Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1898. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

WARLIKE ACTION.

United States Senate and House Adopt Resolutions Jointly.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE RECOGNIZED

And Spain Warned to Withdraw Her Land and Naval Forces From the Island.

BOTH HOUSES AGREED THIS MORNING.

The Senate and House of Representatives met this morning, and after a very hard fought battle the House agreed to the Senate resolutions. Both now stand agreed, after a most curious war of words. The resolutions will be found below, and they will be taken by some as a practical declaration of war by the United States against Spain. The President may, however, veto the resolutions, and the next act will be watched with great eagerness.

THE SITUATION UP TO MONDAY NIGHT.

War between Cuba and the United States has filled the telegraph columns of daily newspapers to overflowing. Despatches have, during the week, teemed with all phases of the quarrel. Spain has purchased some and the United States many vessels for war purposes. Flying squadrons and army mobilization have become familiar to telegraph operators and newspaper writers. The United States Senate and House of Representatives have been busy over the President's message, and on more than one occasion there was more warlike action on the floor of the Representatives and even of Congress than is chronicled anywhere else. This contrasts very curiously with a Carlist manifesto issued in Spain, which calls any Carlist a traitor who does not come to the front with the Royal forces in favor and defence of Spain against United States interference. The wreck of the 'Maine' is no more fiercely charged against Spaniards than it is indignantly denied and the charge repelled by Spanish authorities. Gen. Lee has been closeted with the United States authorities in Washington since Tuesday last, and he and Captain Sigsbee are positive the 'Maine' was blown up from an outside explosive mine or torpedo. The attitude of Spain in yielding to the pressure of the Pope, and not to the United States for an armistice for Cuba is noticed in the despatches, and also His Holiness's efforts for peace, with his bitter disappointment that war seems imminent. On Wednesday the warlike news had sent consols in London down some and Spanish fours fell off two full points. The Spanish Cortes is summoned for to-morrow.

Spain is preparing to recall her consuls from the United States, and the American consulates in Spain have been subject to hostile demonstrations.

The United States has mobilized a portion of its army, and the fleets of both nations are now concentrated at advantageous points, the Spanish fleet at Havana and Porto Rico, and the United States fleet at Key West and Hampton Roads.

Continental nations are evidently annoyed over the good understanding between Great Britain and the United States, and their diplomatists say Great Britain will yet regret declining to co-operate with the other European powers.

The following is the clause of the Senate resolution stricken out in the House of Representatives:—

'Resolved, that the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought, to be free and independent.'

The following are the Senate resolutions as amended and concurred in by the House of Representatives:—

'Resolved, that it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

'Resolved, that the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.'

IN THE SENATE ON SATURDAY.

Washington, April 18.—The United States Senate on Saturday night adopted the following resolution:—

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and Republic of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas, the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the United States; have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited:

Therefore, resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

First, that the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

Second, that it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and Government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third, that the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth, that the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Washington, D.C., April 16. — The United States Senate has spoken. Its voice is for war—war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the western hemisphere and furled forever. Its voice, too, is for the independence of Cuba.

'Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic,' was the shibboleth of the Senate throughout the four days of debate which ended on Saturday. While the verdict returned was decisive, it is just to say it was not final. Notes of discord—almost foreboding in their tone—were sounded. This foreboding was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by the Senate should ultimately be accepted as final, the government might become involved in complications that in future years might prove serious. At 9.10 o'clock on Saturday night the Davis resolutions—those reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, amended so as to include the recognition of the Republic of Cuba, were passed by a vote of sixty-seven to twenty-one, as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equalled in the Senate of the United States. From ten o'clock on Saturday morning until the final vote the intensity of interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances, to fifteen minutes, every senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views. Before the voting had actually begun—after seven o'clock on Saturday night—the great speech of the day had been made by Mr. White, of California, who has been consistently and conscientiously opposed to action of any kind upon the Cuban question. The speech was a masterly oratorical effort and attracted profound attention.

No less than twenty-five senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American Congress. It was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Mr. Turpie, of Indiana—providing for recognition of the island republic, had been taken, that the Senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

THE VOTE.

The test vote was, quite naturally, on the amendment offered by Mr. Turpie, recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed by a majority of fourteen, the vote being fifty-one to thirty-seven. By political parties the vote was cast as follows:

Yeas—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5.

Nays—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 5.

Upon the final vote, the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows:

Yeas—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 31; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. Total, 67.

Nays—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 2. Total, 21.

The resolution as finally agreed upon by the Senate is published above.

IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Washington, April 18.—Immediately upon the House convening at ten o'clock this morning, in accordance with the recess taken on Saturday morning, Mr. Dingley, the Republican floor leader, moved an adjournment, which motion was carried. The regular session, therefore, will begin at noon.

The House adjourned for the reason that no message could be received from the Senate until that body was in session. The feeling is very intense among some of the Republicans and there is every indication of a bitter and determined contest.

The Republicans who desire to concur claim that they have enough votes to carry the motion and the Republican leaders are equally confident of non-concurring.

Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Illinois,) at 10.30 a.m. said: 'I know we have enough votes to concur in the Senate amendment. The only doubt on the subject arises from the possibility that some of the men who have pledged themselves may yield to the tremendous pressure that is being brought to bear upon them.'

The opposition on the Republican side in favor of recognizing the present Cuban Republic, though small, was resolute. The junctures of this band of 'insurgents' as they were called, with the Democrats for the acceptance of the Senate resolutions might defeat the programme. The Republican leaders, however, confidently claimed that the defection would not be strong enough to succeed. Still, both sides realized that the result was in doubt and the two hours' breathing spell obtained by the fortunate parliamentary situation which compelled an adjournment till the Senate met, were utilized in hard work on both sides.

The Speaker summoned his lieutenants to his room in the lobby in the rear of the hall and the situation was earnestly discussed. Every Republican who was likely to break over the traces was surrounded by a crowd of his colleagues and besieged with arguments and reasons why he could not be justified in joining the opposition at this critical juncture. But, headed by Messrs. Lorimer and Mann, of Illinois, and Bromwell, of Ohio, most of them refused to be persuaded. The Democrats and Populists were a unit for the adoption of the Senate resolutions and Mr. Bailey, the Democrat leader, held several consultations with the insurgent chiefs. Everything at 10.30 portended an exciting session.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Washington, April 18.—At 12.07 the resolution was received in the House. It was read and the Democrats applauded when the recognition clause was read.

Mr. Dingley stood during the reading of the resolution. He moved to concur with an amendment striking out the recognition clause. Mr. Dingley then moved the previous question.

Mr. Brownwell(Rep., Ohio) moved to concur.

Mr. Dingley's motion was carried.

The Cuban resolution now goes to the Senate as soon as the clerks can prepare it, where it will no doubt be debated at some length.

The motion which the Republican leaders have decided upon will be to concur in the Senate amendments, with an amendment striking out the recognition of the existing Republic of Cuba. This motion will take precedence over all other motions. There was some objection to the fourth section of the resolution, which declares against annexation in any form, but the leaders declined. In view of the fact that the Senate had unanimously adopted it, to allow it to stand. The leaders are very confident that their motion will prevail.

There was a hot time between the Speaker and Mr. Bailey after the vote, ending in the latter denouncing a statement of the Speaker as 'absolutely false.'

The vote on Mr. Dingley's motion striking out the independence clause of the Senate resolution was 173 ayes to 152 nays.

Washington, April 18.—The personal statement of a prominent newspaper publisher, owning two papers, that he had been offered $2,000,000 Cuban bonds if he would support recognition of Cuban independence is having great effect among members. It is coupled with the statement that the offer was made by a man showing authority of the Cuban Junta. He told the members that the offer was accompanied with a guarantee that a bank would pay forty cents on the dollar when independence was recognized. The statement will be made on the floor of the House and may defeat the independence resolution.

MORE FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Havana, April 18 (9 a.m.).—Further fighting has occurred in Pinar del Rio.

London, April 18.—A special despatch from Singapore says the steamship 'Leo XIII.,' from Manila, has arrived there crowded with Spanish officials and well-to-do Spanish families who are escaping from the rebellion, which is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. They report that Manila is panic-struck.

EXCITEMENT AT BARCELONA.

Barcelona, April 18.—Although Sunday morning passed quietly here, there was a demonstration yesterday evening when the crowds which gathered in front of the newspaper offices read the latest announcements of the action taken by the United States Senate in regard to Cuba. There was a scene of the greatest excitement, and patriotic shouts were raised on all sides. When the students heard the news, on leaving the theatres, they paraded the streets, cheering for Spain, and made an attempt to reach the United States Consulate. The authorities, however, had taken precautions, and the crowds were dispersed.

DISTURBANCE AT MALAGA.

Malaga, Spain, April 16.—There was a serious disturbance here to-day, resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic cries, but a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate. Stones were thrown, and one of the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States, and dragged it along the street. The prefect was summoned, and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order. Afterwards the streets were patrolled by gendarmes. As this despatch was sent the excitement continued.

Madrid, April 17.—The 'Imparcial,' referring to the attack upon the American consulate at Malaga yesterday, deplores the outrage as necessarily calling for apologies and warns the Malaguenos against provoking a war which Spain would avoid if possible. The 'Imparcial' adds: 'Rioting is no proof of courage. The Greeks made demonstrations many days in Athens, but this did not prevent them from quickly forsaking the heights of Thessaly. The Spaniards should enter the conflict like gentlemen, and not like ruffians.'

Malaga, April 17.—The rioting which broke out yesterday was continued last evening. The gendarmes charged the mob frequently, and the rioters returned their attacks with volleys of stones. Many persons were bruised and numerous arrests were made. The city is quieter this morning.

Madrid, April 16.—This evening demonstrations were made in several of the provincial capitals.

The American shield has been replaced at the American consulate in Malaga amid tumultuous protests of the crowd. A force of gendarmes continues to patrol the streets.

Cadiz, Spain, April 16.—The students of the school of medicine, carrying a flag, attempted to make a manifestation here yesterday evening, but the police interfered and arrested two of the students. As a result the United States consulate has been placed under guard.

Barcelona, April 16.—The university here has been closed, owing to the demonstrations made by the students.

THE PEACE MAKER.

Uncle Sam—'In the cause of humanity it is my duty to separate them.'—'Puck'

BRITISH PRESS.

STRONGLY IN SYMPATHY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

New York, April 17.—The Spanish-American situation and the many evidences of sympathy expressed in Great Britain for the United States are themes on which the London correspondents of the New York dailies dwell to-day to the exclusion of all other topics.

Mr. Ford, in his cabled letter to the 'Tribune,' says: 'If the Cuban question has not been settled this week it has been through no fault of the English press, which has concentrated all its energies upon it. Every day there has been a fresh leader in nearly every journal, with many columns of despatches from America and the chief continental capitals. While the natural trend of events remains unchanged and there is a steady drift towards war, one great fact looms up with dominating force. It is that Great Britain and the United States are in sympathetic touch, and will remain so, whatever may be the final cast of the iron dice of war. There may be an anti-American bias on the Continent, but there is none here.

'The London 'Times,' with the same fatuity with which it neglected to do justice to Lincoln until he was in his grave, may go amuck and accuse President McKinley of shirking his executive responsibility and constitutional obligation, and the 'St. James's Gazette' and a few other journals may subject Congress to criticism, but the heart of the British people is with the United States, and no British Government can live which adopts an anti-American policy.

'Nearly all the English journals perceive this truth. The 'Daily Chronicle' deprecates an open alliance, which would be premature as well as embarrassing. The only thing which America needs is the moral support of England, and a sufficiently rigorous application of the rules of the Treaty of Washington to close the British West Indian ports against Spanish cruisers and privateers as naval bases and coaling stations. That is a policy which will shorten the limit of the naval war and be strictly in line with neutral obligations. There is no reason to doubt that instructions will be sent from the Foreign and Colonial offices which will promote this result and satisfy American opinion. Without coal the Spanish navy cannot fight, and America will have every advantage in the opening of the struggle for supremacy of sea power.'

