of Colombia, and the danger involved in its use by men-of-war in time of war would be as great for any of these as for the United States, in case it were maintained as an international canal, and would be far greater in case the United States were free to keep the canal open to its own vessels while closing it to those of other nations.

Great Britain could not, in view of Canada's position, consent to such an arrangement, and moreover, every time any diplomatic trouble arose between the United States and herself all British seagoing commerce which used the canal would be subject to all the disadvantages arising from apprehension as to whether the canal would not be closed to it. Egypt has not the right to close the Suez canal to war vessels of other powers, but simply to maintain its neutrality. It has the right to fortify the canal which runs through its own territory, which right the United States cannot claim in regard to the Nicaragua canal. The Senate also struck out the clause of the treaty by which the other foreign nations were to be asked to join in the convention and in observing and guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal. The British Government points out that for Great Britain alone of all nations to be bound by the provisions of the convention would constitute a great disadvantage to her, a disadvantage all the more marked inasmuch as her relations with eastern Asia and Australia, to which the canal would be a pathway from Europe, are close and more important than those of either

powers taken together. The trouble about the United States Senate's amendments is that they are all one-sided; only the advantages of the United States received any consideration in the framing; the disadvantages of other nations were never for a moment considered. They had no advocate or defender in the United States Senate.

Herein lies the great objection to the Senate as a treaty-making section of the United States Government. It cannot take part in negotiations; its amendments are therefore demands for new provisions which have only received the consideration of one of the two parties to a treaty, and have naturally in view only the advantage of that one party. The British Government could not be reasonably expected to concede one-sided demands without asking for any consideration of the position in which she would be placed by them. The Senate is not insolently ignored in the despatch, though it is not apparently mentioned by name; it is simply treated as a part of the United States Government, that is, of the executive, with which it is associated in the treaty-making power, by the United States constitution. It is evident, however, that all treaties between Great Britain and the United States will in their final form have to be a matter of mutual agreement between the United States executive and the British cabinet; amendments by the Senate will have to be discussed and agreed upon by the two governments before their acceptance can be hoped for. It is probable that the McKinley executive, which simply forwarded the Senate amendments to the British Government without recommendation, would not itself have been best pleased had the British Government, by accepting the Senate amendments, made it manifest that the executive had not done the best that could have been done for the United States. The British Government has simply refused to be dictated to by the Senate, to whose threats it is indifferent.

BOSS PLATT.

Senator Platt, the Republican boss of the State of New York, has been 'downed,' whether for good and all remains to be seen, by Governor Odell. The cause of Platt's downfall is not without special interest perhaps to Montrealers at present. He proposed taking the city of New York from under its own police force and placing it under a force of state police. As boss of the state and the state legislature, he declared his intention of having a law passed by the legislature to this effect. Mr. Platt is getting old, however, and there are young rivals for the position of Republican boss, and one of these, Governor Odell, saw his chance and took it. He met Boss Platt's despotic dictate with an equally despotic declaration that he would veto such a measure of the state legislature if presented to him for signature. Tammany's police rule of New York is not liked by the better people of New York, but they would rather fight Tammany for the control of the police belonging to the city itself, than hand the control of the city over to the state, ruled by Boss Platt. Governor Odell had therefore considerable Republican as well as Democratic public opinion behind him in his opposition to Platt. But any way he had the power, nothing could prevent him from vetoing the bill if he adhered to his determination to do so. Senator Platt called a meeting of the Republican leaders of New York at his own office in order to induce them to bring pressure to bear upon Governor Odell in favor of his proposal. But the leaders, at a meeting in Platt's own rooms, rejected his proposal and supported Odell. It was a bitter pill for Senator Platt, who, in his rage, made it manifest that his proposal to substitute state police for city police control of New York city was with a view to the political capture of Greater New York by the Republicans and not to the pure government of the city. He said: 'If it turns out in the next municipal election that the judgment which I have formed upon this subject has been wrong, then I shall be glad that Tammany has been left in control of the police.' That is as much as to say that if Tammany wins the next municipal elections the fault will be Odell's for blocking his plan for securing municipal control for the Republicans by means of the 'state police' bill.

SANITATION OF LUMBER SHANTIES.

There have been outbreaks of smallpox in some of the lumber shanties of northern Ontario and vigorous measures in the way of isolating the ill, vaccinating and revaccinating the well, and fumigating the shanty buildings have been enforced, so that there has been no serious interference with lumbering operations, and no such disorganization of the camps as was predicted by alarmists. The alarm caused by the outbreak has, however, stimulated enquiry into the general sanitary conditions of shanties and the results suggest the need of a thorough investigation by competent sanitarians under the authority of the law. The

enquiries so far made have brought before the public the fact which was pretty generally known among those connected with lumbering that the personal habits of the shantymen are anything but careful or cleanly. From ill consequences which ordinarily followed some of the careless habits into which they fall, they are saved by the cold weather, the snow, and the pure air and outdoor exercise which their occupation forces upon them during the day. Probably it is only owing to the break-up of the lumbering camps in early spring that the lumberman, in spite of his naturally healthful surroundings, escapes the fevers which result in cities and towns from insanitary conditions similar to those which he creates.

The foremen of the shanties who are responsible to some extent for the sanitary condition of the buildings and the wholesomeness of the food and the healthfulness of the surroundings generally of the shanties, are inclined to lay the blame upon the lumbermen. They say that some of the men never change their underclothing from the time they enter the camp, late in the fall, until they are about to leave in the early spring. They work all day and sleep all night in the same underclothes, and as they work hard, eat plentifully and perspire abundantly, their bodily condition becomes bad; their general health does not seem to suffer directly, but their skin becomes broken and they are very liable to contract contagious diseases. The only matter of wonder is that such diseases where they obtain a footing in the camp, do not run through it as they do through Indian encampments where the condition of the people is very similar. The foremen are inclined to excuse the habits of the men who work from four or five in the morning until between six and seven in the evening, and become much exhausted and are disinclined to bathing under uncomfortable circumstances. On Sundays the men sleep and smoke and read the papers and write home, as well as sharpen their tools or care for their horses. It should not be altogether a matter of astonishment that men should under such circumstances fall into such uncleanly ways of living. We know from the letters of our well-bred youth in the Canadian contingents that they fell into just such habits during the South African war.

The practical question, and it is one which, in view of the smallpox outbreaks, interests the general public, as well as the lumber industry, is whether a radical change in the personal habits and general sanitary conditions of the shanties can be brought about, and how. It is said that one or two of the greatest lumber firms have well organized lumber camps, which are in perfect sanitary condition. In these there are bath houses for the men, with warm water, and laundries are operated, in which the men's clothes are washed and mended at cost. And it is said that the results are visible. The men are less irritable and quarrelsome, work more effectively, and there has been not the slightest symptom of contagious disease, or, indeed, of any other disease, among them. It is suggested that the provincial governments should make sanitary regulations for the lumber shanties and should enforce them by means of trained inspectors. We do not see why lumber camps should be exempted from the sanitary regulations and inspection to which many other industries are subjected. There are probably fifty thousand men employed in the shanties in Canada. Their welfare is a matter of public concern. The essential moral and spiritual condition of these men should be a matter of concern to the churches and religious organizations. Sunday services, including musical service, and supplies of reading matter might easily, with the co-operation of the proprietors of the shanties and the foremen, be arranged in each of the camps, which average probably sixty or seventy-five men.

THE DELPIT CASE.

The judgment in the celebrated Delpit marriage case, delivered in the Superior Court by Mr. Justice Archibald on Saturday last, was twofold, the decision on both the law and the merits of the case being in favor of the defendant, Mrs. Delpit. As to the law, Judge Archibald declares:

Marriage is a civil tie, the obligation of which has been reinforced by considerations relating to religion, but these are only accessory to the contract, and if the civil tie is invalid, the religious obligation necessarily falls. No ecclesiastical authority has the right to exercise any coercive jurisdiction with regard to the validity of a marriage tie although it may enquire into such a question for the purpose of regulating the relation of its members to itself in accordance with its rules of discipline, and under the express or implied contracts by which such members are bound to it.

Judge Archibald decides that marriage licenses are an exercise of the royal prerogative, which can and do cover any 'obstacles arising from the particular rules of religious organizations,' which are all subject to the supremacy of the sovereign. He declares that all persons authorized to keep registers of civil sta-

tus are competent officers to solemnize marriages, that the code makes no distinction as to the religious tenets of the persons married by such competent officer. He also declares that no ecclesiastical courts have ever been created since the cession in this country, and that all religious organizations are purely voluntary ones, having no coercive jurisdiction over the members. Judge Archibald in regard to the law declares: 'The decree in question (that of the ecclesiastical court of the Roman Catholic Church) is not only invalid for want of jurisdiction, but is in violation of said article 156 (of the code), and is of no legal force or effect.' This article (156) provides for the contestation by the parties themselves only in cases of marriages which have not been contracted openly and solemnized before a competent officer.' Judge Archibald therefore, on the merits of the inscription of the case, dismisses with costs the plaintiff's action asking that the said pretended marriage having been declared illegal and null by the ecclesiastical authority, should now be declared null as to its civil effects, and that the decree of said ecclesiastical authority should be confirmed and recognized for all legal purposes, and maintains the defendant's demurrer against the action, which pleads that 'supposing said parties to be Catholics, yet they could be validly married by a Protestant minister; that the sentence of the ecclesiastical tribunal set up in the declaration was null and of no effect; that there exists no ecclesiastical tribunal in this country having jurisdiction to annul a marriage tie.'

Those who followed carefully the proceedings of the court when the case was heard will not be surprised by the judgment of Mr. Justice Archibald; that it would be altogether in favor of the defendant seemed a foregone conclusion, in view of all the facts and arguments as to law presented by the counsel in the case. There will be no difference of opinion as to whether the decision is one which is in accord with justice as between the parties directly concerned or is one in the interests of morality and the social welfare of the community. The case will now, we suppose, go before the Court of Appeal, on the motion of the plaintiff, where it will be reviewed by a full court, composed of five judges of the Court of King's Bench, where the decision of the majority will rule. But that decision will not necessarily be final, as the appeal will be carried in all probability to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE CZAR.

Reports of attempts on the lives of the Czar's obnoxious ministers of education and of religion are accompanied by stories of plots to kill the amiable Czar himself. These are probably much exaggerated, as things usually are that are seen by newsmongers through the mists of mystery. Resenting the withholding of the actual facts, which for very good reasons is always the policy of royal households, these people feel themselves more or less free to accept the tales of rumor. But the same mystery which probably exaggerates these stories to the world is well calculated to make them terrible to the victim. To be continually on the battlefield, like some of the Czar's ancestors, and like many a rude warrior of old, seems to be, on the whole, a wholesome life. We seldom read of the death of a centenarian who does not boast of having been actively engaged in all the campaigns of his early days, and through no end of straining adventure. One can be under fire daily, if one has only a gun in one's hand and has the exhilaration of popping at the enemy, without much injury to one's nerves. It is, however, very different when one goes through life haunted by infernal machines, anonymous threats and assassins known to have access to one's bedchamber, no matter how often that is changed. Such a life is a constant horror. No nerves, however dull, can stand against it. The late Czar, though a man of iron frame, was worn out by a nameless apprehension, and did not live out half his days. Compared with him, the present occupant of his throne is of gentle and sensitive character, with an inheritance of timidity which must make a life of skulking terrors insufferable. Even the swaggering war-lord of Germany would seem, from his somewhat frantic behavior towards his people, to have suffered a nervous shock at the very first attempt upon his life, although that would seem to have been the act of an imbecile. How much more should we sympathize with the gentle peacemaker of Russia as the target of the most profound and recklessly desperate anarchist plottings, said to be at work almost among his very intimates!

It is curious to see Russia at once so shaky at the capital and so aggressive on her Pacific frontier. It is hard to believe that at the moment when Japan, a first class power, is openly threatening her with war, she should have given Great Britain a slap in the face, as has been reported, in the form of demanding from Corea the dismissal of a British official, which dismissal, when threatened before,

was, if not made a *casus belli*, met by a powerful naval demonstration. If the story is true, we are forced to believe that the Russian Government has at least as strong an impression of the desolation of Britain's position as we have of Russia's. She is no doubt able to bank a great deal on the announcement made by British statesmen that Britain is not going to war for Manchuria or Corea. Lord Salisbury has certainly admitted that Great Britain had all her teeth in somewhere else. It is a common resort of despots, in extremities with their own people, to enter upon even desperate foreign campaigns in order to divert the sentiments of the people into loyal channels. Such was the course that held France to the Bourbon monarchy through the long reign of the great monarch. That served for the greater part of a century, but it was followed by the French revolution. But whatever is wise for Russia, it is certainly wise for Britain to think twice before she quarrels with any power over countries which, if they should fall into her hands, would add to her share of the white man's burden, already, so long as the United States cannot be trusted as a partner in the task, more than she is well able to bear.

AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE.

The United States has now a fair prospect of a speedy end to its difficulties and troubles in the Philippines. The capture of Aguinaldo, the able leader of the Filipinos, whose influence over not only the people of Luzon but over those of the other islands also, was remarkably powerful, will, it may be hoped, bring about peace and stop further useless bloodshed and destruction of property in the islands. It is only a few days since the surrender of Aguinaldo's chief lieutenant in southern Luzon, with most of his following, ended all active organized resistance to the United States in the island. Everywhere throughout Luzon, however, not excluding the immediate neighborhood of Manila, a sort of brigandage has been kept up in response apparently to the commands of Aguinaldo and his secret agents, some of whom were discovered in the very offices of the United States authorities. Now that Aguinaldo is in the hands of the Americans he may be brought to take a submissive view of the situation and his influence be won over to the side of peace. At any rate his capture will discourage the Tagalogs or Malays, who almost alone of all the different Filipino peoples have of late been aggressively active. There never was, of course, from the beginning any chance of the success of Aguinaldo and his people against the overwhelming forces of the United States. They knew that; but they hoped that the anti-imperialists in the United States would finally persuade the nation to abandon the Philippines if the struggle could be kept up long enough. There was no talk of the intervention of other European nations on their behalf. Aguinaldo's long fight for independence has been a noble one, as far as his own reckless daring was concerned, but being utterly hopeless was far from a real kindness to his people. Under the United States the native peoples of the islands will have civil liberty and more real self-government than they would have had under any form of native government; independence would have meant the tyrannical rule of dictators and oligarchies established by successive revolutions, or, worse still, tribal governments, with all the horrors of tribal wars. Moreover, independence could not have been maintained. Germany or Japan would have seized the islands on the first opportunity which offered; and the opportunity would offer when civil or tribal wars brought the islands to a state of anarchy which could not be permitted to exist under the nominal protection of the United States, which would have been compelled to interfere with force or allow some other European nation or Japan to interfere.

It will certainly be a great relief to the people of the United States to be relieved of the painful conditions which have prevailed upon the islands. It is only recently that an order was issued by the American commander on one of the islands requiring all the inhabitants to move into the towns and proclaiming that all who fail to do so by a certain date will be treated as insurgents. This close imitation of General Weyler's 'reconcentrado' policy in Cuba, which aroused such a storm of execration throughout the United States just before the war would hardly have been adopted without the direst necessity, and is for that reason all the more a vindication of the method as a war measure. The Americans will no doubt, however, being much richer than Spain, see to it that the cruelties which accompanied the Spanish procedure toward the interned shall be replaced by the most benevolent hospitality. The disagreeable aspect of the matter for the contemplation of citizens of the republic, who cherish its traditions, is that, in displacing the government of Spain in the islands, their own government should have to repress a freedom-loving people by brute force, just as the Spaniards did, instead of bestowing on them that freedom which was de-

clared to be the mission of the United States to people groaning under Spanish tyranny, and which the Filipinos certainly look to them for. Another recent incident in Philippine affairs was the appeal of five hundred Filipino women to the United States commission, in Manila, praying for the release of political prisoners. According to newspaper correspondents the prisons are crowded with such suspects, and the difficulty of disposing of them is one of the hardest problems the commissioners have to face. This must also be an intensely disagreeable subject of contemplation for citizens of the United States, who are familiar with the patriotic literature of the revolutionary war, in which the British are denounced with clenched teeth for their treatment of political prisoners. Yet these Filipinos, now confined as rebels, are as much entitled to praise as patriots and to commiseration as martyrs, as were the rebels of 1776. It is a strange irony of fate that a nation, which has stood before the world as the champion of liberty, should be found engaged in the very same acts that caused that nation to rebel against Britain and to go to war with Spain.

MANITOBA LIQUOR LAW

GOVERNMENT WILL APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Winnipeg, March 29.—The proceedings in the Manitoba Legislature yesterday were of particular interest. A motion inviting the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to visit the west was carried unanimously. A bill was introduced empowering the government to construct a railway northwest from Brandon. Supplementary estimates were passed without discussion. The total was \$42,799.75. A salary of \$600 is provided for the inspector of factories. The most interesting item is \$10,000 for the liquor act litigation. A bill was introduced and passed providing that the liquor act shall come into force on the proclamation of the lieutenant-governor-in-council, instead of on July 1 next, and the Attorney-General stated that it is the intention of the government to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the recent decision of the Court of King's Bench declaring the act unconstitutional.

TOO HIGH CHURCH FOR TORONTO.

Toronto, March 29.—The Rev. Mr. Davenport, the extremely ritualistic Church of England clergyman, who came from St. John, N.B., lately to become assistant rector at St. Thomas's Church, is provoking intense hostility in this city by his views. He has already declared his belief in the real presence and in the consubstantial, and to-night he preached a special sermon strongly insisting that at the approaching Easter Communion those partaking should fast from the midnight previous. He quoted St. Augustine approvingly on the point. 'The saint said it seemed good to the Holy Ghost that the body of God should enter the month before any other food.' St. Thomas's Church people have not been given to fasting, and the sermon roused much debate.

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PHILIPPE HEBERT.

A GREAT SCULPTOR WHOSE INSPIRATIONS ARE NATIONAL.

Better the rudest work that tells a story or records a fact, than the richest without meaning. There should not be a single ornament put upon great civic buildings, without some intellectual intention.—Ruskin. "Seven Lamps of Architecture."

It is one of the chief glories of Philippe Hebert's career that he has devoted his talents to the service of national story. The dream of all cultured Canadians has been that some day we might have an art reflective of our new-world conditions, inspired by the story of our past and present, an indigenous art, as it were, so far as may be, in which there would be something that no other place or time could have produced. A national literature, a national art, we are still awaiting; but we have found our national sculptor. He has given expression to our annals, our romance, our sentiments and our aspirations, and his career bids us hope that others may yet follow his example with words and color. The story of Hebert's life is early interwoven with the story of his art, and the road the latter has taken was not a happy accident, but was providentially fore-ordained. His earliest evocation to create came to him in the backwoods, and, naturally, as it is the fashion to say, although it should be most unnatural, his early efforts were scarcely received with toleration. He pointed out a sketch to me, in his Canadian studio, only a little while ago, a sketch, of course, in clay, which represented a boy of about twelve or thirteen, carrying a little brother upon his back, and carving something or other out of a stray piece of wood. And there you have the secret of Hebert, for the brother-bearer represents himself, your real creator, who must irresistibly follow his bent, and fix his thoughts in the semblance of things around him. Some follow art out of a desire to show to others the things they have themselves perceived; men like Hebert follow her because she insists upon it.

The history of the Hebert family is bound up with that of Canada, and its traditions are here. Leaving Acadie in 1755, his ancestors went to live at St. Gregoire, County of Nicolet, and afterwards at St. Sophie, of Halifax, in the Eastern Townships. Philippe was born at St. Sophie. His father was one of the early settlers and he was born in the profound depths of the forest. To wander through the woods, to climb the mountains, were among his earliest pleasures, and all the sights and sounds of the forests made deep impressions upon his sensitive mind. All the romance of the free life was upon him, the spell of nature's moods and her many mysteries enchanted his soul, and he was no mere simple peasant, but a sharer in the source of all thought—God's wonderful world! Mozart began to learn the harpichord at three, Beethoven the violin at five and Hebert showed signs of his talent at the age of six. It is astonishing at what an early age genius shows itself—talent comes later. Free to wander, whither he would, between six and eight, what happy days were those! With pocket-knife in one hand and a chunk of wood in the other, he cut and wrought and made rude semblances of the presantary around him, whom he conceived as savages, chiefs who had done brave deeds, or dark ones, reminiscent of the many legends that had floated into his tender ears. At eight, he was sent to school, ah, what a shame! So he thought it. It was restraint after freedom; dull poring into books after so much animation; the unmusical voice of the taskmaster, after the sweet modulations of the voices of the air.

When Hebert was ten, he was put to work. He had not been a good pupil. It was hard work in the fields, but there were still the evenings, when he could carve and keep up his art. About this time, or a little later, in the long winter evenings, to please himself and his fam-

the foundation of his career. The cosmopolitan ends by becoming a 'Greek,' the 'habitant' is saturated with the spirit of his own mother soil. Nevertheless, Hebert was never made to be a farmer, and his parents, good, honest souls, could not understand his distaste 'for to plough and to hoe and to reap and to mow, and to be a farmer's boy,' as the old English song has it. He was put apprentice to an uncle, who was a merchant, but he found trade as disagreeable as agriculture, and, in despair, after about a year, his uncle sent him back home, like a parcel which has been taken up at a wrong address. At home he remained for four years, still dreaming of art, but seemingly forever shut out from the promised land.

At the age of nineteen, however, in 1809, a change came over the spirit of his dream. A call came from far-away Rome for French-Canadians to arise and defend Pope Pius IX., and Philippe Hebert was one of those who answered it. Then he commenced to see the world, New York, the sea, Paris, Rome. At first the artistic treasures of the old world discouraged him. He said, 'I have had a foolish dream, art such as this is beyond me.' Still he worked, he could not help it, the need to produce something was strong upon him. At first, he worked in secret, in the solitude of his own narrow quarters, finally, however, he took a few chosen friends into his confidence, and their encouragement was so great that he pursued his studies with renewed energy. At the end of the war, he received orders to leave Rome, and he returned to America. He was without money, almost without hope, and he had to pass three unhappy years on a Massachusetts farm, and was at one time agent for the sale of fruit trees. His emancipation from this uncongenial labor came through M. Edouard Richard, historian of the deportation of the Acadians, who advised him to try his fortune in Montreal. Hither he came, like Dick Whittington to London, but instead of a clever cat, he had only his art. At the Provincial Exhibition of 1873, he exhibited a little bust of Heranger, which won a prize, and shortly afterwards he entered the studio of M. Napoleon Bourassa. At last, he had found a resting place, and hope revived.

Bourassa's studio was like one of those mediaeval ateliers where art was not confined to one phase of it, and its traditions have been well described by M. Jean B. Legace. M. Bourassa was architect, painter and sculptor, a man of the broadest culture, and trained in the best European schools. At that time, in 1880, in this city, without schools or museums, or art society, he was little understood, but his society and advice were invaluable to our embryo sculptor. When Hebert entered his studio, he was engaged upon the construction and decoration of Notre Dame de Lourdes, on St. Catherine street east, and our sculptor collaborated with him in the principal statue over the altar of that church and in other work. All he did he did with ardor, striving by feverish energy to make up for lost time, and in the workshop of M. Bourassa he probably passed six of the happiest years of his life. I have scarcely any knowledge myself of his achievements at this time, but M. Legace says they even then were touched with life, and ever grew more supple, simple and harmonious, although they were not altogether disencumbered of rebellious matter, and his ideas sometimes rested rather clumsily in the thick-nesses of wood and plaster.

Hebert left Bourassa to pursue his studies in Paris, but the exigencies of his purse only allowed him to remain there at this time for a year. It was, perhaps, the most fortunate period of his life, and from one point of view, from the point of view of scholarship, the brief period of his studies there was distinctly unfortunate. From another point of view, however, his escape from classical influences is not so much to be deplored. With the few faults he now has from lack of the training of the schools, he has escaped the worst of all faults, that of being a mere copyist, and our best gift in him is his native view of things. Had he devoted years of patient study to the austere beauty of classic art, the critics might have praised him more, but then he would have been



STATUE OF THE QUEEN—BY PHILIPPE HEBERT, TO BE ERECTED AT OTTAWA.

Federal Government. A little while afterwards came the statuette of Papineau, which is still-considered one of the most satisfying things he ever did. Taken both together, they were the beginning of his highly-deserved popularity, which has gone on increasing from that time. The Hebert we know to-day, however, would hardly have been possible but for the commission he received in 1887 to execute the figures for the provincial legislative buildings. Some of his very best work is to be seen there, and the commission enabled him to set up a studio in Paris, on the Rue de l'Ouest, where he has since conceived and executed the major number of his works.

In any general criticism of Hebert's work, the most apparent fault is that it is wanting in repose. In classical sculpture there is calm which nothing can trouble, tranquillity, simplicity, epic force, and an epic force which never tires. In classic sculpture, even when passion is betrayed, the soul is seen to be great and strong. Emerson says: 'In sculpture did ever anybody call the Apollo a fancy piece? Or say of the Laocoon how it might be made different?' These are types, life portrayed 'at large,' fixed, immovable in the impressions of humanity. Hebert has sometimes let his story-telling faculty run away with him, and has fixed in his bronze or marble the fever of the moment, rather than a general view of character. He is the tale-teller of the people in marble or bronze, the depicter of legend pre-eminently, but although his work is sometimes exaggerated in his search for the picturesque, although he sometimes forces his medium to speak all it can tell and leave nothing to the imagination, there is a virility about all of his work that very few indeed are gifted with, and his later works have had almost a classic reticence. And whatever few faults the work of Hebert may have, nothing can disguise its great and glorious qualities. His monument of Maisonneuve alone would be fame enough for any man. His statue of Queen Victoria won the silver medal at the Paris Exhibition, and those who saw the other statuary there declare that it deserved the gold one.

To the writer, however, Hebert will always be more of a story-teller than one who has realized the abstract. Gazing upon his statuary, one is able to recall a vivid sense of the partial past in its moments of stirring life and passion, its dramatic moments, in fact; but the level life, the unromantic years, he does not pretend to tell. Montrealers will remember him best by his statue of Maisonneuve. That is truly a great historic poem, and as nearly approaches the epic as any work a Canadian has ever done. As the venerable superior of Saint Sulpice said at the unveiling of this statue: 'He has been happily inspired, our Canadian artist; he has unfolded for us his rare talent. He has here revealed to us our glorious ancestry. Contained in this monument is the glorious traits of our history, here is fixed our artist's place of right in the select brotherhood of genius.'

ABOUT PROMINENT PEOPLE.

A royal singer, in the person of the Marquis Francisco de Souza Constantino, a second cousin of the King of Portugal, has made his appearance on the concert stage of Europe. The royal singer bears a strong resemblance in face and figure to his cousin, King Carlos, who takes a practical interest in the career of the ambitious young marquis. De Souza is an artist popular aside from all considerations of his rank. European critics, it is asserted, pronounce his voice the greatest baritone of the age, powerful, while remaining rich, mellow, and sympathetic. He is unrivalled as an exponent of modern Italian music, which seems especially suited to his voice.

The first to hold office as Prime Minister of the Australian Federal Government is Mr. Edmund Barton, Q.C. Mr. Barton is a native of Sydney, and is fifty-two years of age. He was educated at one of the public schools, and at the grammar school and University of Sydney. In 1871 he was called to the bar, and took his seat in the Legislative Assembly eight years later. From 1883 to 1887 he was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. In 1897 he was elected senior representative of the Federal convention at Sydney. Mr. Barton's recreation is literature.

Lord Roberts, as is well known, is an Irishman on both sides, though he has also French blood in his veins. His great-grandfather, who married the daughter of a French Huguenot, was an architect in Waterford, the ancient Irish city, the name of which the Commander-in-Chief associated with Candahar in his title when he was raised to the peerage. His grandfather was a clergyman, and his father was a distinguished general; his mother, who lived to hear of his famous march to Candahar, was the daughter of a major. The physical likeness between Lord Roberts and his father, General Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., was unusually marked. The father parted from his infant son, who was born at Cawnpore, and did not see him again till he came home on leave, when the boy was twelve years old.

The Grand Duchess Serge of Russia is one of the granddaughters of Queen Victoria. In person she is beautiful, and bears a striking resemblance to her youngest sister, the Czarina. The Grand Duchess stands to the Empress, her sister, in the curious relation of aunt by marriage, for the Grand Duke Serge is one of the younger uncles of Nicholas II. As the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, she was very popular. For many years after her marriage, she remained a Lutheran in religion, but some nine years ago, after a pilgrimage with her husband to the Holy Land, she embraced the Grand Duke's religion. The Grand

Duchess and her husband are among the few real intimates of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and the Grand Duchess is much devoted to her little nieces, all the more so that she has no children of her own.

The late Henry Russell, who died recently, will be longest remembered as the composer of 'Cheer, boys, cheer!' which was in its first popularity when the Guards marched to the Crimea. Many years ago he was a very popular singer. When asked, by a friend, by whom he had been instructed, he said: 'I was a little choir boy when the Queen was crowned, and beyond the teaching in the choir, I never had a moment's instruction in music.' He parted with his compositions for very small amounts usually. Dr. Charles Maclay was a co-adjutor of Henry Russell's, and the libretti of several of his songs were written by Eliza Cook.

A young Irish violinist who is winning distinction is Miss Ernestine MacCormac, who comes of a noteworthy family. Her grandfather, Dr. Henry MacCormac was the first doctor to advise open-air treatment for consumption. Her uncle is Sir William MacCormac, the eminent surgeon, who has done good work in South Africa. Miss MacCormac's musical studies have been comprehensive and thorough. She began at an early age in Manchester, and afterwards studied under the great French violinist, Emile Sauret. She was also for some time at the Brussels Conservatoire, and whilst there won several prizes, notably the 'Premier prix avec la plus grande distinction,' a prize not often gained by a woman.

The little Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, second son of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, a fine-looking little fellow of five years of age, is said to much resemble the Duke of Clarence at the same age. The little Prince Albert and his brother, Prince Edward, were objects of the greatest interest to her late Majesty, and when the children were staying at Osborne they used to spend a portion of each day with their great-grandmother. When not actually under her roof, the Queen, it is said, was daily informed of their welfare.

Benlah Dark Cloud, a full-blooded member of the Abenaki tribe, is the first Indian girl to enter the public schools of New York city. 'Bright Eyes,' as her name in the Indian tongue signifies, comes from the reservation at St. Francis's Island. Her parents recognized her great mental gifts, and decided to give her every chance in their power. She began to study at the mission school of Sabrevois, and made such astonishing progress in all branches that at the end of the first term she stood second in a class of white pupils, many of them older than herself. She was also confirmed in the Episcopal Church connected with the mission. 'Bright Eyes' is sixteen years old, and a fine type of the Indian girl—straight as an arrow, with luxuriant black hair, dark eyes, and a beautiful and expressive countenance. She reads and writes English fluently, and is making progress in music. She dresses like other white girls at school, but when going home sometimes dons her native dress.

Away in the north land, where no white baby had ever been seen before, little Marie Ahnighito Peary was born on Sept. 12, 1893. Her father, Lieut. Peary, and Mrs. Peary were then at Anniversary Lodge, in northern Greenland, and little Marie spent the first six months of her life in continuous lamp-light. When the long night of the Arctic winter was over, the child seemed to expand and blossom in the brilliant Arctic sunshine like a bulb placed in the win-

To Sustain the Old People

And Put New Vigor and Vitality Into Thin Blood and Feeble Nerves Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is Remarkably Efficient.

As old age approaches vitality runs low. The blood gets thin and watery, the action of the heart grows weaker and ever weaker, the nerves get feeble and the muscles become uncertain in their movements. It is in old age that a general restorative becomes of the utmost importance.

So many old people have written regarding the wonderful help which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has been to them that this article is published to let others know the good news.

Old people often make a great mistake by taking strong purgatives when they really need something to enrich their blood and replenish the nerve force wasted by disease, overwork or worry. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a blood-builder and nerve revitalizer of the most inestimable value, and contains in condensed pill form the very essence of the greatest restoratives of nature.

A month's treatment with this great prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, who is known personally or through his Receipt Book to nearly all old people, will do more to prolong life and to ensure good health than any quantity of strong drugs.

You can have faith in any remedy prescribed by Dr. Chase. His treatments never disappoint, because they were proven in his own practice to be the best obtainable long before they were offered to the public.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has come to be considered the standard tonic and restorative for every form of weakness and debility of blood or nerves from youth to old age, and is especially popular as a means of building up the system after a grippé and similar depressing and nerve-sapping diseases. Fifty cents a box, at all centers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

down after being kept in a dark cellar. The Eskimos knew scarcely what to make of her. Entire families came for many miles to look at and touch the 'snow child.' In 1897 the child accompanied her father and mother to the Arctic regions, where she was at once recognized by her Eskimo friends, who had not seen her since she was eleven months old. They gathered around the little one, their faces shining with pleasure, and all ejaculating in chorus, 'Nans, nans!' to express their welcome. Little Marie is once more in the cold white land of her birth. On July 20 of last year she and her mother sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 'Windward' to join Lieut. Peary. The headquarters will be at Etah, well up on the coast of Greenland. There little Marie will find many a kindly, good-tempered little Eskimo play-fellow, and, clad warmly in soft furs from head to foot, will perhaps venture out with them sometimes upon the gleaming fields of snow and ice; will watch the wonderful aurora borealis, and hear the explosions of the icebergs as they break off into the sea—an experience no little white child has had before. Her home is a caboose, painted a bright red, a spot of color amid the whiteness. The walls are covered inside with a coating of heavy felt paper over which is another lining of tar paper, to keep out the cutting winds. It is fitted up with stove and lamps, and in this strange home little Marie and her mother are to remain till the 'Windward' sails home again.



STATUE OF THE QUEEN—FIGURE REPRESENTING A DEPCA Which ornaments one of the sides of the pedestal. The wreath represents the seven provinces of the Dominion.



STATUE OF THE QUEEN—THE LION AT ONE OF THE SIDES OF THE PED-ESTAL, REPRESENTING STRENGTH.

ly, Philippe's father commenced to read the 'Relations of the Jesuits.' All the stories in that most exciting work, the boy drank in with wonder, delight and awe. The life of the missionaries with their daring, their many marvellous adventures, miracles, martyrdom, mythology, with tales of hunting, wood-craft, folklore, all were fuel to increase the fires of his childish imagination. In time, he read the book himself, over and over again, and so fond of retelling the stories in it was he, that his little brothers nicknamed him 'savag.' Yet here was

less comprehensible to us, and his illustrations would probably have been drawn from other life than our own. After Hebert's return from Paris, in search of daily bread, a fortunate circumstance for himself and Canadian culture, as it chanced to happen, orders of the greatest distinction were not too long in coming. The statue of de Salaberry, in the public square of the village of Chambly, was one of the first. The earliest work of his, however, which drew general attention to his surprising powers was the statue of Sir George Cartier, for which he received a commission from the

RELIGION OF THE WORLD'S RULERS.

KINGS, QUEENS, EMPERORS AND PRESIDENTS AND THEIR VARIOUS CREEDS.

(The 'Christian Herald,' New York.)

The religion of the head of a state or nation is usually the predominant belief of the nation itself. In the religions of the world's rulers to-day, many different creeds are represented. With rare exceptions, the heads of nations are punctilious in fulfillment of their religious duties, thus setting a good example to their subjects.

Wilhelm, the young and energetic German Emperor, is a sincerely moral and religious man. He is a Protestant, believing in the tenets of Luther. Wilhelm is one of the few monarchs in history who have preached. On his yacht he never takes a minister along, but personally acts as spiritual father of the family aboard. On Sundays at sea he conducts divine service, taking his place behind the altar and preaching a sermon.

The husband of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland will surely be a Protestant, for she is herself the best and most regular worshipper in the Dutch Church. Moreover the law of her land will not permit her to marry a Catholic. She studied the Bible under a special professor, and many anecdotes are related of the questions by which she sought enlightenment.

King Christian of Denmark, though personally inclined to the Lutheran Church, holds most liberal religious views regarding his people and members of his family. King Oscar II. of Sweden is of the Protestant faith, a practical Christian, and an ardent student of the Bible. Switzerland's President, Col. Edward Muller, is a Protestant and a member of the Church of Bern. He worships simply as a private citizen, walking to and from church every Sunday morning with his family. President Kruger, of the South African Republic, if he can now be called the president, is, of course, a member of the Dutch Protestant Church. He is fond of lay ministrations.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is a devout Catholic. Every Sunday morning he hears mass in the palace chapel. He wears civilian dress, and remains standing throughout the service, his head bowed and bowed. M. Loubet, the most democratic President France has ever known, is a Catholic, and prefers to worship in a simple way as a private citizen. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is a Roman Catholic. Carlos I. of Portugal is a Catholic, as indolent and as apathetic in his religious duties as in those of his rulership. Alfonso, the boy king of Spain, is a Catholic. Pope Leo XIII. is his godfather. With his mother, the Queen Regent, he attends mass every Sunday. Leopold, King of the Belgians, is a Catholic.

The Czar of Russia, the only layman of the Orthodox Russian Church who is allowed to step foot into an altar, has his private chapel in both St. Petersburg and Moscow. There is a high mass for His Majesty every Sunday. The music is entirely vocal, the singers being invisible, according to the customs of the church—no instrumental music being allowed. The altar in the Czar's chapel is behind golden gates, on which sacred subjects are frescoed. Suddenly the gates burst open, and the 'Gloria' is sung by the invisible choir. Both the Czar and Czarina are very punctilious about their hours of worship.

King George of Greece and Queen Olga are both devotees of the Orthodox Greek Church. Their private chapel in Athens is one of the prettiest little churches in Greece. Here they worship every Sunday when in the capital. Nicholas, ruler of Montenegro, also lives according to the teachings of the Orthodox Greek Church. King Carl of Roumania, and 'Carmen Sylva,' his queen, belong to the same church, as does Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. King Alexander of Serbia is of the Orthodox Greek faith, but not at all regular in his church attendance.

The Sultan of Turkey, an extreme Mohammedan, goes to public worship at the big mosque in Constantinople, every Friday. He rides in a closed carriage, attended by ten thousand soldiers, and all along the line of march the people shout, as he passes: 'There is no god but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet.' On all other days in the year he worships in private. The Khedive of Egypt and all his family are also of the Mohammedan faith. At the alabaster mosque of Mohamet Ali in Cairo, once a year, the Khedive and all the male members of the household attend public worship. No outsider is permitted to attend. The Shah of Persia is a Mohammedan, who observes his religious duties in a most perfunctory and worldly way. The Sultan of Morocco, a young man only eighteen years old, is of the Mohammedan faith, the religion of his predecessors.

Menelik II., King of Abyssinia, goes to his native church every day in the year. On Sunday he attends Holy Trinity Church, for Christianity was introduced into his country in the fourth century. The King of Siam is a Buddhist and was for some time a priest, as is the custom with all the rulers of that country. During his priesthood he shaved his head and temporarily gave up the crown to wear a yellow cotton scarf about his waist and spend his days in fasting and prayer.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan are disciples of Shintosen, the faith of their ancestors for centuries back. They are both attentive to their religious duties, though their outward life, perhaps unconsciously, carries out many of the teachings of Christianity.

It is said that among monarchs, the Emperor of China is the greatest martyr to religious ceremonial. As the chief high priest, he has to offer a sacrifice to a different god almost every week in the year. To each sacrifice is dedicated one or more holidays, and the Emperor is supposed to pass every one of these days in solitude. Another heathen religious rule which the Emperor is bound to observe is that of offering hundreds of silk balloons each year before the tablets of his long line of predecessors. Altogether he spends more than one hundred and fifty days a year in religious duties.

President McKinley is in every sense of the word a Christian—regularly attending service at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, in Washington, or the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canton. When he is not in his pew on Sunday, the pastor knows that something extraordinary has occurred to keep the most distinguished member of his flock at home. Mrs. McKinley, being an invalid, is not able to be a regular attendant at church, so the President has to go alone, or, at best, accompanied by a cabinet minister. He always joins heartily in the singing of hymns, leads the Psalms, and listens intently to the sermon. He particularly enjoys the hour of service, because for this hour he is the private citizen, the simple worshipper.

The Presidents of the South and Central American republics are nearly all Catholics, but only a few of them attend divine service. Among the few is President Diaz of Mexico, a devout religionist and most scrupulous in matters of doing good. He is benevolent, and assists Mrs. Diaz in maintaining many charities.—Gilsen Willets.

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LOUIS PHILIPPE HEBERT.

dollars. 'Browett's Block,' King street, consisting of substantially built brick residences and stores, was erected by him, and many other valuable properties were also among his possessions. Confiding and generous to a fault, and of a type of character the very opposite of miserly, every one with whom he came in contact benefited by his wealth. His own requirements or his own side of a



MR. JOSEPH BROWETT.

business question was ever last thought of, not first.

With a firmer grip and increasing hungry greed he has held on, since childhood, to those better riches, eternal, everlasting, sure. In each transaction of his long life, now approaching eventide, he has 'fought the good fight,' and he now daily lives in beautiful, calm assurance of 'the crown of life' that fadeth not away, eternal in the heavens.

Mr. Browett married early in life Miss Barker, granddaughter of the late Captain Barker, who was wounded at the battle of Copenhagen. Mrs. Browett died many years ago.

The present Mrs. Browett, known in literary circles as 'Jarvis,' 'Flora Maclean,' and under various noms de plume, is a daughter of the late Charles Maclean, of Kingston, and granddaughter of Maclean of Drinnin, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. Donald Mac-

lean, L.L.D., Detroit, Mich., is a brother. Mr. Browett's family consists of a son and daughter.

In Coventry the Browett name is a very old and noted one, dating back to the Conqueror's advent with his Norman legions, when he was accompanied by the Browett ancestor, Sir Fredrick De Brue. The crest is a simple shield with a crusader's cross on it, and a Latin motto meaning 'On a silvered shield a cross with lines.'

Mr. Thomas Browett, of Westfield, Coventry, Mr. Browett's cousin, was city treasurer and solicitor for a quarter of a century, and in this capacity his carriage had yearly to head the great Godiva procession. This gentleman is now eighty years of age, and the affectionate correspondence between the cousins so long separated by the Atlantic ocean is most touching and unique. The Hon. John Bright is another cousin, of whom Mr. Browett is justly proud.

There are three things still unaccomplished in Mr. Browett's life, namely, to 'pick his first quarrel,' to drink his first glass of spirits (except medicinally lately in a severe attack of grippe), and to smoke his first pipe or cigar. He continues in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, though glasses are required now to peruse the 'Witness,' which he has taken since its first issue, more than fifty years ago, and the progress of which he has watched with keen interest. Sometimes he even hints most respectfully that Mr. Dougall, the publisher, has reduced the size of type from what it was thirty or forty years ago.

Mr. Browett is a Conservative in politics, and in religion an Episcopalian.

For some years past Mr. Browett has drawn the 'threads into one,' and is residing quietly in Kingston, a city sufficiently substantial in appearance, with its fine old limestone buildings, and its historic military forts and defences, and its picturesque parks, etc., to remind him faintly of his dearly loved birthplace, Coventry, the very mention of which brings the tears of affectionate remembrance to his eyes.

During the last hundred years the hours of labor in England have been reduced from sixteen to ten, and in many cases to eight.



VISION DU SAGAMO.

By Philippe Hebert.

In 'La Vision du Sagamo' the artist has told a story in clay symbolical of the first contact of the white man with the red. On the shore of the Atlantic the Indian sees what appears to him to be a cross on an incoming wave, which he regards with superstitious fear. The statue itself almost vibrates with life, and the sentiment is most profound.

ADVERTISEMENTS. FLOWER SEEDS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE. 10 PACKETS FOR 12 CENTS. All new fresh seeds, guaranteed to please you or the amount paid refunded and the seeds given as a present. SMITH SISTERS, SWANSEA, ONT.

Karn's Menthol Inhaler The Most Wonderful Invention of the Century CURES La Grippe, Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Headache, Neuralgia, Hay Fever. THE F. E. KARN MEDICINE CO. 132 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, CAN. Mention this paper.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN. One of the best premiums ever offered. THE ONLY SELF-FILLING, SELF-CLEANING PEN MANUFACTURED. Address—JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, MONTREAL.

NIGHT TERRORS OF CHILDREN. To be the subject of these phenomena is to say that something is wrong in the physical condition. I MAKE PATTERNS FOR HOOKED RUGS AND MATS. JOHN E. GARRETT, Box 281, W. NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Headache. Hood's Pills. The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. E. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMARKABLE PERMANENCY. Some Medicines Only Relieve For a Short Time.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cures Stay Cured—The Case of Mr. Gilchrist, of Port Hope, Proves This.

Port Hope, Ont., March 29.—(Special)—Away back in 1896, Mr. Charles Gilchrist, ex-Chief Constable of this town, was suffering with Diabetes. He was in very bad shape, and never expected to be well again. He was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills in March of that year (1896), but some thought that the disease would return. Five years have elapsed, and Mr. Gilchrist is still enjoying good health.

On April 24, 1896, he wrote: 'I have been a sufferer for ten years with Diabetes and Kidney disorders. My urine was of a dark, brickly color, and the pain while passing was something awful. I have been treated by the doctors, and have used almost every medicine advertised, but could get no relief. Lately I have been very bad. The pain in my back was dreadful. I could not sit in a chair without having a cushion at the small of my back. I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and decided to try once more for a cure. They cured me completely, and I can heartily recommend them to anyone.'

On July 2, 1900, he writes: 'I am very well, and have been so since the spring of '96. My urine is a natural healthy color. There is no pain in my back. I am sure I would have been in my grave now, but for Dodd's Kidney Pills. They certainly saved my life. There is no medicine like them, and to this letter he adds, 'that I say about Dodd's Kidney Pills is the truth. If they were not good I would not say they were good. The citizens of Port Hope all know me, and can vouch for every word I have written.'

Some medicines only relieve. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure, to stay cured. If you want a satisfactory, permanent and sure cure for Kidney Complaint, use the only remedy with an unbroken record of success in every case, and not a single failure—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

M. WITTE'S HOT REPLY TO VON BULOW'S PROTECTIVE CHALLENGE.

(Correspondence of New York 'Evening Post'.)

Berlin, March 6.—Preliminaries for the great and exhaustive tariff battle which Germany soon is to wage with her neighbors and friends this side and beyond the Atlantic have been going on for a month past. True, the Kaiser's visit to England and his decoration of Lord Roberts with the highest Prussian order, the Black Eagle, temporarily diverted public opinion and provoked speeches in Diet and Reichstag, but these things belonged wholly to the sentimental side of politics, and sentiment, as everybody knows, no longer shapes the politics and fates of nations. But the agitation on the matter of commercial treaties is increasing daily, and within six months will have reached the boiling point, to remain there probably for a year or more. And no wonder, for it affects every inhabitant of the German Empire, so far as material welfare is concerned.

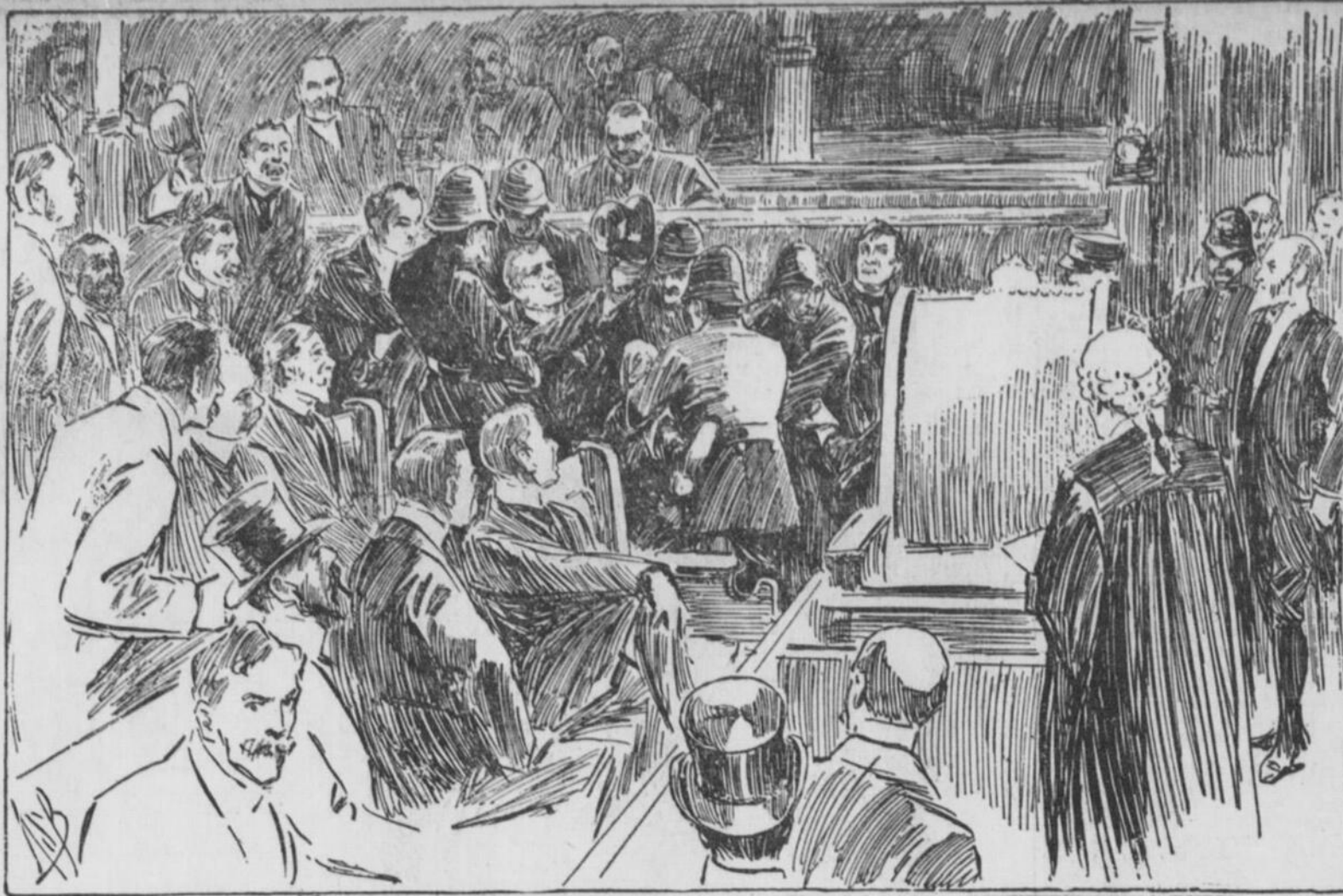
Voices in reply to the 'ul-throated demands of the German agrarians for exorbitant tolls on all foreign agricultural products, and to the loud yea and amen thereto by the Imperial Chancellor, Count Bulow, have been heard more or less distinctly from Austria, from Hungary, Russia, Italy, England and the United States. But the plainest and weightiest answer was no doubt that from the Muscovite. In a series of inspired articles—admitted to be inspired when St. Petersburg correspondents took heart to ask M. Witte—the three organs in Russia expressing the financial and social-economic views of the all-powerful Finance Minister of the Czar came out fiercely, almost insultingly, against this latest statesmanship of Bulow. The articles, in fact, were worded so vehemently and breathed such a spirit of bitter enmity as to lend color to the widespread belief that the 'wire between Berlin and St. Petersburg is broken.' M. Witte in these articles referred to Bulow as a 'statesman not to be taken seriously'; and said that Germany had escaped the 'war with two fronts' only because Russia had a commercial treaty with her western neighbor, which, on the whole, was satisfactory to both nations, and seemed to breed friendship on both sides of the frontier. He used such epithets as 'presumptuous,' 'insincere,' etc., which heretofore have hardly been used in formal declarations of war. In short, the Russian articles of defiance were anything but complimentary, and using the past fortnight have occasioned a veritable stampede in the camp of the German extreme protectionists, and have even struck terror into the breast of the Emperor and of his chancellor.

M. WITTE'S PLAIN SPEECH.

The wording of these extraordinary articles was all the more significant because it is fully understood that M. Witte would never use such language if the Czar were not fully in accord with him. M. Witte threatened reprisals of unheard of severity, such as the exclusion of all German machinery, sugar, iron, and hardware exported to Russia, owing to syndicate agreements among the German makers, at lower figures than they are sold in Germany or elsewhere. Since then it has become evident that these threats are more than mere growls, for in a number of cases the offers of the Russian government to supply the required articles have been curtly rejected, though their bids were the lowest, with the remark that under present circumstances no German bids could be considered. And the whole tone of the Russian financial and commercial press shows systematic enmity to Germany. Formerly it was only the Russian political press which, by fits and starts, exhibited this spirit. In truth, 'the wire' seems broken, and it cannot be said that either the Emperor, or Bulow, nor indeed the German people, have shown much political wisdom, for while the Emperor and Bulow, without letting the nation into their secret, tried to bring about a full entente cordiale between the English and the Germans, the latter would have none of it, while the nobility and political leaders came out with a scheme which they must have known would arouse the Russians, Germany thus sitting down 'between two chairs.' Politically speaking, Russia's behavior elsewhere, everywhere, in fact, where German and Russian interests touch, but most of all in China and in Asia Minor, proves that for the time at least there is almost outspoken enmity between the two nations, and the two governments as well. Meanwhile Bulow and his cabinet, with the Emperor to help them, still carefully maintain the pleasant fiction of a dear and close friendship between him and the Czar. It is hard to say whom they intend to deceive with this pretence, for it is as well known as any political fact, even in government circles here, that at the St. Petersburg court the Emperor is referred to familiarly by a nickname implying anything but love or veneration, and that the Russian heir to the throne returned from London equally nettled and disgusted with his treatment by the English and German relations he met there.

THE TERRACE GHOST.

One of the House of Commons's most cherished possessions in the matter of ghosts is the Terrace ghost, as is the name given to it. This wraith is, however, running considerable risk of losing all its ghostly reputation by reason of its neglect of attendance at the House, for it last put in an appearance on a dirty winter's night in 1878, when it was seen by an attendant named Ralph. Poor Ralph was nearly startled out of his wits by it, but believed he saw enough to give a most circumstantial account of what it was like, which tallied with all previous descriptions of the spectre. It is a long, dismal-looking figure, clothed in a dirty-white, shadowy-looking gown, which is, moreover, usually very much the worse for exposure to damp and inclement weather. In vesture and custom it is, perhaps, the most orthodox ghost of which St. Stephen's can boast. It seems to materialize from space at the western end of the Terrace, having a preference for foggy nights. Then it begins a weird and melancholy march along the promenade, and having arrived at the opposite terminus, comes to a



THE DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: EJECTING-REFRACTORY IRISH MEMBERS.

An unprecedented scene took place in the House of Commons on March 5. The House had gone into Committee of Supply on a vote on account of £17,304,000 for the civil service and revenue departments, and the debate had been concentrated on the policy of the Board of Education. At length Mr. Balfour moved the closure on the main question, and this was carried. The main question was then put by the chairman, whereupon the Nationalist members shouted 'Gag! Gag!' and refused to leave their places to go to the division lobbies, al-

though repeatedly requested to do so by the chairman. The names of the recalcitrant members were taken down by the clerks, and the chairman sent for the Speaker, to whom he reported the conduct of the members. The Speaker named twelve members, and Mr. Balfour at once moved that they be suspended. Indescribable confusion followed, and the named members refused to move. The Speaker called upon the sergeant-at-arms to remove them, but his efforts to induce them to go quietly were quite unavailing, and a number of constables as well as House of Commons messengers had to

be called into the House. Then one by one the following members were removed by force: Mr. Crean, Mr. Cullinan, Mr. P. McHugh, Mr. P. White, Mr. Landon, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Doogan, Captain Donelan, Mr. Jordan, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Gilhooly and Mr. Flavin. As each member was pulled from his seat and taken struggling out of the House his comrades cheered loudly, cried 'Shame,' and sang 'God save Ireland.' There were also some cries of 'Murderers.' The police had no easy task. For instance, in order to remove Mr. Cullinan, they had to pass along benches occupied by Irish

members. After a long struggle the honorable member was dragged over two benches on to the floor of the House and carried out amid loud Irish cheers. Police and Nationalists were by this time one confused, struggling mass. Mr. Flavin gave much trouble. He sank as low as he could in his seat, reduced himself as nearly as possible to the condition of a log, and had to be bodily carried out. Ultimately all the offenders were removed, and the committee resumed its sitting, the House adjourning, without further interruption, at one o'clock.—London 'Graphic.'

standstill. There is a pause for a moment, the spectre casts a dismal, sorrowful look up at the famous home of the British Legislature, and then, apparently in a paroxysm of agony, gives utterance to a piercing shriek, and forthwith casts itself headlong into the dark waters below. What its particular grievance is, what tragedy of the Commons it perpetuates by its visitations, no one about the House seems to know. Mind

you, it is a lady-ghost, and it is not the only one belonging to the Commons.—'Chambers's Journal.'

BRITON AND BOER.

(From the London 'Standard'.)

Vienna, Feb. 1.—The South African war naturally occupies a considerable space in the reviews of the past year

published by the Vienna papers. The most interesting article, from this point of view, is one in the 'Neue Freie Presse,' which appears over the signature of Max Nordau. In this the readers of the paper will, for the first time, perhaps, have found the real truth about the Boer. Herr Nordau says: 'We behold the rare spectacle of the whole world being at one in condemning

British policy. We see a massed and terrible hatred of the English, who by many are considered no better than cold-blooded robbers and murderers. On the other hand, the British nation has almost unanimously declared for the policy of its present government, with which it means to share the moral responsibility for the war. So convinced is nearly every one in England of the justice of the British cause that I think, if we except Mr. Stead, there is not a single prominent politician or writer in England who would be ready to subscribe to another Gladstonian convention of Pretoria. The unanimity of a nation like the English, in a case in which the whole world is also unanimous in condemning British policy, ought to make sensible men reflect; because the English, after all, were for centuries a bulwark of freedom. They are a nation whose sense of justice and equity is proverbial, whose high civilization only a fool would deny, and whom to treat as a band of robbers and thieves is such an absurdity that only bad faith or utter imbecility could be guilty of it. Any one not led by blind hatred, and with enough reason left in him to reflect, will find, in seeking for the cause of British pertinacity in this war, that England is simply actuated by a very natural motive—namely, the instinct of self-preservation. To understand this, however, one must know how methodically the Boers have made their preparations for driving the English into the sea; how, since the death of John Brand, the Dutch of South Africa sought the means of driving out the English, first, by the ill-treatment of the Uitlanders and, at the right moment, by using force; and how the motto, 'Africa for the Africans,' was interpreted to mean, 'South Africa is for the Dutch, and there is no place here for the English.'

'Other nations may be indifferent about it, but the English are convinced that they must not lose South Africa. Not only is their territory there five and a half times as large as Germany; not only are there 1,000,000 settlers of English blood or English speech, and space for a hundred times as many British settlers, but South Africa is still the most important station en route to India and Australia. Its possession in English hands is almost a condition of the possession of India and the defence of Australia. Its loss would, therefore, inevitably bring about the disruption of the British empire, and for this reason—one, that is, which is at the root of all human relations—British policy must be what it is—simply the question, 'You or I.' To those magnanimous persons who ask why is not the formula, 'You and I,' used, I would simply reply, 'Address yourself first to the Boers,' because it was they who wanted to exterminate the English in South Africa, and, until they succeeded, to make at least helots of them; while the English offer the Boers full British freedom, and as much independence as any loyal subject of the Queen enjoys in the British colonies. No Englishman ever thinks of depriving the Boer of his place in the South African sun.

'There is no doubt that the South African undertaking is a terrible ordeal



A BROTHER'S AFFECTION.

The King, during his stay at Cronberg, took pleasure in nothing so much as wheeling the Empress Frederick about in her bath-chair.—London 'Black and White.'

for England, and there is no lack of prophets who triumphantly foretell that it will be the grave of the British world-power. I am not of that opinion, because England, under Elizabeth and under George III., had to face far more terrible dangers, and overcome them; and I am convinced she would rather spill the last drop of her blood than allow herself to be ousted from her present position in the world. And, highly as I appreciate the heroism of the Boers, I find the heroism of the English deserve the same admiration.'

A WOLF-HUNT IN PENNSYLVANIA

A workman in the Burns fire brick works yesterday saved his life through the loss of his dinner. A week ago Michael Tennon, an employee at the works, while crossing the mountain, was attacked by what he supposed was a dog, which he drove off with a knife, after a fierce encounter. Several days later, two fellow-workmen, named Connel and Yost, saw the beast. Yesterday the men crossed the mountain together in a search for it. Yost, who had become separated from the others, came up with the terror, and made the alarming discovery that it was a wolf he had to contend with. The brute showed fight and Yost ran, yelling to his companions. In his flight he dropped his dinner pail, and its contents rolled out. While the wolf was making a meal of Yost's dinner, the party fired several pistol shots at it. The bullets took effect, and they carried the wolf's carcass home as a trophy.—Lock Haven correspondence Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

GREENLAND A CLOSED COUNTRY

THOSE WHO WANT TO VISIT ITS SHORES MUST GET PERMISSION FROM DENMARK.

Greenland is governed in a grandmotherly way by Denmark, but, as it consists of a group of colonies which would not, under any circumstances, attract many tourists or traders, no outsider complains of the exclusiveness of the Danish authorities. The trade always has been, and still is, monopolized by the state, and only government vessels are allowed to sail in Greenland waters. For foreign travellers also Greenland is a closed country, unless the traveller in question has beforehand obtained the rare distinction of obtaining the permission of the Danish Government.

The monopoly of the trade is said to protect the Greenlanders from being deceived by unscrupulous merchants. The administration settles a fixed price both for the goods the Greenlanders purchase and for the products they sell. In this way all are treated in the same manner, and the business being carried on by the state is a guarantee that the natives are not imposed upon.

Furthermore, the members of the administration are enjoined to take care that the natives do not leave themselves short of produce by selling more than they can dispense with, so that they are not destitute of the needful food and clothing when the slack time arrives. The native Greenlanders never has been, neither is he now, able to purchase a single drop of spirits from the administration.

The exchange of goods between Greenland and Denmark is, as a rule, carried on exclusively by means of the nine vessels belonging to the Greenland Company, namely, five brigs, three barques, and a small steamer, having a total register of about 2,000 tons net. Several of these vessels, which are suitable for sailing through drift ice, make two voyages a year, and the steamer, as a rule, three voyages. One of them, the brig, named the 'Whale,' is nearly 100 years old.—London 'Board of Trade Journal.'

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THE ANGLO-BOER WAR

CAPT. MAHAN'S VIEWS OF BRITISH STRATEGY AND VALOR.

'It must be emphatically asserted that there does not exist, never has existed, and never, except by pedants (of whom the most careful students of war are more impatient than other soldiers), has there ever been supposed to exist an "art of war" which was something more than the methodic study of military history.'

But if Capt. Mahan does not give us the final summing up of the lessons of the war, we may hope that he will when the facts are in, and meanwhile he gives us description, analysis and opinion with that careful discrimination and that sense of responsibility which we may always find in his writings—and he writes of great and stirring events.

Capt. Mahan's estimate of the operations which immediately preceded the investment of Ladysmith is on the whole decidedly favorable to the British. A mistake was made in trying to hold Dundee, but the skill, fortitude and gallantry of officers and men were according to the best traditions of the British army, and finally brought the Dundee force back to Ladysmith, and so saved both bodies.

It is extremely interesting to find that a student of strategy so judicious, so thorough, and so experienced as Capt. Mahan approves of the occupation and defence of Ladysmith. We have heard over and over again, and especially from Continental critics more than ready to find weak points in the British operations, that the defence of Natal should have been drawn south of the Tugela.

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FREE QUARTERS.

Welsh Dragon (insinuatingly).—Look you now, chentlemen, coul't you not make room for me in your little party? Am I not a tragon and a prother whatever? [Members of both Houses of Parliament who wish for Wales an equality of heraldic recognition with the other divisions of the United Kingdom met yesterday, and elected a committee to prepare a memorial on the subject for presentation to the King. The Red Dragon was the symbol most generally advocated for inclusion in the Royal Arms.—Daily Telegraph.]—Punch.

BISHOP NEWMHAM'S WALK.

(Church Record, March 15.)

Bishop Newnham arrived in Toronto last week, just three weeks and two days from the time he left Moose Fort. This is considered exceedingly good time. This is only the second long walk in snowshoes taken by Bishop Newnham, as most of the journeys in his diocese are made in the summer. The Indians are collected at the trading posts in summer, and can be more profitably taught at such times. In the winter they are scattered far and wide, and only the two or three native missionaries, as a rule, have winter tramps to make. Archdeacon Lofthouse and the Rev. C. G. Fox, however, have well proved themselves able for the toil and hardships of such winter journeys. Bishop Newnham left Moose Fort early in the morning of Feb. 7, an exceedingly cold morning, so that his nose was frost-bitten at the start. He was accompanied by four Indians hauling the 'mail,' and his food and bedding, etc., dogs being of no service on this trip. Some little doubt was freely expressed as to his being able to stand the journey, many warnings were kindly given him, and his Indian companions had their misgivings. However, as the first few days went by, and they found the Bishop always up with them at camping time, they took heart. They

were exceedingly courteous and kind in every way. The whole journey of two hundred and fifty miles to Abitibi was done in twelve days; and the hundred miles on to where the Bishop could procure a sleigh and team only took four days, or twenty-five miles a day for that part. This could hardly have been done, but that the weather was exceptionally fine and continuously cold.

Of course, no houses were passed on the way, and only two Indian tents, and the party carried no tent, but slept by the fire in the open air. The average programme was as follows: 4.30 a.m., one Indian rose and lighted a huge fire, and a little later the rest and the Bishop turned out of their blankets or bags. Then followed nearly two hours of warming socks, and shoes, and outer clothes, and putting them on, thawing and cooking frozen food, breakfast, packing up, etc., and the start was made some time before sunrise, say 6.45. A steady tramp of about three hours followed, and then a halt, brush camp made, fire lit, second breakfast, or lunch disposed of. Another three hours' tramp, and then the same sort of camp, etc., for dinner. This generally ended about 2.30 or 3, or even 3.30, and only left from two to two and a half hours for the last tramp. The final halt was made about 5.30, or when a good spot was found. Then came a busy hour making the camp and starting a huge fire, the worst hour in the



BISHOP NEWMHAM AND MR. FARIES IN SNOW-SHOEING COSTUME.

day for the Bishop. For there was not very much work for him to do of a kind to keep him warm, and after the fatigue of the day had a little lowered the vital forces, and when the cold of the night was rapidly coming on, it was almost impossible to keep hands and feet from freezing, and body from shivering, till the fire was blazing. The very next thing was a hot cup of tea, and then for an hour or so they just sat and scorched and roasted, drying their steaming clothes upon them, and hanging up mocassin, and duflie, and socks to scorch and dry. Then another hour was spent in thawing food, cooking, and eating, after which the pipes were lit, and more drying was indulged in for a short time, then prayers; and after seeing that the fire was safely confined and on the decline, all turned in, the Bishop into his Labrador caribou skin bag, and the men into their rabbit skin blankets.