A member of Parliament says: 'The war between America and Spain is mainly a question of coal supply. There is no cruiser in the Spanish navy which can steam from the Peninsula to New York and back with her own supplies of coal. The war will be of short duration if the Spanish nation can be shut out of British ports for coaling on any effective scale. The British Government can be depended upon to enforce neutrality obligations to this extent, and to shorten thereby the period of hostilities.'

TEXT-BOOKS CONDEMNED.

Stratford, Ont. April 15.—At a meeting of the public school board, held last night, some wholesale strictures on the educational system of Ontario were indulged in, and the opinion was expressed that it was mainly distinguished by cram. The subject of drawing was mentioned particularly in this respect and the present text-books were condemned as requiring the maximum of work for the minimum of result.

HIS OWN SHADOW.

A STORY IN TWO PARTS.

(Cassell's Family Magazine.')

PART THE FIRST.

The month of December some years ago was characterized by a series of heavy gales, and the Christmas-tide was dull and cheerless, and completely devoid of those beautiful gifts of Nature with which this happy period of the year is wont to be associated.

I was at that time a clerk in the office of a firm of solicitors practising in Liverpool. It matters not for the purposes of this story by what firm I was employed; suffice it to say that they stood high in the profession. My salary was not by any means large, but, with a small income derived from a sum invested in New Three Percent Annuities which I drew on behalf of my wife, we managed to live comfortably enough, our tastes and inclinations being in harmony. For the sake of my wife and our two children I had for some years resided in a village a few miles from the office where I was engaged during the day, going to and fro by omnibus or walking as it suited me.

We were very sociable in the village, and, during our residence there, my wife and I had made several friends among those in our own social position, and a few of us men used to meet in the evening, twice a week, in the parlor of a little farm-house tenanted by one of our number. By degrees we came to look upon ourselves as an established club or society, and consequently to be regular in our attendance on 'club' nights.

And on a cold blustering winter's night what a snuggery our meeting-place was! A somewhat long, low room, with the door at one end and an old open fireplace at the other; on the right hand as you entered, a large casemated window closed with folding shutters, which were in turn secured by a flat iron bar placed across them with an upward slope from left to right, and over the whole window-recess a pair of dark, heavy, old-fashioned curtains.

One wild, wintry evening, destined to be ever memorable to me, we were in our accustomed place and, in spite of wind and weather, the most perfect social enjoyment prevailed.

In the corner, on one side of the fire, was old Tom Humbleton, the saddler, who was at this time about sixty years of age. He had a peculiar stoop, more in his back than his shoulders, which no doubt had been acquired by long years spent at his trade. Opposite to old Tom was our village postmaster, Mr. James Gardner. In addition to those already enumerated, there were Hunter, butler to Sir Thomas Grateman, squire of the parish; Jackson the linendraper; myself, William Harris; and John Strangways, our genial host, who invariably occupied the centre chair in the circle. On the night in question conversation was drowned by the whistling of the wind, to which we all sat listening for some time.

'What's doing up at the Hall, Hunter?' asked Mr. Jackson, breaking the silence at length. 'I did not see Sir Thomas in church on Sunday.'

'Sir Thomas has been in London,' replied the butler.

'But he'll be down to-morrow though,' put in Gardner; 'for he's a witness in the burglary case.'

This was in allusion to a daring burglary which had been committed at the Hall a few weeks before this conversation took place, and the supposed culprit, being then in custody, was to be put on his trial at the ensuing assizes at Liverpool. The firm to whose service I was attached acted as Sir Thomas's solicitors, so I was naturally interested in the circumstances of the case, and as our circle was looked upon by us as being of a strictly confidential character, no restraint was placed upon our conversation.

'Did you see the man, Hunter?' I asked.

'Certainly I did,' said Hunter; 'though not as plain as I see you. It must have been,' he continued, as we all hitched our chairs slightly forward in order to catch every word—'It must have been about twelve o'clock at night when the mischief was done. After I had been down here I walked with old Tom as far as his door, which I pass on the way to the Hall, and stood chatting to him a bit, and as we got talking of one thing and another we gradually got walking on, till at last we were well up the road. D'you recollect that, Tom?'

'No, I don't,' said old Tom, rather shortly.

'Why, don't you call to mind we were talking about Parson Graves?'

'No,' said old Tom again. 'I know what'd come of it if I did.'

'What?' we all asked.

'Why,' said he, taking his glasses from the tip of his nose and placing a hand on his knee, 'Sergeant Jobson would be after me to go swear something about it. I bin once in a court and don't want to go again. That's how it is,' he wound up, emphatically, looking round the company.

'Never mind,' said Hunter; 'I was only calling it to your recollection so as to tell the rest of them all about it.'

'Well, well! go on. It don't matter much whether I remember it or not,' said Tom.

There was evidently something more than reluctance about the manner in which he evaded all questions, and knowing that the information, which could not be elicited by any amount of interrogation, would very probably be divulged by allowing old Tom to speak of his own accord, Hunter continued:

'Well, after I passed the big gates I walked pretty fast up the drive. I soon turned up the path which leads to the servants' entrance, to get to which I had to pass the pantry-window, and looking at it carelessly enough I though that I saw a light. I stopped at once, and, after hesitating for an instant, I went forward on tiptoe to find out the cause of the light by peeping through the cracks or openings in the shutters. I could see plainly enough that there was a light in the room, but I could not make out by what means it came there. But this much I could see, that it was not still, for by fixing my eyes on such shadows as I could detect, I plainly saw them move. You can well understand that I felt anything but comfortable, for before going out I had myself locked the door of the pantry, and the key was then in my pocket. Knowing this, I very readily came to the conclusion that there was something wrong, and to confirm this opinion the shadow of a man was for a moment or two cast on the wall opposite to me. That short moment gave an outline of the face, and I could see that there was a beard which stood out prominently from the chin.'

As Hunter said this, those among us who had beards involuntarily put up our hands to pull or smooth them.

'Ha, ha, ha!' laughed Hunter; 'you need not be afraid though you have got beards. You can easily shave them off. But stop! Don't move, Harris,' he said, suddenly turning towards me and grasping me by the shoulder. 'Gentlemen, to show you what the shadow was like, look on that wall. How strange! There is the very fac-simile of it!'

'Come, come, Hunter!' I said, with some difficulty, getting free from his grasp, which in his momentary excitement was rather too tight to be comfortable. 'I don't want to sit as a criminal to have my portrait taken.'

'No offence, Harris,' rejoined he; 'but you had accidentally pulled your beard into a shape which made you so resemble the shadow I was describing, that I could not help showing the others what it was like.'

'Oh, never mind,' I replied, 'only you startled me so much that for an instant I felt very uncomfortable. Finish your story; we want to see how you behaved.'

'I was saying,' continued Hunter, 'that for an instant I saw the outline of a man's face on the wall. What was to be done? I did not know how the fellow had got in. However, I determined to go as quickly and quietly as possible to the side door, from thence into the kitchen, and there to wait until I could make out what the man's movements were. This plan I proceeded to carry out, and had got as far as the passage door before he heard me. By two or three hasty steps I knew that he had found me out, so with a bound I was at the pantry-door, and as he came out I raised my stick to fell him to the ground but unfortunately my blow descended on the lantern he was carrying, and, with a sudden flash of light and a smashing echo through the corridors, it was dashed to the ground in a hundred fragments. Fortunately the candle flickered for a few seconds, and I was enabled to see the face of the burglar. Though it was but for a moment, that face was imprinted on my memory too vividly to be forgotten. I saw the glare of the eyes, the drawn mouth, the contracted brow, the fiendish expression, all this I gathered in an instant of time, when a blow from some heavy instrument struck me senseless to the ground. The next thing I remember was having my face bathed with cold water, and on opening my eyes I found myself in Sir Thomas's study surrounded by five or six of the servants. To make the story short, I was put to bed, and you all know that I did not get up again for nigh upon three weeks, for that burglar fellow gave me an ugly knock on the head, I can tell you. It hurts me a bit to put my hat on straight even now, and it's six weeks come Friday since that night.'

Hunter rubbed his head gently with one hand as he wound up the story, and we all leaned back in our chairs and for a minute or so pulled away at our pipes in silence. At length the conversation was resumed by our host saying—

'Then after all you were the only man who saw the fellow, eh?'

'Yes, that's it,' replied Hunter, 'and a bad job it is, for they tell me that we'll never get a jury to bring him in guilty on such evidence, because you see it was only for a second or two that I got a glimpse of him. It's a bad job that there's a chance of such a villain escaping.'

'Escape!' said old Tom, energetically, and so suddenly as to startle us all. 'Escape!' he repeated. 'Who says he'll escape?'

'Why, those who know about trials and evidence and such-like. What do you say, Harris?'

Being the only one present in any way connected with the legal profession, this appeal met with general interest, and I therefore answered carefully—

'It seems to me that Hunter is very positive about the man, and unless this fellow can prove what we call an alibi, it ought to go hard with him, that is always supposing the jury will think that Hunter is right. But, of course, there is no doubt that his counsel will make the most of the fact that no one else saw him on the night in question save and except Hunter.'

'Who says nobody else saw him?' old Tom broke in eagerly. 'Who says so?' and he looked at me over his glasses and under his brows with a hard searching glance.

Nobody answered this query, for it was at once evident that there was more behind Tom's question which would soon be revealed. In this we were right, for after looking first at one face and then at another until he had scanned us all, he proceeded—

'I said before that it did not matter whether I remembered anything or not, but if it comes to a scoundrel escaping justice, then, I says, it is time to speak. Am I right?' Again the same emphatic tone and the sharp interrogation, but no reply was given.

'Well, then,' continued he, 'as sure as we're all gathered in this room to-night, so sure am I that I saw the man. Stop,' he added, as one or two were about to speak. 'You needn't ask me how or when or where I saw him, 'cause I shan't say. It'll all come out at the proper time, and until that time I say no more, 'cepting that Hunter's right.'

Without another word he got up, buttoned his coat and turned the collar up to his ears, and merely saying, 'Good night, all,' passed behind the screen, through the passage, and out into the blustering night, letting in a gust of wind that well-nigh extinguished our candles. We tried hard to continue our conversation, but somehow it took such a mysterious and dismal turn that before long we were glad of an excuse to be off, which being soon found, we separated at the door, each proceeding through the wind and rain to his own fireside, there to dwell on the events which had been so vividly described, and in my case to wonder what the ultimate issue would be. The strange manner in which my shadow on the wall at the farm had served to illustrate the one which was seen by Hunter and also spoken to by Tom, excited my imagination to such an extent that it required no great effort on my part to recall many unfortunate trials in which the issues involved had hinged on 'circumstantial evidence.'

Soon after my arrival at the office, in the morning, I was summoned to the room of the head member of the firm.

'Oh, Mr. Harris,' he said, when he noticed me, 'I want you to undertake some important work for me. 'Mr. Fusby' (his partner) 'is too much engaged to allow him time for attending to anything further, and I am unfortunately called away to Naples. The suit of Fonblanques and Tiernay which comes on for hearing next week is, as you are aware, of great importance, and requires the undivided attention of a man accustomed to such work. I had intended to be in London myself at the trial, which may last some days. Now it is impossible. It is, therefore, my desire, Mr. Harris, that until the trial is over you devote the whole of your time and attention to it, and by close application to the intricacies of the pleadings, and a searching investigation of all the papers, you will put yourself in a position to give due instructions to Sir Jasper Roundhead, whom we have retained, and to take my place in the conduct of the suit. In order that you may get a proper insight into the matter, we will spend the few hours I have to spare in going through the history of the proceedings. Kindly fetch the papers, and give orders that on no account are we to be disturbed.'

I hastened to obey this request, and with some trepidation at the great responsibility which was about to be placed upon me, entered on the work at once.

For four hours and more I did not stir from Mr. Corlett's room, but knowing how important it was for me to gain all the information possible, I had so concentrated my attention on the case before me, that it was with surprise I heard him ring his handbell and order a cab.