The first tramp each day, till about ten o'clock, was wisely made the longest, and the last comparatively short, for by that time one was getting tired of monotonous mechanical tramp, tramp. Very little snow fell during the whole time, and the track was a good one, while the weather was clear and intensely cold. Twenty or thirty degrees below zero was an uncomfortable temperature for getting up, and for starting, but very good for steady walking. The Bishop suffered much on some days from blisters, and from snowshoe cramp, due to a great extent to a bad fault in his snowshoes, but otherwise he enjoyed the best of health and physical condition.

THE MAN WHO DOES THINGS

And the Man Who Knows Where Things are.

GRAPHIC TALK BY MR. ELBERT HUBBARD, OF THE ROYCROFT SHOP, AND THE PEOPLE WHO WORK THEREIN.

First, you saw the long, soft, wide black silk tie, spreading itself out in front of the long black coat, and next a head of long, dark hair, parted at the side, very thin on the top, and very bushy at the ends. Looking out from among the hair was the dark, rather thin face, that you thought was long, too, until you began to watch its width, especially about the jaw, and when it broadened into a slow smile. Then you noticed that the coat was buttoned around a long supple body that seemed either aesthetic or athletic, and was probably both; then you looked at the dark, soft, penetrating, kindly eyes, that saw you, and were persuaded you and almost their owner, too, that they saw nothing but the good, and then you sat back in your chair, and for nearly two hours enjoyed yourself listening to Mr. Elbert Hubbard, of Roycroft fame. Prettiest books he can make, and charges for them the highest price he can get. He produces the most artistic work with the aid of 'boys and girls' of all characters and ages, anywhere under '85 years young, and who have had no training in the work, except what they have got in his 'shop.' He is a man who says the worst ill-turn you can do any one is to give him a dollar, and expect nothing in return. He is a man who has come to care nothing about the record of a man who comes to him to work so long as he is willing to work well. He is a man who has no 'bosses' in his shop, and whose fellow workmen call him 'John,' because that is not his name. He is a man who in six years has built up his 'shop' in a little country village from a hand-painted sign on a barn floor to an establishment paying 250 people. He is a man who does not send abroad for his workers, but takes them as they come, chiefly uneducated, from the humblest homes, a man may have a university education, and yet be uneducated, because he cannot 'do things,' or has not developed the faculty of 'knowing where things are.' He is a man who has ideals, and who works them out who loves to talk about them, even though he may be suspected of having too much ego in his cosmos, and who seems to wholly enjoy himself in his efforts to win others to come to him and work out after their, too, and who, strange as it may seem, makes all pay. Why? you ask him. Why because he is right, and there is no such thing as success in a wrong line of action.

THE FAME OF ELBERT HUBBARD had come before him, for the audience in Karn Hall recently was a remarkable one, and there were a much smaller proportion of vacant seats than usually go to the composition of the audience at a lecture in Montreal. His lecture, which was the story of the growth of the Roycroft Shop in East Aurora, N. Y., sounded like a romance. Six years ago, Mr. Hubbard set up a hand-printing press in his barn, and to amuse himself and a moneyless poet friend—like-wise to get revenge on sundry editors, who, with great regularity, sent back their stuff—printed and published a pamphlet. Backed by the opinion of the grocer-postmaster who read it, it was entered as 'second class' matter, and so they saved greatly on the postage.

The people who saw it, liked it, and bought it, and they tried another and another. Then they tried books—not new writings, but well known ones, with this one object of making the prettiest books that their skill could put forth. They made no attempt at cheap issues, quite the contrary. Their volumes now run in price anywhere from a dollar or two up to two or three hundred, according to the work. But why not? he asks, frankly. Neither is he aiming at making anything new. The best sculptors of modern times have never come near the beauty of the marbles of ancient Greece. Not all the wonders of modern machinery centered on the books wrought by the hands of the old monks, who loved their work, and who had all the time there was. What is art, anyway, but the expression of the joy of a man in his work? There is an artist in binding a book as in painting a picture. For only six years has this work gone on, and yet the Roycroft Shop has grown and grown until now some 250 people are kept busy.

The place where this queer shop was, Mr. Hubbard informed his hearers, was neither east of Aurora, as some incredulous people hinted, nor yet 'a condition of mind,' but was a plain every-day village just such as he had seen a dozen of on his way down from Toronto yesterday. And what induced him to go into all this? Well, he had never quite got over it, then he had to have a chance to abuse editors, and the last and strongest reason of all, because good things are just as contagious as bad ones, and he had visited Wm. Morris and caught him.

HIS STORIES OF SOME INDIVIDUALS among the Roycrofters were fascinating. There was the blacksmith, '90 years young, who made an extraordinary pair of anvil horns for the eight-foot Sreplace built of Baldwin's, and which almost as soon as made, was snapped up by a wealthy man for \$50. There was the eccentric carpenter, who made an eight foot round oak table that took eight men to carry, and called

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is a specific for building up the system and supplying the blood with the power to destroy disease germs. "Shiloh's" is thorough and scientific. It cures—not in spots—but through and through.

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In Canada and the United States, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Great Britain, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

Mr. Hubbard da fool for giving it away for \$100. There was the convict just discharged from Sing Sing, who walked up to him as he was breaking stones with the 'boys' in the field, and demanded 'a chance,' a man with the strong instincts of leadership in him, and who, at the end of a year, came nearer than anybody to being the 'boss' of the place, because he could not only 'do things,' but 'knew where things were, and could tell others.' And there was the story of the boy, who had been turned out of school for carrying his name on the desks, and whose mother would not have him about the house. Imagine a school turning a boy out. Why, that was at once a humiliating acknowledgment that the boy was bigger than the institution. Best of all, perhaps, was the picture drawn of the way such a boy, clever, brimful of energy, which no one about him is strong enough to control and direct, slips out from where he is sorely needed, and drifts rapidly along the road of the tramp and the hobo, and brings up in the result, a tent. This material it is the aim of the Roycroft Shop to use and develop along right lines. Its aim is to work out the kindergarten principle among 'boys and girls' of all ages, its motto is to aim at pleasure by doing good work, to develop men and women who love work for work's sake, and in the majority of cases, they succeed. And of the minority? Ah, there was no hint of that, and of that, even after the rest, is what many want to know, too.

THREE CANADIAN THEOLOGIANS.

(The Rev. Marcus Dods, in the 'British Weekly'.)

Sturdy boys who are annually adding to their physical stature must not be set to tasks that demand great mental strain, and a slight torpidity at this stage will find its compensation in brightness of intellect when maturity is reached. Canada has had plenty to do in growing physically, in mastering the great North-West and assimilating fresh population. It seems now to be passing into the intellectually prolific stage. Philosophy and fiction it has already given us, and now we receive a sheaf of theological first-fruits. And these are books of which no country, old or young, need be ashamed. They are genuine, sincere, competent studies.

It must be owned that one opens a newly-published system of theology with a grudge and a prejudice against it. Can anything new be said? Have we not already samples of every kind, from every point of view? Yet, as one reads on Dr. Burwash commends himself as a highly intelligent writer, disarms our reluctance, and wins our attention and approval. He is a quiet and unostentatious thinker, who ever and anon unconsciously reveals his knowledge and his thought, and drops the occasional remark that shows he has penetrated deeper than some of his predecessors. The Methodists may be congratulated on having so interesting and thoughtful a teacher of theology.

Mr. Mackenzie's 'Exposition of Old Testament Sacrifices' is a most useful volume. Outram is too little used, and is in some particulars out of date. There was need of a book which should utilize recent investigations, and bring before the inquirer all that is known about the various forms of sacrifice enjoined by the Mosaic law. This is accomplished by Mr. Mackenzie, whose explanations of the differences of the offerings is lucid, full and reasonable. The significance of these sacrifices is brought to bear, in a closing chapter, on the sacrifice of Christ; and this difficult theme is introduced by the remark that 'in expounding the sacrificial work of Christ a satisfactory result can be attained only by interpreting it in terms of every important form of sacrifice.' The whole subject is treated with considerable power, with the independence of one who has mastered the subject, and with great clearness. The volume is most welcome, and is bound to win its way among students of Scripture.

Mr. Falconer's 'Study of Early Church Organization' is timely, and strikes into the chronic and presently acute fight over sacerdotalism with a powerful, clean-cutting weapon. His material is thoroughly digested. He is at home and moves freely among the original sources and among the writers and controversialists who have already made use of them. He is a Presbyterian, and states his case dispassionately, showing the temper of the impartial scholar and historian. There is no book at once so fair and so comprehensive, none from which the inquirer can so readily gain the information needed on early church organization. Mr. Falconer no doubt understands that the man who writes as authoritatively and convincingly as he does will be expected to do more and take us further.

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AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, and also inquiries, 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.

IMPURE CLOVER SEED. On this subject, some startling figures are published by the Vermont Experiment Station. A large number of samples were taken throughout the state last year and examined at the experiment station. Of these 61 percent were below the official standard of purity. Some samples were off color, which was a bad showing, but the worst feature was the extent to which clover seed was found to be largely weed seed. Some of the worst weeds the farmer has to fight are brought in the clover seed at the rate of \$0 per bushel, and there may be thousands of weed seeds in every pound. One sample sold in Vermont last year contained 59,310 weed seeds in every pound. The weeds most commonly purchased in this way are green foxtail, pigweed, red-stemmed plantain, sheep sorrel, curled dock and English plantain. The only sure way to get pure seed is to deal with a trustworthy seedsmen, who will guarantee the cleanness of the samples he sells. As a ready detector of impurity, the precaution of using a small hand lens is recommended. IMPORTANT ENEMY OF THE SAN JOSE SCALE. Prof. W. G. Johnson states, in the 'N. E. Farmer,' that a parasite has made its appearance which bids fair to render important help in exterminating this greatly dreaded enemy of the fruit crop. In California there has been extensive destruction of the scale in large orchards in the Santa Clara Valley through its

agency. Its entomological name is Aphelinus Fuscipennis. In reply to inquiries made to the California quarantine officials, the following particulars have been furnished by Prof. Johnson: For the past eight years I have been studying the natural enemies attacking scale insects, and have bred many species, some of which are of special economic importance. At the present time, there are four species of true parasites known to feed upon the San Jose scale. Three of these have been found in the south, the other having been bred only from scales in California. The most important of these is the one mentioned above, but it has not occurred over a wide area in any very great numbers in scale-infested orchards, so far as known. In the fall of '99, I discovered a colony of these insects in a large orchard on the Delaware and Maryland peninsula. They are exceedingly small, wasp-like creatures, the larvae of which feed upon the scale insect. A parasite is shown in our illustration, reproduced from a drawing by Dr. L. O. Howard, U.S. entomologist. To determine whether or not this little friend was present in an orchard, I cut twigs about four inches long, contain-



SCALE DESTROYING PARASITE, GREATLY ENLARGED.

ing scales, and enclosed them in glass tubes about six inches in length, the ends of which were stopped with cotton. If there were any parasites present, they were seen in a few days crawling on the surface of the glass within. In one instance 1,473 parasites were taken from a single tube, 1,114 from another and over 1,000 from another. This was the first important discovery of these little friends in abundance in eastern United States. A few days before this discovery I had advised the owner to cut and burn all the badly infested trees. Immediately after finding the parasites, he was advised to cut and pile all the wood and branches, but was given specific directions that they should not be burned. If the trees had been burned, all the parasites would have been destroyed. On the other hand, where the twigs were left in the orchard, the little insects escaped and concentrated their attack upon the destructive scales on other trees where they had been overlooked. By using a little judgment in these matters an orchardist can assist nature in restoring the balance she desires. It must be borne in mind that we cannot expect too much from these little friends, and it behooves every fruit grower to do everything in his power to prevent the further spread of the scale, and at the same time foster the development of nature's own reducing agents, the parasites. Scale-infested branches containing this little parasite have been distributed in a number of large orchards in the tide water and mountain orchards of Maryland, and it is now hoped to establish the parasite in states where it is not known at present.

COWS—GOOD AND BAD. Dairy farmers frequently commit the mistake of supposing that so long as the cow is a good milker it is of very little consequence to them how her milk is disposed of. As illustrative of the fallacy of reasoning in this way, a very suggestive case is cited by Mr. E. Matthews, in the course of an article which he contributed to the 'Agricultural Handbook and Diary' for 1901. Mr. Matthews in this instance selects for his purpose two Short-horn cows, which were entered for the milk and butter tests brought off in connection with the last Tring show. One of these cows gave 47 pounds of milk, and this milk, upon being converted into butter, produced 1 pound 6 ounces—or at the rate of 1 pound to every 33 pounds of milk. The other cow gave 44 pounds 14 ounces of milk, which made 2 pounds 12

ounces of butter, thus showing a butter ratio of 1 pound to a little over 16 pounds of milk. Estimating the value of the milk at 7d. per gallon, the butter 1s. 3d. per lb., and the separated milk at 1d. per gallon, the amount thus obtainable from the disposal of the produce of these cows would work out as under: No. 1—47 lbs. of milk—gallons at 7d. . . . 3 2 9 1 lb. 6 ozs. butter at 1s 3d . . . 1 5 1/2 4 gals. separated milk at 1d. . . . 0 4 3 Showing the loss per day by converting the milk into butter of 0 8 1/2 No. 2—44 lbs. 14 ozs. of milk—4 1/2 gallons at 7d. . . . 3 7 1/2 2 lbs. 12 ozs. of butter at 1s 3d . . . 3 5 4 gals. separated milk at 1d. . . . 0 4 3 Showing a gain by converting the milk into butter of 1 1/2

QUESTIONS ON CALF-REARING. Mrs. E. M. Jones, the noted Jersey breeder, of Brockville, answered the following questions 'off-hand' at a recent Farmers' Institute:

- Q. How many times a day do you feed your calves? A. Three times. Q. At what age do you start to feed your calves grain? A. When two months old I feed a little porridge made of three bowls Scotch oatmeal (I mean the common old-fashioned oatmeal) to one bowl flax seed meal and a little salt to season. This is well boiled, and is made fresh every day. Give a very little to begin with in each feed, and increase as needed to one-half pint at a feed. The quantity of porridge made depends on the number of calves to be fed. The cold porridge is put into the warm milk and squeezed through it. Q. What are the chief causes of scouring in young calves? A. (1) Dirty pails; (2) too cold or too hot feed; (3) too much at a feed; (4) irregular feeding; but the chief cause is in dirty pails. Q. Do you use wooden pails for feeding calves? A. Never. Q. Do you believe in keeping calves separate? A. Always. Q. How do you treat scours in calves? A. Stop all feed for a day and give a little castor oil and laudanum. Keep warm, dry and clean with plenty of bedding and out of draughts. Then feed only a pint at a time of milk just drawn from the cow, and add a little rennet and some lime water. Feed at morning, noon, tea time and bed time, only one pint each time. If that disagrees, feed flax seed tea with a raw egg in each feed. I once kept a heifer calf on flax seed tea and eggs only, for three weeks, and afterwards sold for \$500. Q. Do you let your young calves run on pasture? A. I let them out in the yard often for a run, and the large ones in a little lane where there is some short grass, but only for part of the day. They are always housed at night, each having its own little box. Q. Do you give young calves water to drink? A. Always—all they want of it. Q. How long do you leave the calf with the mother after birth? A. Only till the dam has licked it dry. If the cow is excited we fence off a corner of the box stall in which she calved, and put the calf in there where she can lick it, but it cannot get to her. This quiets the dam. Q. How do you get your calves to drink from a pail the first time? A. Use a tin wash basin, as a pail is too deep and edge gets against calf's throat. The herdsmen backs the calf into a corner and stands astride it, holds a basin in one hand, wets the fingers of the other hand in the milk and puts them in the calf's mouth. The great thing is not to let the calf's nostrils get below the surface of the milk, so it is choked and frightened. The pail will drink better if the basin is held

well up as it is natural for it to drink with its head raised, till it learns to stoop. If the calf really won't drink let it miss a meal or two, but never leave milk before it to get cold and sour. By following this plan we have no trouble.

HOW TO GET A CLOVER CATCH. Considerable discussion has been going on in the 'Farmers' Advocate' on the above question. The 'Advocate' itself says:

Where fall wheat is grown, a successful catch, by sowing the clover early in the spring, is generally assured, and it will be wise, wherever other circumstances warrant it, to seed down with that crop, even though the prospect for the wheat, from the depredations of the Hessian fly, may not be very promising. A clover crop is of greater value than a wheat crop, since it not only feeds the stock, but feeds the land also. Most of those who discuss this question seem to assume the necessity of sowing the clover seed with an accompanying grain crop. This is very often the cause of its failure. It is like sowing under the shadow of a green umbrella. In view of possible depredations from the Hessian fly, the 'Advocate' does not offer a crumb of comfort in the assurance that a clover crop is of greater value than a wheat crop, since it not only feeds the stock, but feeds the land also. The question is a pertinent one, why not avoid the expense of the wheat seed? By so doing, there would be a much better chance of the clover getting a good catch. I would lay down the following rules in order to obtain a good catch: 1. A fertile soil. Some land is too poor to grow clover. Some land is 'clover sick' from having grown clover with too great frequency. 2. Good fresh seed with an abundance of vitality in it. It is useless to expect a good catch if the seed is partially shrivelled with age. 3. Sow the seed by itself, without the accompaniment of a grain crop. If a summer drought comes the grain crop being the stronger of the two, will absorb all the moisture there is in the soil, and hence the clover will fail. Sow early in the spring by itself. The roots of the young clover will get down to the subsoil before the season of midsummer drought, and will be nourished by the capillary action of the moisture stored there beyond the reach of the surface drought. There is no question of greater interest and importance to farmers than this one of how to get a good catch of clover. Now that it has been clearly proved that the clover plant has a wonderful power of attracting nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it in the soil for use by other plants, it would seem that there is no longer any excuse for soils becoming poverty-stricken. Only let two years of clover form part of the regular crop rotation, and the land can be kept in a constantly improving state of fertility. LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS. Seeds vary greatly in the length of time for which they retain their vitality. Some kinds cannot be relied upon after one year, while others are safe for ten and more years. It is therefore advisable to test all seeds on hand, and thus avoid disappointment and loss of time and crops. There are several styles of 'seed testers' in market, but in a small way any one can test the vitality of leftover seeds, without expense. Pieces of flannel or any kind of woollen material are cut to the size of saucers or plates. Two or three thicknesses are placed in the plate, and 50 or 100 seeds scattered over the surface. They are then covered with more pieces of flannel, and thoroughly moistened with lukewarm water. The saucers are then to be put in a warm place. The flannel should never be permitted to become dry. By examining the sprouting ones, the percentage of good seeds is easily ascertained.

The secret of making a fine quality of maple sugar consists in three things: First, begin early. One pail of sap in March is worth more than one and a half pails in April. The sap run in the fore part of March is as a rule much sweeter than in April. The colder the weather in which sap runs, the better the quality of sugar. A man must have everything all ready if he wants to begin early. If the snow is deep the roads should be broken in February, if necessary. All things must be clean, arch or arches in repair, wood cut and all kinds of tools and utensils where you can find them at a moment's warning. Next, rapid boiling. To secure this, the wood should be cut two or three years in advance and kept under cover, if possible. If not piled under cover, it should be piled where the sun can shine on it. The wood should be split fine to make the hottest fire. The fire should not be allowed to go down from the time it is started until the syrup is ready to take off. An arch should be built smoke-tight, and with a chimney tall enough to furnish a good draft. As for what the sap is boiled in, whether an evaporator or heater and a pan or a pan alone, it may not matter much if a man attends to his business. But as a rule, the simpler the boiling apparatus the better the result, but the oftener the syrup is taken off the better. Third, neatness is indispensable. Unless you keep things sweet all will be a failure, as far as making the 'real thing' goes.

LIVE STOCK NOTES. The advantage in raising good horses is as much in being able to sell at any time as in getting good prices for them. This is an account of a New South Wales sheep station given by an ex-Tauabunga boy in a letter to New Zealand. The station I am on is one of the biggest in Australia, and is a grand one,

called Goonoo Goonoo. The station is sixty miles long, and forty miles across, so you can form an idea of what it is like. There are forty-six shearers and sixty-one men and boys working in the woolshed, besides the ordinary station hands, who must number close on a hundred and fifty men. There is a flock of twenty-five thousand stud sheep here, and they are all a grand lot.

Sanitation demands more light in our stables, more windows, more stables on the south side of the building, so that the direct rays of the sun may fall direct upon animal and less dark, damp, gloomy dungeons for our stables. Sunlight is an almost instant destroyer of disease germs. Sweep the stable overhead frequently, whitewash the walls twice a year and have a dry stable. Do not have pools and crevices with moisture apparent in them. Use absorbents in abundance and in addition to the usual absorbents, have some S. C. rock as well as some land plaster. Get a few loads of road dust or dry clay from some bank, or well-dried muck or loam, and when the stables are cleaned use a bushel or so in the gutters and behind the cows. This makes a perfect deodorizer.

You never find a fat animal that is lousy unless it is running among a lot of poor ones that are full of lice and catches them by contact. Then the lice are more likely to leave their hosts, and more likely to leave their hosts to the poorer animal. No insect life can endure where oil or grease of any kind abounds. All insects breathe, not through nasal passages, but through holes in their bodies. The stoppage of these holes either with dust or oil means suffocation and death to them, just as would the stoppage of the breathing orifices to larger animals. If you thoroughly rub the necks and breasts of lousy animals with grease of any kind, they will leave those parts and the animals' tails will do the rest. In summer all animals like to roll in freshly-ploughed soil and fow's dust themselves in it. This not only cools them, but destroys the vermin on them with dust, which chokes them, and in the rolling all the lice disappear.

GRAFTING. Grafting is the term applied to the process of inserting a portion of one plant (the scion) upon the stem of one of the branches of a growing plant (the stock), in such a manner that it will continue its growth much the same as it would upon its own roots. The fruit of a scion is not changed by placing it upon other roots.

The requisites of successful grafting are: 1. The plants must be closely related or the scion and stock will not unite.



STAGES IN MAKING THE WHIP GRAFT.

2. The operation must be carefully performed so that the growing cells (cambium) of the two parts shall come in contact. 3. The wound must be protected from the weather and the union strengthened so that the growing parts of stock and scion shall be brought together with more or less pressure. To accomplish these results the grafter must be provided with sharp tools and a supply of good grafting wax. The grafter's kit should consist of two knives—one for general cutting and one for the finishing cut, where a smooth surface is required; a saw for cutting off large branches; a grafter's tool, consisting of combined chisel and wedge; and a mallet or mace. The latter is a plain stick of some hard, heavy wood, about the size of a broom handle, or larger, and carried by a thong looped about the wrist. Thus it is always 'at hand' and cannot get lost.

TESTING SEEDS AT HOME. (By Prof. C. O. Townsend, Maryland State Botanist.)

The time for planting seeds approaches. It is important to know whether or not your seeds are good. There are numerous simple devices by which every farmer and gardener may test his field and garden seeds at home. To prepare for such tests it is necessary to observe the following conditions: Proper temperature, sufficient moisture, a good supply of air, and absence of light. All field and garden seeds will germinate in a rather wide range of temperature, from 40 to 115 degrees F. The temperature of ordinary



HOME-MADE SEED TESTER.

living rooms is about 65 degrees, and is satisfactory for the germination of most seeds. Soak the seeds in water for about twenty-four hours, and then keep them in contact with a damp surface, but they must not be covered or even partially covered with water, as this would exclude the air and prevent germination. One of the simplest seed testers con-

sists of a shallow box of loose earth or sand dampened and kept in the house until it is warm. The soaked seeds are counted, placed in the box and covered with a thin layer of earth or sand. The box is to remain in the living room for several days. As the seedlings come up, count them and compare with the number planted. It is advisable to record the date and number of seeds planted. It is best not to fill the box quite full of earth or sand, as it may then be covered with a board to prevent evaporation without cutting off the air supply. Another simple seed tester consists of two dinner plates and two pieces of white flannel of about the same size, as shown in the illustration. Dampen the flannel thoroughly and spread a piece on a plate and soak the seeds, count and lay them upon the flannel, spread the other piece over the seeds and cover with another plate. It is necessary only to lift the plate and remove the upper piece of flannel to examine the seeds.

Each of these testers properly handled will furnish a fairly satisfactory result. Several kinds of seeds may be tested at the same time either by having a large box or by using several plates. Seed tests should be begun early enough to carry them through and allow time to procure other seeds for testing in case the first lot do not grow. At least from 75 to 95 out of 100 should germinate. The time required for the germination of different field and garden seeds will vary as a rule from one to ten days, a few requiring even more time. If the percentage of germination is low and it is desirable for any reason to use that particular supply of seed, plant a larger quantity. If only 50 percent sprout, plant double the quantity. It is difficult to detect the presence of weed seeds, especially among grass and clover seeds. This is an important matter, since numerous troublesome weeds have been introduced into new localities by means of field and garden seeds.

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.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.

Through the courtesy of a subscriber in Ethel, Ont., the following poem asked for by a reader has been received:

The labor is over and done,
The sun has gone down in the west,
The birds are asleep every one,
And the world has gone to its rest,
Sleepers on beds of down,
'Neath cover of silk and gold,
Soft, as on roses new-blown,
Slept the great monarch of old!
Sleepers on mother's breast,
Sleepers happy and warm,
Cozy as birds in their nest,
With never a thought of harm!
Sleepers in garrets high,
'Neath coverlet ragged and old;
And one little sleeper all under the sky,
Out in the night and the cold!
Alone in the wide, wide world,
Christless, motherless he;
Beggaring or stealing to live, and whined
Like a wail on the angry sea.

The daisy looks up from the grass,
Fresh from the fingers of night,
To welcome the birds as they pass,
And drink in fresh rivers of light,
Sleepers on mother's breast,
Sleepers on mother's breast,
Waken to summer and mirth;
But one little sleeper has gone to his rest,
Never to awaken on earth—
Dead—found dead in the street,
All forsaken and lorn;
Damp from the head to the feet,
With the dew of the sweet May morn!

Dead for the want of a crust!
Dead—in the cold night air!
Dead—and under the dust,
Without ever a word of prayer,
In the heart of the wealthiest city
In this most Christian land,
Without ever a word of pity,
Or the touch of a kindly hand!
—N.Y. Paper.

Cookshire, Que.—You can obtain a photo of the State Capitol by writing to any photographer in Denver. Address your letter in care of the Denver 'Times,' and it will reach some photographer.

FISH WORMS. A subscriber.—Fill a box with black earth and put the worms in it. Do not let it dry out, but, on the other hand, do not keep it too moist or the worms will be too soft to make good bait.

MAGAZINES.

Phoenix, B.C.—The 'Railway Age and North-Western Railroader,' is published in New York. The 'International Railway Guide' is published by the International Railway Publishing Company, Montreal. Mechanics.—There is a monthly magazine called 'Locomotive Engineering,' published in New York city, which will probably be what you want. You might write for a sample copy.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

Wetlie, N. Dak.—What you refer to is probably the materials for home industries supplied to the Doukhobor women settled in the North-West. This was done through the efforts of the National Council of Women, with the object of encouraging the Doukhobors to cultivate their national handicrafts, and at the same time furnishing them with a means of supporting themselves. The plan has succeeded very well. Among the supplies were linen and embroidery materials, etc. Knitting machines, about which you inquire, were not, so far as we know, furnished.

POEM RECEIVED.

The poem, 'I'm very fond of a social glass,' has been received through the courtesy of a reader who gives the information that it is found in 'Hymns and Songs for Bands of Hope' published in the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

Constant Reader.—We have answered similar questions relative to the Rainy River lands several times recently. Write for further particulars to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

THE FOUNDER OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Whitewood, Assa.—Robert Raikes (1735-1811), the founder of Sunday-schools, was the proprietor of the Gloucester 'Journal.' Business led him into the part of the town inhabited by the lowest classes, he was struck with concern at the miserable

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



NATIONAL GAIL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

National Gail 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.

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On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gail 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.

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237 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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 cure 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 254 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should be read and 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.

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.

he had the heaves, and the rattle is louder. He discharges a little at times. Please prescribe, also give a sure cure for the heaves. Ans.—This is a case for a personal examination by a veterinary surgeon. The condition, as you describe it, may be due to a variety of causes. The horse should be kept idle, fed on soft, moist food, and given a course of medicine. Give him two wineglassfuls of the following mixture, twice daily: Tincture digitalis, one ounce; fluid extract of belladonna, half ounce; spirits of camphor, one ounce; maple syrup three ounces; water to fill a quart bottle; shake well. If it is due to paralysis of the muscles of the larynx (roaring), he may never get over it. 2. There is no sure cure for anything. Give the above mixture and feed him on concentrated food; give little cut hay, and see that it is well shaken and free from dust, and moistened with salt and water. Don't drive him, or let him pull a heavy load immediately after being fed.

FURTHER ON LUMP JAW.

(Communicated.)

Sir,—I notice a slight oversight in the wording of the Lump Jaw cure. It reads as if it were to be a continuous application without intermission for several days, which would never do. Better to have the time stated definitely. Two minutes is sufficient for each application, if the skin is fully moist with the oil, night and morning, for four days, and omit for four days. Less should be applied the first two or three applications. I have cured both on the nose and in the flesh without shaking any hair to fall off. Coal oil is also a powerful disinfectant for any painful inflamed swelling on man, caused by a poisonous irritant. It is, too, an excellent application for burns, frost bites, or chilblains. It is also excellent for wounds or cuts; a little applied causes them to heal readily. I know some who use it for coughs, colds or sore throat, pure, a teaspoonful at a dose, with best results, but I would not be in favor of taking it, unless made into an emulsion with honey or something else.

W.M. McDONALD.

Woodford, Ont.

Has no appetite for breakfast, though he can eat dinner and supper. Ans.—It seems to us that you need a complete change and rest for two or three weeks. You have probably been sticking to work too closely. The cause you assign does not seem to be very likely one. You had better go away for a holiday and not worry about yourself. Electric belts, as we have frequently said already in these columns, even provided that they produce electricity, which is not always the case, can have no effect in cases like yours except a mental one. The main thing is faith. You had better give your twenty dollars to your own physician. You will get far more good and conscientious attention. Above all we warn you not to fall a prey to advertising quacks. They are there to make money, and it is to their interest to persuade you that there is something seriously wrong with you.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Reader is a person of indoor occupation who finds difficulty in following up any train of thought or, in fact, in thinking at all. This is a nervous exhaustion. There is great nervous susceptibility, and if anything occurs to startle or frighten the feeling of numbness is relieved and for a while there is a much greater ease in thinking or acting. The feeling is somewhat like that of a slighter attack of one who wishes to read and finds it impossible to do so. There is also trouble with the eyes. When looking at any object at some distance, and then looking at something near, there is difficulty in getting the sight focused. Ans.—You are clearly suffering from a case of nervous exhaustion. You are evidently one given to introspection. You should try to get some pleasant companions who will take you out of yourself. Go out every day for a short walk or drive. A change of occupation would be of great service. Try to get a holiday and go away for two or three weeks when the weather is fine. This will do you more good than medicine. Unless you do this you will probably not improve.

AGRICULTURAL

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Poultry Keeper.—1. Where can I get a catalogue of poultry supplies, such as beef meal, etc.? 2. What is the duty on beef meal from the United States? Ans.—1. Send for catalogue to H. B. King, 255, Binghamton, New York, for their catalogue. Binghamton, New York, for their catalogue. 2. The duty on beef meal is 25 per cent.

PECULIAR TASTE IN MILK.

Montoulin, Id.—Ever since cow was taken of the grass, her milk, when standing over one day, has a peculiar, strong taste, which makes it unfit to use. Ans.—This is a rather peculiar case, and is caused by injurious bacteria having got into the cow's system by means of the food, or else by the tests of the cow coming in contact with impregnated matter, so that the bacteria got located in the milk ducts. If the trouble is in the digestive canal, a physician of 20 ounces of Epsom salt, and a course of ginger, would probably effect a cure. If the seat of the trouble is in the cow's teats, it would be difficult to remove it, but 25 or 30 drops of carbolic acid given in a pint of water, would probably be beneficial. Be careful in handling carbolic acid, as it is rank poison.

WET CELLAR.

North Lancaster.—Gravel, even though you sifted it through a fine sieve, is not fit to mix with the cement for the last coat on your cellar. It should have been two parts of river sand to one of cement. If a tile drain were sunk at the bottom of the wall, inside the cellar, it would most likely keep your cellar dry.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachern, F.R.C.V.S.)

MANGE.

K.D.—I have a mare, which I think has mange, judging from the description given in the 'People's Horse Doctor.' She has rubbed herself about the tail-roots of the tail until it has become a sore, with scabs. There are pimples along her back and nearly all over her body. When rubbed, the hair comes off, leaving a very white skin, with red spots in the centre. I have been washing in warm water with two or three drops of carbolic acid to the cupful, and the sore on the tail is much better. Can it be cured? If a wash is required, must it be put on her legs as well as body. Please describe the exact method of disinfecting. Ans.—It is probably mange or eczema. You must wash her with soap and water freely; rub her well with a brush; use plenty of soap and water over the whole body. The blankets should be put into boiling water, the harness, curry combs, brushes, etc., also scalded and washed with a 15 per cent carbolic acid solution. The stall must be washed with very hot water and freshly slacked lime, repeated at intervals till the disease disappears. See that no poultry roost in the stable. Lice from them often produce a similar condition. Give internally a desiccating powder of liquor arsenicalis in her feed. As it is poisonous, see that it is not carelessly left about the house or stable.

GARGET IN COW.

M.T.—Last June I had a cow which had garget. I treated it for a long time, but still her udder is much larger than it ought to be, and flow of milk has been decreased from what it was in the former year by quite a quantity. She has been a good cow, and is due to calve again next June. 1. Do you think her udder likely to be worse than last year? 2. What treatment would you advise before and after calving? 3. How long should she be milked before going dry? She does not try much now. Ans.—On the attack of garget predispose to another. As she does not give much milk, and that most likely not of a good quality, it would be advisable to let her go dry, and endeavor to reduce the swelling before she prepares to calve again. She can make a support for the udder, a bandage with holes for the teats, bound round her loins, so as to support it somewhat, and rub it twice daily with iodide of potassium ointment (1 to 5), giving her four ounces of Epsom salts and half an ounce of saltpetre at intervals of three days, you may restore it to its normal condition before calving time.

HEAVES OR BROKEN WIND—OBSTRUCTED BREATHING.

Subscriber.—I have a fine young horse that caught a bad cold one night last fall while standing in a shed. He has a rattle in his throat like a rattle in the neck, but he is not a mile, he breathes as though

CHRONIC ECZEMA.

Hespler.—A man fifty years old has been troubled with cracked hands in winter, almost all his life. The cracks are large and painful, often bleeding. Ans.—Your trouble is probably due to a mild form of chronic eczema, of which chapping is a sub-variety. About the hands it is usually found in susceptible people who expose their hands to wet and cold. Water is especially irritating. Any occupation which thus directly induces the condition has to be discontinued. Butchers, bakers and washerwomen are often affected. Instead of washing the hands in water try sweet oil for a time. When water must be used use weak linsed tea or oatmeal water. If the skin is thickened about the cracks apply an ointment composed of salicylic acid, lard and cold cream, each one ounce. Apply twice daily. After the hard skin is softened and removed by this treatment apply boracic acid ointment. It is a useful plan to apply this at night and wear a flannel glove. Gloves should also be worn during damp and cold weather.

NERVOUS.

A.M.E. is 21 years of age. Has been troubled for some time with general weakness, including constipation. Has much running up and down stairs which is very fatiguing. General condition is good except that of brain, does not drink or smoke.

regulations as those of Ontario) to pass a bill by which shareholders could vote by proxy at the annual meetings of said society or association? Ans.—We think so.

WIDOW'S SHARE OF ESTATE.

Stoney Creek, Ont.—A man died without making a will. He owns a farm without encumbrance and money in bank. Has a wife and four in family, youngest 14 years. What would the widow claim by law? Ans.—She may claim one-third of the whole estate, real and personal, remaining after payment of the funeral and testamentary expenses and debts.

DAMAGES SOUGHT.

Fair Play, Ont.—A scrub-bull which he allowed to run at large over his farm. B owns a herd of thoroughbred cattle. 1. Can A lawfully allow his bull to run at large? 2. If so, what recourse has B for recovery of damages caused by trespass of A's animal among his herd? Ans.—1. He has a right of action against A for such damages.

EPIDEMIC—EXPENSES OF NURSES.

Inquirer, Ont.—We had several cases of diphtheria in our town. The Board of Health quarantined them all. Some of the families were all down with the disease and were not able to help themselves. The board furnished nurses for them, and also messengers. The town council is demanding payment for nurses. Who should pay the nurse? The families object to payment. Can they do so? Ans.—Apparently the persons who received the benefit of such nursing ought to pay for it, unless they can do so. But we do not see, judging from the statement of facts given, that they could be compelled to do so by any direct action against them on the part of the council.

VOTING FOR DIRECTORS.

J.S.S., Man.—I am a shareholder of a liability company. I hold four shares. Each shareholder has one vote for each share he holds. There are nine directors voted for this year. Can I not pump my votes on one, two or three directors as I think proper, instead of giving each of the nine directors four votes each. The shareholders think have no right, and it is not legal to pump your vote on one or two men, and they say that it is the same as in politics. Ans.—We do not see that you are entitled to do what you suggest. You are apparently in a position to give four votes to one candidate for the office of director, but not more than one vote, holding one share. The company is probably regulated by the by-laws of the company, and recourse ought to be had to them for the desired information.

A TOLL ROAD.

Ont.—A person in going to town has to go through toll-gate and travels on a quarter-mile road. He has a horse and a horse-drawn carriage. He has been told that he need not pay unless he travels one-half mile. Must he pay in going one way and coming back by township? (Travelling both ways makes a half mile.) 2. Is there a charge according to distance? 3. How far may a person travel on a toll-road without being liable to pay, or is it contrary to law to open a lane or other passage to avoid toll-gate? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. The General Road Companies' Act (R.S.O. Chap. 192, sec. 60) (1) makes this provision which would seem to the point: 'No toll shall be taken for a person crossing a road, or for travelling thereon more than one-half mile in crossing from one transverse road to the transverse road which is nearest to the one from which such crossing was made.' See also section 62 of the Act 4. Yes; and see section 124.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed to '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 25¢ physician's fee, be enclosed with each question.]

PLANTS IN ROOMS.

Mrs. G. H. asks if the keeping of plants in rooms which are used night and day, is healthy. Some friends have the window plants, and most of the time some of them are all right, but some are pale and sickly-looking, even though they are living in a locality which ought to be healthy. Ans.—There is a popular notion to the effect that plants are unhealthy in rooms, but this never could see on what ground it was based. Animals take the process of respiration absorb oxygen and give off carbonic dioxide gas. Green plants do the reverse; they absorb carbonic dioxide, and give off oxygen. Now, as carbonic dioxide represents for human beings the waste product of their metabolism, plants would be an advantage in a house, rather than a detriment. We think, however, that it is well to have plants very sparingly in bedrooms, for the reason that these rooms are often close and stuffy, and plants make a pleasant atmosphere, besides attracting insects. The air of a sleeping room ought to be cool and pure, and as near like the outside air as possible. In living rooms, it is perhaps different, for there you can ventilate during the day, and the plants will not hinder the eye. Plants in a sleeping room observe no very obvious purpose.

RUN DOWN.

'Daily Reader' is a woman, 54 years of age, thin and pale; suffers from noises in the head, a pinching sensation in the tongue all day. The tongue is coated and a bad taste in the mouth. There is also bloating after meals, and constipation. She is troubled very much with catarrh in the head, with low spirits and poor sight. In the morning the muscles of the body are sore. There is also severe headache when she coughs. If she sits down to read in the morning she gets a headache, and she begins to dream. Is weak and has a tired feeling in the limbs. Has good appetite and sleeps well. Ans.—If you are relieved by the treatment you have been undergoing, you should certainly keep it up for a lengthened period. Any treatment to be efficacious should be given a fair trial. We cannot tell from your description what is the real cause of the trouble, as such chronic conditions are due to a variety of conditions. There is no such thing as catarrh of the body. You may need rest and change of scene as much as anything.

DYSPEPSIA.

K.G.L. is troubled with what he thinks is indigestion. Has a good appetite, and does not drink much at meals. Is troubled with a heavy feeling in the stomach occasionally after eating. Is also troubled with gas in the bowels a good deal. Bowels are very irregular, and there is also occasionally diarrhoea with painful motions. Ans.—You seem to be affected with a form of intestinal dyspepsia. For relief, attention to the following points: See that your teeth are in perfect order. Any that are decayed should be filled or removed, and if necessary, false ones should be procured. People do not generally realize that to have perfect health the mouth should always be sweet and clean. If teeth are decayed and hollow, food is retained in the mouth, where it ferments and assists the growth of disease germs. These are swallowed, and are very apt to set up disease processes in the stomach and bowels. Many cases of dyspepsia are due to this cause. Teeth should be brushed after each meal, and

appearance of the children. He was informed that on Sunday the street was filled with a number of wretches who, having no employment on that day, spent their time in noise and riot, playing at check and cursing and swearing. He engaged four women, who kept dame schools, to instruct as many children as he should send them on Sunday, in reading and the church catechism. The children came in considerable numbers and a visible improvement was noticed in them. This was about the year 1781. Mr. Raikes gave the enterprise publicity in his paper, and the notice was copied in the London papers. Numerous schools on the same plan sprang up. For nearly thirty years the founder continued actively engaged in promoting the scheme.

LICENSE LAWS.

R.S., St. Mary's.—The license laws of each province are enacted by the Provincial Legislature. The liquor legislation of the Dominion deals mainly with the raising of revenue for national purposes. The British North America Act did not define the respective powers of the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures in relation to the question of prohibition. The courts have held that the Dominion Parliament has no right to legislate for the licensing of the sale of liquor; that it has authority to pass legislation on the prohibiting of the liquor traffic, and that a provincial legislature has authority to enact legislation licensing and restricting the sale of liquor.

NUMISMATIC.

A.H., Lynn, Ont.—What is the value and country of the following coins: 1. A copper coin, about size of a silver dollar, but with the inscription 'FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. D.G. PORT. BR. SIG. R. 1822.' A bust to the right. 'Ulltate Publicae 40', a globe crowned. 2. Louis Philippe, roi des Français. A head. Rev. '5 francs, 1825.' Within a wreath. This is a silver coin in perfect condition. 3. A five cent stamp, with beaver and crown, worth anything? Ans.—1. A 40 reis piece of John VI. of Portugal; worth from five to ten cents. 2. A five franc piece of Louis Philippe, of France, worth about a dollar. 3. Yes, one to two cents each, according to condition.

Philadelph.—Is the twenty-five cent paper bill of Canada issue of 1873 worth more than face value? Does any issue of this bill command a premium. Ans.—No. There has only been one official issue of fractional currency in Canada, until quite recently, and consequently, it is also common. Constant Reader.—1. I have a quantity of stamps of different dates, and values; where could they be sold? 2. What is the value of a silver coin, not quite as large as a dollar. On one side is a head in the inscription 'FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. KOENIG V. PRUSSEN.' Reverse, arms. 'EIN THALER XIV. EM. F. M., 1825.' Ans.—1. Current stamps sell for very little, but some of the obsolete issues sell from fifty cents to one dollar per hundred. Or course, scarcer stamps sell higher. Write to the Scott Stamp Company, 18 West 23rd street, New York. 2. The Prussian thaler of Frederick William IV. is not scarce. Worth little, if anything, more than face value. A Subscriber's Son.—What is the value of a halfpenny token. Obv., a head, with the inscription 'FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. KOENIG V. PRUSSEN.' Reverse, arms. 'EIN THALER XIV. EM. F. M., 1825.' Ans.—This is a very common coin, large numbers having been struck in Canada between the years 1830 and 1836.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.) BOUNDARY DITCHES—RIGHTS OF ADJOINING PROPRIETOR. A Constant Reader.—A and B own farms adjoining each other. On A's farm is a water course, running lengthwise on his farm, about three acres long, and used by A exclusively for draining his own land. Said water course is about one quarter of an acre from the line fence, which separates the two properties, there being no ditch in the line. Now, A wishes B to take down the line fence, and allow him (A) to put the ditch in the line, and also share in the expense incurred in making said ditch. B has no use for a ditch in that particular place, nor did he make use of the one on A's property. Please state the legal points in this case, and oblige. Ans.—A can require the rural inspector to visit the locality; the latter, after hearing the interested parties, can order the performance of such work as he considers necessary.

RIGHT TO ERECT DAM—RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE RESULTING.

Enquirer.—A located a lot of land through which a river runs. B also located a lot of land, but further down the river. On this B built a mill-dam, and flooded part of A's land. A forbids B to build the said dam, but B would not stop, and sold the said dam to C. 1. Can A force C to pay the damages that B has done to A, or is there nothing? 2. Can A force C to pull down the six feet of dam that is flooding his land? 3. Can A force C to pay the value he puts on his land, or will there have to be valuations put on it? 4. Can C raise the said dam, and flood more of A's land, and the said land belong to B? 5. In default of the above questions, what steps should he take? Ans.—1. A can force C to pay for all damage caused by the dam. 2. In default of the above questions, the damages and indemnity awarded. C can be forced to remove the dam. 3. The damages are fixed by experts appointed by the interested parties. 4. C can erect all necessary constructions for the efficient working of his mill, subject to the obligation of paying for the damage caused. 5. Get an order from the court for the appointment of experts.

OBLIGATION TO MAKE ROADS.

Subscriber.—Can one man force another to make a road running at angles through his land, as the river crosses the base line, and would have to be bridged, and there is a hill that is impossible to get up, the said road being laid out by the council two years and a half ago, and travelled on for the same length of time, both winter and summer? 2. Can a man be forced to make a front road any longer than the width of his land? Ans.—1. If ordered by the Council, yes. 2. No.

(ONTARIO.) VOTING BY PROXY.

Dundas, P.E.I.—Would it be constitutional or legal for a gairing association on P.E.I. (being governed by the same

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Rev. Geo. J. Lowe,

The Rectory, Almonte, Ont. — "I must ask you to send me another bottle of your invaluable medicine. I think that your last bottle has cured me entirely; but some members of my family, whose cases are worse than mine, insist on my getting some more; indeed, we all think it an indispensable article in the household."

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Advertisement for Noxon Machines, featuring illustrations of various agricultural implements like harrows, seeders, and cultivators, with text describing their quality and availability from The Noxon Co., Limited.

things in South Africa. All they knew was that the Mother Country was engaging in war and needed help, and they gave it without inquiring into the cause which led to the war. 'A.' has fairly well and without any undue warmth presented the British side of the case; the Boer side must be gathered as best we can. Apart from such occurrences as mobbing those who attempted to present the Boer side of the case, nearly every one who would in any way oppose the war was branded as a traitor and looked upon as unpatriotic. It is because we love our country that we say that this war should have been avoided.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In common with all Canadians, I have taken a deep interest in all the editorials and letters written on the subject of the unfortunate and deplorable war still devastating the poor little Dutch republics in South Africa. Those of the 'Witness' and the 'Globe' especially were not only interesting, but on the whole moderate and fair. But even in these I have looked in vain for a satisfactory answer to the question, Did the Boer government offer to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration? And secondly, were not the negotiations, as carried on by the Colonial Office as well as at the conference under Sir Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein, of such a tone and character as to leave no shadow of doubt on the minds of President Kruger and his colleagues that they had to choose between two alternatives, namely, concede the British demands or fight? All the fine speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to the preference of British rule and civilization to Boer seventeenth century bigotry and semi-barbarism will not avail in the face of these two concise questions unanswered. If, in the estimation of Mr. Kruger, the concessions demanded by Britain imperilled the existence of the republic, would he not have been a traitor to his people had he yielded to the threatened exercise of force? What took place before the issue of the 'insulting ultimatum' is what caused the war, and not the ultimatum, which merely accelerated its outbreak. As I give the 'Witness' credit for fairness in its discussion of the war, I would here ask it to state without qualification whether I am not absolutely correct when I assert that these questions must be answered in the affirmative. I will not burden this letter with anything whatever irrelevant to these test questions, and I await your reply with a good deal of interest and some impatience. I am not ashamed to say that I am of German and Dutch origin, and that my sympathies have been all through the war decidedly on the side of the poor but brave burghers, who have so heroically and stubbornly for eighteen months fought for home and country against the overwhelming power of the British Em-

pire—an army of veterans of almost a quarter of a million strong! The man must have a heart of stone who would not be moved to shed tears over the graves of such fallen heroes. Sir Wilfrid may dilate with a light heart on the beneficial effects to the defeated burghers the change from Dutch to British rule will have, but the poor republican patriots the sight of widows and orphans, in desolated homes, and thousands of devoted sons, brothers and fathers sleeping under the blood-stained sod of the veldt, will hasten them with tottering steps and broken hearts to an untimely grave. What are mere civil rights to these bereaved people, where every home is a house of mourning? A. MOYER. Mildmay, March 25, 1901.

of a clique to whom the spread of imperial influence was, to say the least, distasteful, yet I find that other historians state that Theophilus Shepstone's act was arbitrary, and that while the Boers submitted, they did so with sullen anger, quietly biding their time. Also other historians seem to think with Mr. McCarthy that troubles with the natives were caused as much by the course Britain was pursuing as by the Boers. They may be wrong, as Mr. McCarthy, or both may be right and 'A.' wrong. What I contend for is that before any colony is asked for aid to assist the Mother Country in any war, an investigation or arbitration should be made by impartial men to know whether the war is just or not, and probably when they began to examine both sides of the question they would find that each were somewhat in the wrong, and would cool down before flying at each other's throat. Taking 'A.'s statement with regard to the first annexation. Suppose three-eighths of the population of Newfoundland petitioned Canada to be annexed, would we consider it constitutional to do so on the action of the executive without first consulting their parliament? The Newfoundlanders are the same race as ourselves, and there is no previous annexation of Natal and hard feelings engendered by it, nor a Sand river convention, which they believed guaranteed their independence. They had to succumb to Secoceni, and then the British, to save their own territory from his incursions, occupied their country. As I pointed out in my last, Scotland fought and maintained its independence when threatened by its powerful neighbor, England, and there is peace. England took advantage of the national troubles of Scotland to advance its claims, just as Britain did in the Transvaal. The war has been similar, too, as both countries avoided general engagements, and alas, too, both peoples resorted to cruel actions when irritated by the actions of their foes. At the same time, the course taken by the Boer leaders in still holding out after their capital and country is occupied by the British is similar to that of Sir William Wallace, Sir James Douglas and the other Scottish chiefs when Edinburgh and most places of strength in Scotland were in the hands of the English. What I mean to say is that the colonies acted from blind loyalty rather than from a knowledge of the justice of the cause, and when I say so it is not an 'arguement of a monopoly' but a complaint that we had no opportunity of hearing both sides of the question. People in Canada, Australia and New Zealand knew little of the condition of

Germany say when Prussia attacked Denmark the British people said: 'Big Prussia against little Denmark.' What is it now? 'Big Britain against little Transvaal.' As Lord Coleridge said when asked to speak on the war, 'a nation of peasants set upon by ten times their number, backed by the whole wealth of England,' and he might have added, assisted by all her colonies. MARTIN SUTHERLAND.

RELATIONS OF THE BOERS TO THE BRITISH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Weekly Witness' of Feb. 19 there is a letter by Mr. Sutherland on 'Mr. Gladstone and South Africa,' which says some things that I think need correction. He quotes Mr. Justin McCarthy's 'History of our own times,' about the annexation of the Transvaal in 1877. In part he says: 'Acting under the impression that the Boers were willing to accept English authority, he boldly, one might say lawlessly, declared the republic a portion of the dominions of Great Britain.' And Mr. Sutherland says that when 'Mr. Gladstone found that the people of the republic were opposed to annexation, he very justly and magnanimously decided to restore their independence,' etc. What does Mr. Sutherland mean? Does he mean that Mr. Gladstone found that the Boers had been opposed to annexation when Sir T. Shepstone annexed them, or does he mean that Mr. Gladstone found them opposed to British authority at the time he got into office—two very different things. If a large proportion of the Boers were opposed to annexation at the time it took place, and took active measures to resist it, then we may say Mr. Gladstone did a just and magnanimous thing in restoring their independence, perhaps. But if they did not resist it at the time, but waited to be saved out of their deadly peril, and then turned on their saviours and rebelled and slaughtered them, then they were a set of ungrateful, murderous ruffians, and Mr. Gladstone's act was neither just nor magnanimous.

'Mr. Sutherland quotes Justin McCarthy. He was part proprietor of 'United Ireland,' so I think anything he says against the British Government is worthless in itself. In a calmly written history of the relations of 'Great Britain and the Dutch Republics' in the London 'Times' of Feb. 9, 16 and 23 (weekly edition), the writer gives the situation immediately before annexation. 'Sikukuni and other chiefs were in arms on the north-east, north and west. The Matabele, though driven to the country now known as Matabeleland, were still broken in their martial pride. The Zulus, under Cetewayo, had declared their intention of invading the Transvaal from the south. Annihilation threatened the republic. The alternative which lay before it was to pay the long reckoning of a quarter of a century and be wiped out by the blacks or to place itself under the protection of a stronger white power. In its extremity an important section of the principal officials, turned to Great Britain for protection. Outside official circles there was a strong agitation in favor of annexation, and a petition bearing 3,000 signatures out of a total male population of 8,800 was presented in favor of it. The act of annexation, when it was proclaimed on April 12, 1877, was put in operation with force, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone was supported at Pretoria by the presence of only 25 policemen. Shortly afterwards, the leading Boer officials, including Paul Kruger, but with the one exception of the present commandant, General Joubert, took office under the British Government. President Burgers retired to Cape Colony. The annexation of the Transvaal to Great Britain was proclaimed, and the change effected in absolute peace. No force was used or displayed. The new government restored the finances of the country, fought the Zulus, fought Sikukuni, and broke forever the power of surrounding native tribes. Then when the advantages of annexation had been reaped, when the dangers of bankruptcy and annihilation had been averted, and the militant energies of the Boer people had had time to recover, the bargain with Great Britain was repudiated. I can see no reason for calling it an unlawful annexation that led up to the battle of Majuba Hill, as Mr. Sutherland does. Of course, if it had not taken place the Majuba Hill battle would not have followed, for every Transvaal Boer would have been dead at that battle. But I think it is not quite enough of the history of the annexation to show that it was a perfectly lawful transaction, and it shows at the same time the selfish ingratitude of the Boers. Mr. Sutherland further says: 'Would not substantial justice have been rendered by submitting the matters in dispute to arbitration and abiding by the award?' After a good deal of hedging, the Boers offered to give a five years' retrospective franchise and increased representation to British subjects in the Transvaal provided Great Britain pledged herself never again to intervene in Transvaal affairs, drop its assertion of suzerainty and concede arbitration. The British Government refused to pledge itself not to protect its subjects in the Transvaal if necessary, refused to give up its suzerain rights, but was willing to consider the scheme of arbitration proposed; but there were some matters not proper for arbitration which required prompt settlement, for which it renewed its proposal for a conference. This was the position the dispute was in at one stage. Here was Great Britain willing to arbitrate, but the Boers were not; for answer to Great Britain they withdrew the whole franchise offer and insisted on absolute independence. How is it that peace societies, Quakers, women's disarmament leagues, etc., do not try to persuade the Boers to carry out their own offer and arbitrate and keep the peace? Instead of doing this they all attack Great Britain. The Boers disputing about the franchise was, however, a pure sham and pretence. It was carried on by Paul Kruger with most unparalleled duplicity. There was no intention of giving any kind of franchise. The Boers had been preparing for eighteen years nearly for war with Great Britain, and they could wait no longer. They issued an insolent ultimatum to Great Britain, seven thousand miles away, giving three days' grace, then began plundering British homes in Natal, they spared Dutch. With their usual cunning and lying, they had kept their eyes well from view, their aim of driving Britain out of South Africa, by

loud, vehement accusations that Britain was making war to get their gold fields. Many simple-minded people believed their talk but disbelieved their acts, putting the most outrageous, twisted construction on all things the Boers have done so that they may fit in with what the Boers say. Think of two little nations of farmers attacking a great empire with all the cool confidence of a Napoleon, deliberately plunging the country into misery and bloodshed out of ambition like Napoleon's; all of them filled with overbearing hatred and contempt of Great Britain and every other nation, with as utter a disregard of right and justice as of shedding blood.

Now connect the fact of these two nations deliberately commencing this war with their previous history. The Transvaal in 1852 and the Orange Free States in 1854 were given independence. It was a free gift to both, an act of grace. They did not win it by force of arms; when they fought they were beaten. But there were conditions which, of course, were accepted. They were, in brief, freedom for blacks and freedom for white traders and missionaries to carry on their business. In the Orange Free State they are believed to have been generally observed, and Britain's relations with this state have been almost uniformly good. In the Transvaal they were not carried on from the beginning, and in 1856 they passed an act to legalize it under the name 'Apprentices Act.' Livingstone's missionary station was attacked and plundered, and he himself only just escaped with his life. Five other mission stations were broken up in the same way. Traders were fined for publishing descriptions of the trade roads. Englishmen and Germans were not allowed to hold land.

On the second grant of independence to the Transvaal they bound themselves not to enlarge the defined borders. In two years they established two republics to the west, Stellaland and Goshen. This breach of the convention cost England £2,000,000 and an expedition to settle it. Then they made war on a northern chief and got eight thousand slaves to divide among the victorious commanders.

In 1884 a new convention was made with Great Britain with a rectified boundary and a special clause in which the Transvaal bound itself faithfully to observe it. Within a year it was necessary to send Sir Charles Warren's expedition before alluded to. In the same year they invaded Zululand and established a republic there, which was joined to the Transvaal in 1887. This settled the Transvaal to Swaziland, the independence of which had been specially guaranteed by the convention, and it is now practically a dependency of the Transvaal. A similar attempt was made on Tongaland, but the queen sought safety in the protection of Great Britain, whose suzerainty she accepted in 1887. Then in 1890 an immense trek was organized to establish a republic in Mr. Rhodes's chartered company's territories. This was met by the High Commissioner and Dr. Jameson with a body of British Bechuanaland police on the Limpopo and turned back. The commissioner informed Mr. Kruger that to cross the river would be an act of war. Then the Transvaal tried to get the native territories of Zambani and Umbegosa, on the east coast, between the Portuguese boundary and Zululand. This was met by Great Britain annexing them and extending her protectorate to the Portuguese boundary.

All these things were done in distinct defiance of the conditions on which they received the gift of independence. Then they finally make war on Great Britain herself, and try to turn her out of South Africa altogether. Have they not given reason to recall the gift of independence? They need to be ruled as a race of murderous savages, as they have shown themselves to be. The Orange Free State has been on friendly terms with Great Britain, so its conduct is still more abominable than the Transvaal's in its treacherous ingratitude, and there is as much reason to abolish its gift of independence.

But Mr. Sutherland says if we do not put the Transvaal back into the position of independence it had before, with some more rights; if we do not give up the struggle for supremacy; if we do not treat them as equals, and give them terms of peace satisfactory to them, and so on, we shall have another Ireland, which is not at peace yet.

After such a history as the Boers have made, ending by giving us such a bloody, costly war, put them back into their 1881 position! There is a great deal of misconception about the discontent of Ireland. One-third, the Protestants, is contented and prosperous under the same laws as the Roman Catholics, so it is by no means correct to say Ireland is discontented. In all outbursts of violence among the two-thirds, a firm application of the law has reduced them to quiet. A firm application of the law will keep the Boers quiet too. The turbulent discontent now is only among the Irish members of parliament, who, it must be remembered, are paid by people of a foreign country solely to make disturbance and sedition.

Lastly, there is the hand behind the scenes of the Romish Church that has an undying hatred of a Protestant power. In ruling the Boers, Britain would be free of this, probably. Any one who wishes to see a fuller history of the relations of these republics with Great Britain should see the article I have mentioned, from which I have quoted considerably, and also some from the Toronto 'Globe.'

HAROLD BURGESS. Burgoyne, Ont.

MISPLACED SYMPATHY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Two bulls, equally courageous, but very unequal in size and strength, once engaged in a fierce conflict near to the home of a Laird in the Scottish Highlands. The noise made by the combatants caused the mistress of the house to go to the door, when, to her surprise and horror, she saw her eight-year-old son, who, armed with a stiff cudgel, was belaboring the larger of the belligerents. 'Dougald, Dougald, what are you doing?' cried the affrighted mother. 'Helping the little bull,' was the gallant young hero's reply. This desire to help the weak against the strong is in itself commendable, so much so that even in cases where the weaker has been the aggressor, we can hardly find in our hearts to condemn the youthful knight of Laibelle

for his over-zealous attempt to defend the enemies of Britain in South Africa. A little over a year ago, when the two African republics poured their well-armed citizens into British territory, looting and destroying property worth millions of dollars and killing, wounding and capturing thousands of British soldiers, while at the same time more than half of the people in Europe seemed glad at the near prospect of British humiliation, our good friend Bourassa saw clearly that the Boer, despite his temporary success, was still the 'little bull,' and therefore entitled to the sympathy, if not the aid, of chivalrous Canadians, consequently he was opposed to the sending of Canadian volunteers to help John Bull in his war with the little Kruger bull. Seeing that his action exposed him to the charge of disloyalty, Mr. Bourassa did not care to openly espouse the cause of Kruger & Co., but rather contented that it was unconstitutional to send Canadian soldiers to fight in a foreign land without having first obtained the consent of parliament. Now that armed Boerdom is about to collapse, their Canadian champion would like to create sympathy for them in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen, enlarging on the cruelties, fancied or real, committed by British officials and British subjects, which gilded the innocent little Kruger bull to attack his much larger and stronger neighbor. Every well-informed Canadian knows now that the Jameson raid was a serious mistake, and therefore a crime, but Jameson and his followers were not one whit less patriotic or more criminal than were the late Dr. Nelson and his friends, who caused so much trouble and bloodshed sixty-four years ago, while endeavoring to secure for Canadians true British liberty.

After conquering the Canadian insurgents the generous British Government freely granted them all the rights and privileges that they had fought for, but the Kruger oligarchy, after capturing the raiders, used the raid as a pretext for depriving their friends, the Uitlanders, of what little liberties they had previously enjoyed.

A few months ago Mr. L. Zietsman, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony, and a delegate from the South African Vigilance Committee, addressed a public meeting in the town hall, in Inverness, Scotland. Mr. Zietsman said that when he left Table Bay he was charged with the duty of conveying to the British people the sincere thanks of the loyal Dutch for the noble manner in which they had entered into the great struggle. When they remembered the dark days of the concluding months of last year and what they in South Africa were subjected to, then and then alone, did they fully realize the significance of the support they had received from Great Britain and her colonies. After referring to some of the trials and sufferings endured by the loyal Dutchmen in Cape Colony and Natal, Mr. Zietsman said: 'You have probably heard that the war had been brought about on the subject of franchise, or of a dynamite monopoly, or that there had been a Jameson raid, or something of that sort. These were only minor symptoms in the naturally diseased political body in South Africa. These things might easily have been swept away by diplomacy. But I and others knew twenty-five years ago that there was only one way of settling the difficulties. I was born and brought up in the frontiers of South Africa, and lived among the Dutch people, had been at their firesides in childhood, and lived from day to day amongst them and discussed their affairs, and I would say emphatically that twenty-five years ago it was known that either Britain would have to leave South Africa or fight for it.' Mr. Zietsman then described the ingenious way which was gone about to poison the minds of the children, and if possible bring about a race hatred between the Dutch and the British. Children were taught in schools everything detrimental to Great Britain and everything of disadvantage to Britain was placed before them. One of the greatest troubles in their educational system was the methods adopted to bring about an anti-British propaganda. People who proclaimed their loyalty to Britain from the house-tops were the very people who secretly worked against her. He saw these things with his own eyes, and he was one of those who were supposed to have his mind poisoned in order to take part when time came, in hauling down the British flag. Mr. Zietsman, after referring to the ingenious methods of the society known as the Afrikaner Bond in educating the people in anti-British feeling, asked the question, 'What were they going to do with the loyal people of South Africa? Were they going to remain part and parcel of the British Empire, or were they to be placed in the hands of people who thought it a heinous crime to be true to the British flag?' Mr. Zietsman then made a strong appeal that administrators should be compelled to carry on a system of government in South Africa that would avert the repetition of the present crisis and would secure peace, happiness and protection for all. Mr. Bourassa and the other pro-Boer anti-British speakers and writers may yet find out that their sympathies have been entirely misplaced and that they have been doing their friends the Boers an unmistakable 'ill turn' when they created hopes and aspirations in the Boerish mind which induced them to undertake a most disastrous war, and also to prolong the hopeless struggle long after common sense and reason would have induced them to seek an honorable peace. D. C.

A MILLER'S EXPLANATION.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I noticed in the 'Witness' of a recent date, a complaint against the millers in Manitoba for stealing flour. The general rule in Ontario as far as I can find out, is as follows: When wheat is clean, and tests sixty pounds to the measured bushel, the farmer gets thirty-eight pounds of flour and seven pounds of bran, and five pounds of shorts for each bushel and the miller gets the rest, in wheat and screenings. When the wheat is light and dirty the farmer gets less in proportion to the quantity of his wheat. When wheat is damp and dirty all the miller gets is what rubbish the all the miller gets is what rubbish and what the separator will take out. When miller should have no trouble in giving satisfaction. But many farmers are very unreasonable when they bring a lot of rubbish and expect a good return of flour. I suppose the millers in Mani-

toba are entitled to more pay for grinding as everything is dear up there, except wheat. W. HARRIS.
Day Mills, Ont.

FOR PROTESTANTS AND OATH-TAKERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)
Sir,—At a meeting of the 'Lord's Day Alliance,' held on Nov. 9, 1900, resolutions were passed indicating a strong movement for stricter Sunday laws and there are large numbers of other Christian workers going in the same direction. Though I believe there are many noble people among these workers, I am afraid they may do harm to other Christians, who are really keeping the Sabbath according to the commandment.

A few years ago there were two Christian ministers, Simpson and Howe, put in jail in Chatham, Ont., because they exercised the right given by the fourth commandment, to work six days and rest the seventh. I cannot find in the Bible where they were wrong, and I ask any one to point out the danger of obeying any command of God. Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego acted according to their convictions and were right, and the history of all ages does not teach us to place any faith in the majority in matters of religion, so it is well to be careful. 'If it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.' (Acts v. 39.)