'I can do no more,' he said as he was putting on his coat. 'I rely on your application and experience to carry the matter through. You will want money to defray your expenses, so I have drawn a cheque for twenty pounds. Beyond that, you will hand this cheque for a a hundred pounds to our London agents to pay counsel's fee, which in all probability will not exceed that amount, but as they have marked the briefs we cannot be certain. Be careful of yourself while in London and keep a clear head. There is, as you see, much evidence in the affair which, in another court, might be called circumstantial. Let none of it escape you. If you find a clue whereby to penetrate the labyrinth, follow it to the end; but'—he paused at the doorway and, turning round, said impressively, 'take care that by catching at a shadow you lose not the substance. Goodbye.'

I immediately went to the head clerk, announced my intention of taking the papers home to peruse quietly, and as he offered no objection I caught the next 'bus and was soon on my way to our village.

Arrived there I settled down to what was apparently the continuation of my work, but I very soon found that it was merely the commencement. Knowing how much depended upon my being master of my case, I strained every nerve to the utmost in my endeavors to battle with the mass of papers before me. Hour after hour passed away, and long after the rest of my little household had retired for the night, I was still racking my brain in what seemed a vain struggle to accomplish my purpose. Once I felt sleepy, but I got rid of this feeling by tying round my head a cloth saturated with cold water. For a time this helped me to continue my work, but before long the cloth became heated to such an extent that I could feel my temples throb again under the strain to which I was submitting myself.

Then I began to be conscious of the fact that my attention was no longer absorbed in the work before me, that I kept listening to every little sound in the house. I fancied that a few minutes' rest would revive me, so I sat for a time in my arm chair and tried to think calmly. If small sounds had startled me while engaged in work, they now positively seemed to paralyze me. I fell to thinking about the story of the burglary and the circumstances under which I heard it. From this my thoughts wandered to the shadow on the wall, and—what if that shadow should lead to a mistaken identity and place me in a felon's dock! How did I know but that old Tom meant more than he said when he looked at me so searchingly on the previous night?

So rapidly did this awful problem work itself into intensity in my fevered brain that soon I lost all control over myself, and bounding out of my chair I flung open the door and hurried up the stairs.

Even when I was in bed I found it impossible to court that sleep of which I stood in such need, but I lay in an overwhelming torrent of thought, or rather of heated imagination, which made rest impossible, and it was not until a faint light came struggling in through the window that, at length, I fell asleep.

As may be supposed I awoke unrefreshed, and with but little of the horrible weight off my mind. My work, however, precluded repose, and I was at the office in the morning at the accustomed hour. I continued to apply myself to my task, conscious at the same time that my state of health rendered me far from capable of doing justice to myself or to the firm.

The week came to an end, and in spite of the days of incessant toil which I had devoted to the work, I found it still incomplete. Not that I had made absolutely no progress in getting up the case, for that after my extreme application would have been alike improbable and disastrous, but my advance towards obtaining a complete mastery over the matter was not at all commensurate with the amount of labor expended.

I will pass over the few days which intervened between my receiving the instructions referred to and my journey to London. For the latter I had but little time to prepare, for on arriving at the office one morning I found a telegram from our London agents to the following effect:—

'Fonblanques may be reached to-morrow. Come up at once, bringing all necessary evidence and papers.'

I immediately proceeded home in a cab, got such things as were necessary for my short stay in London, returned to the office for the papers and money for my expenses, as also the cheque for our agents, which was in the safe, and caught the midday train at Lime street.

Nothing occurred on the journey worth noting in this imperfect record of fact. In due course I arrived at Euston between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, and drove to the hotel at which every one connected with our firm took up his quarters when business necessitated a stay in London. I was much put about, not to say disappointed, to find that there was not a bed to be had at this hotel. There was nothing to be done but go elsewhere, and accordingly I enquired of the cab-driver to what place he would recommend me, and I was fortunate in being taken by him to a hotel which was, though old, very comfortable.

Having ordered my dinner, or rather tea, for I was unaccustomed to dining at a late hour, I despatched the customary telegram to the office at Liverpool informing them of my address. My tea somewhat revived me after the trouble and annoyance to which I had been subjected. Need I say that I went to bed at an early hour, hoping in the morning to be fresh and equal to the heavy work which I had before me?

I had ordered a fire to be lighted in my room, for I felt cold as well as fatigued. I undressed slowly and got into bed, while the flames in the grate danced about in all directions, but with the uniform upward tendency which makes all the shadows move in the same direction. I had composed myself comfortably, with the clothes pulled well into my back, and my face so buried that I only had one eye free as a sort of sentinel, when, with an outline so clearly defined that it was positively appalling, I suddenly beheld that hated shadow of myself upon the wall opposite to me!

For a minute or two I could not move a muscle, but lay perfectly still, holding my breath as much as possible, and at the same time trying to find out by what means the shadow was cast. In this I was completely foiled until I desperately leapt out of bed and stood upon the hearth-rug. The form of the shade at once became obliterated and absorbed in the one cast by my figure. I moved to one side, and the shadow returned. After some time I discovered that the cause of my fright was merely the head of the sofa which, with the bolster resting against it, formed the outline of the face, whilst my hat placed upon the arm completed the illusion. Before again getting into bed I moved the sofa across the room so that I should not be annoyed a second time. Now that I come to think about it all, I can almost smile at the idea that I have been one of those who are afraid of their own shadow.

Apparently the noise I made in moving the sofa disturbed the house, for as I was getting into bed a tap came at my door.

'Come in,' I called, and Boots entered.

'Beg pardon, sir, but was you wanting anything?' he said, at the same time looking somewhat astonished at the way I had disarranged the room.

'Nothing at all,' I replied, embarrassed at the unwelcome intrusion.

'No, sir,' he rejoined with that peculiarly sharp enunciation which is so characteristic of his tribe in London. 'No, sir. Thought as how p'raps you might be ill, sir, so I just gave a look in. Good night, sir.'

Once more I tried to compose myself to sleep, but was soon startled by voices outside my door, evidently conversing about me.

'Did you see him?'

'Yes, sir, I see'd him standing in his shift, and lookin' just as scared as if he'd been doin' summut awful! Never see'd such a face in my life, and he had the furnitur' well-nigh all topsy-turvey like.'

'Well, we don't know who he may be, so you just keep your eye on this passage, and don't go to bed for an hour or two. Mind, if there is any more of this noise, come and tell me, and we will soon——'

And the voices died away.

Here was a position! Not known to any one, and almost a suspected criminal.

It may be easily guessed that my rest for that night was absolutely gone. I certainly dozed off now and again, but invariably awoke with a painful start and sat up in the bed listening intently, for the scene just recounted never left me even in the troubled slumber which I managed to snatch.

The morning found me in a more deplorable state of nervousness than ever, and my condition was in no way improved by the fact that I was made the centre of attraction for the eyes of all the servants from the waiter to the chambermaid. I quickly got over the farce of pretending to eat some breakfast, and was only too glad to take my bag of papers and hurry away. I was rather late, so instead of going into the city to our agents, I made the best of my way to Westminster to be in readiness for the conference with Sir Jasper Roundhead, and for the subsequent sitting in the court

I found Sir Jasper's clerk and appointed a conference, which he informed me would take place in room number four, staircase number two, after Sir Jasper had finished his opening in one case in the Exchequer Court, and before he opened a second in the Court of Queen's Bench!

I ventured to say that this could hardly give sufficient time for going into the whole case as fully as I should desire; but I was soon cut short by the clerk.

'You ought to consider yourself lucky to get a word with the gov'nor at all. Only yesterday he had no less than twelve appointments for conferences, besides being in four cases which came on. He turned up at two conferences, opened three cases, and replied in the fourth.'

'But what about the rest,' I asked, 'and the fees?'

'Oh, them juniors took the rest of the work,' he replied, 'and as for the fees, why—' he closed his lips tightly, slapped his pocket, and winked—'Amlet, or Romeo, or some such fellow says, "What's in a name?" I could tell him—Guineas!'

And he turned on his heel to patronize another client fortunate enough to have retained Sir Jasper.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHAT HAPPENED TO ARTEMISSIA.

This true story of what happened to Artemissia comes from a western city to which Dulcie went one winter to visit her aunt, taking with her her favorite doll, Artemissia, who was so large that people often thought her a real baby.

On this special afternoon Dulcie's aunt decided to take her and her cousin Ben to the menagerie then giving exhibitions in the place. Dulcie took Artemissia, dressed in white, with a lace cap and blue ribbons, with her. When the exhibition was over a stout gentleman in a dress coat informed the audience that they might inspect the animals and living curiosities in the menagerie below stairs.

By this time Dulcie's slender arms were very tired, and Ben offered to carry her doll.

'Well, Ben, you may, but only do be careful of her.'

'I am going to pretend that she is alive,' Ben said. 'I am her uncle, like the one in the story of "Uncle Buncle," who always took the children to museums. You might be her mamma, Dulcie.'

'Of course,' said Dulcie, 'I am always Artemissia's mamma. I like the play. Begin right away.'

'All right,' said Ben, 'Now, Artemissia, my dear, try to remember all I tell you. The animal with stripes is a tiger, and the one with spots is a leopard. This knowledge will be of great importance should either of them meet you in a jungle at some future period of your existence; you would then know exactly what it was that was eating you.'

At this display of wit Dulcie laughed heartily, They now came to a large cage in which was kept a chimpanzee, and Ben became wittier still.

'Why, goodness! There is Professor Stuffem. How do you do, sir?'

'For shame, Ben,' said his mother; but Ben went on:

'My dear Artemissia, this is the gentleman who teaches Greek and Latin at Dr. Brown's school. Professor, my only daughter, Artemissia, shake hands, child,' and lifting the doll's arm, he poked it through the bars.

On this the chimpanzee came limping forward in his ungainly way, as if to offer his hairy paw, but instead of doing so suddenly seized Artemissia by the skirts of her dress and dragged her into the cage and to a dark nook at the farthest end, where he sat down, holding her fast and looking at her with great interest. Meanwhile people at a distance, deceived by the size of the doll, began to scream:

'Help! Help! Save the baby! The chimpanzee is killing a child!'

Keepers came running up. One drew a pistol.

'It's only a doll!' shouted Ben above the tumult.

'Only my little niece's doll!' cried Aunt Emmeline.'

'It's my Artemissia, and he's killing her!' sobbed Dulcie. 'Oh, my Artemissia! Save her, somebody!'

A fat gentleman who had come up with the other circus folks now climbed upon a table and shouted:

'Ladies and gentlemen, there is no cause for so much excitement. Our chimpanzee has injured no one. In a playful mood he has snatched away a little girl's doll, which was carelessly held too near his cage. If he destroys it we will present the little girl with the best doll in the market to-morrow.'

'How dare you? I would not take it!' cried Dulcie. 'Do you think I'll ever have another doll after seeing that hideous monkey murder my Artemissia?'

'Don't act like a little idiot,' whispered Ben.

'It was your fault, and I'll never forgive you,' said Dulcie, with a dreadful look.

'Now, my dear,' said the fat gentleman, 'we know our chimpanzee better than you do. Of course we could try to get your dolly away from him, but that would only put him into a temper, and he would tear it to pieces. Just let him alone and see what he will do. Perhaps it won't be anything so bad, after all.'

But poor Dulcie could only cry, and hide her face in her aunt's dress.

The animal had now retreated into a corner, and was sitting down, holding Artemissia up before him, and examining her from head to foot, Suddenly he pounced upon her hat and pulled it off, and threw it into the straw at the bottom of his cage. Then he took of her kid shoes and put them into his mouth. Then he chattered as if he was scolding in monkey language, and then slowly and deliberately, as if he were a woman undressing a child, he began to take off all her clothes, picking them to pieces afterwards and throwing them away as if in disgust.

After rocking and chattering for some time, he suddenly seized Artemissia by one of her ankles, and advanced to the front once more dragging her behind him, with her golden hair trailing on the floor and her big eyes upside-down, and poked her through the bars, whence she would have fallen to the ground had not the fat gentleman caught her on the way and returned her to Dulcie, who clasped her in her arms.

'He hasn't hurt her—she has not even a scratch! Oh, my dear, dear Artemissia! I am so thankful!' she cried out. 'But, oh, she's so disgraceful! How am I ever to get her home in this state, auntie?'