I am a Presbyterian and would be glad to see all denominations, both Catholic and Protestant join in securing religious freedom to every person, and as Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a great man from a political standpoint, we trust he will assist in giving the liberty taught by the Saviour. I am a subscriber in British Columbia to your valuable paper, which is a great friend in our home, and I trust no one will be offended with these few remarks, for if there is anything wrong with them I wish to be corrected. A FRIEND OF CHRISTIAN LIBERTY

THE WELFARE OF OUR INDIAN PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)
Sir,—Pardon me for drawing the attention of yourself, your readers and the government to the question of the welfare of our Indian people. By a recently published statement of the census of our Indian population it seems that in some parts there is a decrease, in other parts an increase. On the whole the figures showed an almost stationary condition, seeming to demonstrate that there is a reasonable likelihood of our aboriginal people remaining with us. Such being the case, it forces upon us the consideration of the question of what are we doing for them to enable them to become self-dependent. For we surely do not desire that they should become and remain dependent on public or private charity as the normal condition of their lives.

For years, since our North-West Indians took treaty and were placed on reserves, they have been given not only the annual treaty payments but a regular weekly ration. It was felt, of course, that there would have to be a change made from the nomadic hunter life to a settled agricultural life—a change not so easily made as some might imagine. To aid them in making the change the government gave cattle, wagons, ploughs, harrows and all needful things, besides supplies of food. It was only designed to give the food supply for three years, but it has gone on now for over fifty years, and the Indians have grown to depend largely on it, and in too many cases have not made the effort to become self-supporting that was hoped for. It would really be a blessing in disguise if there were a fixed resolve to abolish the ration house, except for the sick and infirm.

Along educational lines there is room for marked improvement. Originally the only one taking any interest in the Indian children was the missionary. He began a school to secure a stronger hold on the young. Then the government stepped in and offered to give financial aid to the Church where a school was established. This plan left the control of the schools entirely in the hands of the old principle of separation of church and state. One of the results is the frequent employment of persons as teachers without any professional training or standing. Another is the undue share of attention paid to catechism and ritual in some schools.

The time has come when the schools should be nationalized—when the government should take over all schools and school property, and employ the teacher, allowing ample opportunity for the missionary to visit and give religious instruction. There should be one or more boarding schools for each agency, and every child should be compelled to attend and receive at least a minimum training in English, mathematics and hygiene, domestic economy and gardening, so that they might have a fair chance to become self-supporting.

After receiving this minimum of training, those showing aptitude to learn and desire to further improve could be sent to the industrial schools, where they would have an opportunity for higher work. Every school should be a public school, all the church schools being taken over by the government.

The advantages would be: 1. Universal education; 2. fully qualified teachers as civil servants; 3. permanency of position of teacher; 4. efficient inspection by those who have made teaching their life work; 5. children kept constantly under teacher's eye, yet so as parents can see them frequently; 6. children taught to appreciate better and cleaner homes; 7. church and state would be kept separate.

I am fully convinced that an ordinary day-school cannot succeed under existing conditions. Nothing but a compulsory attendance and a boarding school can meet the requirements.

A MISSIONARY.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)
Sir,—Would you advise the doing away with the fortifications and soldiers at Quebec on the ground that the conditions which brought them into being no longer exist and that we are now living in a time of peace and that their being

allowed to remain is a cause of pain and reproach to a portion of our population? Would you not rather say, 'Let well enough alone,' as we know not when their presence may be required and that the very fact of their remaining is of itself a guarantee of peace and quietness? I consider the above a good illustration of the importance of 'letting well enough alone' in reference to the coronation oath as its removal, alteration or reduction might at any time be taken to mean a weakening of Protestantism, which might lead to untold trouble and bloodshed which cannot at present be imagined. I claim if it was a necessity two hundred years ago it is still just as much so as the Roman Church claims to never change. These facts are so apparent to me that no further argument should be necessary. PROTESTANT.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT SUMMERSTOWN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)
Sir,—My attention is called to a recent issue of the 'Witness' in which a report of the Presbytery of Glangary appears protesting against the erection of a Methodist church at Summerstown. It says: 'The Rev. Mr. Pierce is proposing to form a Methodist church. Untrue, as for over twenty-two years past his predecessors have preached there. It speaks of 'four Methodist families.' Untrue, as there are six, and others would be in fellowship with us had not improper means been used. 'All had contentedly attended the Presbyterian Church.' Untrue; they were not, are not satisfied with it. Though to their credit, they have attended services, and helped financially and otherwise. 'Presbyterians contributed under a misapprehension' it was not Mr. Pierce's fault, for the case was placed before them and others in plain language. Had the Presbyterians of Summerstown given their church for Methodist services as Methodists do in other places, there would not have been the same need for a Methodist church. Can the Presbytery of Glangary tell us of a place where it has withdrawn from any neighborhood and left it to Methodists, though having less members than we have there, and it being an appointment of Lancaster mission, seven miles distant, where the pastor preaches every Sabbath afternoon? Indeed, we know of no place where Presbyterians have withdrawn for Methodists under any circumstances. We do know of several places where Methodists have left the ground to Presbyterians.

Trusting that the above will make said presbytery wiser and better men, we wish to thank the many Presbyterians and others in Glangary, Cornwall, Montreal, Vanleek Hill, Point Fortune and other places who have so kindly helped us and are still helping us to erect said church. When the church is completed we shall mention more fully donations and other matters of interest connected with it. METHODIST.

TAKING THE CENSUS

SOME USEFUL HINTS IN ANTICIPATION OF THE ENUMERATORS' VISITS.

Yesterday morning, April 1st, some four or five thousand enumerators set out to perform the important duties of taking the fourth census of the Dominion of Canada. The information to be gathered by these enumerators will be very comprehensive—much more so than in any previous Canadian census. It will include not only the usual statistics about the population, industries, social and religious condition of the Canadian people, but also an attempt will be made to secure a true statement of the actual cash value of all the real estate belonging to private individuals throughout the Dominion, as well as the actual cash value of all the live stock and of all the different kinds of crops produced on Canadian farms, orchards and gardens during the year ending March 31, 1901. As it is probable that in most cases in the towns and cities, when the enumerator makes his call, the head of the house will be absent, the duty of furnishing the required information will devolve upon the mistress of the house or some other grown-up member of the family, it would be of great help to the enumerators, and also assist in securing more correct information, should there be held in each home a kind of family consultation regarding the right answers to be given to the multitudinous enquiries of the enumerator.

Of course a large proportion of the enquiries can be readily answered by any person over fifteen years of age who belongs to the family.

But some simple facts, such as the date of the birth of each individual, whether parents, children, servants or lodgers, may not be so well known as the enumerator could desire. Also when any one belonging to the household should chance to be absent for a longer or shorter period, the enumerator will want to know how long a time has elapsed since they left home, and also how long it is likely to be until his or her return to the old homestead, as well as his present post-office address.

The statistics of manufactures in cities and large towns will not be collected by the regular enumerator, but he will want to know if the industry is of considerable dimensions, so that notice may be given to the census authorities at Ottawa, who will send a special agent to collect all the information required by law.

It should be always remembered that any information given to the enumerator will be kept secret, and can never be used in any way to affect the taxation of the party giving the information. In no case can the private business of any one be made public, and the statistics when published will comprehend all the industries carried on in the particular district, without making any reference to any one in particular. Should the public give the necessary assistance to the enumerators in the performance of their rather delicate duties, the fourth census of the Dominion of Canada will be one of the most complete of any taken in this or any other country, and will be of great value for future reference. Except in a few of the outlying districts, the census ought to be completed in less than two weeks, as there is one enumerator appointed to nearly every one of the polling districts throughout the Dominion.

MANUAL TRAINING.

ITS BENEFITS POINTED OUT BY PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON.

On Thursday of last week Professor J. W. Robertson delivered a very interesting lecture on 'The newer education' at the Y. M. C. A., Ottawa, under the auspices of the local Council of Women. The 'Newer education' as handled by Prof. Robertson turned out to be what is known as manual training, and in his hands it proved to be a highly interesting subject. Emphasizing in the commencement of his discourse that education to be a thing of vitality must grow, and that its best friend would be the one who contributed to its improvement, the lecturer asserted that the time is ripe for far-reaching changes. Everywhere the school system is condemned, and the teachers praised. The condemnation he considered to be too sweeping, but the desire for change is general. A few years ago the system suffered from over-education and the condemnation now heard is the reaction. The education of to-day he defined as the imparting of information and the gaining of knowledge, the result being tested by examinations. But it is not merely a knowledge of facts but a knowledge of the relation of facts. Comprehension and application of knowledge were the two leading factors in progress. Consequently one use of school education was to train the faculties. When a child is at home it is learning to do things with its hands, and it is not good to place it into a school where it has nothing but a book and a slate. It would be better that the home and the school pulled together and that is the newer education.

The teachers, however, were hedged about with limitations. They needed not only training of the mind, but graces of the heart which sought the ideal. But there were over three hundred teachers in the Province of Quebec working for seven dollars a month and the ideals were likely to suffer proportionately. Manual training, continued Professor Robertson, does not make mechanics. It will do astonishing things in the practice of neatness and expression of thoughts. Trying to do something first, and getting the explanations gives the book its value.

The boys like the methods used in manual training and because they like it they make more progress. Accuracy of movement, thought and observation go together to bring about a certain quality of self-reliance. When a boy starts to make something there is created a zest to finish it. It creates a spirit for overcoming obstacles. It gives him a love of labor because he sees the results. It puts out the notion that he dignifies labor and teaches that labor dignifies him. The introduction of these schools into Canada is the beginning of better things.

TEACHING OF COOKING.

As to the girls, Prof. Robertson said the teaching of cooking, etc., may be as truly educational as the bench and tools are for the boys. He described schools in England where the girls are taught housekeeping. The first lesson he saw was where the girls were taught to make peasoup. It was in the poor quarter of London, but the girls were getting the highest kind of an education. The instruction was thoroughly scientific. The peas were explained, especially the properties of growth, and the nourishing properties, and then the practical work followed. After this the story of the morning's work was written in the copy book. Upstairs the advanced classes were taught. The girls bought the material and cooked the dinner. Instead of a book on hygiene the girls were taught how to ventilate a house, the principles of sanitation, how to clean a sink, and care for a drain. In the laundry class there was the handful of fibre. The process of manufacture was explained, the number employed at it, etc. Then the handful of starch was produced. Where did it come from? What are its properties, etc. Prof. Robertson said in Canada the average person would say it came from a package got in a shop. The ironing was interestingly described, and the moral effect in one case was the reclamation of a sob by the pride of the father in his girl's handiwork.

Continuing, the lecturer said the city gets everything new first, and the rural child is left with what he can get in the school. He suggested for the rural school practical lessons in preparing the plot, sowing the seed, learning what the seed is.

Prof. Robertson said manual training is coming as part of the school system. Over five thousand boys are now getting this education and after next September he expected that over ten thousand children will get it in the country schools.

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

The club rates for the 'Weekly Witness' will be as follows:
3 copies, separately addressed.... \$2.40
4 copies, separately addressed.... 3.00
10 copies, separately addressed.... 7.00

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Dressed Poultry for England—The raising of poultry for shipment to the Old Country is growing to be an industry of large proportions. Sample shipments made under government supervision have shown that when proper care is observed in packing and shipping there is money in the business. The formation of the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, with headquarters in Hamilton, is designed to encourage the business by handling in large quantities and under proper conditions, thus insuring a minimum cost in freight and securing the best results by careful attention to the most perfect methods. Twelve or more receiving and shipping stations are to be established in this country, and buyers will start out about June 1. The company will pay the highest prices, and special privileges will be given to shareholders, in the way of free instruction in the art of raising and fattening chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Any one can become a shareholder, and there is no chance of monopoly. Mr. W. S. Gilmore, the manager of the company, is vouched for as a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business, and whose integrity is beyond question. The prospectus of the company appears in another part of this paper and gives full information.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MR. COOK'S \$10,000 CHARGE.

His Opportunity Before the Senate Committee and What He Said About It.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

Each Denies that there is Anything in the Story so far as the Government is Concerned—Sir Richard Never Wrote a Letter.

Ottawa, March 28.—The Senate investigation into the alleged offer to Mr. H. H. Cook, of a senatorship for a consideration of \$10,000, commenced last Tuesday morning. Sir Mackenzie Bowell presided over the special committee and the little room was far too small for the numbers who sought admission. The Hon. S. H. Blake appeared as counsel for the government, and Mr. Charles Ritchie, of Toronto, as counsel for the Senate. Intense interest in the proceedings was plain on every face. Mr. Cook's face wore a nervous smile as he towered over the other figures in the room. Mr. Charles Marsh was present as private counsel for Mr. Cook.

Mr. Ritchie—Were you a candidate for appointment to the Senate? Mr. Cook—Yes. From 1896 down to the filing of Sir Oliver Mowat's resignation. The first interviews I had were after Sir David Macpherson's death, with several members of the government. My interview with Sir Oliver Mowat was not very definite, that is, Sir Oliver gave me no definite promise of support. I next saw Sir Richard Cartwright. He told me that there was one gentleman who had prior claims on the party over me, but that Senator Ferguson was at that time very ill and could not last long, and that in case of his demise this other gentleman and I could take one seat on the floor of the Senate at the same time. Sir Richard Cartwright did not tell me the gentleman's name, but I knew it was Mr. George A. Cox, of Toronto. Sir Richard said this gentleman had more recent claims on the party than I had, and I quite agreed with him. Mr. Ritchie—What was the nature of the claim? Mr. Cook—It related to the elections. Mr. Ritchie—Was it in connection with the stump? Mr. Cook—No, Senator Cox never took the stump. Mr. Ritchie—How was it, then? Mr. Cook—He assisted in money. Reference was then turned to the matter of the private correspondence between Mr. Cook and Mr. M. C. Cameron, now dead, copies of which Mr. Ritchie produced. Mr. Blake objected to the production of the alleged copies until it was ascertained whether or not the originals were to be had. This objection, however, was overruled, and the letters were read. The correspondence began on Aug. 24, 1896, and related to efforts Mr. Cook was putting forth to secure an appointment. Mr. Cameron had seen several ministers on behalf of Mr. Cook and referred to the claims of various candidates for appointment. Mr. Cameron showed him a letter in Toronto, from Sir Richard Cartwright, which Mr. Cook had read.

memory in regard to a conversation he had with Mr. W. T. R. Preston just before the Kerr appointment. Mr. Cook—Yes, Mr. Preston came to my office saying he had instructions from Ottawa to take ten thousand dollars for a senatorship from me. I forget whether he said Sir Richard Cartwright or the government had told him to see me, but I told him I would not pay the money. Mr. Preston then said that if I did not pay the money I could not have the appointment. The government was very anxious, Mr. Preston said, to give Mr. Cook the appointment, but could not do it without the ten thousand dollars payment. They wanted the money for party purposes. Mr. Blake—How was it you did not remember this conversation with Mr. Preston when Mr. Ritchie asked you in the first place? Mr. Cook—I did not think of it at the time. Mr. Blake—Your memory must be very defective and may be equally at fault in other connections. Objection was made to a cross-examination which would necessitate disclosing the names of Mr. Cook's chief witnesses, but this was not upheld. It was announced that the two chief witnesses to support Mr. Cook's main charge were Mr. Frank McDonald and Mr. Hancock.

Just before the committee adjourned Mr. Blake put further questions with regard to Mr. Cook's conversation with Sir Richard Cartwright, touching the Cameron request for ten thousand dollars. Mr. Cook said he asked Sir Richard whether that gentleman had authorized Mr. Cameron to make the offer. Mr. Cook said in reply that Sir Richard had told him the money was wanted by Mr. Cameron for party purposes, and he (Cartwright) had assented to it. In further cross-examination Mr. Cook qualified the word assent as applied to Sir Richard and said the minister had not used the word assent.

ON WEDNESDAY

MR. COOK UNDER A CROSS-QUESTION.

Ottawa, March 27.—The Cook examination was resumed this morning before the special Senate committee. Before the committee began its work Messrs. C. Biggs and W. T. R. Preston, who are present as witnesses, were asked to withdraw. The Hon. S. H. Blake resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Cook. Mr. Blake said when this proposal was made to you by Mr. Cameron to which you alluded yesterday, did you not know that it was of an infamous nature? Mr. Cook—Yes; I characterized it as such. Mr. Blake—Did you then break off all relations with him? Mr. Cook—Oh, no; I don't say that. Mr. Blake—Did you make public this infamous proposal? Mr. Cook—No. Mr. Blake—You wanted some time? Mr. Cook—I did not make it public till the time of the elections last fall. Mr. Blake—Where was your publication of this document last fall prepared? Was it in the 'Mail and Empire' office? This question was objected to by the Conservative side of the committee as irrelevant. Senator Dandurand thought if it were possible to prove, for instance, that Mr. Cook had been promised a senatorship by the Conservatives for throwing this supposed point into the Liberal camp the question was by no means irrelevant. TO MAKE MR. COOK CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. Blake said that he proposed showing that there was a plan to hand over to Mr. Cook the Conservative candidature in East York, and that the publication of this manifesto was one of the conditions. Even in a court of law such questions as this would be allowed. Surely the latitude was not to be confined before this committee. Mr. Ritchie, counsel for the Senate, could not see that it made one iota of difference who acted as Mr. Cook's private secretary in the matter. Senator Dandurand asked if it was not desirable to test the motives of Mr. Cook for retaining silence so long and then breaking out on the eve of an election. The committee then ruled in favor of the question, and Mr. Cook said the declaration had not been drawn up in the 'Mail and Empire' office. Mr. Blake—Did you consult with David Blaine, Samuel Barker, W. F. Maclean, Mr. St. John or Sir Charles Tupper before issuing the manifesto? Mr. Cook—No, I issued it on my own authority. Mr. Blake—Who saw you about it and put it into shape for you? Mr. Cook—I am unable to say. I did not see him rightly. WHAT MR. COOK WOULD NOT TELL. Mr. Blake—On oath you swear you did not know any one who discussed the matter with you? Mr. Cook—Not to my knowledge. Mr. Blake—You will not give, then, the names of those who had to do with procuring this document from you? (Silence from Mr. Cook.) Senator Dandurand—Did you write it yourself? Mr. Cook—I did not. Mr. Blake—Who gave it to you to sign? Mr. Cook refusing to answer, Mr. Blake appealed to the committee for a ruling. Mr. Cook was ordered to answer by nine votes to three. The minority were Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Senator Kirchoffer and Ferguson. Witness still held to

his refusal to answer questions as to who arranged with him for getting out the manifesto. Mr. Blake—You affirm your statement that no minister of the Crown made an approach to you in connection with the senatorship other than that you swore to conversing with Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Cook—No. Mr. Blake—So that the thing narrows itself down to that? Mr. Cook—Yes. Mr. Blake then read to the committee another series of letters written by Mr. Cook to members of the government. These began away back in the fall of 1896. Mr. Cook was asked whether the signatures were his. Mr. Cook supposed they were. Mr. Blake—There is only one H. H. Cook. Mr. Cook—Probably there never will be another. Mr. Blake—We shall all say amen to that. Who wrote the first of these letters? Mr. Cook—I wrote it in company with Mr. S. C. Biggs. Mr. Blake—It was a joint production then. Mr. Cook—I suppose so. MR. COOK'S COURSE SHOWN. Mr. Blake read over the laudation of Mr. Cook's own services to the Liberal party and supposed these must have been put in by Mr. Biggs. These references were to the elections he had run in Simcoe, to the record of his family for seventy years back and to his descent from United Empire Loyalist stock. Mr. Cook wrote all manner of letters to Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Two years after the infamous proposal had been made by Mr. Cameron he congratulated the Prime Minister, from whose government Mr. Cook supposed this infamous proposal to have emanated, upon his success in England. In another letter Mr. Cook used the words of the apostle Paul, 'I have labored more abundantly than these all.' There was a letter of congratulation to Mr. Mills when he succeeded Sir Oliver Mowat in the government, but it hoped there would soon be an announcement of Mr. Cook's own call to the Upper Chamber. Many other letters to Mr. Mills followed down till 1899. One to Sir Richard Cartwright in 1899 says: 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.' Was it not strange to be thus addressing letters to one who made the infamous proposal to you two years before?

Mr. Cook did not seem to consider it at all strange. Mr. Blake—When was it you met M. C. Cameron at the Union station in Toronto? Mr. Cook—About Oct. 2, 1896. Mr. Blake—What happened on that occasion? Mr. Cook—I met Mr. Cameron. Mr. Blake—How long did your conversation last? Mr. Cook—I could not say. THE ALLEGED CARTWRIGHT LETTER. Mr. Blake—You could not say whether it was ten minutes or an hour? Remember, your memory is of great consequence in these matters. Mr. Cameron showed you a letter from Sir Richard Cartwright? Mr. Cook—Yes. Mr. Blake—Would you recognize the letter now if it was shown you? Mr. Cook—I think I would. Mr. Blake—Was it addressed to you? Mr. Cook—No. Mr. Blake—What was in the letter? Mr. Cook—It said our friend Cook must surely do something. I think those were the words. Mr. Blake—Is that all you remember of it? Mr. Cook—Yes. Mr. Blake—Then you doubted what it meant, and applied to Mr. Cameron for an interpretation? Mr. Cook—I asked him what it meant. Mr. Cameron said I would have to pay \$10,000 for a senatorship. Mr. Blake—You did not surely have anything to do with Cameron after that? Mr. Cook—Oh, yes, but I did. Mr. Blake—Did you arrange to meet him again? Mr. Cook—I did. Mr. Blake—Did you bring a policeman down with you? Mr. Cook—No. Mr. Blake—You surprise me. Did you meet him alone? Mr. Cook—My counsel had told me to take him along with me. Mr. Blake—This was Mr. Biggs? Did you want him as a witness? Mr. Cook—No. Mr. Blake—What was it that passed? Mr. Cook—Well, I think he said to Mr. Biggs the government of Sir Richard Cartwright demanded through this man \$10,000 for a senatorship. Mr. Biggs said, 'Surely not.' Mr. Cameron said that it could not be had without payment of that sum. Mr. Blake—What was your reason for having Mr. Biggs there? Mr. Cook—Mr. Biggs thought that by the power of his eloquence he could convince Mr. Cameron that I should have it without any payment. Mr. Blake—Then you would have two trumpets there? Did you tell Mr. Cameron that you did not believe the government had ever demanded such a proposition? Mr. Cook—No. Mr. Blake—Did you say this to any one else? Mr. Cook—I do not think I ever did. Mr. Blake—When was it that you told Sir Richard Cartwright of the proposition made to you by Mr. Cameron? Mr. Cook—It was either in the fall of 1897 or the spring of 1898. SHOOK HANDS AS FRIENDS. Mr. Blake—What took place? You did not shake hands, of course? Mr. Cook—Oh, yes, I did. I thought from Sir Richard's letter he knew all about it. I had been asked for money for party purposes before. Probably I was asked for subscriptions when your brother, Edward, was with us. I remarked to Sir Richard that Mr. Cameron had asked me for \$10,000 for a senatorship. Sir Richard replied yes, that Mr. Cameron wanted money for party purposes at that time, and had taken this means of getting it. Mr. Blake—Would you swear that Sir Richard did not say he supposed the money was wanted for party purposes? Mr. Cook—No, I would not swear. The witness at this stage became very demonstrative touching a little ruse Mr. Blake had played on him concerning the original of the Cartwright letter. The committee thought Mr. Blake was going to produce the document, but that gentleman showed it was another paper to which he had referred. Mr. Cook then swore that it was in

1898 that Mr. W. T. R. Preston came to him with the renewed demand for \$10,000 for a senatorship. He could not give the exact date. He thought it was after his interview with Sir Richard Cartwright, alluded to above. Mr. Preston was a man he would not trust. Mr. Blake—And you never thought anything else of him? Mr. Cook—Not since I have come to know him. Mr. Preston renewed his offer of a senatorship for a \$10,000 subscription. Mr. Blake—What did you say? Mr. Cook—I said there were not many fools would pay that for the appointment. Mr. Preston replied there were plenty of them. Mr. Blake—What was Mr. Preston's position then? Was he still party organizer? Mr. Cook—I knew he was general officer to the party when he was librarian at Toronto and all along. The committee then arose till four o'clock. In the afternoon Mr. Cook came into the witness box, this time under Mr. Ritchie's questions. When cross-examined by Mr. Ritchie, counsel for the Senate, witness said he was not very friendly with Mr. Biggs, who had ceased to be his solicitor some two years since. He would never have made the proposition of Mr. Cameron public had it not been for the attacks made on him (Cook). This closed the examination of Mr. Cook.

WHAT MR. CAMERON TOLD MR. McDONALD. Mr. Frank McDonald, a son-in-law of Mr. Cook, was next called. He swore that in April of 1897 he had been in Goderich and took tea with the late Mr. M. C. Cameron. After tea he was enjoying a cigar when the question of Mr. Cook's claim to a senatorship came up. Mr. Cameron then told witness that had Mr. Cook paid \$10,000 he could have had the appointment he wanted. Mr. Cameron had taken it for granted that witness knew all about the transaction. Mr. Cameron had added that an election would cost Mr. Cook \$8,000 and that as a senatorship was for life it ought to be worth the \$10,000.

In answer to a question by Mr. Blake witness said he had told Mr. Cook of this conversation a year after when Mr. Cook had spoken to him of the original proposition Mr. Cameron had made. Witness said he was in the employ of Mr. Cook's firm. Mr. Ritchie said this closed the case, excepting the evidence of one Mr. Hancock, who would be present later. He had subpoenaed Messrs. Biggs and Preston, but did not propose calling them. If Mr. Blake wanted their evidence he could call them. There was some discussion on this point as to who should call these two gentlemen, the point being raised that if Mr. Ritchie wanted to examine all who could add to the information before the committee; in other words that the worthy counsel was not to act as though he had been retained to serve the interest of any one party. It was decided to adjourn to permit of taking the evidence of Mr. Hancock.

THURSDAY MORNING'S EVIDENCE. When the committee met on Thursday, morning the attendance was quite as large as on former occasions. Sir Richard Cartwright was present for the first time and was followed a few minutes later by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. W. Hancock, of Toronto, bookkeeper for the Ontario Lumber Company, was first called and examined by Mr. Marsh, counsel for Mr. Cook. He said he was employed by Mr. Cook's company in Toronto. Mr. Marsh—Do you remember a visit made by Mr. W. T. R. Preston to Mr. Cook? Mr. Hancock—Yes, in the fall of 1898. Mr. Marsh—What happened? Mr. Hancock—When Mr. Preston came in he said, 'Good morning, Mr. Senator.' He then went into Mr. Cook's private office and the door was closed. Mr. Marsh—What happened then? Mr. Hancock—They were together for about twenty minutes. Mr. Cook then saw Mr. Preston to the door. Mr. Cook then came over to my desk and seemed very angry. He said to me: 'What do you think? That scoundrel Preston wanted me to pay ten thousand dollars for a senatorship.' Witness then withdrew. SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S DENIAL. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was then placed under examination by Mr. Blake. Mr. Blake—There have been certain charges made that you, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other members of the government, through an agent, offered a senatorship to Mr. Cook for a consideration of ten thousand dollars. Is this allegation true? Sir Wilfrid Laurier—It is absolutely untrue. Mr. Blake—Did you ever directly or indirectly suggest or ask Mr. Cook for any consideration in return for a senatorship? Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I never did. Mr. Blake—Referring to the transaction alluded to here with Mr. Cameron, did you ever directly or indirectly authorize such a proposition? Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Never. Mr. Blake—Are you aware of any proposal of this nature ever having been made directly or indirectly? Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I am not. Mr. Blake—When did you hear of the question first? Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Not till I saw it published in the Montreal 'Gazette' in October of last year. Mr. Blake—As Premier of the Dominion it was your duty to submit appointments to His Excellency? Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Yes. Mr. Blake—Were you prepared to act on the recommendation of the Ontario ministers for appointments in that province? Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Well, the rule I followed was this: When my Ontario colleagues were unanimous in their recommendation I accepted it. But when they were not unanimous I usually used my own judgment, and the responsibility rests with me. Mr. Blake—In conclusion, then, your government had nothing to do with the suggestion of any consideration with respect to the filling of senatorships. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Certainly not. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The Premier was followed by Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Blake—You have read the charges that Mr. Cook was asked \$10,000 for an

appointment to the Senate. Is this statement true? Sir Richard Cartwright—It is absolutely untrue. Mr. Blake—Did you ever directly or indirectly make such an offer or authorize any one else to make such an offer? Sir Richard Cartwright—No, I never heard of it until I saw the affidavit published by Mr. Cook last fall. Mr. Blake—Then you were not aware till then that such a suggestion had been made. Sir Richard—No. Mr. Blake—What were your personal views with regard to the claims of Mr. Cook to a Senate appointment? Sir Richard—Well, he had been a very strong and vigorous supporter of the Liberal party for some thirty years. I was also aware that he had made very considerable sacrifices in various ways, and also that he had been unjustly treated by our political opponents. I thought Mr. Cook was entitled to receive a senatorship at our hands at that time. Mr. Blake—You supported his claim, then? Sir Richard—Yes. Mr. Blake—Did you ever directly or indirectly enter on these negotiations in order that any consideration should be paid for this senatorship? Sir Richard—Certainly not. Mr. Blake—It is said you wrote in October, 1896, to Mr. Cameron, and gave him (Cameron) a letter to be shown to Cook, but was not to pass out of Mr. Cameron's hands. THE LETTER STORY DENIED. Sir Richard—To the best of my recollection, there was no correspondence, good, bad or indifferent, between myself and Mr. Cameron in regard to Mr. Cook's claim to a senatorship. I do not believe that such a letter ever existed. Mr. Blake—Did you give a letter to Mr. Cameron to be shown, but not given to Mr. Cook? Sir Richard—I am quite sure that I did not. Mr. Blake—It was said in the evidence that you wrote a letter in which you said in effect, 'Surely, my friend Cook must do something.' Sir Richard—To the best of my recollection there was no communication at all passed between myself and Mr. Cameron or any one else to that effect. Mr. Blake—Did you ever give Mr. Cameron instructions to ask Mr. Cook for \$10,000? Sir Richard—Most distinctly not; nothing of the kind ever passed. Mr. Blake—You never used Mr. Cameron as a go-between in this matter with Mr. Cook? Sir Richard—No, but I remember that Mr. Cameron and several others came to me on Mr. Cook's behalf in this matter. Mr. Blake—Then it was said in the evidence that in the fall of 1897 or spring of 1898 Mr. Cook went to your office and told you that Mr. Cameron had demanded from him ten thousand dollars for a call to the Senate. Sir Richard—On no single occasion, to the best of my recollection, did Mr. Cook ever mention Mr. Cameron's name. He certainly never made any statement to me that Mr. Cameron had ever asked him for \$10,000 or any other sum. Mr. Blake—Then you are sure he alluded to no letter? Sir Richard—Quite sure. I never heard of the thing till this affair of Cook's was published. Mr. Blake—Did you at all times support Mr. Cook's nomination to the Senate? Sir Richard—Well, I was not quite certain whether I should disclose the secrets of council here, but I will say this much, that I always did support his claim. Mr. Blake—Therefore it needed no money to obtain your support of Mr. Cook? Sir Richard—No; I had the best of reasons to know that Mr. Cook was aware that Mr. Cox and Mr. Mills had claims superior to his. I think he was told more than once that they would be appointed before Mr. Cook. UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION. Sir Richard was then cross-examined by Mr. Marsh, and said that Mr. Cook had called on him in connection with the Senate appointment some twenty or thirty times. He had warned Mr. Cook that the violent language he used would hurt his prospects of appointment. It had already hurt him with other of the ministers. Mr. Cook had told Sir Richard over and over again of his thirty years' services to the party, of his kindness to Alexander Mackenzie, of his United Empire Loyalist stock, of the Liberal sentiments of his family, and of his prominent place in the Methodist Church. Mr. Marsh—And what about this letter to Mr. Cameron? Sir Richard—I don't believe any such letter ever existed, and my belief is confirmed by the fact that, though I saw Mr. Cook and Mr. Cameron so often later on neither of them ever alluded to the letter in any way. I saw both of them a great many times after this letter was supposed to have been written. I cannot say what passed between Messrs. Cameron and Cook, and regret that the name of this former gentleman, now dead, has been dragged into the matter. I think Mr. Cameron did once suggest to me that perhaps Senator Reesor, who was then in feeble health, might be induced to resign his seat, and asked whether, in this event, Mr. Cook would have a chance of the appointment. The committee argued at some length over a statement contained in a letter of Sir Richard Cartwright, 'that there is one way in which the matter can be made sure.' Sir Richard denied that there was any improper meaning to be taken out of this statement. He would not say that Mr. Cook was his ideal of a senator, but that he thought that his long services to the party warranted recognition.

MR. PRESTON'S EVIDENCE. Mr. W. T. R. Preston, whose name had been connected with the offer of a senatorship to Mr. Cook for ten thousand dollars, was the next witness called. Under examination by Mr. Ritchie, he testified to having waited on Mr. Cook in his office after having been to Ottawa. He told Mr. Cook he judged that he would get a senatorship some time but he doubted if it would come for some time as the Liberals wanted first to add to their debating power in the Senate. Mr. Ritchie—You did not discuss a \$10,000 consideration for the appointment? Mr. Preston—No. Mr. Preston—No. Mr. Ritchie—You did not say that \$10,000 would be below the tariff rate?

Mr. Preston—No. Before the witness withdrew he made MR. BIGGS TELLS ABOUT MR. CAMERON'S OFFER. Mr. Samuel C. Biggs, who was stated to have accompanied Mr. Cook when the latter went to discuss the proposition Mr. Cameron is alleged to have made for Mr. Cook to pay ten thousand dollars for a Senate appointment, related a conversation he had had with Mr. M. C. Cameron. The latter had said to him: 'Well, now, Biggs, I may tell you you are entirely mistaken about Cook. He has not done for the party what he says he has. The fact is Cook always spent the money on his own elections and has not the claim you think he has on the party. Besides he has not been quite loyal to the party. Let him show his loyalty by a subscription.' Witness then said to Mr. Cameron: 'What guarantee would Mr. Cook have of the appointment if he did subscribe? That would be an important consideration. Mr. Cameron replied that Mr. Cook would have to take his chances. Witness thought he had got at the bottom of the thing then for his client and sent for Mr. Cook. The subsequent conference with Mr. Cameron took place with Mr. Cook present. 'I asked Mr. Cameron,' pursued the witness, 'what he meant by a subscription.' Mr. Cook interposed at this stage of the conversation by asking would five thousand dollars be enough. Mr. Cameron replied: 'I think a rich man like you ought to put up ten thousand.'

Mr. Ritchie—In this conference did you think that Mr. Cameron was acting for any one else or speaking as it were off his own 'bat'? Mr. Biggs—Mr. Cameron did not pretend to be acting for anybody else. Mr. Cameron spoke all through this conference as though he had Mr. Cameron's interest at heart just as much as I had. Witness said he had before this discussed with Mr. Cook whether a subscription of \$5,000 was the figure mentioned—would be of any value in helping along Cook's claims to an appointment. Witness had pointed out to Mr. Cook that he would be liable to imprisonment for such a transaction. DOUBTED MR. CAMERON'S SINCERITY. Mr. Blake—Were you aware, Mr. Biggs, that Mr. Cameron had himself gone to large expense in his own elections? Mr. Biggs—Mr. Cameron told me that politics had ruined him. On our way home from this interview with Mr. Cameron I said to Mr. Cook: 'Do you think if you were fool enough to give Mr. Cameron ten thousand dollars for the party that the party would ever see it?' Mr. Cook agreed with me that the party would never get the money and I was inclined to a like view. We had merely Mr. Cameron's word in the matter and nothing to make us believe that Mr. Cameron was asking for any one else.

In cross-examination by Mr. Marsh witness said he had a claim against Mr. Cook for \$500 for legal services. It had been outstanding two years and a few days ago he had intimated to Cook that if the debt was not paid the next day he would issue a writ. Mr. Cook had asked if Mr. Biggs would see his (Cook's) lawyer and tell him what he could concerning the evidence he could give in this investigation. Witness absolutely refused to see Cook's lawyer. Mr. Marsh—Did you say 'if you don't pay me that cheque first you can send all the lawyers you like and I will not know anything'? Mr. Biggs—No. Before the committee rose Mr. Biggs told of an interview he had had with Sir Oliver Mowat on behalf of Mr. Cook's claim, in which that gentleman flatly declined to support Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook was recalled in the afternoon by Mr. Marsh, his own counsel. He asked Mr. Cook respecting the interview with Mr. Biggs, when that gentleman had warned him that any subscription to the party funds would be an 'infraction' of the criminal code. Mr. Cook said Mr. Biggs had remarked to him, after the offer was made by Mr. Cameron: 'You've got those fellows in a tight place now and can enforce your claims to the senatorship.'

Mr. Marsh—Was there anything said between Mr. Biggs and you about Mr. Cameron going to put the money he had asked in his own pocket? Mr. Cook—No. MR. COOK GETS A TALKING TO. Mr. Blake—When this offer was made to you, Mr. Cook, did you at once take the matter to the county crown attorney? Mr. Cook—No. Mr. Blake—You left the government in a tight place down to the last elections and never said a word about it. You heard Sir Richard Cartwright's denial this morning of the matters you have connected with him. Was Sir Richard mistaken? Mr. Cook—He was mistaken. I do not say that Sir Richard deliberately told an untruth. He is simply wrong in his recollection. Mr. Blake—And was Mr. Preston wrong in his recollection this morning? Mr. Cook—Preston swore falsely all through. Mr. Blake—And Mr. Biggs was all wrong, too? Mr. Cook—Yes. Mr. Cook—Did you offer to slap Mr. Biggs's cheek this morning, after he went out of this room? Mr. Cook—He accosted me and said— Mr. Blake—Never mind that. Did you threaten to slap Mr. Biggs's cheek? Mr. Cook—He said I had done a mean thing, and I said if he gave me any more of his insolence of course I would. The witnesses were then discharged, and Mr. S. H. Blake took the liberty of thanking the committee for the manner in which the proceedings had been conducted. Mr. Ritchie associated himself with his compliment.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell replied that the committee had but one object before it, and that was to ascertain the truth and to maintain the dignity of the Senate. Reports had been in circulation that were most injurious to that body, and it was time that these were put a stop to. SUMMING UP BY COUNSEL TO BE HEARD AFTER EASTER. So far as the case now there remains but the summing up by the counsel, and as it was thought that this could better be done after the evidence was all printed, the committee was adjourned until after the Easter holidays, when it will hear argument and prepare its report.

Mr. Cook—No one. I have joked with Mr. Sutherland, Dr. Landerkin and others with regard to the \$10,000. Dr. Landerkin—I guess the \$10,000 was a joke all around. Mr. Marsh here jugged the witness's

NO BETTER TERMS FOR THE BOER.

Such a Policy Would Not Be Magnanimity, but Folly, Mr. Chamberlain Says.

MURDER CHARGED AGAINST GENERAL DELAREY.

Five Men Were Shot After a Defeat of the Boer Leader—The Sixth Condemned Man Escaped.

In the House of Commons, London, on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain announced that the government had no intention of superseding Sir Alfred Milner as governor of the Vaal River and Orange River colonies.

Mr. Balfour, the government leader, in response to a question put by Sir Robert Reid (Liberal), announced the government's refusal to permit Messrs. Merriman and Sauer to address the House against the establishment of a Crown colony form of government in South Africa.

The statement of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, that the government had printed all it knew about the Botha-Kitchener peace negotiations and that nothing had transpired since, caused Mr. James Bryce (Liberal) to analyze the terms offered.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that to offer better terms would not be magnanimity, but folly. The government could not afford to show again that it paid better to a rebel than a loyalist.

FRENCH AT VRYHEID

OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED ON WITH MARKED SUCCESS.

A Vryheid despatch of last Tuesday evening says that General French, with Dartna's and Pultener's columns, had arrived there that day, having killed and wounded or captured 1,500 Boers.

A COMPLETE VICTORY.

GEN. BABINGTON'S ACTION RESULTED IN HEAVY LOSSES TO THE ENEMY.

London, March 27.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener to the War Office, dated Pretoria, March 27, says: "Our casualties in General Babington's action were two killed and seven wounded. The Boers left twenty-two dead and thirty wounded."

ABOUT GENERAL DE WETT

EVERYTHING KNOWN ABOUT HIM BY CORRESPONDENTS EXCEPT HIS EXACT HIDING PLACE.

London, March 29.—A despatch from Standerton, Transvaal, says that on Tuesday General De Wett with four hundred followers, crossed the Vaal river at De Villiersdorp, and it is expected that he will be joined by many Transvaalers.

GEN. BABINGTON'S SUCCESS.

New York, March 27.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford cables as follows to the "Tribune": London, March 27.—General Babington's victory, with the largest capture of Boer guns made in a single engagement during the campaign, had a most exhilarating effect upon government followers in the House of Commons.

MR. KRUGER IS DEFIANT.

Paris, March 27.—The "Rapport" gives space to the following remarkable communication from Amsterdam: "Mr. Kruger will sail for the United States next month on the invitation of the American pro-Boer committee to give a series of lectures. The committee hopes to collect fifty million dollars and to form a volunteer flotilla with which to

transport men and ammunition to the Transvaal."

London, March 26.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wires the substance of an interview with Mr. Kruger, whom he found in a most optimistic frame of mind. General Babington's victory over General Delarey had been, Mr. Kruger thought, exaggerated in the reports. He said the Magaliesberg range and Rustenburg were again in the possession of the Boers, and, continues the correspondent, the old guerrilla game will be continued until Great Britain is forced into making peace overtures.

SCHEEPER AND MALAN REPULSED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Capetown, March 29.—The British inflicted a repulse on March 20 on the commandos of General Malan and Commandant Scheeper on Sunday river. The Boers fled, having lost 16 killed.

DETAILS OF THE MURDERS BY GENERAL DELAREY.

London, March 26.—Details have reached here of the execution of five men at Wolmaranstad by Delarey, after his defeat by Methuen.

The Boer High Court, sitting at Wolmaranstad had before it three Britishers, named McLaughlin, Savage and Boyd, and three Dutchmen, named Matysen, Ahrens and Theunissen, charged with refusing to take up arms against the British. The three British prisoners had become naturalized burghers through the part they had taken in repelling the Jameson raiders. Theunissen was commandant at Klerksdorp, and when the town was captured by the British he surrendered, and, like the two other Dutch prisoners, took the oath of neutrality.

When the Boers reoccupied Klerksdorp the Boers refused to take up arms again, and the Britishers claiming exemption on account of their British nationality, all six were thrown into prison. While in prison the six prisoners were trapped into writing a joint letter to the British military authorities to send a force to release them.

All the prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to death, but the execution was suspended because of the operations then being taken against the British in the neighborhood under Lord Methuen.

Then followed the defeat of Delarey's force at Haartebeestfontein by the British, and immediately after Commandant Delarey signed the death warrants of the six prisoners. Five of them were at once shot within the jail at Wolmaranstad, but the sixth—the Britisher, named Savage—effected his escape in some mysterious manner.

The wife of McLaughlin, one of the victims, pleaded with the Boer commandant to be allowed to take possession of the bodies, and they were decently interred three days after the executions.

The affair has created a great sensation and intense feeling throughout the western Transvaal, as the crime was one of pure revenge.

Lord Methuen has captured Pearson, the commandant of Wolmaranstad, who is regarded as largely responsible for the tragedy.

London, March 29.—A despatch from Standerton, Transvaal, says that on Tuesday General De Wett with four hundred followers, crossed the Vaal river at De Villiersdorp, and it is expected that he will be joined by many Transvaalers.

London, March 26.—It is reported from Bloemfontein that General De Wett is again in Orange River Colony.

London, March 26.—According to the "Times" Johannesburg correspondent General De Wett has been appointed Hoofd Commandant of the Boers. Philip Botha was appointed to succeed him as fighting general, but Botha was killed the other day at Doornberg. There is nothing to indicate whether the new appointment involves General De Wett's withdrawal from active leadership in the field. He is supposed to now be with General Louis Botha north of the Delagoa Bay railway line. Philip Botha was represented as being General De Wett's right hand man and a leader of whom foreign officers entertained the highest opinion.

London, March 26.—Nearly all the invading Boer commandos are now endeavoring to get to the north, as the Orange river is again fordable at almost any point.

Lord Methuen has been very active

recently, and has done a lot of good work. He has been constantly engaged in minor skirmishes, and so far as reported has not had a single casualty for several weeks, while the Boers have had an average of three killed daily. On the occasion of the fight near Wolmaranstad the Boers had an elaborate scheme to concentrate a superior force against Lord Methuen, while his column was encumbered with prisoners, cattle, etc. Lord Methuen was too quick for General Delarey, who arrived late, and the plan fell through.

Small parties of Boers are concentrating near the boundary of the Cradock, Middelburg and Graaf Reinet districts, in Cape Colony. It is said that their object is to terrorize the British inhabitants.

It is understood that the Cape Government will endeavor to retain 4,000 town guardsmen as a permanent militia force. The town guards will shortly be disbanded.

Capetown, March 27.—Indecisive encounters at widely separated points are reported daily. Fighting took place yesterday at Tarkastad and Henningfontein, both in Cape Colony. The casualties were few.

A commando numbering two hundred under Commandant Fourie has been dispersed at Thaba N'Chu.

According to reports received here, the hills above Dewetsdorp, just reoccupied by General Bruce Hamilton, were the scene of a fight lasting several hours yesterday.

OFF TO THE WARS.

BADEN-POWELL'S POLICE BEGIN THEIR JOURNEY TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Halifax, March 29.—The transport "Montfort," notwithstanding the sailor's superstition of going to sea on Friday, weighed anchor at exactly noon to-day and the steamer steamed slowly down the harbor and out to sea, amid the screeching of steam whistles of the various steamers in port and cheered by thousands who lined the pier heads.

The "Montfort" herself was gaily decorated with bunting and her whistle kept up a continuous roar in answer to the salutes of the other steamers. The troops on board lined the sides and swarmed up the rigging, sending back answering cheers to friends on shore. About forty of the men were reported absent when the ship left the wharf, but most of them turned up last night and made their way on board.

As the big troopier cast off her lines the soldiers lined the deck from stem to stern, and cheered lustily as a parting farewell. The crowds on the wharves returned the cheering, and hats and handkerchiefs were waved until the steamer was far out in the stream.

Some of the enthusiastic troopiers cut the buttons off their clothing and threw them to their admiring lady friends, some even throwing their caps as mementoes of the occasion. After the troopier had moved away from the pier some affecting scenes were witnessed in the building, mothers and sisters being grouped here and there in sorrow and tears over the departure of their relatives.

MORE CANADIANS BACK

SMALL PARTY COMES OVER ON THE SS. 'LAKE SUPERIOR.'

Halifax, N.S., March 29.—The mail steamer "Lake Superior," Captain Evans, arrived in port last evening from Liverpool, making one of the quickest runs of the season. She had on board 1,051 passengers, the majority being Italians. Of this number 54 second cabin and 716 steerage landed here.

Included in the first mentioned were the following invalided Canadian soldiers, who had been in England for from two to four months: Staff-Sergt. Allison, Strathcona's Horse, of Crov's Nest Pass; Pte. Stewart, of Paget's Horse (Imperial Yeomanry); Trooper Hudson, Strathcona's Horse; British Columbia; Trooper Acer, Strathcona's Horse, Slocum City, B.C.; Pte. Morse, R.C.R., British Columbia; Pte. Cumming, R.C.A., Ontario; Trooper Johnson, Strathcona's Horse, British Columbia; Trooper Badwell, Strathcona's Horse, Kamloops, B.C.; Trooper Jackson, Strathcona's Horse, Prince Albert; Corporal Hare, R.C.A., London, Ont.; Corporal Haddock, C.M.R., Lethbridge; Trooper J. Barker, C.M.R., British Columbia; Trooper W. J. Barker, Strathcona's Horse, Mooseomin; Corporal Mooney, C.M.R., Prince Albert; Trooper Hawkins, C.M.R., Ontario; Trooper Barton, Strathcona's Horse, Okanagan, B.C.; Trooper Swift, Strathcona's Horse, Okanagan, B.C.; Trooper Moore, Kitchener's Horse, Toronto; Trooper Currie, Strathcona's Horse, Mooseomin; Trooper Kennedy, Strathcona's Horse, Cranbrook, B.C.; Trooper Stuart, Strathcona's Horse, Mooseomin; Trooper Henry, Kitchener's Horse, Montreal; Trooper Koenig, Strathcona's Horse, Winnipeg; Gunner Lange, R.C.F.A., Kingston; Corporal McKugl, Strathcona's Horse, Nelson, B.C.; Private E. Platt, R.C.R.

The batch of soldiers were in charge of Staff-Sergeant Allison, and were all in the best of health and spirits.

MORE COMING.

Ottawa, March 29.—A message to the Militia Department announces that the following invalided Canadians sailed for Halifax from Liverpool on March 26 per SS. "Lake Ontario": 327, Roberts; 63, Callahan; 375, Massie; 168, Harris; 188, Lane; 245, Perry; 181, Laws; 256G, Sharpe, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles; 143, Sweet, and 369, Porteous, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, and 237, Armstrong, 484, McMillan; 418, Brown, 300, Cook; 321, McMillan, 122, Shorton; 390, Stillingfleet; 404, Lefroy; 485 Nichols, of Strathcona's Horse; Ingils, Starkie, Hammond and Fraser, of Roberts's Horse, and J. M. Clarke and C. Winrow, of Kitchener's Horse.

MENTIONED IN THE DESPACHES.

Toronto, March 27.—Among the Canadians in the Imperial service, Captain E. M. Morris, an ex-student of the Royal Military College, and a Torontonian, has been rendering distinguished services in South Africa. From the recently published despatches from General Buller the following is an extract: "Captain E. M. Morris, Devonshire Regiment, who has acted as adjutant of the regiment

throughout the whole twelve months, has been distinguished for his power of organization, his tact and management of men in camp and his ability and courage in the field. Captain Morris, with the rank of major, is now in charge of the police at Bloemfontein."

BOER REFUGEES.

Pretoria, April 1.—A number of Boer refugees, men, women and children continue to flock into the city daily from the outlying districts. They are being sent to the detention camp at Arene.

A train from Johannesburg was fired upon near the Kaalfontein station on Thursday night, but except for the wounding of two mules no damage was done.

A train going east was derailed by the Boers near Balmoral last night and four of the trucks were destroyed.

IS PRINSLOO A PRISONER?

RUMOR TO THAT EFFECT CURRENT IN LONDON.

London, March 31.—A despatch from Standerton says the Imperial Light Horse have captured Commandant Prinsloo and a convoy of 38 waggons. Commandant Englesberch, the despatch says, has surrendered. The British are sweeping the eastern Transvaal clear of everything useful to the Boers.

All standing crops have been destroyed, but the women and children are being cared for. Five hundred of them have been conveyed to Utrecht where their wants are well attended to.

WORD FROM LORD KITCHENER.

London, April 1.—A despatch to the War Office from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 30, says that a train was derailed by a mine near Pan. Two hundred Boers who were advancing to loot the train were driven off with a loss of six killed. The British sustained no losses.

A train of empty cars was wrecked last night at Olifantsfontein. Nobody was hurt.

Fifteen hundred horses and other stock from the Orange River Colony have been brought in recently. The troops making the capture killed seven Boers, wounded nine, and captured seventy.

General French reports from Vryheid that between March 16 and March 27 his command has killed or wounded seven hundred Boers and taken fifty-one prisoners. Ninety-three burghers surrendered. The British also captured 100 rifles, 5,860 rounds of ammunition, 475 horses and much other stock.

BRITISH AFTER KRITZINGER.

Capetown, April 1.—The columns of Colonel Gorringer, Crabbe and Delisle are still actively engaged in pursuing Commandant Kritzinger. It is said that this Boer commandant has despaired of being able to cross the Orange river.

The negotiations for peace between Lord Kitchener and General Botha have severely hampered General French in his operations in the eastern Transvaal. While the negotiations were in progress the Boers seized the opportunity to break through General French's lines in small parties and steal to the northward.

It is believed that Generals Botha and Viljoen practically agreed to accept the British terms of surrender, but when the Boer commandants met they were contemptuously rejected.

BADEN-POWELL AT CAPETOWN.

Capetown, April 1.—General Baden-Powell has arrived here.

The Natal press is anxious to learn what the government is doing to repress Natal's claims to territorial expansion when the time comes to consider the settlement of the war questions. It is believed there is a good prospect that the Utrecht and Vryheid districts will eventually be given to Natal.

WAR NOTES.

TREACHEROUS USE OF THE WHITE FLAG.

Capetown, March 29.—A patrol of the colonial defence force has been captured in the Midland district by the treacherous use of the white flag. The British mistook the Boers for a portion of their own column. The Boers advanced, waving a white flag, until resistance was used.

Mr. St. Leger, founder of the Cape "Times," died yesterday.

LORD ROBERTS'S PLANS.

London, March 28.—In acknowledging the receipt of an address from 3,000 boys and girls of South Australia, Lord Roberts spoke of it as a beautiful gift from a country which had supplied so many contingents of splendid troops for the war in South Africa, and which he intended to visit as soon as circumstances would permit.

REMOUNTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Woodstock, Ont., March 27.—Colonel Lessard purchased some saddle horses here to-day for remounts in South Africa. He says horse prices have not advanced much in Canada, even if the demand for them is large.

THORNEYCROFT'S CATTLE.

A telegram from Bloemfontein says that General Thorneycroft has taken 3,000 horses, 3,000 cattle and 17,000 sheep into Dewetsdorp.

THE SURRENDERED BURGHERS.

London, March 23.—The latest despatches from Bloemfontein show that two hundred Boers who were reported captured near Thaba N'Chu were refugees, who surrendered voluntarily. They were in a bad plight, and had recently been fighting under General De Wett and General Fourie.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST INDICATES RENEWED FIGHTING.

London, March 26.—The official casualty list issued last evening indicates a renewal of active operations since the failure of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha. At Hartbeestfontein on March 22 and 23 two officers were killed and three wounded, and four men killed and twenty two wounded. There also seems to have been heavy fighting at a place near Gredgedacht on March 18.

COLONIALS WERE WORSTED.

London, March 26.—The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily Express" reports

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company.

(To Be Incorporated) LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

This company is now prepared to receive from the municipal corporations of the different cities, towns and incorporated villages in the Province of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, any representations they may care to make in writing as to the advantages of their respective places for establishing, receiving and shipping stations in. The company proposes to establish not less than twelve such stations in Canada at once; the number of stations in each place the above provinces to be as nearly equal as possible, to be established in each of the above provinces and the number of shareholders in each; having regard for the size of the province and the number of shareholders in each; establishments for the collection, killing, plucking, dressing, and shipping of all kinds of dressed poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese, partridges, pigeons, etc., etc. Home and foreign consumption.

EMPLOYEES WANTED.

The President is now prepared to receive written applications, enclosing references, for the following positions at the salaries stated: 1. Twelve local managers (one for each station); salary, \$1,200.00 a year each. 2. Twenty-four inspectors (two for each station); salary, \$800.00 a year each. Applications will only be entertained from those who have applied for shares in the company, as described in the prospectus published on another page in this paper. Notice will be published later, stating what other employees the company will require. All communications are to be addressed to Mr. Gibson Arnold, President of the Company, 9 Toronto street, Toronto. Dated at Toronto this 18th day of March, 1901. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Manager.

AQUINALDO A PRISONER.

Manilla, March 28.—Gen. Funston's daring project for the capture of Aguinaldo in his hiding place in the province of Isabella, Luzon, has proved completely successful. Aguinaldo was captured there on March 23.

FILIPINO LEADER CAPTURED BY GEN. FUNSTON.

The United States gunboat "Vicksburg," Commander E. B. Barry, with General Funston and Aguinaldo on board, arrived here this morning.

BOER LOSSES AT LICHTENBURG.

Capetown, March 25.—It is said the Boers lost very heavily in attacking the garrison at Lichtenburg last week. Upwards of seventy burghers are reported to have been shot at one spot among the wire entanglements.

TWELVE DEATHS REPORTED AT CAPETOWN.

Capetown, March 27.—Twelve fresh cases of bubonic plague were officially reported to-day. Eight of the victims are Europeans, and four are colored persons. Two colored victims died to-day. The proportion of European victims of the disease is increasing. Among those attacked yesterday were three soldiers belonging to different corps.

FORMER FRIEND OF THE BOERS TURNS HIS BACK ON THEM.

London, March 27.—Sir Edward Clarke, formerly Solicitor-General, who resigned his seat in the House of Commons owing to the divergence between himself and his constituents and party regarding the South African war, announced in a speech in London to-day that the circumstances had altered, and his party no longer existed. The government, he said, had offered the Boers terms which were not only fair but generous. The rejection of them enabled the government to prosecute with a clear conscience to a vigorous fulfilment the military duty imposed on them. It was intolerable that a defeated enemy should be permitted to make their own terms regarding the form of government of the conquered countries, and still more so regarding the persons to administer it. The Boers had repeated the blunder of their foolish ultimatum, which forced Great Britain into the war.

CAPE COLONY RAIDERS.

London, March 29.—A despatch from Bloemfontein says: Sir Alfred Milner, escorted by an armored train, has returned to the Vaal River Colony. The Boer commandos, Kritzinger, Scheepers and Van Renen, who have been operating in Cape Colony, have joined forces and are moving north toward the Orange River by way of Venterstad.

LORD METHUEN ILL.

London, March 30.—A despatch from Pretoria says Lord Methuen is ill of fever, but is progressing satisfactorily.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

Durban, March 30.—The second Imperial Light Horse, which is made up of Natalians, is busy in Swaziland. The regiment has captured a thousand head of Boer cattle. Some of the men met a Boer party consisting of a commandant and several other officers. They ordered the Boers to throw up their hands. Two who were slow in obeying the order were wounded, whereupon the party surrendered. Later, a number of snipers were captured. The regiment then captured a convoy of 26 waggons and a number of cattle, sheep and horses. Another convoy of ten waggons was captured.

COST OF THE WAR.

New York, March 30.—The "Tribune's" London correspondent says financial experts estimate that at least \$20,000,000 must be raised by a fresh loan next year, even if \$130,000,000 can reasonably be expected from the existing basis of taxation, and another \$50,000,000 be added to the national debt. These figures forecast a budget of \$200,000,000. Estimates like these hold out little hope for any class of taxpayers, and foreshadow a considerable widening of the area of indirect taxation. Mr. Kruger has succeeded in staggering the British taxpayers, if not humanity.

A WINNIPEG RAILWAY DEPUTATION.

Ottawa, March 29.—A deputation from Winnipeg, which is opposing the ratification of the arrangement between the Manitoba government and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, waited on Messrs. Sifton, Fielding, Blair and the Premier this morning. They were accompanied by Senators Watson and Young and laid their whole case before the government in private. No definite answer was given them.

FILIPINO LEADER CAPTURED BY GEN. FUNSTON.

Manilla, March 28.—Aguinaldo, who was captured by General Funston and brought to Manilla on the United States gunboat "Vicksburg," was brought ashore at 3.10 p.m. to-day, and taken before General MacArthur at the Malacan Palace. He talked freely, but seemed ignorant concerning what had happened recently. He appeared to be in good health and was even cheerful. He lunched with the officers of General MacArthur's staff and was then escorted to the Andra street jail. Aguinaldo's capture was attended with considerable difficulty, an insurgent major being killed at the time of the event. Twenty rifles and a number of important papers were captured.

HE WILL BE MADE A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Washington, D.C., April 1.—The following important army appointments were announced at the White House on Saturday night: To be major-general, United States army, Brigadier-General Lloyd Wheaton, vice Miles, promoted lieutenant-general. To be brigadier-general in the regular army, Col. Jacob H. Smith, 17th United States Infantry, brigadier-general volunteers, vice Daggett, retired.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS, VICE WHEATON, PROMOTED.

The announcement of these appointments was made after a conference of the President, Secretary Root and Adjutant-General Corbin and at the same time a long-expected list of appointments of majors and captains in the paymaster's, quartermaster's and commissary departments and of chaplains was made known.

The chief interest, however, centred in the three high appointments of a major-general and two brigadiers and more particularly in the selection of General Funston after his gallant exploit in capturing Aguinaldo.

Following the announcement General Corbin sent the following to General MacArthur: "Washington, March 30, 1901, MacArthur, Manilla: The following appointments made:—Wheaton, major-general; Smith and Funston brigadier-generals. Secretary of War joins me in congratulations to all. (Signed) CORBIN."

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, Man., March 29.—The Manitoba Legislature was prorogued to-day.

THE BEAR AND MANCHURIA.

Great Britain's Policy as to the Treaties Between China and Russia.

MODERATION ADVISED BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

Statements That China Refused to Sign the Treaties Last Tuesday Doubted in Some Quarters.

In the House of Lords, London, on Thursday, Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, announced that no further military operations by the British troops in China were contemplated for the present.

The compliance of China with the demands of the powers was hardly of such a character as to justify the withdrawal of the allied forces, but the British government hoped to be able before long to withdraw or reduce its forces in China.

The British minister at Peking had been instructed to moderate in his demands, and the government desired only to strengthen the guards sufficiently to insure the safety of the legations.

He did not despair of seeing China reformed. The people possessed many good qualities. Both the British and German governments had informed China that it was not desirable, while negotiating with the powers as a whole, that she should enter into private arrangements involving territorial or financial conditions with any other power.

In the absence of the Japanese minister in London, Baron Hayashi, Mr. Matsui, first secretary of the Japanese legation, who was interviewed this afternoon, made a comprehensive statement of the issues involved. He said: "Russia's insistence, China's helplessness and the probable victory of Russian diplomacy to-morrow will bring us to the brink of a dangerous situation, in which none of the powers is so deeply concerned as Japan."

Referring to the Anglo-German agreement, Lord Lansdowne said that when this was being negotiated the German government had given Great Britain to understand that in the German view Manchuria was not a place where they considered they had any influence.

In regard to the reported Manchurian agreement, Lord Lansdowne said he was not in a position to pass final opinion on the matter. The government would not criticize in any carping spirit any arrangement regarding Manchuria which was in the nature of a modus vivendi.

Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to co-operate with the Russian government in exposing such an unworthy object. If Russia would only, by communicating the real text of the agreement, enable Great Britain to put an end to this misconception, we should be prepared to co-operate with her.

What militated against any such hopes has been the mystery which the negotiations have been involved through.

Despatches referred to in the declaration of Lord Lansdowne are given below:

Peking, March 25.—It is understood here that the Russian government has consented to the following modifications in the Manchurian convention:

First—Kiao-chau and Port Arthur shall not be annexed, but shall be leased from the Chinese government as heretofore.

Second—Russia will not insist upon there being a Russian resident at Moukden.

Third—The Chinese army will be permitted to maintain order in Manchuria.

prior to the completion of the Manchuria Railway, which, while in course of construction, will not necessarily require the protection of Russian troops.

Fourth—Russia will forego her demand that mining and railway concessions in Mongolia, Turkestan and Kashgaria shall be granted to none but Russian subjects. Russia stipulates, however, that none but Chinese and Russians shall be allowed to undertake such enterprises.

In consequence of these concessions the Russian government insists upon the early signature of the convention.

There were twelve articles in Russia's original demand. The first promised the ultimate restoration of Manchuria to China, but the other eleven called for a Russian military occupation until the indemnity was paid, exclusive training of the Manchurian forces by China, and the exclusive right to mining, railway and other concessions in all northern China for Russians.

The Chinese minister at St. Petersburg thinks that the modifications are satisfactory, but the advisers of the court still refuse to recommend the ratification of the convention.

Li Hung Chang says that the responsibility for signing rests with the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg. The Russians continue to threaten to bring troops if China fails to comply with the demands.

London, March 25.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and urged the British government to bring pressure to bear in order to prevent Russia from securing the necessary signatures of the Manchurian agreement.

A JAPANESE OPINION. In the absence of the Japanese minister in London, Baron Hayashi, Mr. Matsui, first secretary of the Japanese legation, who was interviewed this afternoon, made a comprehensive statement of the issues involved. He said:

"Russia's insistence, China's helplessness and the probable victory of Russian diplomacy to-morrow will bring us to the brink of a dangerous situation, in which none of the powers is so deeply concerned as Japan. Even if the secret treaties have been modified, as is alleged, the changes are so trifling as to make the documents thoroughly objectionable to Japan."

Referring to the Anglo-German agreement, Lord Lansdowne said that when this was being negotiated the German government had given Great Britain to understand that in the German view Manchuria was not a place where they considered they had any influence.

In regard to the reported Manchurian agreement, Lord Lansdowne said he was not in a position to pass final opinion on the matter. The government would not criticize in any carping spirit any arrangement regarding Manchuria which was in the nature of a modus vivendi.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

London, March 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says that there is renewed unrest in the south of Manchuria. There has been fighting on a considerable scale at Kobansy and Sinnintin. A Russian colonel was killed. The Chinese losses were severe.

THE RUSSIANS AND THEIR FLAGS.

London, March 28.—The 'Daily Mail' has received the following from Yientsin, dated yesterday:—

Colonel Macdonald politely asked the Russians to remove their flags from the British portion of the disputed territory, where they surreptitiously placed them after a mutual evacuation had been agreed upon. The Russians flatly declined.

It is understood that the question of an arbitration treaty to the concession has not yet been settled.

CHINA REFUSES.

Imperial Court Declines to Sign the Manchurian Convention

London, March 28.—The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Times,' wiring yesterday, says:

"I am informed on the best authority that the Chinese court has instructed Li Hung Chang to inform the ministers of the powers that China has refused to sign the Manchurian convention and has

also notified all viceroys to the same effect.

'It is further asserted that the court seriously contemplates a removal of the capital from Peking.'

CHINA'S CHOICE.

DEEMS RUSSIAN ESTRANGEMENT THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS.

London, March 28.—The reports from various sources concerning China's attitude on the Manchurian treaty are so conflicting that it is impossible to determine whether or not she has definitely rejected the convention. The 'Times' says that the reports of a definite rejection are acquiring great consistency. The extreme reticence maintained at Li Hung Chang's yamen points in the same direction. The movement against compliance with the isolated mandates of Russia and in favor of an appeal therefrom to the concert of the powers is gaining such strength and breadth that the court may consider the estranging of Russia a less evil than jeopardizing the authority of the throne, and perhaps even the existence of the dynasty.

INDEMNITY OF THE POWERS

POSSIBLE FOR CHINA TO PAY IT IN ABOUT TWENTY YEARS.