Aunt Emmeline solved the problem by having a cab called, and to this vehicle Artemissia was conveyed wrapped in a large poster which the fat gentleman contributed for the purpose, and, according to Dulcie's letter to her mamma, was very nervous all night, and obliged to stay in her crib most of the next day. 'For certainly,' wrote Dulcie, 'no doll ever before had such such a dreadful experience.'—New York 'Ledger.'

A LIE.

She told a lie, a little lie—
  It was so small and white,
She said, 'It cannot help but die,
  Before another night.'
And then she laughed to see it go,
And thought it was as white as snow.

But oh, the lie! it larger grew,
  Nor paused by night or day,
And many watched it as it flew,
  And, if it made delay,
Like something that was near to death,
They blew it onward with their breath.

And on its track the mildew fell,
  And there were grief and shame,
And many a spotless lily-bell,
  Was shrivelled as with flame.
The wings that were so small and white
Were large and strong, and black as night.

One day a woman stood aghast,
  And trembled in her place,
For something flying far and fast
  Had smote her in the face—
Something that cried in thunder-tone,
'I come! I come! Take back your own!'

—Ellen M. H. Gates, in 'Century.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Boy Was Weak

And miserable after he passed the critical stage of diphtheria. He lost the use of his legs, complained continually of his head, slept but little, moaned incessantly: had no appetite and complained of sickness at his stomach. We began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon he improved, and in three months was able to go to school. Now he is strong and rugged all the time. We cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too much as a blood purifier and building-up medicine. Mrs. R. E. ANDERSON, Cumberland, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe. Druggists. 25c.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

A CANADIAN QUAKER.

A winsome personality, a man to attract young man, was the late John T. Dorland, a travelling evangelist, whose days were crowded with activity and success. Belonging to the Society of Friends, he labored chiefly among the careless of his own people, but was often welcomed as a teacher by members of other denominations, from the Church of England to the Salvation Army. His biography, 'John T. Dorland' (Headley Bros., London,) is compiled by W. King Baker and edited by Anne W. Richardson, B.A. As a Canadian boy John Dorland lived on the shore of Lake Ontario. He cherished ambitions of a brilliant worldly career, but the call to the ministry was imperative in his heart and he became, as one of his relatives remarked at the time, 'a poor Quaker preacher.' Much of his work was done in England, where he was greatly appreciated. The biography shows little of the bright vivacity which was so large an element of his nature, except here and there in the letters written on a journey to Syria. Some of these are jolly enough. Here is an experience with a camel:

I thought I was going to have one regret in not having been on a camel's back while in the country. I had been almost under the feet of one, but I wanted the experience of a ride on the back of one. Just as we were leaving for the ship we met some in the street and J. insisted on my mounting. I did not like making such a spectacle of myself, but it was my last chance. So the beast was stopped. The man was very willing. He began to pull down its head to make it kneel. The moving mountain, with many grunts and protestations settled into a heap on the street and I mounted on a sort of saddle of wood. By this time J. was at the opposite corner getting his apparatus ready for photographing and a crowd had gathered evidently enjoying the scene. Sundry voices shouted in English 'Hold on,' and more in Arabic something I presume to the same effect. I gripped the ropes at the sides of the wooden frame and held on. The man made some queer sounds and I felt a movement; first I was nearly shot over the beast's head as his hindquarters rose, and by the time I had begun to fear I was suddenly sent back by the front legs rising to the knees, another series of shocks of the same nature brought him up, and I was in the air, the centre of an admiring crowd. The beast strode to the other corner for a better position and I oscillated backward and forward with every stride. Such a queer movement. Thomas Little managed to divide the crowd, the camera clicked—we were done a second time and I prepared to dismount. I confess to some fear that the camel might get a fright, and it seemed to me a very gentle gambol might upset me, but he got down going through the same motions and I was safe on the earth again. Joe gave the man a shilling and I took shelter gladly from such publicity in Mr. Abdelmoor's shop. I suggested asking the spectators for backsheesh for the exhibition, but it was not carried out.

The numerous extracts from Mr. Dorland's private journal represent almost entirely the spiritual aspect of his life, which was indeed the dominant one. His joy in leading others to consecration of life was very great. At times a season of comparative depression overtook him, and shortly before his death he writes that certain saintly leaders of Christian thought have no more power to help him, and (though long in the habit of seeking and receiving great spiritual blessings) he feels that now he does not, perhaps, seek God earnestly enough. He adds with perfect simplicity: 'I do want to want him.' Some of the thoughts in his 'bible-readings' are expressed in an interesting manner. He found that theologians of other schools 'liked the Quaker way of putting things' and believed that the principles of the 'Friends' afforded a meeting-place for other denominations. He thought, however, that some changes might advantageously be made in the constitution of that society.

THE LIFE OF A MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN NEW YORK.

'Tell Them,' is the name of a little book by Dr. Dowkont, of the New York Medical Mission. In accordance with the text, 'Tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee,' he recounts the vicissitudes and deliverances of a singularly varied career. His father was a Polish refugee, who married a pious English girl, and was for some time happy and prosperous. The family was, however, suddenly reduced to destitution, and the oldest boy got his first situation at eleven years old, as assistant to a druggist. The knowledge acquired here in a few months laid the first stone of a life-work far from the thoughts of the child. Going to sea at seventeen, he was found to know enough about drugs to help the surgeon, and his knowledge was improved by constant use. At this time he was a reckless young fellow like his companions, and when he was converted, being brought to serious thoughts by hearing a hymn sung, he had no Christian friends on sea or land. Nevertheless, he began at once to distribute religious papers among his shipmates, and speak to them on religion in spite of a good deal of persecution. Later he was instrumental in interesting Miss Agnes Weston in the spiritual wants of the sailors, and that lady has since been a blessing to the British navy. During Dr. Dowkont's first years in New York his circumstances were very trying, for, while a committee guaranteed a certain salary to him, it was not paid with any regularity, and he was often in some distress for money. The ways by which Providence sustained his lot in material things as in spiritual, is the principal theme of the book. Some of these are singular, indeed. The mission is now on a firm financial footing, and its scope is greatly enlarged. In 1882 one student boarded in Dr. Dowkont's house. There are now over a hundred graduates of the Institute in the foreign field. Six dispensaries in New York, and Brooklyn are under the care of the Medical Mission and furnish a field for the students to practice their medical and evangelistic skill. Dr. Dowkont's wish is that it should become the medical department of a great missionary college. Several touching incidents are told, out of the hundreds that occur in such a work. The undenominational character of the evangelistic efforts put forth is well conveyed in the following:

One night an Irishman stood up in the meeting and said, 'I've been listening to all you've been saying and it was good, but for the life of me I can't tell what persuasion ye are, and I'd like to know.'

I said that I would be pleased to reply and answered him as follows: 'First we've been persuaded that we are all lost sinners; second, we've been persuaded that God gave his Son to save us; third, we've been persuaded to trust him to save us, and fourth, we're trying to persuade others to do the same. This is our persuasion.'

The man was fully satisfied and resumed his seat.

(Office of the 'Medical Missionary Record,' New York.)

AMONG THE CANNIBALS.

Young folks will welcome an abridged edition of the most popular missionary book of the time in 'The Story of John G. Paton, told for young folks,' (Revell Co.). Mr. Paton's autobiography has been re-arranged and edited by his brother. A few fresh incidents have been introduced, and the whole has been recast. In this shorter form many more readers will enjoy the tales of adventure and heroism, of converted cannibals and broken taboos. A missionary who capered with joy round his printing press in the middle of the night when he found that he had succeeded in printing his first page correctly, though he thought it would be 'liker a missionary,' to go down on his knees, has a humanness and humor which recommend its recitals even to those who do not comprehend his pious enthusiasms. The low price will put this illustrated edition within the reach of every library. (F. H. Revell Co., Toronto, cloth 50 cents.)

ON GOOD MUSIC.

'What is Good Music?' by W. J. Henderson (Scribners), contains excellent suggestions for persons desiring to cultivate a taste in musical art. The distinction betwen the classic and the romantic schools of music is shown very clearly. In the former beauty alone was the composer's object, in the latter he sought to express some definite sentiment. In analyzing the general nature of music, Mr. Henderson proceeds from the beginning, so as to be intelligible to amateurs:

The musical composition passes before the sense of hearing as a panorama of sounds. If the music consists of a series of consecutive melodic bits, each different from the other, the mind grasps nothing. The fleeting nature of a musical thought demands that it be repeated in order that the mind may become acquainted with it, and so we come upon the first requisite of musical form—repetition.

M. Paderewski and M. Jean de Reszke are Mr. Henderson's ideals as interpreters of music. With regard to the care required to produce a sympathetic 'reading' of a good composition, he says:

Variety of tone-color, contrasts of power and all the other elements of musical expression may be distributed in such a way as to produce a ravishing effect upon the ear without resulting in truly artistic work. It is only when the intellect has so analyzed the work that these things are correctly placed that the masterpiece glows before us in its original power.

(W. Foster Brown, $1.00.)

BY DR. WEIR.

'The Civil Code of Lower Canada and the Bills of Exchange Act, 1890,' with all statutory amendments verified, collated and indexed by R. Stanley Weir, D.C.L., is a 'multum in parvo.' The editor has endeavored to secure an accurate text, and to facilitate the labors of the student by careful attention to the many details that are essential to a good book. The text is arranged in double columns and the titles appear at the top of each page, making reference most convenient. This is a pocket edition printed in clear type and containing a copious index. (C. Theoret.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

'Modern France,' by André Lebon, is one of the 'Story of the Nations' Series' (Putnams). It covers the period 1789-1895, that is from the French Revolution to the present day. The political history is related rather briefly, the plan of the book being to avoid detail and present merely a logical outline of cause and effect in the march of events. A good deal of space is given to the history of French literature, on which the author writes with much lenience, being a Frenchman himself. The development of science and art in France during the century also receives due attention. (W. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

The 'Canadian Magazine' for April has two papers on art, one being 'Mural Decration,' by G. A. Reid, and the other, 'The Academy Exhibition,' by Norman Patterson, describing this year's exhibition of Canadian pictures in Toronto. 'Rome during Holy Week' is a seasonable description by Constance Rudyerd Boulton, nicely illustrated. The United Empire Loyalists are the subject of Dr. Bourinot's paper.

'HOLD ON, JOHN.'

—'Punch.'

THE BAGSTER BIBLE.

SUBSCRIBERS' DEMANDS HAVE BEEN FULLY MET AFTER SOME DELAY.

It is pleasant to be able to announce that the large orders for the Bagster Bible have been filled, and that satisfaction is generally expressed in the acknowledgments received. The delays and other shortcomings of the bookbinders have been remedied, as far as they were known. Patience and good will were shown by our subscribers, who realized that the delays were such that we could not control. Among the multitude of gratefully worded letters of that nature received, we give the following:

Summerside, P.E.I., Feb. 4.

John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—I received the bible in good order, for which I return my best thanks. It is the best I ever owned. Men with as big hearts as you ought to have the whole world at their back. Long live the 'Witness.' Respectfully yours,

HENRY WALKER.

JUST THE TYPE TO SUIT.

Thornhill, Ont., Feb. 1, 1898.

John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—I received your bible about three weeks ago, and am very, very much pleased with it. The type just suits me. I have shown the bible to many of my friends, and they all say they cannot see how you can give the bible along with the 'Witness' at so low a price. Yours respectfully,

EDITH M. WARD.

FAR EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS.

Walkerton, Ont., March 11, 1898,

John Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the Bagster Bible, which came to hand last night. I expected something nice; but it far exceeds anything that I thought of. It is simply beautiful. It is the best bible I have ever seen given as a premium, or sold in connection with any newspaper. I will show it to all my friends. I wish the old Montreal 'Witness' still greater prosperity. It is getting better as it gets older. I remain yours, etc.,

M. HUDSON.

THE TYPE CLEAR AND LARGE.

Columbus, March 23, 1898.

John Dougall & Son:

Sirs,—I received the Bagster Bible yesterday. I am very much pleased with it indeed. The large and clear type is beautiful. I will show the bible with the 'Witness' to all who come to my place, and I have a great many callers, having retired from business. I am in good health, not having had much sickness, and I hope to live a few years longer to enjoy the 'Witness.' I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

STEPHEN HUGO.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE 'WITNESS.'