Peking, March 25.—The special committee of ministers, appointed to consider China's ability to meet the indemnity claims, is already well forward with the work of investigating the resources of the Empire. Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the Imperial Maritime Customs, has been examined, as also have the managers of representative Chinese banks, many pawnbrokers and other Chinese financiers. The consular reports for a number of years back have been closely read. It now appears that the annual revenue aggregates about sixty-five million dollars, gold, derived from the land tax, the grain tax, the liquor, the customs, the opium tax, and miscellaneous imports. The largest two items are the land tax, which brings in fourteen million dollars, and the foreign customs, which yields twelve million dollars.

In the opinion of all the foreigners who have participated in the examination, the land tax could be doubled, and even tripled without much hardship, and the salt tax could be raised from six million to twenty million dollars.

It is believed that the total increase could be made to amount to a hundred and fifty million dollars. If then, the Imperial expenses could be reduced to forty-five million dollars there would be left available for the liquidation of the interest on loans and the indemnity fund the sum of a hundred and five million dollars.

Making all allowances it would be possible to pay the indemnity within twenty years.

SIR JOHN STAINER DEAD

HE WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST AUTHORITIES ON CHURCH MUSIC.

London, April 1.—Sir John Stainer, organist, composer and writer on musical topics, is dead. He was born in 1840.

Sir John Stainer stood in the front rank of the English composers of church music, and was one of the foremost authorities in the world on musical topics. He was born in London in 1840, and was the son of the schoolmaster of St. Thomas's, Southwark. He was a chorister at St. Paul's Cathedral between 1847 and 1857. At the age of sixteen he became organist to St. Michael's College, Tenbury, and three years later he was appointed organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. He graduated in arts and music, obtaining the degrees of Mus. Bac. in 1859, B. A. in 1863, Mus. Doc. in 1865, and M. A. in 1866.

Dr. Stainer had been appointed organist of the University Church in 1860, and he held this position, in addition to the one at Magdalen College, until 1872, when he was appointed to succeed Sir John Goss as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He resigned this post in 1888. In 1888 Dr. Stainer was knighted as a tribute to his musical skill, and the year following he was appointed professor of music at Oxford. He was an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Music, a member of the Council of the Royal College of Organists.

Sir John Stainer composed a large number of anthems and church services, as well as songs of a secular character, and wrote several primers on the organ, harmony and composition. His cantata, 'The Daughter of Jairus,' was produced at the Worcester Festival in 1878, and 'St. Mary Magdalen' at the Gloucester Festival in 1883. Sir John Stainer resided in Oxford.

THE DOUKHOBORS

ATTACKED IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate at Ottawa last Tuesday, Senator Bernier moved for papers relating to the immigration of the Doukhobors. He reminded the House that large sums had been spent in bringing these people here. To-day they were out with objections to our land laws, marriage laws and registration system, and in his opinion it was time the government gave attention to the matter.

Mr. Mills deprecated an attack on the Doukhobors. He did not know that the government was expected to prepare a creed for their foreign population. They were a law-abiding people and had committed no offence. The view that marriage was a divine institution and that it should not be hampered by a civil marriage, did not belong to the Doukhobors alone. He remembered reading it in the writings of Count Ceron. Our schools and institutions would soon mould them into desirable settlers, as had been done with similar immigrants in the United States. Personally he was glad to see such people coming to Canada.

MARSEILLES STRIKE OVER.

Marseilles, March 30.—The strike here has virtually ended and work has been generally resumed at the docks.

HAY-PAUNCFOTE TREATY

British Government's Objections to the United States Senate Amendments

A Washington, D.C., despatch says: "The communication from the British Government giving the reasons why that government declined to accept the Senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was made public last Tuesday."

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sets forth at some length the circumstances under which the convention was signed by the British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, and the Secretary of State, showing that the negotiations were initiated by the United States, and that the government "accepted the contract unconditionally as a signal proof of their friendly disposition, and of their desire not to impede the execution of the project declared to be of national importance to the people of the United States."

Lord Lansdowne then considers separately the three amendments of the Senate. He begins by saying:

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an international compact of unquestionable validity, a contract which, according to the laws of international usage, ought not to be abrogated or modified save with the consent of both the parties to the contract. In spite of this usage, His Majesty's Government finds itself confronted by a proposition, communicated to it by the United States Government without any previous attempt to ascertain its views, for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

He shows that under article 1 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the two parties agreed that neither would occupy, fortify, colonize or assume or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America, nor attain any of the foregoing objects by alliance with any state or people of Central America. There is no similar agreement in the contract. If, therefore, the treaty were wholly abrogated, both powers except in the vicinity of the canal would recover entire freedom of action in Central America. This change, he thinks, would certainly be of advantage to the United States, and might be of substantial importance.

The other two amendments, in the opinion of Lord Lansdowne, present more formidable difficulties. The first of them, the so-called Davis amendment, which reserves to the United States the right of taking any measures which it may find necessary to secure by its own forces the defence of the canal, appears to His Majesty's Government to involve a distinct departure from the principle which until now found acceptance with both governments, namely, that in time of war as well as in time of peace the passage of the canal is to remain free and unimpeded, and is to be so maintained by the power or powers responsible for its control.

With this amendment added to the convention, the United States, it is presumed, would be within their rights, if at any moment when it seemed to them their safety required it, in view of warlike preparations not yet commenced, but contemplated, or supposed to be contemplated by another power, they resorted to warlike acts in or near the canal, acts clearly inconsistent with the neutral character which has always been sought to give it, and which would deny the free use of it to the commerce and navy of the world.

He goes on to show that there is no analogy between the tenth article of the Suez canal convention and the Davis amendment, adding:

"The banks of the Suez canal are within the dominions of a territorial sovereign, who was a party to the convention, and whose established interests it was necessary to protect, whereas the Nicaragua canal will be constructed in territory belonging, not to the United States, but to Central American states, of whose sovereign rights other powers cannot claim to dispose."

Lord Lansdowne states his objections to the amendments which strike out article 3 of the convention, under which the high contracting parties engage, immediately upon the convention being ratified to bring it to the notice of other powers and to invite their adherence, as follows:

"If that adherence were given, the neutrality of the canal would be secured by the whole of the adhering powers. Without that adherence it would depend only upon the guarantee of the two contracting powers."

The amendment, he thinks, not only removes all prospects of the wider guarantee, but places Great Britain in a position of marked disadvantage compared with other powers.

If His Majesty's Government were to assent to such an agreement, while the United States would have a treaty right to interfere with the canal in time of war, or apprehended war, and while other powers could, with a clear conscience, disregard any of the restrictions imposed by the convention, Great Britain alone, in spite of her enormous possessions on the American continent, and in spite of her Australasian colonies and her interests in the East, would be absolutely precluded from resorting to any such action, or from taking measures to secure her interests in and near the canal.

Lord Lansdowne instructed the British ambassador to explain to the Secretary of State the reasons set forth in this despatch why His Majesty's Government feel unable to accept the convention in the shape presented to it by the United States ambassador, and why it prefers, as matters stand at present, to retain unmodified the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

His Majesty's Government, he says, "throughout these negotiations have given evidence of their earnest desire to meet the views of the United States. They would, in this connection, have been ready to consider in a friendly spirit any amendments of the government of the United States not inconsistent with the principles of both governments, which the government of the United States might propose, and they would sincerely regret a failure to come to an amicable understanding in regard to this important subject."

INDIA HAS A SURPLUS

THE MONEY WILL BE SPENT IN STRENGTHENING HER ARMY.

Calcutta, March 27.—In the course of the debate on the budget to-day, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, spoke of the necessity of reform in many directions and congratulated the country on the surplus after a year of famine. He said the currency policy had gained strength and stability, and that the ravens had ceased to croak concerning it.

He defended the military estimates, saying that while he would gladly spend the revenues on economic measures, an

ADVERTISEMENTS. President: GIBSON ARNOLD, Barrister, Toronto. HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT. Manager: WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Acrehart, Hamilton. CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LIMITED. (TO BE INCORPORATED.) PRESIDENT'S OFFICE: 9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, March 29, 1901.

All Cheques, Post Office Orders, Express Orders, etc., sent in payment of stock subscriptions are to be made payable to Mr. GIBSON ARNOLD, the President of the Company, and sent to his office, Toronto, Ontario.

Gentlemen,—Permit me to answer in a letter through your columns a number of inquiries which are being made as to the intended operations of the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited (to be inc.).

In the first place its promoters have been fully convinced of the great profits to be made by exporting dressed poultry, turkeys, etc., to England, and, after a careful study of the matter from every standpoint, including the condition of the export trade in other products, they are convinced that the business must be thoroughly systematized; if this were not done the business would fall into the unsatisfactory state the apple trade is now in through lack of management, bad packing and careless shipping. With this object lesson before them, the promoters of this company decided that the practical way to make this business a success is to establish a number of receiving and shipping stations in each of the provinces, say, five or six in Ontario, about the same number in Quebec, and a proportionate number, according to the population and the number of shareholders, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. With these stations the birds can be gathered together alive from the farmers, killed, dressed and packed carefully for shipping to the Old Country. The shareholders will be divided and a proportionate number will be directed to ship to each station. The stations will be fitted with plants necessary to make the exported article as perfect as possible. It was not desirable to have people in Prince Edward Island shipping to a station in Quebec, or those in Quebec shipping to Hamilton, therefore, the object is plain and reasonable.

The promoters consider the plan of buying only from shareholders in the company the strongest feature of the business, as by this course the company secures a practical bond of faith from the farmer, and the best possible guarantee of getting the right quality of poultry, turkeys, etc., and secondly, because the buyers and inspectors when they go out on their trips for the company will know just whom to see and arrange with, as to the number of birds and kinds to raise. For instance, the buyer can go to the shareholder and say plainly, "How many birds, and of what kinds will you undertake to raise this coming year, and when will you be prepared to deliver them?" The shareholder tells him, and the company is then prepared to regulate their supply as well as the "quality," which it would be almost impossible to do in any other way, especially in a business it is intended to carry on year in and year out. Just where these stations will be is now being considered, but each station will be put under the control of an efficient manager, who will be held responsible for its careful management. It will be his duty to deal with the particular shareholders directed to supply his station. All the stations and all the managers, including the manager in England, will act under the instructions of the company's general manager, Mr. William S. Gilmore.

It is intended that this shall be an enterprise for the Canadian people, and for the protection of the farmers particularly, and, therefore, the entrance subscription was placed at a figure within the reach of all it will pay the company to do business without them.

It is expected that the buyers for the company will commence operations on or about the first of June next, so as to arrange with the shareholders as to supply. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that all those who wish to sell to this company, or to subscribe for shares in it should lose no time, but send in their subscriptions at once, as the stock is being rapidly subscribed for, and the list will be closed without them. Yours truly, GIBSON ARNOLD.

He had agreed to the suggestions of the United States Senate there would have been an outcry in the English press against the weakness of the government.

London, March 30.—The 'Spectator,' discussing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to-day, says: "We cannot help thinking that instead of contriving a very effective diplomatic score, Lord Lansdowne would be better employed in asking himself what were the essential interests of the United Kingdom. We believe the British mercantile circles demand that the canal shall be made, and that when it is made it shall be held by Americans as we hold the Suez canal, and except for keeping British Honduras, which, of course, we shall keep, the less we have to do with Central America the better. As long as we keep command of the sea, and unless we keep it we shall cease to count as a nation, we have no need to get in a panic over the Americans fortifying the canal. Sea power will control the canal, and not land batteries."

CHAMBERLAIN LIBEL SUIT VERDICT FOR A THOUSAND DOLLARS IN EACH CASE.

London, March 25.—On the resumption to-day of the hearing of the Chamberlain libel action in connection with charges bearing on War Office contracts, counsel for the defendants, continuing his address, declared Mr. Arthur Chamberlain had only decided to sue as an afterthought, in consultation with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, when the latter found he had no ground for action. Counsel found justification for the articles in the manner in which orders were secured for the Arklow works, and the fact that the Kynochs secured government orders when their tenders were higher than others.

Counsel considered that it was greatly to be regretted. In the interest of the honor, purity and integrity of public life, that Mr. Chamberlain's statement in parliament to the effect that he had no interest, direct or indirect, in the contracting companies was not corrected. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain should have been notified that his interest in the Birmingham Trust involved an interest in other companies.

Sir Edward Clarke, in behalf of the plaintiffs, contended the articles were purely and simply attacks on Mr. Joseph Austin Chamberlain, through Mr. Arthur Chamberlain.

London, March 28.—Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, in his libel suit against the 'Star' and the 'Morning Leader,' has been awarded £200 damages.

After the verdict in the case of Arthur Chamberlain, Neville Chamberlain's libel suit against the same papers was settled for £1,500, and all imputations were withdrawn.

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HOW OXFORD WON. Cambridge Defeated by Only Two-Fifths of a Length.

ONES OF THE CLOSEST STRUGGLES BETWEEN THE GREAT UNIVERSITIES ON RECORD.

London, March 30.—Oxford's eight defeated the Cambridge crew to-day in a hard fought struggle through rough water from Putney to Mortlake. It was a grand race, and at the finish only two-fifths of a length separated the two shells. The time was 22 minutes 31 seconds.

At the start Cambridge was considered to have a great advantage, for winning the toss, she was able to choose the Surrey side and so secure some protection from the effect on the water of the half-gale which blew from the south-west.

The start was made at 10.31. Off Duke's Head, Cambridge was rowing 20 strokes to the minute, and leading by a quarter of a length. Oxford was rowing thirty. At Craven Steps, Oxford led by a quarter of a length, and in this position the two shells continued for some distance, Cambridge hanging on splendidly. Then at the Lead Mills, Cambridge took advantage of the turn and pulled up till she was a quarter of a length to the good. Slowly she dragged her smooth sides ahead, and at Thornycroft, the light blues led by more than a length and were gaining. On Devonshire Meadows, Cambridge had still a length ahead, and at Barnes she had put herself another half length to the good.

THE RIVAL CREWS. The following are the names of the crews and their weights:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Stows. Lbs. Includes Oxford crew (Oxford, J. Huntley, etc.) and Cambridge crew (R. H. Nelson, etc.).

For a few moments the Cambridge men looked like winners, for every time Culse-Seymour, the Oxford stroke, had hit up the pace, the light blues had responded splendidly. But the Cambridge eight were distressed, and the magnificent spurt by Barnes's Bridge was an expiring effort. From there on, Oxford, holding a steady pace, and putting muscle into every stroke, rapidly wore down the lead of the opposing crew and shot over the line two-fifths of a length to the good.

AFFECTED BY THE WAR. The Transvaal war left its mark on the crews of the rival Blues this year. Several who might have rowed in the historic races were fighting in South Africa, and two of them were shot. Two recent university coaches, McLean and Trevor Jones, died within a few weeks of the race. To crown all, indisposition and influenza have played havoc with the men, and constant changes have been the order of the day up to the hour the crews left their homes for London.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Close of the Budget Speech and a Party Division.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE.

Ottawa, March 27.—The bill which is promoted by Mr. Archie Campbell, ex-M.P., for the chartering of an air line from Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay, to Toronto, to be used in connection with a system of vessels on the upper lakes, and again from Toronto down to Montreal, by way of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence canals for the carriage chiefly of through grain from the west, has given rise to a fierce contest again this year. The Toronto members have made up their minds that the government should reserve to itself in so many words the right to take over the road whenever it seems in the public interest that it should be brought under national control. Mr. Clarke had moved in the Railway Committee that a clause to this effect should be added to the bill and had declared in this clause that in fixing the price to be paid for the line the amount of government subsidies paid during the construction of the line should be deducted. That is to say, the country should not be asked to pay a second time the sum that it already had contributed to help in the construction of the road in the first place. The railway promoters objected to the insertion of any such declaration in their charter saying that it would injure the prospects of financing the concern. They did not think that the stipulation for the government deducting the amount of its own subsidies should be placed in their bill when it was not the practice to do so under the Railway act. If any declaration were written over a second time out of the people's pockets the supporters of the bill held that it should be put in the general railway act and not in this particular measure.

These were the arguments as they took place in the Railway Committee. The measure had been reported from that body without amendment and Messrs. E. F. Clarke and others, with the support of the Minister of Railways, made a similar move when the bill was called for the committee stage yesterday afternoon. Mr. Blair could not see that an amendment to this effect would harm the prospects of floating the company. Col. Sam Hughes moved that if the road were taken over by the government there should be given back to all municipalities the amounts of the subsidies each of these bodies had paid. Mr. W. F. Maclean was opposed to the chartering of the road at all. He thought it would be much more in the public interest to add the present G. T. W. line from Toronto to Collingwood to the government system and extend it on to Parry Sound, North Bay and Hudson's Bay in connection with the scheme before the Ontario Government. The Prime Minister took the position that it was not fair to put a declaration in this particular bill which was not in others like it. If such a provision were desired it should be made to the Railway act.

After a long discussion the bill passed the committee stage without amendment and stands for a third reading. There will likely be a division when that stage is reached and the measure will have a hard fight to get through the Senate, where it was killed a year ago.

Mr. Walter Scott, of Regina, who defeated Mr. Davin in the last general election, spoke first on the budget when that order was reached after eight o'clock. The present tariff did not please Mr. Scott, he thought the duty rates would stand what the government wanted, a larger return would be had from the imposition of low rates of duty. This called for no demonstration. It had been shown over and over again in our own history. He did not like the reference in the Conservative resolution to the present preferential tariff on British goods. His chief pleasure in that measure was that it had lightened the taxes of the people of Canada.

Mr. Scott warmly championed the claim of the North-West Territories to elevation to the standing of a province, and said the change was one that had to come within the life of the present parliament. Mr. Lancaster, of Lincoln and Niagara, followed from the Conservative side of the chamber. He said it was not because of any qualification of his own that he had won over Mr. Gibson. The electors of the counties were simply disgusted at the failure of the Liberal party to abide by its pledges, and could trust them no longer. Mr. Hughes, of Prince Edward Island, defended the financial administration of the Liberals since 1895.

MR. RICHARDSON'S WARNING. Mr. R. L. Richardson (Lisgar) regretted that the government has been unable to give the people the revenue tariff that the electorate had expected. Instead of a seventeen and a half percent tariff, such as existed in the days of Alexander Mackenzie, Canada now had a tariff of thirty-two and a half percent. He would sound a warning note to Liberals. The Liberal party, he feared, was being led along the path of protection. Their own friends and supporters had not expected too much of them at first, but to-day, instead of further cuts in the tariff, the tendency seemed rather toward higher rates. The great mass of the Liberal party in Canada was still sound on this tariff matter. They were opposed to the protective principle. But of official Liberalism it might be said that the voice is the voice of free trade Jacob, but the hands the hands of protective Esau. He was opposed to bounties on certain favored industries. Why was not the government paying our farmers a bounty on their products of wheat? The western country has been

clearly proven, there was no real need for the legislation, and it would be perfectly useless outside the bounds of this province. The employees in his own branch of the service knew well enough that if they continued in debt their services would not be retained. A VOICE FROM THE WEST. Mr. W. F. McCreary (Selkirk) gave the resolution his hearty support. In Manitoba the garnishee law as applied to government officials had worked well. OTHER OPINIONS. Mr. Bureau (Three Rivers) thought that no good argument had been made out against the resolution. If civil servants incurred debts they should be made to pay them. The present garnishee law in Quebec worked easily and well. Mr. Belcourt (Ottawa) said there were more civil servants in Ottawa than anywhere else in Canada, yet he had failed to learn from the business men of this city that there was any real necessity for the passage of this law. Mr. Fortin's only reason for the introduction of this resolution was to vindicate an abstract principle when there was no call from the parties interested for the enactment. MR. EDWARDS. Mr. W. C. Edwards (Russell), as a large employer of labor, was opposed to the practical working out of the system. While some creditors benefited from the law, it was used as a means of harassing poor workmen; many of them individuals who have got into temporary trouble through sickness in their families. One result of the law was that many concerns dismissed a man as soon as a garnishment was put in against him, and in this way not a few unfortunates were kept moving from the employment of one concern to another. Why, then, should it be extended? It would involve the creating of many new officers, with the consequent expense. He was strongly opposed to the resolution. DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY. Sir Louis Davies held that there were difficulties in connection with the enactment of laws by the provinces to cover the purpose sought by Mr. Fortin such as would make it practically impossible to change the system as it stands to-day. Before the debate closed Messrs. Russell (Halifax), Davis (Saskatchewan) and Ethier spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Lemieux (Gaspé) and Dugas (Montcalm) against.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. At the evening sitting of the House Dr. Horsey's bill to make the 24th of May a permanent holiday in Canada was considered in Committee, but no decision was reached upon it. The committee rose to give Dr. Horsey an opportunity of finding whether the bankers would like to have it made a bank holiday. THE BUDGET DIVISION. REACHED AT AN EARLY HOUR ON FRIDAY MORNING. Ottawa, March 29.—It was four o'clock this morning when a division was reached on the budget, which has been debated exactly two weeks. The government majority was fifty-four. The vote on Sir Charles Tupper's amendment to the budget at the last session stood 48 to 88, giving the government a majority of forty. All the independent members, Messrs. Richardson, of Lisgar; Robinson, of West Elgin; Girard, of Chicoutimi-Saguenay; Smith, of Vancouver, and Puttee, of Winnipeg, voted with the government and in favor of the preferential tariff. Mr. Robinson, of West Elgin, though not in the chamber when the division was reached, had previously announced his support of the government's motion. This vote had been awaited with a good deal of interest, and was a pretty large one, when it is considered that it was taken at this hour of the morning. It had been arranged last week that the division was to be taken yesterday, but a number of gentlemen decided at the last moment to speak. Before the budget debate was entered upon Mr. Lancaster asked whether it was the intention of the government to reimburse the municipalities of Ontario for the expense incurred in the registration of manhood franchise voters at the last general election. Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) drew attention to the fact that the new four dollar bills issued by the government have on their face a picture of the American 'Soo' canal lock. He drew from this that the government was more anxious to deal with American than Canadian concerns. Surely some person in Canada could have been found to make a picture for this bill. For instance, there might have been used a picture of the new Victoria bridge at Montreal, to which the government had given \$500,000 to enable the Grand Trunk to carry its business past our own port of Montreal to Portland. He suggested that the government withdraw this bill. Mr. Fielding said that the picture on the bill was not of the American 'Soo' lock, but of the Canadian Pacific steamer 'Athabasca' going through the locks at the 'Soo.' Col. Tisdale declared that from his knowledge of the locality he was prepared to say that this picture was of the American 'Soo.' He produced one of the bills and was promptly asked to lay it on the table of the House, in accordance with the rule concerning all papers under debate. Speaker Brodeur came to the rescue with the ruling that this did not apply to private members. Mr. Bennett supposed that the issue would be for \$10,000, a tariff rate of this government.

THE BUDGET DEBATE. Mr. Turgeon (Liberal, Gloucester, N. B.), resumed the debate on the address. He was followed by Mr. Kendry (Conservative, West Peterborough), who said he desired to speak of the effects of the preferential tariff on the woolen industry of Canada. The capital invested in the woolen mills of the Dominion was from fifteen to twenty million dollars. Over twelve thousand hands were employed, and there were at least sixty thousand people directly dependent upon the industry. MR. RALPH SMITH'S VIEWS. Mr. Ralph Smith, of Vancouver, contradicted the statement that the woolen business in Canada was in a bad condition. He read a telegram from Mr. R. F. McGregor, chairman of the associated unions, of Peterborough, declaring that in Mr. Kendry's own mills only a few hands had been laid off temporarily, in order to take stock and repair machinery, which could not be done while the mills were running at their full capacity. OTHER SPEAKERS. The other speakers in the debate were Lavell, of North Leeds and Grenville; Ross, of Victoria; Andrew Broder, of Dunas; Henderson, of Halton; Murray, of Pontiac; Pringle, of Stormont; and Cornwall; McLennan, of Inverness; Calvin, of Frontenac; Puttee, of Cornwall, and Kendall, of Cape Breton. Each of these gentlemen followed his party's arguments pretty well. Mr. Calvin was the only exception to this rule. He was elected as an Independent-Conservative and announced that he would not vote for the Borden amendment, although he did not wish it understood that he favored the government policy in all particulars. The attendance in the Chamber all evening was very small and the time hung very heavily till the division bells sounded. The first vote was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition: That in the opinion of this House the welfare of the country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all times to the labor, agricultural, manufacturing and mining and other industrial interests of Canada. That in the opinion of this House the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the Empire would prove of great benefit to the Mother Country and to the colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the Empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object. This House is further of opinion that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of countries not within the Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms, and that the government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary. On this the members ranged sixty-four for and a hundred and nineteen against. The Solicitor-General's vote was, however, withdrawn, as he had paired with Mr. T. C. Casgrain. This left the government majority fifty-four. The main motion was then put that the Speaker leave the chair to go into committee of ways and means. The leaders of the Opposition side challenged another vote and on this occasion Mr. Calvin recorded his vote with his Conservative friends. This made the government majority fifty-two. The House adjourned immediately.

FRIDAY'S PRIVATE BILLS

Ottawa, March 30.—In the House yesterday the following private bills were read a first time: To incorporate the Nova Scotia Central Railway Company (Mr. McIsaac); to incorporate the Kamloops and Athin Railway Company (Mr. Prior); respecting the South Shore Railway Company (Mr. Prior); respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company (Mr. Holmes); to incorporate the Debentures and Securities Corporation Company of Canada (Mr. Barker); to incorporate the Inter-provincial James's Bay Railway Company (Mr. Holmes); respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company (Mr. Laverne).

Mr. Wright (South Renfrew) introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act by providing still another safeguard against mistakes in the marking of ballots. His idea is that there should be a separate ballot paper for each candidate bearing the candidate's portrait and name. A voter would hand back to the deputy returning officer the ballot of the man he wishes to vote for, the other papers being destroyed. The government secured concurrence in three items of supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year, and a supply bill was introduced based thereon. When the order for the committee stage of the bill providing for the marking and inspection of fruit packages was called Mr. Henderson asked that instead of coming into force on July 1, 1901, it shall only become operative one year later. The minister was unable, however, to accede to this proposition. The interests had already enjoyed one year's notice, and he thought it time the measure became law. The measure stands for further consideration. Senator MacDonald (British Columbia) asked yesterday if it was the government's intention to introduce a bankruptcy law this session. The Minister of Justice replied: 'It is not the intention of the government to introduce a bill on this subject this session, but to close the session as soon as possible. The Prime Minister has given notice that he will propose an adjournment of the House from Thursday evening over till Tuesday. He will move that Monday be taken until the end of the session for government orders as a means of expediting adjournment.'

SENATE ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate stands adjourned till April 10.

A NINE-HOUR DAY.

New York, April 1.—Mr. George H. Warner, business agent of the New York district of the International Association of Machinists, reported at the meeting of the Central Federated Union that mass meetings will be held over the United States, Mexico and Canada to prepare for the nine-hour demand of the machinists. The employers have been given until May 1 to prepare for the demand, which is to go into effect on May 20.

MORE FIGHTING.

Constantinople, April 1.—Further fighting is reported to have occurred in the Nedjt district of Arabia, between the Sheikh of Koweyt, on the Persian gulf, and Bin Rashid, the self-styled King of Arabia.

A MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

Mr. Edward Whymer, a well-known Alpine climber, who was the first to ascend the Matterhorn, has arranged to visit Canada this summer. It is understood that Mr. Whymer's chief objective is Mount Asimboine, about twenty miles south of Banff, which, in spite of several plucky attempts, has never yet been scaled. The height of this mountain is variously estimated at from 11,800 to 12,600 feet.

SAD FATALITY.

Winnipeg April 1.—A fatal accident is reported from Souris. Mrs. Cummings was driving to a neighbor's with her young sons to make a visit. The horses started quickly, throwing the boys from their seat on a loaded shotgun. The gun went off and the charge entered the mother's side, the shot penetrating the bowels and resulting fatally.

DAM GAVE WAY.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 30.—The dam just above the Manchester Mills broke this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, causing considerable damage. Some fourteen years ago this same dam broke, resulting in a number of lives being lost, but so high this spring. The small bridge on Charles street west was undermined, and carried away. The Canadian Pacific Railway bridge was also damaged, and the passengers of the east-bound train had to be transported into town in buses. The auxiliary from London was soon on the scene, and the trains will soon be running as usual.

RUSSIAN STUDENT RIOTS

St. Petersburg, March 28.—It was expected last Tuesday in circles possessing the confidence of the government that Lieut.-General Kleigel, the prefect of police, would be given a Siberian governor-generalship, but the ministerial circular this morning contained what is regarded as a severe criticism of Kleigel's policy as a severe criticism of the outbreaks of the students' troubles instead of forestalling them. The wrangle with Lieut.-General Viasensky in the cathedral, which caused the resignation of Viasensky, is also hurting Kleigel. It is reported that Grand Duke Vladimir is organizing a mediation committee for the purpose of inquiring into the complaints of the students and endeavoring to persuade them to behave. A story comes from the hospitals to the effect that nineteen students have already died from injuries received in the recent riots, presumably as a result of wounds inflicted by the leaden bullets which the Cosacks are alleged to have put on their whips. The students themselves report only two deaths, while the mortality statistics do not give a single death last week except from disease.

THE EMPEROR'S INJURY

Believes He was Shot at With an Air Gun. Berlin, March 31.—There is the highest authority for the statement that the investigation into the causes for the attack upon the Emperor William by Dietrich Wieland, in Bremen, has not been concluded, but is still being vigorously pushed. The Imperial Court at Leipsic, which alone can try cases of high treason, has sent two officials to Bremen to assist in the investigation which is now directed chiefly with a view to clearing up three points not yet explained, namely: What company Wieland regularly frequented before the attempt, whether he received orders from plotters, particularly anarchists, socialists or Anglophobes, to carry out the attempt, having also in view what has become of suspicious individuals who were seen near him just before it was made, and what weapon was used by Wieland or by some other person. Evidence tending to throw light upon these points has been accumulated, but it is too slight to secure indictment. The question whether Wieland actually threw a piece of iron, as was at first alleged, or some one fired a shot from an air rifle, is still unanswered to the satisfaction of the authorities. The Emperor William inclines to the air rifle theory. His physicians incline to the belief that a piece of iron was thrown. The Emperor is also convinced that Wieland was a tool and in this conviction he is sustained by his entourage. Immediately after the preliminary investigation is closed the evidence will be sent to the Imperial Court at Leipsic, whose president is to come to Berlin at Easter to confer with Herr von Sohoenstadt, Prussian Minister of Justice, and with the Imperial Judicial Department, with a view to ascertaining whether sufficient grounds exist to begin a trial for high treason.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Emperor William's speeches at the dedication of the new barracks near the imperial castle, of the Emperor Alexander's Grenadier Regiment, are still the sensation of the hour. The 'Vorwaerts' to-day vouchers for its sharpest version of the Emperor's speech. The Hamburg correspondent also says that the version published by the 'Kreuz Zeitung' is much milder than the Emperor's original words. The police are still puzzled over what caused the Emperor recently to indulge in such pessimistic talk, and consider his words to be unwarranted by facts. They point out also that the Emperor's prediction, answering a toast on Thursday night, to the effect that Germany would soon have to fight against overwhelming odds, is at variance with all the declarations of Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, who presents Germany as surrounded by friends.

A PANIC IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

Constantinople, April 1.—An earthquake was felt yesterday in the Delmabagsche Palace at the moment of the Bazaar ceremony when the Sultan's throne was passing before the high officials. A panic resulted, particularly among the diplomats, in the gallery, many of whom immediately left the palace. The band ceased playing, and the musicians rushed to the doors. Pieces of plaster fell from the ceiling, and portions of the chandeliers were broken, adding to the general alarm. The Sultan rose from his throne and took a few steps, apparently intending to leave the chamber, but he preserved great calmness and presence of mind, which had a good effect. After a moment's hesitation His Majesty re-seated himself upon the throne and ordered the ceremony to proceed. A reception followed without further incident.

THE RICHMOND CONTEST

Subscriptions for the Dunkin Act Defence Fund. Subscriptions received by the treasurer of the Dominion Alliance up to March 29: Quebec Provincial Alliance .. \$20.00 Friend, Montreal .. 10.00 S. J. Carter, Montreal .. 5.00 Compton County Alliance .. 5.00 S. J. Craig, Compton .. 5.00 Henry Morton, Montreal .. 5.00 J. H. Cayford, Montreal .. 5.00 Mrs. Ludington, Montreal .. 2.00 C. G. Hope, Cote St. Paul .. 2.00 T. E. Cheswell, Ottawa .. 1.00 Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Montreal .. 1.00 Total .. \$66.00 Intending subscribers are urged to send in their contributions at the earliest moment to the treasurer, Mr. J. H. Cayford, 260 St. James street, Montreal.

'GAT' HOWARD

HIS SON IS DAILY EXPECTING PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH. Mr. G. W. Howard, of Brownsburg, who was last week at the Windsor Hotel here, remarked on Saturday that he was still awaiting particulars of his father's death from the officers in the field. These had been promised him in a brief cable, which he had received immediately after his father's death. There were statements made that his father had left two hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Howard said in course of conversation. 'That is all nonsense. There was a time, say five years ago, when my father was worth a quarter of a million dollars, but much of that had gone before his death. My father did not speculate; but spent his money in his own way, as he had a perfect right to do. He used to say to us boys that he would give us what he had not got—a good education, and with that he would leave us to start in the world. He made a will before he left, but everything was not settled as he would have liked. However, things will be straightened out. He took about two thousand dollars with him, and sent back considerable sums from time to time. I got a letter from him three days before we received word of his death. He latterly had the rank of major in the army, and there will be a considerable pay to lift. He was a remarkable man in some respects, and was a born soldier. He had strong characteristics; believed in having his own way, and had it.'