Warsaw, Ont., March 14, 1898.

John Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—The magnificent bible you sent me came to hand all right, for which I desire to return to you my most sincere thanks. I scarcely considered myself entitled to such a beautiful gift for the little I have done to extend the circulation of your very valuable papers, namely, the 'Weekly Witness,' and 'Northern Messenger.' I think it must be over fifty years since the 'Witness' first came to my father's home, and it has been a constant visitor in our family ever since. We would not like to be without our old friend the 'Witness.'

The 'Witness' ever dares to speak the truth, and never fears to face the battle against the great sin of intemperance and vice.

Hoping you may long be spared to sow the seed of truth and righteousness in many hearts, through the columns of the 'Witness,' I remain,

Yours sincerely,

H. EDWARDS.

P.S.—The wonder of everyone (as well as myself) seems to be how you can give so much value for so little money, as contained in the new Bagster Bible.

H. E.

COMPARED WITH ONE FOR $3.50.

Collingwood, Feb. 22, 1898.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:—

Sirs,—I should have written before to say that I am extremely pleased with the splendid Bagster bible. It is infinitely superior in every way to one for which I paid $3.50 some years ago—the print too is so large and clear that it is a pleasure to read it. Yours truly,

C. CAMPBELL.

A LIFE-LONG READER.

Woodford, Ont., March 21, 1898.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:—

Gentlemen,—I have been a reader of the 'Witness' almost from my earliest recollections, first as a lad in my father's family and afterwards as a regular subscriber. The position taken by the 'Witness' upon the various moral and political questions of the day meets with my cordial approval. The bible came duly to hand. It is all you claim for it. We are well pleased with it, and have forwarded circular, etc., to a friend in Manitoba. With kinds regards,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH M. ROGERS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

13

RUNNING SORES.

Mr. Stephen Wescott, Freeport, N.S., found (Burdock Blood Bitters) a wonderful blood purifier and gives his experience as follows: "I was very much run down in health and employed our local physician who attended me three months, finally my leg broke out in running sores with fearful burning. I had **thirteen running sores** at one time, from my knee to the top of my foot. All the medicine I took did me no good, so I threw it aside and tried B.B.B.; when one-half the bottle was gone I noticed a change for the better, and by the time I had finished two bottles my leg was perfectly healed and my health greatly improved."

CADBURY'S
COCOA,
ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.
Wholesale Agents for Canada,
Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

WILLIE'S CRIB.

Senator William E. Mason always has been a joker, says the Pittsburg 'Dispatch.' Even when a schoolboy he never let a chance pass without having his fun at the expense of someone else. One day when Willie Mason was taking an examination the keen-eyed teacher observed him take out his watch every minute or two. The pedagogue began to suspect that he had a 'crib' hidden in the case. Finally he strode slowly down the aisle and stopped in front of Willie's desk. 'Let me see your watch,' he commanded. 'All right, sir,' was the meek reply. The teacher opened the front lid. He looked somewhat sheepish when he read the single word, 'Fooled.' But he was a shrewd man. He was not to be thrown off the scent so easily. He opened the back lid. Then he was satisfied. There he read: 'Fooled again.'

A BRIGHT BIRD.

The cuckoo is as likely to steal its nest as to make it, but this fact does not take from the point of the following pun:

A young Englishman being asked at dinner whether he would have some bird's nest pudding, said, turning to his hostess, 'Ah, yes, bird's nest pudding, and what kind of a bird may have made it?'

'Oh, it was the cook who made it,' was her prompt reply.

TRUTHFUL NATIVE.

'Why are you leaving here,' asked the prospective settler, 'if the land is so productive?'

'I'll be hones' with you stranger; I'm gittin' 'long in years an' the plain truth is that the crops here is so big that I can't han'le 'em any more.'

CHANGING PORK TO FISH.

How does a Buddhist fisherman justify his trade? By arguing, says Mr. Young, that he does not kill his fish, but only draws it out of the water, whereafter the fish dies a quite natural death. We know a better story than that, of Mohammedan lascars on the Eastern steamship lines. No good Mohammedan eats pork. But your Moslem lascar has acquired a belief in the transubstantiating virtue of sea water. So he hooks his chunk of pork to a line, tosses it overboard, and, after a reverent pause, begins to haul in, hand over hand, to his nasal, slow chant, 'Jao suar, idhar ao machee,' which being interpreted means 'Away, pig; come along, fish.' Experience has proved the practical efficacy of this rite.—London 'Daily News.'

Fuddy—'Are you in favor of a single tax?' Duddy—'I go farther than that. I would have no tax at all.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

APPLICATION.

'I am very much afraid that our friend Mr. Fritters lacks application,' remarked the business man. 'Not at all,' replied the friend. 'He applies to me for a loan once a week regularly.'—Washington 'Star.'

HE KNEW IT.

It is one mark of a quack, whatever school he may belong to, that he never admits his own ignorance.

A 'hedge doctor,' a kind of quack in Ireland, was being examined at an inquest on his treatment of a patient who had died. 'I gave him ipecacuanha,' he said.

'You might just as well have given him the aurora borealis,' said the coroner.

'Indade, yer honor, and that's just what I should have given him next if he hadn't died.'—'Hospital Gazette.'

'Oh, oh!' moaned Mrs. Weeks, who was suffering from a decayed molar, 'why aren't people born without teeth, I'd like to know?' 'Why, my dear,' exclaimed the husband, 'do you happen to know any one that wasn't?'—Chicago 'News.'

A WORD'S VARIATIONS.

'Let me see,' said the man who had picked up an old volume; '"don" means "to put things on," doesn't it?' 'It depends on circumstances,' replied the friend, who was reading a newspaper. 'At present the Don's sole purpose seems to be to put things off.'—Washington 'Star.'

Success—'His success in a financial way has been something marvelious.' 'Yes?' 'Yes, sir. I've heard him tell how, when he came here fifteen years ago, all he owed in the world was a dollar and a quarter, and last week he failed for a million.'—Detroit 'Journal.'

'Was your sister Julia expecting me, Dickie?' 'Yes, she said you wus sure to come around when she had a good novel to read.'—Chicago 'Record.'

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

'Fred must be an auctioneer.' 'Why?' 'Last night he said he was going three times before he went.'—'Tit Bits.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

The Arkansaw Bear.

(By the Author of the 'Dumpies,' in 'Black and White.')

Sailing down the river so early in the morn,
Sailing down the river so early in the morn,
Sailing down the river so early in the morn,
Never was so happy since the day that I was born.

The boat upon which Horatio and Bosephus had taken passage made no landings during the night, and the little boy and the big bear slept soundly on the deck together. Rather too soundly, as will be seen later. At daybreak the next morning Bosephus was wide awake, singing softly, and watching through the mist the queer forms of the cypress trees with the long Spanish moss hanging from the limbs. Horatio, hearing the singing, rubbed his eyes and sat up. He had never been so far south before; so the scenery was new to both of them; and when they came to open spaces and saw that the shores were only a few inches higher than the river, and that fields of waving green came right to the water's edge, they were both pleased and surprised at this new world. The climate had changed, too, and the air was warm and spring-like.

'I tell you, Bo,' said Horatio, grandly, 'there's nothing like travel. You're a lucky boy, Bo, to fall in with me. Why, the way you've come out in the last few months is wonderful. Of course, there is a good deal of room yet for improvement, and there are still some things that you are rather timid of; but when I remember how you looked the first minute I saw you, and then to see the sociable way you sit up and talk to me now, it really doesn't seem like the same boy, Bosephus; it really doesn't.'

The little boy leaned up close to his companion.

'O there was a little boy and his name was Bo,'

(he sang softly, remembering their first meeting)

'Went out into the woods when the moon was low,'

(added the bear, strumming lightly the strings of the violin)

'And he met an old bear that was hungry for a snack,
And the folks are still awaiting for Bosephus to come back,'

they continued in a half-whisper.

'Ratio,' said the little boy, confidentially, 'did you really intend to — to have me — you know, Ratio—for—for supper until I taught you the tune? Did you, Ratio?'

Horatio gazed away across a broad canefield where the first streak of sunrise was beginning to show:

'For the boy became the teacher of the kind and gentle creature
Who could play upon the fiddle in a very skilful way,'

he sang dreamily—and then both together once more:

'Now, he'll never, never leave him, and he'll never, never grieve him,
And we're singing here together at the break—of—day.'

'This is very pleasant travelling,' commented Horatio, thoughtfully, 'It beats walking, at least for speed and comfort. Of course there are a number of places we cannot reach by boat,' he added regretfully.

'Not in Southern Louisiana, Ratio. I've heard that there's a regular criss-cross of rivers and bayous all over the country, and that boats go everywhere.'

Horatio looked pleased.

'Aren't you glad now, Bo,' he said, proudly, 'that I proposed this boat business. I have always wanted to travel this way. I was afraid at first that you might not take it very well, and when that whistle blew last night I could see that you were frightened. It was unfortunate that I should have had a fit just then, or I might have calmed you. You saw how anxious I was to get aboard. Of course, in being over-brave I made a slight mistake. I am always that way. All my family are. One really ought to be less reckless about some things, but somehow none of my family ever knew what fear was. We—'

'But just then the boat concluded to land, and the morning's stillness was torn into shreds by its frightful whistle. Horatio threw up both hands and fell backward on the deck, where he lay pawing the air wildly. Then he stuffed his paws into his ears and howled and kicked with his hind feet. Bo stood over him and shouted that there was no danger, but his voice made no impression on that awful thunder. All at once Horatio sprang up, and jammed his head under Bo's arm, trembling like a jelly-fish. Then the noise stopped, and with one or two more hoarse shouts ceased entirely.

'It's all right, Ratio; come out,' said Bo, trying to stop laughing.

Horatio felt his ears a moment, to see if they were still there, while he looked skittishly in the direction of the dreadful whistle, and started violently at the quick snorts of the escaping steam.

'Bo,' he said, faintly, 'do all boats do that?'

'O yes; some worse than others; this one isn't very bad.'

'I am sorry, Bo, for it is a great drawback where one is subject to fits as I am. It seems to bring them on. And it is not kind of you to laugh at my affliction, either, Bosephus,' he added, for Bo had dropped down on the deck, where he was rolling and holding his sides.

All at once the boy lay perfectly still. Then he sprang up with every bit of laugh gone out of his face. His left hand still grasped the outside of his jacket, while with his right hand he dived down into the inside pocket like mad. The bear watched him anxiously.

'What is it, Bo? Have you got one, too?' he asked.

'Horatio!' gasped the boy, 'our money! It is gone!'

'Gone! Gone where?'

'Stolen—some of those niggers did it while we were asleep.'

The bear reflected a moment; then he said thoughtfully:

'Do you suppose, Bo, it was that nice fat one?'

'I shouldn't wonder a bit. I saw him watch every penny I took in last night.' Horatio licked out his tongue eagerly.

'Could I have him if it was?' he asked hungrily.

'Have him? How?' said Bo. Then he shuddered. 'O no, not that way—of course not. But I'll tell you, Ratio,'

he added. 'We'll make him believe that you can, and frighten him into giving up the money.'

Horatio frowned.

'I don't like make-believes,' he grumbled. 'Can't we let the money go this time, and not have any make-believe?'

'Not much—we want that money right now, before the boat lands; then we'll go ashore and get out of such a crowd. Come, Ratio!'

No one was stirring on the upper deck as yet, but the crew was collected below, where the second mate was shouting orders as the boat swung slowly into the bank. The boy and bear dashed down the stairs.

'Wait!' shouted Bo to the officer. 'Somebody on this boat last night stole our money, and I want my bear to find him. It won't take more'n a minute, for he can tell a thief at sight when he's mad and hungry; and he's mad now, and hungry for dark meat.' And the boy looked straight into the crowd of negroes, while the bear growled fiercely and fixed his eye on the fat darkey.

The crew fell back, and the fat darkey with a howl started to run.

'That's the one! That's the thief!' shouted Bo, and with a snarl Horatio bounded away in pursuit. Down the narrow gangway to the stern of the boat, then in a circle around a lot of cotton, they ran like mad, the bear getting closer to the negro every minute. Then back again to the bow in a straight stretch, the thief blue with fright, and Horatio's eyes shining with hungry anticipation. The rest of the crew looked on and

cheered. Suddenly, as the fat darkey passed Bo, he jerked a bag from his pocket and flung it behind him.

'Dar's yo' money! Dar's yo' money!' he shouted. 'Call off yo' b'ar!'

But that was not so easy. Bosephus shouted frantically at Horatio, but he did not seem to hear. His blood was up, and his taste for dark meat was stronger than his love of money. As the two came clattering around the boat a second time, he was so close to his prey that with a quick swipe he got quite a piece of his shirt. With a wild yell the fat fugitive leaped over into the river and struck out for shore.

Horatio paused. His half-open jaws were dripping, and his eyes red and fiery with disappointment. Bo went up to him gently.

'Come, Ratio,' he whispered.

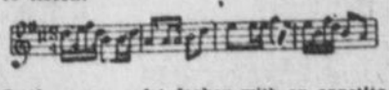
The bear paid no heed. He was watching his escaped prey, who had reached the shore and was disappearing in a great canefield.

'Come!' Bo whispered again. 'We'll go ashore, too.'

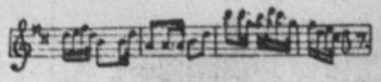
Horatio wheeled eagerly. The gangplank was being lowered and he hurried Bo out on to it, so that when it touched the bank he was all ready to give chase again.

'No, wait, some music first,' said Bo. 'I have thought of some new lines for the second part of that tune.'

For a moment Horatio hesitated, then the temptation of the music was stronger even than his appetite, and throwing his violin into position he began to play. The passengers, roused by the excitement, had gathered on the upper deck. The crew coming ashore below, paused to listen.



O there was a fat darkey with an appetite for wealth,
And the only way to get it was to capture it by stealth.



But when he came to keep it, his chances were so small,
He concluded that he really didn't care for it at all.

For we placed him, and we faced him, and my bear Horatio chased him—
In a manner most surprising he pursued him to and fro.

And we hope we do not grieve you, but we feel that we must leave you,
For the Southern sun is rising, and we're bound—to—go.'

The crew cheered, and the passengers on the upper deck shouted, and waved their handkerchiefs.

'Don't go,' they called. 'Don't leave us!' But the friends turned their faces to the east, and set out in a broad white road that led away to the sunrise.

ECONOMICAL GENIUS.

'Deer sirz,—'I liv on mi farm near Hamilton, Kan., am 57 years old and just a little sporta. My neffew in Indianna bot hisself a new bisicle and sent me his old one by frute, and iv learned to ride sum. Its a pile of fun, but mi bisicle jolts considerable. A feller came along yesterday that had a bisicle with hollow injun robber tires stuffed with wind. He let me tri hissen, and mi, it ran like a kushin!

'He told me you sell injun robber just like hissen. How much will it be to fix mine up like hissen? Mine is all iron wheels. Do you punch the hollow hole threw the injun robber, or will I have to do it myself? How do you stick the ends together after you get it done? If your injun robber is already holler will it come any cheaper empty? I can get all the wind i want out here in Kansas free.

'ERERNEEZER Y. JENSON.

'P.S.—How much do you charge for the doodad you stuff the wind into the robber with, and where do you start?'—'American Field.'

CORKED BOTTLES AT SEA.

Numbers of experiments have been made to test the speed and destination of corked bottles thrown into the sea at various portions of the world. The most remarkable example ever heard of was that in which a bottle travelled 6,000 miles in about two years and a half; roughly, at the rate of six and a half miles a day. It travelled from 63 deg. south latitude and 60 deg. west longitude to Western Australia.—'Tit-Bits.'

About sixty thousand stamps are found loose in the letter-boxes of the United Kingdom every year.

Cash, No. 27.

(Elizabeth Cumings, in N. Y. 'Independent.')

'Great Boston Emporium, Jeffers & Co.,' it said in large red and gold letters outside. High up against the windows and half-way across the wide pavement were piled all kinds of cheap and showy goods. Ribbons and artificial flowers hung over woollen clothes, laces festooned a pile of printed cottons, feather-dusters, tin pans and crockery were packed among trumpery, tables, and baby-waggons. Everything was coarse and soiled, and bore tags marked in staring black letters 'Only'—that most seductive of adverbs to a scanty purse. All day a shabby and anxious crowd squeezed in and out of the narrow doors. Sometimes a well-clad woman, intent on securing bargains, appeared; but the majority of the shoppers wore the mark of poverty that eats into the soul. 'The great trick in this world is to get something for nothing. We run cheap and so can sell cheap, and that takes in the public,' said one of the floor-walkers, a pompous fellow, who was a bachelor and a misanthrope. 'The world is a miserable, mean place, and it grows worse every day. To work for Jeffers & Co. a year would convince anybody.'

There were very few men employed in the establishment. All the clerks were women, and, instead of cash-boys, there were cash-girls, who wore coarse white muslin caps and aprons as a badge of their office. There were no rosy faces among them. The air was too stifling. And many of the little girls had knowing eyes, that told of hearts grown wise in the world before their time. To think of the contrast between their lives and those of happy children, skipping in the sun, or bending over books, or sitting beside their mothers in the safe, sweet peace of home would make one's heart ache unless one had a leaden heart.

The Boston Emporium was very full. It always was on opening day. The clerks were hot and tired and spoke sharply and shrilly, and the cash-girls fairly ran their legs off between the counters, the cashier and the parcel-desk. So when Matilda Jencks, of the flower department, screamed at Polly Graves, 'Cash! Cash! Here Cash! 27, Twenty-four from fifty!' and put three big red roses and a silver half dollar into the child's hand, nobody noticed. The red roses were very red, indeed—so red that it made one's fingers pink to touch them; but to Polly they were beautiful, and all the way to the cashier's desk she kept wishing, half aloud, that she might have had three such roses to put on her hat. 'I'd be happier than ever I was yet,' she thought.

Cashier Voght was very busy, the dust in the air made his spectacles gummy, his head ached from the noise, and so he gave the wrong change to No. 27. 'Twenty-five cents too much,' she said to herself, as she wriggled through the crowd. 'Twenty-four would buy three roses, and my old straw is such an awful old hat, even for a Cash. Nobody would know. Mr. Voght can never tell who he gave the money to.' Her brown eyes turned black and her brown curls danced with excitement as she slipped the extra quarter into her pocket.

Somehow, things went wrong after that. Every one who came in looked straight at her, Polly thought. Pickpockets often took advantage of such a crowd. She had seen them put into a Black Maria just in front of the doors, many times. Racked by these fears of discovery and loss, Cash No. 27 made so many blunders she brought down upon herself severe reproofs before the day closed, and when six o'clock came she dared not approach the flower department. 'Wait till to-morrow,' whispered a warning voice in her ears.

Polly's home was in a dark and dirty street. The tall wooden houses stood very close together. There was not a spear of grass to be seen. Deep puddles of filthy water lay in the unpaved road and in the areas. Flocks of geese waddled about, gossiping over the garbage-heaps or disputing the narrow pavement with the swarms of ragged children. One could not help wondering how the houses contained them all.

Polly and her aunt Susan had one room in one of the larger houses. It was considered excellent for the place and commanded a high rent, for there were three good-sized windows in it. A pot of geranium, that grew very thick and green and was a wonderful bloomer, stood on the sill of one, and all were shaded by curtains of coarse white cotton. The carpet was much worn and patched, the stove set on bricks, the bedstead was so rickety it made one sea-sick to look at it; but Aunt Susan, New Hampshire born and bred, had in her so much of the New England housewife that the cataracts which made both her eyes nearly sightless did not prevent her from keeping her one room so bright and clean it was homelike, in spite of its poverty.

'I'm so glad you've come!' she cried, as Polly came in that night. 'Dear suz! the Browns are full of trouble! Tommy's down with the diphthery (the wust kind, the doctor sez) an' Brown hain't had no work this winter. What they'll do I don't see.'

'Seems to me trouble's always coming to us or the folks we knew!' said Polly, peevishly, dropping into a chair.

'Yes,' sighed Aunt Susan. 'I guess we were born to hard fortin', and so wuz the Browns.' Then, brightening up a little, she continued, 'Goin' 'round from piller to post (as I hev when I nussed) hez made me more resigned. Everybody hez frets an' folks as hezn't real ones gits up some out of their minds, like.'

'There's a difference!' grumbled Polly. 'I often wonder what it would be like to have all you want and not have to work.'

Aunt Susan laid her worn rough hand on the child's bright hair.

'I hope some time you'll find out. I hain't never. But, arter all, child, we ain't so bad off. We never've had any troubles we couldn't shet the door on.'

'How's that, Aunt Susan?' said Polly, putting her hand on her pocket and thinking all of a sudden of her stolen twenty-five cents.

'Why, we've done the best we know how, so we never had something a-doggin' us up an' down, a-sying: "If you only hadn't done this or that."'

Polly's dreams were troubled that night, and blind Aunt Susan heard her mutter, in her sleep: 'Cash 27! Oh! Cash, if you only hadn't. You can't shut it out.' And when, next morning, Polly hurried off an hour before her usual time, the poor old woman was certain something dreadful was about to happen.

It was a dark, rainy morning, the small figure in the faded waterproof made good time, and there were only a few of the clerks in Jeffer & Co.'s great shop when she entered. The cashier was doubled up in a queer heap on his stool, quite alone behind his desk, and Polly walked straight up to him, her face pale and her eyes very bright.

'Mr. Voght!' she called, huskily. 'Mr. Voght!'

'He! What? Oh! you, 27? What do you want now?' he cried, brusquely, scarcely looking at her.

'I want to speak to you,' faltered Polly, with trembling lips.

Mr. Voght peered over his spectacles and was so surprised he left his mouth wide open.

'Well,' he said, after a few minutes, 'I hear—'

'Here is—is the twenty-five cents too much.' And Polly, with a great effort, held out the coin.

The old cashier slipped off his stool and came close up to her. 'I don't understand,' he said.

'You gave it to me yesterday. I fetched fifty, twenty-four to be took out. You gave me two quarters and a cent. This is the one too much.' And Polly laid the money in his hand.

'And you fetched it back?' said the old man, turning the coin in his palm.

Polly nodded.

'Why?' he continued, looking her sharply in the eyes.

''Cause,' said she, very low, indeed.

'Um,' grunted Mr. Voght, rubbing his nose with his stumpy forefinger. 'What was you going to get?'

'Three o' them Jac-mot roses for my hat.'

'And you are how old?'

'Thirteen.'

The old cashier was silent some minutes. Terrible minutes they were to Polly. He was going to punish her, she thought, drive her away, perhaps, or call a Black Maria. At least, he would scold her, and, shaking with excitement, she rubbed her feet up and down a crack in the floor, to keep from falling; but his thoughts were far beyond the sea, with a little flaxen-haired daughter, who long years before he had laid within a grave, when she was just thirteen. Suddenly he spoke up, so gruffly Polly jumped.

'Can you darn stockings, 27?'

Polly stared and was silent.

'I say, can you darn stockings?' he repeated.

'Splendid!' said Polly, brightening. 'Aunt Susan showed me, afore she was blind and when I was small.'

'When you was small!' echoed Mr. Voght, measuring her short figure with his keen grey eyes. 'Well, I've nobody to mend mine. I have to myself or wear holes, and that I hate and I hate to mend. I'll pay you twenty-five cents if you'll do it for me.'

'Oh!' said Polly.

'Will you?' he cried, crossly.

'Oh! yes, sir; and—and—'

'Run along, 27,' he cried, turning away and climbing on his stool. 'I can't be bothered another minute.'

As the week slipped by, the trouble of the Browns, who lived in some rooms above the one occupied by Aunt Susan and Polly, increased. 'Tommy's awful bad' was all the poor mother said; but one of the six little Browns, who tiptoed up and down the long stairs or sat in a silent, woe-begone group on the steps, told Polly that the doctor had ordered beef-tea, and oranges for Tommy, and his papa had only money enough to buy bread. The four dollars a week she earned as cash-girl scarcely provided the barest necessaries for herself and her aunt, and the sorrow of the Browns wrung Polly's heart.