LUCY-SPIERS.

(Haverhill, Mass., 'Gazette.') Mr. James P. Lucy, of Atkinson, and Miss Maude E. Spiers, of Lawrence, were married at the bride's home recently, and after a reception the newly married couple came to this city, where they met a number of their friends at the home of Mr. A. H. Ellis, on Emerson street. A short reception was held, and the happy couple were presented with a handsome silver service by their friends. Mr. and Mrs. Lucy left late for Amesbury, where they will spend a few days, and they will take up their residence in Dedham, where Mr. Lucy is employed by Mr. Albert Dean, of this city.

MRS. LUCY IS A NATIVE OF CORNWALL, ONT., AND A GRANDDAUGHTER OF MRS. WILLIAM PORTER, OF ELGIN STREET, THIS CITY, AND RESIDED FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN MONTREAL AND CHAMBLY, PRIOR TO THE REMOVAL OF THE FAMILY TO LAWRENCE, MASS.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

St. Catharines' old boys are arranging for a reunion on July 1, 2, 3 and 4. The Pure Milk Corporation of Hamilton seeks incorporation, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The Dover vinegar works is seeking incorporation with a capital stock of \$80,000. There is to be an old boys' reunion at Woodstock on Dominion day, when the town becomes a city. Very good progress is being made in the direction of starting a pork packing establishment at Bowmanville. The tax rate of Windsor this year will be 22 1/2 mills on the dollar, which is half a mill less than last year. The earnings of the London street railway for the week ending March 23, \$2,170, show an increase of \$235 over last year. Arthur C. Rowe, accountant of the Bank of British North America, in Ottawa, has been transferred to Hamilton. Kent county has 57 tavern licenses and five shop licenses. The fines collected and duties, fees, etc., amounted to \$6,374.30. The Chatham Binder Twine and Cordage Company has received their charter, and will endeavor to have the factory running by spring. Mr. Frank E. Fallos, Kingston, has received notice of his appointment as paymaster on the government's new bridge, building over the St. Lawrence at Quebec. The Baptist young people of Ontario will hold their annual provincial convention in Dovercourt Road Church, Toronto, on Good Friday. Mr. Montgomery has withdrawn from the Brantford mayoralty contest, and ex-Mayor Reid has been re-elected by acclamation. Employees of Bailey's broom factory, Kingston, who were instrumental in forming a broom-makers' union, have been discharged, and their places filled with non-union men. A. E. Williams, manager of the Berlin branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been promoted to the bank's branch at Montreal, as accountant. He will be succeeded by R. G. Wallace, of Montreal. Eight freight cars were derailed on the Grand Trunk at St. Mary's by the breaking of a brake-beam on Thursday morning, and some of them fell forty feet down an embankment. Loss \$15,000. Col. Leonard purchased some saddles

ST. CATHARINES' OLD BOYS ARE ARRANGING FOR A REUNION ON JULY 1, 2, 3 AND 4.

THE PURE MILK CORPORATION OF HAMILTON SEEKS INCORPORATION, WITH A CAPITAL STOCK OF \$150,000.

THE DOVER VINEGAR WORKS IS SEEKING INCORPORATION WITH A CAPITAL STOCK OF \$80,000.

THERE IS TO BE AN OLD BOYS' REUNION AT WOODSTOCK ON DOMINION DAY, WHEN THE TOWN BECOMES A CITY.

VERY GOOD PROGRESS IS BEING MADE IN THE DIRECTION OF STARTING A PORK PACKING ESTABLISHMENT AT BOWMANVILLE.

losses in the Woodstock district last week for South African remounts. He says prices have not advanced much in Canada yet, even with the increased demand.

The Bishop of Moosonee arrived in Ottawa last Wednesday from Moose Factory, after a tramp of nearly 800 miles on snowshoes. The bishop will visit Montreal and other points before returning to his distant diocese.

The Liberals of Frontenac are to meet in their various townships on April 10 to elect delegates to a central convention to be held at Kingston later in the month to select a candidate for the local legislature.

The Hon. George W. Ross, premier of Ontario, has received a letter from Lord Strathcona, which shows that the British Government has seriously taken up the question of establishing permanent imperial remount stations in Canada.

Mr. Andrew Wallace Aikins, a well-known cattle dealer, formerly of the firm of Flannigan & Aikin, but recently engaged in grape culture, and wine making at Cookville, is dead, as the result of a runaway accident.

At the last monthly meeting of the Frances Willard Home, Toronto, the matron reported that on account of the high wages being paid to servant girls in Buffalo, not nearly so many girls were applying for admission to the home of late as formerly.

Hong Lee, a Chinese laundryman of Kingston, has contributed fifty dollars for the new arts fellowship to be established at Queen's. This Christian celestial has been the pet Chinaman of the students, and receives most of their laundry patronage.

Mrs. Mary Hanchett Hunt, who is national superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in the American schools, will visit Toronto under the auspices of the Provincial W. C. T. U., and will give an address in the Temple Building on Tuesday evening, April 3.

Dr. P. H. Bryce received a telegram one day last week from the chief sanitary inspector at Sudbury to say that thirty lumbermen had broken quarantine. They were, however, captured, and arraigned before a magistrate, who fined each man ten dollars and costs.

Lieut.-Col. G. Stirling Ryerson has been notified that he has been gazetted a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Dr. Ryerson was appointed an honorary associate of the order in 1893, and promoted to the grade of esquire in 1897.

Captain Duncan Stuart, of London, now receiver of revenue at Johannesburg, South Africa, who was in command of B Company, First Royal Canadians, writes to a friend that steps are being taken to mark and beautify the graves of the Canadians who fell in Africa.

The Presbyterian College of Montreal will confer the degree of D.D. upon the Rev. G. Munro, M.A., of Mount Zion Church, near Ridgeway, at the annual convocation on the evening of Wednesday, April 3. Mr. Munro graduated B.A. in McGill in 1871, and M.A. in 1874, and graduated in theology in 1873.

Arrangements have been made to give bones which were unearthed some months ago in the old Lundy's Lane battle ground, and were fully identified by buttons as those of United States soldiers, an international military burial. It is likely the interment will take place next July.

The trial of Alex. Sharp, charged with the murder of his nephew, William Hill, of Belmont, in February last, took place last Wednesday at Peterborough. The jury, after being out about half an hour, returned a verdict of manslaughter. The judge sentenced him to fifteen years' hard labor in Kingston penitentiary.

The steamer "Aetha," owned by Mr. J. A. Roys, of Kingston, was launched at Davis's shipyard on Wednesday. She is 112 feet long, 21 feet beam and five and a half feet depth of hold. The new boat will ply between Kingston and Valleyfield in the excursion trade for the St. Lawrence Ferry Company.

The movement to Manitoba is now well under way. On one day last week there were four hundred passengers on the settlers' train for Manitoba and the North-West leaving Toronto. During the day three trains loaded with settlers left the Union station, and were followed at night by a special freight train containing the settlers' effects.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has secured 1,000 square feet of space at the Pan-American Exhibition. It is confidently hoped that Ontario will do fully as well as Buffalo in 1901, as at Chicago in 1893. The department has appointed Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, superintendent. The exhibit must be in place by May 1.

A rare find of coal oil was obtained at Redickville, Dufferin county, Ont., on March 26 last, on a property recently purchased by Dr. McGibbon, of Honeywood. The oil is said to be obtained in an almost perfectly refined state. The pumping has been continued for several days, and the percentage of oil is growing stronger. Great excitement is caused throughout the community.

The inquest over the remains of the late Mrs. Wm. Cowan, who was found dead in her house at Galt last Tuesday morning under suspicious circumstances, has returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to her death by the hands of some person or persons unknown, and recommending the Ontario Government to take the necessary steps toward a further investigation of the matter.

A deputation waited on Premier Ross on Friday last, urging legislation giving the franchise to the women of Ontario. The arguments advanced were as follows: 1. The women pay taxes. 2. They are subject to the laws. 3. They are interested in moral reform and the country's development as much as are the men. 4. They are as capable of forming opinions as the men.

The international yacht race for the Walker Cup was concluded last Thursday at Kingston. The Kingston Club's boats won, Calvin's "North Wind" being first, and Dr. Black's "Kestrel" second. The twelve miles were covered in 31.02 minutes. The "Hermes," of the Cape Vincent Club, was third, getting over the course in 33.33 minutes. The cup having been won three times, is now the property of the Kingston club.

Another railway project to connect Ottawa with James Bay was discussed at a recent meeting of the Ottawa City Council. The aid and influence of the council was solicited in order that the company might secure its charter from the Dominion government. The petitioners state that the line would open up a

country which has not yet any railway communication, and would be the means of conducting to the development and advancement of Ottawa.

On the specific charge of stealing a registered letter containing about \$2, Charles Love, who is employed in the general post-office, Toronto, as a clerk, was placed under arrest by Detective Cuddy on Thursday night. It is stated that Love is a married man, 51 years of age, with a family, living at 184 George street, and that he drew a salary of only \$30 per month from the post-office department while engaged in the responsible work of handling registered letters.

A novel edition of a daily newspaper is to be issued from the office of the Chatham "Banner-News" on Thursday, April 4. The whole issue will be edited by the Rev. Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, the evangelists, who are holding revival services there. The proceeds of the issue will be devoted to the General Hospital, and the entire management of the paper will be in the hands of members of the Ladies' Assisting Society.

The electrical storm of March 29 struck the new barn of Mr. W. J. Collacott, at Maple Grove, near Bowmanville, setting it on fire and completely destroying it, together with valuable contents, consisting of hay, straw, wheat, oats, clover seed and some implements. Mr. Collacott released 18 head of cattle from the cellar stables, but four ewes and lambs, four pigs, a fat cow, a thoroughbred cow and calf were burned. The lightning struck one end of the barn, and threw pieces of a beech beam about 100 feet into the field and passed down into the cellar, killing a dog and two cows. The barn was built in 1899, and was a model structure. The total loss will be over \$2,000.

Toronto has a black hole horror. For some time rumors have been in circulation that the underground cells at police headquarters were in a horrible condition. Last Thursday the grand jury visited the cells, and they have reported that the cells are "a disgrace to civilization," that the building is infested with vermin, that all of one sex "are huddled in the same filthy hole," where they are liable to be kept for 24 hours. Strong representations will be made to the council for immediate improvement. The jury also recommended that the lash be given as the penalty in cases of habitual drunkenness, the number of strokes increasing on each conviction. Judge MacDougall said he feared that would shock those who thought drunkenness was a disease, not a crime.

QUEBEC.

Senator Arthur Paquet, proprietor of the most extensive departmental store in Quebec, and also of different factories, died at ten o'clock on Friday last, after a short illness of twelve days. He was a victim of la grippe.

It is stated that during the next fall several members of a religious order in France, called "Peres Blancs," on account of their peculiar white uniform, and who have for a mission the civilization and conversion to Christianity of the black tribes of Africa, will visit Quebec and establish a branch of their order in that city.

The Methodist community at Quebec lost two of its most prominent and useful members by the hand of death in the persons of Mr. Newton Tweedell and Mr. William Marsham. Mr. Tweedell was an old and highly respected citizen, especially well known in shipping and business circles. Mr. Marsham, who had passed his eightieth year, was a local preacher of the Methodist Church. He for a time resided near Kingston, but moved to Quebec about twenty years ago.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

The trial of Donald Todd, charged with the murder of John Gordon on Portage avenue, Winnipeg, in October, 1899, was commenced last Thursday morning at the Assizes before Chief Justice Killam. There was some difficulty in securing a jury, and an extra panel was made up from the spectators in the court room.

George Sparling, a clerk in the branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada at Gladstone, Man., disappeared mysteriously one day last week. It was alleged that there was a shortage of \$500 in his cash, and the police were put on his track. He was traced to Regina and arrested, and found to have \$250 in his possession.

The details of the accident to little Trenoire are told by the Revelstoke "Herald," which says: When section foreman Begoni caught sight of the poor little Trenoire boy last Tuesday morning he was crawling along the track in the direction taken by the train, from which he had fallen. From the traces left by his fall in the snow it was easy to see that he had crawled the length of eleven telegraph poles and three rails when Mr. Begoni caught up with him. When first picked up he clung to his rescuer's neck and it was not till he complained that his legs were hurting that Mr. Begoni perceived to his horror that both the boy's feet were cut off and hanging by a sinew or two to his body.

The poor little fellow—he is only four and a half years old—told how he had fallen from the train. He was quite collected and sensible in his talk. Mr. Begoni wrapped him up in his coat and carried him to the shack and installed him by the fire. He was just starting out to get assistance, the little chap assuring him that he would be all right and not move if left alone when he saw the train coming back and flagged it. The report of the doctors attending him this morning is to the effect that their patient is doing very favorably.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Mr. Theodore A. Cosman, the Halifax representative of Messrs. Green Shields & Co., Montreal, holds the position of grand master of the Masons of Nova Scotia. He recently took unto himself a wife, and was made the recipient of a handsome and valuable wedding gift by the Masonic lodges of the city. The gift was a handsome cabinet of silver, a silver hot water urn, and an address engraved on a silver plate.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is just now hauling to Sydney, C.B., a single piece of mining machinery weighing ninety-one tons. Some of the first railway companies to which it was offered declined to carry it, as they feared their bridges would not sustain it. The machine is carried on a truck used in handling heavy ordnance, and known to railway men as a gun carriage.

FARMERS MAKE MONEY.

Professor James W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, in his report to the House of Commons for Canada, after going to England and investigating, and sending sample shipments, endorses the great object of this Company.

The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited,

(TO BE INCORPORATED.)

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - \$450,000.

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT—MR. GIBSON, ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-law, Toronto, Ontario.

MANAGER—MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ontario.

Object of the Company.

THIS COMPANY is formed to advance Canadian trade with England in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys and geese, dressed meats and other farm produce that the Company may deem it advisable to deal in. **This is the great object of the Company. It will be no monopoly and it cannot be made one; its success means the farmers' success.**

The farmer who wants to make money must first become a shareholder in this Company, which is the only company of its kind, and by so doing show that he means business, as his money being invested, his interests and the interests of the Company are the same, and then to earn a good reputation for himself as a first-class raiser of poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese for the Company. This Company will buy **only from its own shareholders**; therefore, with care and attention every farmer and every farmer's wife, and every man, woman and child of ordinary intelligence in Canada who has fifty dollars can buy ten shares and become a shareholder, and by beginning in a small way and saving his profits make himself wealthy, like Mr. Taylor has done. Who Mr. Taylor is explained in the following extracts from a story told by Professor Robertson, the well-known Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, to the standing committee of the House of Commons:

"Well-to-do farmers fatten chickens. I learn also that there is money in the business. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. **He had begun life as a farm laborer without capital.** When I visited him he had a fine farm-steading, and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much money the chicken-fattening business brought him in, but I would not be surprised to learn that his annual net balance was over a thousand pounds (five thousand dollars a year)." This man had begun life as a farm laborer, and by sticking to this business had made money out of it.

The Promoters are now arranging to establish not less than twelve receiving and shipping stations in Canada, to be fitted with plants necessary to make the exported article as perfect as possible. The number of stations in each Province will be as nearly equal as possible, having regard for the size of the Province and the number of shareholders in each. The operations of the Company to be confined for the present to Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The Buyers of this Company will commence operations, it is expected, on or about the first of June, 1901, when they will call on the shareholders and arrange with them as to the continuous supply—that is, the number each shareholder will raise and undertake to deliver each month to the nearest receiving station of the Company. It is, therefore, necessary that all intending shareholders who wish to raise poultry for the Company will send in their subscriptions for stock at once, as the Company will only buy from its shareholders and the lists will be closed.

This is a grand chance to make money for either farmers or their wives, and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm, or who, through some infirmity or poor health, are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming.

Prices to Be Paid—This Company will pay the very highest prices to its shareholders, so as to encourage the raising of first-class poultry, and, as it will year in and year out, be selling at the high prices to be obtained in England, it can afford to pay more than the best prices now paid for birds now sold on the Canadian market.

Great Prices in England.—Chickens shipped to Liverpool, England, met with a ready sale at eightpence (sixteen cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair, they sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair. **Just think for one moment**—One dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England, and yet it is only a fair market price there, and the profits are equally as good, if not better, on turkeys, ducks and geese. The consignor wrote as follows about the shipment: "I was agreeably surprised at the all-round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases, the birds were found to be in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one out to find out how long it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white as soon as it had dried out of the chilled state; to-day, five days later, it is as nice looking as a fresh-killed bird. I think the price obtained will both please and pay you. It is a fair market price."

Three Firms Alone Intimated Their Ability and Willingness to Handle About Two Thousand Cases Per Week at Good Prices.

Raising Poultry Pays.—It pays better to fatten them, and it pays best to ship them to England. The shipment sent to Liverpool, England, above described brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair; the farmer sold them to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price, as often he does not get more than thirty cents per pair; can anything be clearer than that the farmer is failing to make enormous profits? By becoming a shareholder you will commence putting the money in your own pocket.

Success—This Company is a natural outgrowth of the great and wonderful cold storage system. Before "cold storage" became known it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business, but now the great success of cold or chilled storage is the maker of this enormous business, which will prove a money-maker for its shareholders. Space will not permit giving a description of the great arrangements to be made, of the many receiving and shipping stations, abattoirs, cold storage plants, offices and agencies this company will establish in the different provinces of Canada and in England, or of the numerous employees it will engage to do the buying, killing, plucking, packing and shipping; the instructors the Company will engage will give to the working shareholders such directions and assistance as they may desire.

The Head Office will be at Hamilton, Ontario, and from there MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER, will direct its affairs. Mr. Gilmore is already well known to many Canadians, but for those who do not know him and who would naturally like to know something of the man who is to direct the affairs of the Company in which they intend to invest their money, the following extract from a letter written by the celebrated firm of F. W. FEARMAN CO, LIMITED, the greatest pork packers and provision merchants, and probably the oldest established firm of its kind in Canada, to the proposed bank of this Company, will be of interest.

GENTLEMEN—At the request of Mr. W. S. Gilmore I write to advise you that we have known him for years, and have had during that time continuous dealings with him as one of our customers. He is a practical provision dealer and butcher of many years' experience. He is about fifty-five years of age, but active and progressive, and as a judge of poultry, live or dressed, he is certainly the equal of the best in Hamilton. As to his personal character, respectability and integrity, we believe he is fully to be relied on for anything he will undertake.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every shareholder in this Company is not obliged to raise poultry simply because he is a shareholder, and everybody can buy stock in the Company, and the net profits or dividends will be divided between all shareholders alike. Everybody with any money should buy shares, and it is safe to say they will get large dividends for their money.

Exclusive Privilege.—The Company extend an exclusive privilege to those who hold ten shares or more of the Company's stock to raise poultry, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc., for the Company, to supply the great demand, and to this class of shareholders the Company will pay the very highest prices for their birds. They will be given the great advantage of careful instruction, free of charge, in the art of raising and fattening poultry, as well as receiving their share of all the profits of the Company, and as the promoters wish to make this a Company by the farmers and for the farmers, all the servants and employees of the Company will be chosen from among the shareholders and their families.

The stock in this Company is selling rapidly, and as the present indications are that the stock will be subscribed for many times over, those who wish shares will have to apply for them within the next thirty days, as the Company will then commence operations. This Company will be active and progressive, and the farmer who puts off doing till to-morrow is not wanted.

The Capital Stock of this Company is divided into shares worth five dollars each, and of this only a limited number of shares are offered for public subscription, but no subscription will be accepted for less than ten shares (\$50). If you wish to become a shareholder lose no time, but send in your subscription at once, as the stock will be allotted in the order in which the applications are received, and no stock will be held open for any one. Fill out the APPLICATION FORM given below, be careful to state how many shares you want and the amount of money you enclose, sign your name to it, and then fill in your address and send it by registered letter to Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, the President of the Company, 9 Toronto street, Toronto, Ontario, accompanied by a marked cheque, post-office order or express order for the full amount of your subscription, payable to the order of Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, President of the Company.

The promoters reserve the right to change the name of the Company if the Government requests them to do so as a condition to the granting of Letters Patent under the Great Seal incorporating the proposed Company, and also at the same time to ask incorporation with any other amount of capital stock than named in their discretion.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, Esq., President, the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, 9 Toronto street, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—I enclose you herewith \$..... in full payment for shares of fully paid and non-assignable stock in the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, as I wish to become a fully qualified shareholder and entitled to all the advantages of the Company, as described in the published Prospectus.

Your Name Address

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 notices, 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.

COUGHRAY—At St. Laurent, on March 31, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. F. Coughray.

FERGUSON—At the United Inland Mission, Chinkiang, China, on Feb. 25, 1901, the wife of Henry S. Ferguson, of a daughter (Mary Agnes).

GANDIE—At 4289 Dorchester street, on March 18, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gandie.

HARVEY—At East Dunham, P.Q., on March 8, 1901, the wife of D. D. Harvey, of a daughter.

REILLY—On March 24, 1901, at 514 Seigneurs street, the wife of Hugh J. Reilly, of a son.

ROSS—At 236 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, on March 29, 1901, the wife of Robert Ross, of a son.

STEVENS—At 25 Metcalfe avenue, St. Henri, Montreal, on March 9, 1901, the wife of the Rev. Wm. H. Stevens, of a daughter.

Ottawa papers please copy.

MARRIED.

BATES-WATT—On Wednesday evening, March 27, 1901, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. M. Fee, of Merrickville, Maggie A., eldest daughter of James Watt, Carley's Corners, Ont., to J. Walter Bates, of Smith's Falls, Ont.

BOYD-IRWIN—On March 27, 1901, at Dufferin avenue, London, Ont., Mr. John Boyd, Appin, to Mary E., daughter of Mrs. T. Irwin, city, by the Rev. S. P. Irwin, B.A., rector of Dutton.

BRUNDIGE-HEWITT—On March 26, 1901, at the residence of the bride's brother, Levi Hewitt, by the Rev. F. De Long, of Kitley, Mr. George Brundige, of Jasper, Ont., to Miss Maria, daughter of Jacob Hewitt, of Addison, Ont.

COX-McDONALD—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, March 27, 1901, by the Rev. A. Mackay, Mr. John Alexander Cox, to Sarah Emma, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel McDonald, all of Kinloss.

DAVIS-BERRY—At the Methodist parsonage, Addison, Ont., by the Rev. Jas. Lawson, on March 26, 1901, Mr. Stanley Davis, to Miss Mina Berry, both of Elizabethtown.

EARL-WATT—On Wednesday evening, March 27, 1901, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. M. Fee, of Merrickville, Jennie E., second daughter of James Watt, Carley's Corners, Ont., to Herbert R. Earl, of Carley's Corners.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKIN TORTURES



And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by 3 Bath with

Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This treatment followed by medium doses of Cuticura Resolvent is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, and has received the indorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itches, and irritations, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and a dainty. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Sold by all druggists. British Depot: 77-79, Charterhouse Square, London. Foreign Depot: 4, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

BATON-GORDON—On March 26, 1901, at 15 Walker avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. T. W. Patterson, of Christ Church, Deer Park, Violet May, eldest daughter of the late Commander Andrew R. Gordon, Lieutenant R.N., and granddaughter of Sir Melville Parker, Bart., of Knoyle, Cookville, Ontario, to Lieut. Robert Barry, South African Constabulary, second son of James K. Eaton, C.E., of Truro, N.S.

HAMILTON-HITSMAN—On March 20, 1901, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. A. Bell, John Alexander Hamilton, to Emma, the eldest daughter of Mr. John A. Hittman, of Russell, Ont.

LEISHMAN-McDONALD—On March 15, 1901, at the residence of the bride's father, Crystal Falls, Que., by the Rev. N. Waddell, of Lachute, R. Leishman to Kazia J. McDonald.

LOWRY-HILL—At the residence of the bride's mother, Westboro, Ont., by the Rev. A. S. Ross, B.A., on March 27, 1901, Miss Kitty Hill to Mr. Robert Lowry, Pakenham, Ont.

McKENZIE-MORRISON—At the residence of the bride's parents, Moore County of Lambton, March 27, 1901, by the Rev. J. C. McKee, of Bridgen, Mr. Archibald McKenzie, of Halifax, N.S., to Helen, eldest daughter of Alexander Morrison.

REA-SMEDLEY—At St. John's Church, Toronto, on March 25, 1901, by the Rev. Alexander Williams, Gertrude Margaret Smedley, daughter of Charles Smedley, to Thomas William Rea, of Cockburn & Rea, of Toronto.

STEWART-FRASER—At the residence of the bride's father, Greenfield, Ont., on March 21, 1901, by the Rev. Jas. Cormack, of Maxwellville, Ont., Mr. T. J. Stewart, of Finch, Ont., to Maggie P. Fraser, youngest daughter of John Fraser.

STRACHAN-MURDOCH—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, March 20, 1901, by the Rev. A. Mackay, Mr. James Alvin Strachan, of Toronto, to Katie, third daughter of Mr. Steele Murdoch, of Lucknow.

WEBSTER-TAYLOR—At the residence of the bride's mother, Church street, Gananoque, Ont., on March 28, 1901, by the Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., Lorne Campbell Webster, of Quebec, to Muriel Warren, daughter of the late C. W. Taylor, president Canada Carriage Co., Brockville.

DIED.

AIKENS—At Cooksville, Ont., on March 29, 1901, A. W. Aikens, J.P.

BARRINGTON—At the Gardner residence, St. Louis station, Que., on Feb. 22, 1901, Susanna Barrington, aged 76.

BASTIEN—In Hamilton, Ont., on March 24, 1901, Cyril Leo, youngest son of H. L. Bastien, aged 23 years.

BAZIN—On April 1, 1901, at 46 Richmond square, Margaret Irene, infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Bazin, aged 9 months, 15 days.

BENTHAM—At her residence, "Blinkbonnie," 724 Sherbrooke street, on Tuesday night, March 26, 1901, Emma Marie Louise, beloved wife of William Bentham, of this city.

BROWN—On March 29, 1901, at her late residence, 99 University street, Jane Persch, widow of the late Wm. Brown, of Quebec.

BRUNDAGE—On March 24, 1901, at his late residence, 206 Princess street, St. John, N.B., Thomas Brundage, aged 85 years.

BUCHAN—At Toronto, on March 28, 1901, Alice Buchanan, of the Bank of Montreal, aged 27 years.

BUCHANAN—At McKensie, Manitoba, on March 20, 1901, after a short illness, Amanda Rose, fourth daughter of A. Buchanan, aged 17 years.

CARTER—In this city, on March 21, 1901, Isabella Patton, beloved wife of John Carter, aged 67 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Oakland, California, and Somersetshire, England, papers, please copy.

CHALMERS—At 367 Markham street, Toronto, Ont., on Friday, March 29, 1901, David Chalmers, in his 79th year.

COLWILL—At Port Hope, Ont., on March 23, 1901, aged 42 years, Margaret Charlotte Glass, wife of Capt. Walter James Colwill.

CORBET—Suddenly, at Guelph, Ont., on March 25, 1901, Mary, relict of the late William Corbet, and sister of Mrs. Robt. Christie, 26 Bloor street west, Toronto.

CORNWALL—On March 24, 1901, at the residence of her son-in-law, 110 Amelia street, Toronto, Matilda Cornwall, wife of the late Edward Cornwall, of Oakville, Ontario, aged 68 years.

CREIGHTON—At his residence, Brussels, Ont., on March 2, 1901, John Alexander Creighton, in his 68th year.

CULLEY—In this city, on March 26, 1901, Catherine Shortly, beloved wife of Samuel Culley, aged 61 years and 3 months.

EASTMAN—At the residence of her brother, Harry Thomas, Foster, Quebec, on March 21, 1901, Alice Thomas, beloved wife of Obadiah Eastman, aged 56 years, 3 months and 24 days.

EATON—Accidentally killed, at Toronto, on March 26, 1901, Annie, widow of the late George Eaton, of Brockham, Que., and Albert E., of Toronto Junction.

EDDY—In the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, on March 27, 1901, Emily Eddy, in her fifteenth year, daughter of Mr. Richard Eddy, Cape Norman, Newfoundland.

ELLIOTT—At Denver, Colo., on March 22, 1901, Mary Connell, widow of the late John Elliott, of Montreal, in her 71st year.

FORIN—At the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Victoria, B.C., on March 29, 1901, John Forin, of Belleville, Ont., aged 74 years, 8 months.

GARDNER—On March 26, 1901, Gladys Margarita, aged 20 months and 12 days, youngest and beloved daughter of Alexander Gardner, 64 Housecourt street.

GLEN—At St. Agathe, on March 28, 1901, James Glen, aged 26 years, 10 months, 14 days, of A. Nelson.

HUGG—On Feb. 22, 1901, at the home of his parents, Hammond avenue, Carman, Man., K. Roy, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowen Hugg, aged 18 years and 9 months.

INGRAM—In this city, on April 1, 1901, Sarah Edith Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Ingram, aged 7 years, 10 months and 4 days. Detroit and Michigan papers please copy.

LLOYD—On March 24, 1901, at her late residence, 201 Gerrard street east, Toronto, Cecelia Lloyd, widow of the Rev. Hayes Lloyd, in her 68th year.

MACLAREN—At Herdman, on March 12, 1901, Annie Emmie, only and dearly beloved daughter of Henry and Lena MacLaren, aged 11 years, 1 month and 13 days.

MAIR—At Cape Town, South Africa, on Feb. 27, 1901, Alexander Mair, only brother of George Mair, manager of Traders' Bank, Windsor, Ont., in his 54th year.

MARCHAM—At the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, on March 27, 1901, Wm. Marcham, for many years a resident of Bourg Louis.

McARTHUR—At South Georgetown, on March 22, 1901, William McArthur, aged 53 years. St. Louis and Chicago papers please copy.

McDONNELL—On March 25, 1901, William, beloved son of Owen McDonnell, hay and grain dealer.

McEWEN—On March 25, 1901, at the Riverside Hospital, New York city, Robert Douglas McEwen, aged 6 years.

McGREGOR—On March 26, 1901, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Duncan Gray, 218 St. Antoine street, Montreal, Catharine McGregor, widow of the late John McGregor, Lachute Road, Co. Argenteuil, and mother of P. A. McGregor, of this city, aged 51 years and 9 months.

McKENZIE—At his residence, No. 156 Cartier street, Ottawa, Ont., on Wednesday, March 27, 1901, Thomas Jackson McKenzie (of T. Lindsay & Co.), in his 54th year.

McKINNON—At Moneton, N.B., March 20, Donald McKinnon, aged 81 years.

MILLIKIN—At Brockville, on March 15, 1901, Richard W. Millikin, of Smith's Falls, Ont., aged 58 years and 1 month, son of John Millikin, of Montague, Ont.

NIXON—On March 26, 1901, at 83 Grant avenue, Hamilton, Ont., Joseph B. Nixon, fourth son of the late W. S. Nixon, aged 22.

OLMSTEAD—At his late residence, Township of Ancaster, Ont., on Sunday, March 24, 1901, Andrew I. Olmstead, aged 74 years.

ORTON—At Guelph, Ont., on March 23, 1901, Susanna Frances (Fannie), beloved wife of Thomas Henry Orton, M.D., deeply regretted.

PAPPS—In this city, on March 20, 1901, Minnie Papps, aged 17 years.

PELLI—On March 27, 1901, at the residence of her father-in-law, 156 James street, Ottawa, Ont., Francine Pelli, youngest, beloved wife of William Pelli, aged 24 years, 4 months.

PRICE—On March 28, 1901, at Lachine, Wm. Edward Price, aged 49 years.

QUIGLEY—In East Gwillimbury, Ont., on March 18, 1901, Catherine Quigley, aged 72 years.

ROSS—At Toronto, on March 23, 1901, Arthur Wellington Ross, ex-M.P., aged 55 years.

ROSS—At Whitby, on Thursday morning, March 14, 1901, Gertrude Francis, aged 2 years, 1 month and 12 days, youngest daughter of Lizzie and Geo. A. Ross, of Ross Bros., Whitby.

SIBLEY—In Newmarket, Ont., on March 19, 1901, Elizabeth Sibley, aged 85 years.

SIMONTON—On March 26, 1901, at Chatham, Ont., Elenor Mahala Simonton, relict of John Simonton, sr., aged 73 years, 4 months and 16 days.

SMART—At Medalia, Port Hope, Ont., on March 24, 1901, John Smart, Esq., in his 76th year.

TERRILL—In this city, on March 28, 1901, Catharine Oatey, youngest daughter of the late Captain Richard Oatey, and beloved wife of John Terrill, aged 71 years, 8 months.

TEMPLE—At 199 Ash avenue, on March 27, 1901, Peter Chiff, aged 4 years, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Temple.

THOMPSON—At Ottawa, on March 24, 1901, Alice, widow of the late John Thompson, formerly of Ottawa.

TWEDDELL—At Quebec, on March 27, 1901, T. Newton Tweddell, in his 71st year.

VARCOE—On March 24, 1901, at his late residence, Newmarket, Ont., Richard Varcoe, in his 82nd year.

IN MEMORIAM.

COWPER—In loving remembrance of Alexander Cowper, who entered into rest, March 29, 1900. "Though lost to sight to memory dear," Wife and daughter.

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THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougal and Frederick Eugene Dougal, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed to 'John Dougal & Son,' and all notices to the publisher should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness'.'