'Now you can have your roses, 27,' said Mr. Voght, as he laid a bright, silver quarter in Polly's hand, after receiving his socks neatly mended; but she shook her head gravely, as she hurried off, without even glancing at the flowers.

A sharp pang shot through her when she passed the box of red roses Monday morning. 'I will surely have them this week,' she thought, as she bent over Mr. Voght's socks. But a deadly weariness oppressed her. A strange, heavy dullness was in her hands and feet and it seemed as if each day was a month long. She got in people's way and made so many mistakes that the pompous floor-walker actually shook her, declaring that of all the awful girls with which this miserable world is filled, number 27 was the awfulest; and that if she was not careful and did not mind her Ps and Qs she would be dismissed. Before Saturday had come again Cash No. 27 was missing from Jeffers & Co.'s Emporium. A few enquiries were made, but all were so hurried only Mr. Voght found time to visit her; and he went very soon, carrying, awkwardly enough, a soft little package in his stiff old fingers, while on his arm swung a fat basket.

'She's sick! She's bad sick!' said the little Browns, sitting on the steps. 'She's got it just like Tommy. He's over it. She got him over it with things she bought, a-mendin' socks. She's all alone. Her aunt's gone to buy victuals; but we take keer of her, you bet.'

It was curious how very gruff the old cashier's voice became by the time he sat down by Polly's bed. If you did not know him you would think he was growling when he said: 'Now, what are you up to, 27?' All the little Browns watched him through the crack in the door, determined that he should not hurt their Polly. He set the fat basket on the floor, and, tearing open the soft little package, laid three fragrant jacqueminot roses on the pillow, where Polly could both see and smell them. 'There, now,' he continued, 'I should say you are better.'

'Oh!' sighed Polly, rapturously, in a faint voice. 'Oh! they're true!' And her fingers, that had wandered restlessly over the bed-clothes all day, stroked the velvety petals. 'I never saw a true one near to afore.'

'But don't you think you're better?' persisted Mr. Voght.

'Better,' said Polly, wearily. 'Yes, the doctor says I be; but I didn't feel better till since you came. You're my friend, you see.'

'But you have a great many friends,' growled Mr. Voght so crossly that all the little Browns trembled; and, putting the fat basket on his knees, he opened one of its big lids and began taking out packages and laying them on the table.

'There's Jones, the pompous floor-walker—he must buy you some chickens himself, as if I didn't know a hen from a goose; and here's some jelly from Madame Jeffers. I can't begin to tell all the things there is in this basket, all from friends, and—'

'Friends!' said Polly, sitting up in bed and looking at the old man with luminous eyes. 'All on 'em my friends?'

'Every one.'

'It's like Heaven,' sighed Polly, and something in her tone made his glasses so dim he had to look straight out of the window where the geranium was for a moment. 'All friends!' Her voice grew full of wondering joy. 'Dear Lord, coming, coming directly. Cash 27.' And suddenly, though the room was very dusky and his eyes were so full of tears he could not see at all, the old cashier knew he was quite alone and that Polly was in that lovely country where there is neither pain nor poverty, but joy forevermore.

The young minister who conducted the simple funeral, the next day, found the room sweet with bunches of roses, though they were just then very scarce and dear; and when he asked Aunt Susan what she was going to do, now that her support was gone, she handed him a note, which said simply: 'Susan Graves, aged sixty-nine, is admitted to the Old Ladies' Home.' There was no signature but this: 'In memory of Cash No. 27.'

CEMENT BOAT.

Stiffened cement has been used successfully in the construction of a boat by an Italian named Gabellini. The frame is of steel bars a third of an inch in diameter, over which is spread a wire netting. On this the cement is laid and the outer surface is polished. The boat is heavier than one built of wood would be, but is cheaper and slips better through the water. Experiments have proved its strength.—'Scientific American.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scrofula is Snake-Like

in its subtlety. It lies hidden for years in the ambush of the blood, and when it strikes it voids its venom alike on strength and beauty, disfiguring the one and undermining the other.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is a specific for scrofula in its worst and most malignant forms. Scrofula is a blood disease. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a blood purifying medicine. Mineral medicines only drive scrofula below the surface. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a vegetable remedy and it eradicates the disease. There is no remedy for scrofula equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I was cured of a long-standing case of scrofula by Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The disease first manifested itself when I was a child, by breaking out in red blotches all over my body. I was not free from the trouble until I took several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. That effected a permanent cure."—Mrs. E. H. Snyder, Lehighton, Pa.

COTTAGE GARDENING.

This department is conducted by Mr. S. S. Bain, nurseryman and florist, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

As this is Easter week I cannot find time to write on gardening work, or answer all letters sent in. I will endeavor to do so next week, after the hurry is over. I would remind my readers that one more week will make up a year's work on 'Cottage Gardening,' the first article making its appearance on April 17, 1897.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ABOUT MANY PLANTS.

C. J.—1. Should gloxianias be in a strong light and do they require much water after the buds are out? 2. Will you please state how deep the seeds of candytuft and petunias should be sown and what soil is necessary. How long will it take the seeds to grow? Should they be sown in the shade or in the sunlight? 3. At what depth should sweet peas, nasturtium and mignonette seeds be sown, and what kind of soil is needed? Do they require much watering? 4. Should pansies be in the shade or sunlight in a garden? Is it profitable to take pansy plants in in the winter, and do they require heat? 5. What makes the leaves of some geraniums curl up? 6. Should a backward nicotine be kept in the sunshine? Ans.—1. When starting gloxinias place them in the sunlight, and grow them in the same place until they flower, but when the leaves come out the noonday sun must be kept from them by shading them with a piece of cheese cloth. This admits the light and air to the plants, and prevents the sun from scorching the leaves. When watering gloxinias see that you do not allow the water to rest on the leaves for if you do the sun will burn them and destroy the beauty of the plants. 2. I have given an answer to this question several times already, but in case you have not kept the articles I will give the information asked. A good rule is to sow seeds their own depth in the soil. Fine seeds, such as petunias, should be pressed into the soil with a flat piece of wood and only enough soil sprinkled over them to keep the water from washing them out. Candytuft, however, should be sown deeper; if sown in boxes or frames fine seed should be sown in fine soil, about one-third sand one-third leaf mould, and one-third yellow loam, mixed well together. The time seeds take to come up depends very much on conditions. In a hotbed, from three to ten days; generally about eight or twelve days. All fine seed should be kept in the shade in a warm place for the first five or six days, then placed in the sunlight. 3. Sweet peas can be sown as deep as two inches, if sown outdoors. Nasturtiums the same; but if indoors, just to cover them well up is about right in the same soil as recommended above; outdoors, any good garden soil. The soil should be kept moist. 4. Pansies are not suitable for house culture; they require a cool, airy place to grow in, and the dwelling house is too warm for them. 5. You had better throw away your 'backward' nicotine, and grow young plants from seed, in the same way as recommended for other seeds, and when large enough transplant the seedlings snugly into pots, or two inches apart into shallow boxes, afterwards setting them out in the garden about the first of June.

PEANUTS.

J.C.S.—At what time should peanuts be planted? 2. Should they be started in the house or sown in the open ground? 3. At what time do they ripen? Ans.—I am not sure if the peanut can be grown in Canada with any success. The plant is a native of the West Indies, and Western Africa, and therefore requires a warm climate, such as is found in the Southern States. Plant as early as the ground is warm, and all danger of frost is over, in a sandy soil. You can very easily know when they are ripe by the foliage.

AMARYLLIS BULBS.

N. W.—Would you kindly tell through the 'Witness' what is the best treatment for amaryllis bulbs? I have about twenty in a large pot, and several have just bloomed. Would it be better to separate them? Ans.—I am sorry you did not give me the name of your amaryllis. If you do not want to increase the number of pots I would not advise you to separate the bulbs; but if you do, take away the small bulbs and place them in small pots; give them a season of rest, and then start them to grow again. When starting them give them a warm place and plenty of water; giving the pots a good quantity of drainage, and rich soil.

GRUBS ON PANSIES—NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Mrs. R. A. S.—1. I would like advice as to what I shall do to get rid of grubs on pansies. We have had them for four years but never used anything to kill them, but picked them off until the plants were very large. In a former article you said, use lime in the fall. Now, I would like to know if it will do as well to use it now. If so, shall I spread the manure on the beds, or the lime first? I take up the old plants every spring, and put out new ones, as I think the new ones flower longer and prettier. 2. I have a night-blooming cereus which I started from a slip, and it will be four years old in June. It has grown well and is very tall and a very ungainly-looking plant. Does it need rich soil? What kind? Must I cut it down? I am tired of waiting for it to bloom and anxious to see what it will be. Ans.—Yes, you can use lime on the ground in spring. The proper time is when you are going to dig before planting. Give a liberal quantity; at the same time give your ground a good manuring, with well-rotted cow manure, that is if you wish to grow first-class pansies. For this purpose do not use horse manure, it is too heating for pansies. Always plant young plants if you wish to have flowers. 2. With this kind of plant you must have patience. Do not cut it down, but if it is too tall, twine it on a trellis, and make it as attractive as you can. When you see the flower you will think it handsome enough; and it will repay you for all your trouble. Do not water this plant too much.

SEEDS WITHERING.

T. M.—I sowed a number of seeds about three weeks ago. They are well up now, but there is something the matter with them. A number of them are withering off near the end of the stalk and dying away. I gave them plenty of good fresh air. I enclose some of them. I do not think you will be able to judge them much by the time you receive them. They are pansies and carnations. I keep the temperature at about fifty-five to sixty degrees. Please let me know what is the matter with them. Ans.—You must have forgotten to put any of the seedlings in your letter as none came to hand. Please read answer to W.R.B. this week and you will find what I think the reason must be. I would advise you to transplant the seedlings as soon as possible. I may say as a matter of encouragement that the same thing happens to us, but it is through one or other of the causes named.

FERTILIZERS — CINCERARIAS AND GREEN FLY.

A.E.V.—Will you please inform me through the columns of the 'Witness' (1) Whether it is better to mix chemical fertilizers in the earth a few days before planting or only afterwards, around the plant; (2) also, please tell me what will rid my plants (cineraria) of lice. Have tried several things, but without success. By answering these questions you will much oblige. Ans.—1. It is always best to place all fertilizers in the earth so that the roots of the plants can get at it at once. When placed on top of soil or around plants the larger part is lost, the only part which can be of any use to the plant is what is washed down by the rain or watering, so by all means have it put under the surface. 2. The best way to clean cincerarias of green fly is to dip them in tobacco water. On this plant the flies generally keep under the leaves and owing to the formation of the leaf it is very hard to syringe them so as to get at the insects, so dipping must be done. To dip such plants take some common tobacco and steep it in boiling water and cover it over all night. Next day reduce the strength to one half, having the tobacco water to look like strong tea. Take a large pail, fill it up with this two-thirds, and then take your plants and dip them head first into this liquor. If they are very bad dip them every day until every fly is killed. But by far the best way to do in growing such plants is to dip them once a week in a little weaker solution of tobacco water from the time the young plants are large enough to handle, until they come into flower.

CLIMBING PLANT—GERANIUMS.

M.J.F.—1. I enclose a leaf of a climbing plant I have had for seven years. It has never bloomed. Please tell me the name and why it does not flower. I have it in a tub, and it covers a ladder four feet high. I does not get much sun. 2. My geraniums will not flower, but look strong and healthy. Ans.—1. The name of the plant is Stephantis floribunda, a very fine greenhouse climber. The reason it has not flowered is, as you have admitted in your letter, the want of sunshine. Give it all the sunshine you can. Place the plant outside in summer. I think the drainage in the tub is bad. This plant must have good drainage, and plenty of water when growing. It is very much helped by frequent waterings of liquid manure. Repot the plant now, giving it some fresh rich soil; pack the soil in the tub firmly. The plant at present is in an unhealthy state; the roots are damaged for some reason. 2. If your geraniums are strong and healthy there is no reason why they should not flower. Place them on the sunny side of your house, and feed them a little from this out. Do not re-pot them, but see that the soil is firm in the pots, and have a little patience, and attend to watering, and you will soon get flowers.

TOMATO SEEDLINGS DROOPING.

W. R. B. — I planted tomato seed (which I obtained fresh from a reliable seedsman), in a shallow window box; soil a sandy loam. When about one inch high they began to droop, and die, and rot off just at the top of the soil. I examined the soil for worms, but could not find any. I applied lime water three or four times but they continued to die rapidly. I sowed early cabbage seed in a similar way, and they are doing well, except two or three that went like the tomatoes. What would you advise doing further? Would heating the soil be any benefit or preventive to insects? 2. What kind of soil is best adapted to growing tomatoes for market, and what is the best kind of fertilizer to use? 3. Of what use are coal ashes? 4. Are they of any value as a fertilizer, or do they injure the soil? Ans.—The tomato seed was sown correctly. The trouble came from what is known as damping. This comes from two causes; first too thick sowing when the young plants come up so very close together, that the air cannot get between them; and second, because of the want of proper ventilation. Young seedlings must have fresh air, if not they are apt to damp off. When this takes place the seedlings should be pricked off at once, that is, transplanted, otherwise the whole may go bad. The same with cabbage plants. You did wrong by applying lime water to such tender plants, you did more harm than good in this case. Heating the soil would be no use whatever, fresh air would do more good, as it is not an insect, but a fungus. 2. The best soil in which to grow tomatoes for market is a free, sandy loam, well drained and facing the south. This will give you a great advantage in early ripening, and in getting the fruit in early to the market, when high prices can be obtained. For this reason tomato plants should be staked, and only fruiting branches allowed to grow; cutting away all useless branches and leaves so as to allow the sunlight to get through all day long. The best fertilizer for plants of this nature is well rotted stable manure. It is warm and quick. 3. The only thing coal ashes can be used for on land is when the soil is of a heavy, clayey nature. They help to open it up. 4. They are of no use as a fertilizer, only in so far as they open up heavy soil and give the roots a better chance to work.

S. S. BAIN.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION'S NEW BUILDINGS AT GLASGOW.

On Friday, Feb. 25, the Young Men's Christian Association new club buildings in Glasgow were formally opened by Lord Overtoun. A large and distinguished company assembled in the drawing-room of the club, and after a welcome had been extended by the chairman, the guests and members inspected the premises, and before leaving the building had tea in the dining-hall. The new edifice forms one of the handsomest piles of building in Glasgow. The block has a frontage of three hundred feet in Bothwell street, and is about a hundred feet in depth. It is built of freestone, and is as substantial as it is effective. The central part was erected in 1878, and has been the home of the Y. M. C. A. for the past twenty years, and the centre of a large and most successful work. The new eastern wing contains the Bible Training Institute, and affords accommodation for a hundred young men and fifty young women, who are being trained for home and foreign missionary work. This department is under the auspices of the United Evangelistic Association. The new wing on the west is occupied by the club, which aims at providing a home for young men engaged in business in the city. Here are no less than one hundred and ninety-four bedrooms and large sitting, study and smoking rooms. The bedrooms range in prices from five to twelve shillings a week, and residents have the run of the house and take their meals a-la-carte. The club has been floated as a limited liability company, but the money for the other parts of the building has been raised by subscription. The total cost of the block has been about £90,000, exclusive of the ground, which is valued at £42,000.—'Illustrated London News.'

SOME REMINISCENCES.

AN ADVENTURE ON THE ICE IN A STORM IN THE FORTIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On reading your weekly issue of Jan. 25, I saw a notice of the death of a very old woman, the late Mrs. McGowan, of Ste. Martine, Chateauguay, which brought very vividly to my recollection an incident which happened one winter in the late forties. It was then that I made her acquaintance under rather peculiar circumstances which went far to shew that it was no trifling matter, sometimes, for her to get her necessary supplies for her business during the winter.

As I stated in my reminiscences, I lived seven miles up the Chateauguay River. I had been into Montreal that day with a load of grain, and was coming home by way of Pointe Claire, with a neighboring farmer. It was near dusk when we got there, and while warming ourselves, for it had been very cold coming out, we were talking the matter over, about crossing to Chateauguay, for it was getting stormy as well as dark. The tavernkeeper remarked that it was dangerous to cross after dark, as many of the small bushes that had been planted in the ice to 'blaze' the road had been blown down. We thought, however, that we would venture it.

Just then a middle-aged woman, plainly but warmly clad, a young boy with her, came up and asked us if we were going to cross over to Chateauguay. We said we were thinking of trying it. She said that she was a widow woman, that her name was McGowan, that she kept a small store in Ste. Martine, that she had been into the city for some goods, and was anxious to get home; and that she would like to go with us. Finally we all started.

There had been a light fall of snow on the night previous, and the wind was now freshening up to a gale. By the time we had got about half-way across the river it had become a veritable blizzard. We began to wish now, when it was too late, that we had taken the tavern keeper's advice. To make matters worse we realized that we had lost the track, in the storm and darkness. Providentially there was a lull in the storm just then, for a minute or so. Then, to our consternation, we saw a large, dark space of open water, only a short distance ahead of us. For a moment we were horror-struck; but it did not take us long to decide what to do. We found that with the storm beating on us, we had been imperceptibly getting lower down the ice on the river, and we at once turned our teams and headed up the river against the storm, knowing that it was the only way of finding the track again. At all events, we knew that we would get back on safer ice. After driving up the river for some time, we found the track again, as it is generally higher up above the surface than the rest of the ice. We found then that the only way to keep it was for one of us men to walk ahead of our horses and take turn about when we got tired, for it was heavy walking. After plodding on for nearly two hours we got under the shelter of the Nuns' Island, at the mouth of the Chateauguay River, and in about half an hour more, we got into the comfortable sitting-room, in the tavern of the late John Jack, at the Basin, got a good supper and our horses fed. It was then about ten p.m. We had taken about five hours to do what we should have done in two.

I do not remember ever seeing the widow again, as I came up here in forty-nine, but I have no doubt, that she had many a hard time after that, even in the fifties; as a good many years elapsed before railway trains were running into Ste. Martine. Your truly,

THOMAS HISLOP.

P.S.—Use the pruning shears at your discretion, for no doubt your Manitoba correspondent will think it only a waste of paper. It may be so to him, but to many, like myself, the reminiscences published in the 'Witness' were very interesting. We felt something like old soldiers, fighting our battles o'er again. Several persons who were not born when the 'Witness' first saw the light, told me they enjoyed the reading of them very much. T. H.

Ingersoll, March 21, 1898.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Better Than a Mustard Plaster.—A plaster made with 'Quickeure' will remove difficulty in breathing, and more quickly reduce inflammation than the old mustard plaster. In severe cases, place flannel cloths wrung out of hot water over the plaster of 'Quickeure.'

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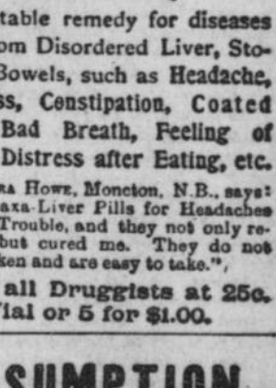

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CHEERING WORDS.

FIFTY YEARS' ACQUAINTANCE.

Ingersoll, March 21, 1898.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We would miss the 'Witness,' and the 'Messenger' very much. They are like old friends, especially the 'Witness,' after fifty years' acquaintance; and may it still be the means of doing good for many years to come.

Yours truly,

THOMAS HISLOP.

A PATRIARCHAL BENEDICTION.

Clarendon, Feb. 24, 1898.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' has been a weekly visitor in our family ever since I was married. That is more than fifty years ago; and the family has now grown to five families; three sons-in-law, and two sons. These are Geo. Cuthbertson, and John Telfer, Bristol; and James Cuthbertson, Thomas Stark, and William J. Stark, Portage du Fort. They are now all subscribers to the 'Witness.' I have chosen it as the best family paper, for it is not afraid to stand up for the right in all temporal and spiritual matters; and I am sure that it will conquer in the end. Be of good cheer, and go on; for the right is sure to gain the victory in the end.

WM. STARK.

Portage du Fort, Que..

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1	13¾ in.	3½ in.	1¼ in.
1	15½ in.	7½ in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅜ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	115-16 in.
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A CRUEL CUSTOM.

A PROTEST IN POETRY.

Dr. Griffith John, the well-known missionary of the London Board, sends to a London paper a Chinese poem, parts of which we give below. It si, writes Dr. John, a most interesting ballad in itself. But the most interesting fact about it is that Hunan should take the lead in this noble crusade. Our Christian publications have been dealing with this evil for many years. These publications have been sown broadcast over Hunan, and have been exercising a powerful influence in many directions. It is to me a great joy to find that they have had something to do with stirring up the Hunan mind on this vital question. There is a strong movement setting in at present in China against this barbarous custom; and it is a striking fact that the heathen themselves are taking a leading part in it, among whom are to be found some of the first men in the Empire.

Hankow, Dec. 27, 1897.

Oh! ye people list to the earnest words of my exhortation,
And beware how you become the cause of woman's woes!
The hardships that fall to women are counted by the myriad,
But the worst of them all is the binding of feet.
Parental love indeed is strong in the breasts of fathers and mothers,
But alas! When it comes to binding their children's feet no mercy is shown!
They care not if their daughters are willing or not;
They bend them to their will by whipping and by scolding.
The heavens are filled with the sounds of weeping when the foot is bound,
The wretched girl calls upon mother and Heaven in vain for help.
The ears of the elders are deaf to a hundred supplications—
They seem only anxious to speedily break the feet-bones.
Nay, who does not possess that love for a helpless, puny girl?
The trouble is they fear that none would care for one with Nature's feet.
So with hard-set teeth and tightly-grasped fists,
She bears the pains of tighter and tighter bands upon her feet;
The pains remain from break of day till sun doth set,
While at night they drive refreshing sleep away.
Her walk is a limp and then a totter,
For alas! the unhappy child's feet have been, as it were, hacked away!
Yet though 'tis hard to describe the pain of hacked-off feet,
Still after the lapse of a few months the sores are healed.
But with feet that have been bound, no matter how well the deed,
To be painless would yet require the lapse of three years or five.
Moreover, if in binding the feet the 'knack' is lost,
The disfigured limbs are a mass of matter and running sores.
Even lacking this, the feet are covered with painful corns.
So that the unfortunate girl goes on to womanhood with unceasing pains.
While with her mother the maiden may rest secure,
Once she is married her condition becomes still more pitiful.
She must brew the tea, cook the rice, and wash the clothes—
She cannot take her mother with her to help her in her troubles.
With the poor and needy the sufferings of the girl are hard to number,
Nor amongst the rich can her condition be said to be free from suffering.
She will find it hard and troublesome to keep her husband's house,
For how can she eternally sit and refuse to walk?
With feet unable to walk the results may seem light,
But by want of exercise a hundred ills will surely arise.

* * * * * *

No family can exist without economy and thrift.
And the woman of the house with natural feet can do everything.
The advantages accruing from natural-footed women are numberless,
Why then should there be doubt and hesitation to commence at once?
If, for excuse, you say the woman with natural feet
Will, in walking, you fear, show lack of grace and uncouthness,
Do you not know that in walking a woman should show decorum?
And this depends not on bound feet which appear whittled?

* * * * * *

Some say a pair of slender and tiny feet are a 'joy to the eye,'
But from ancient times till now beautiful women number by the myriad;
Yet we find the ancients praising woman for her tender, liquid eyes and arched eyebrows,
We have never read of their praising women for their tiny feet and dragging walk!

* * * * * *

Again, if it be said that fear of being laughed at prevents the unbinding of feet,
Well, if many do so, it will not be thought strange, and none would then laugh.
In former years people made fun at the round 'pa-pa' way of dressing women's hair,
Nowadays every woman dresses her hair 'pa-pa' fashion and men admire them.
Formerly the fashion among men was to wear their jackets and gowns long,
While the lengthy ma-kua was made to fall low to the knees.
(Ma-kua—gentleman's upper jacket—Translator.)
And if one were seen walking about with shorter-cut clothes,
He'd be hooted at once by all as 'out of fashion.'
But now these fashions have all completely changed,
And ma-kuas now are worn not lower than the waist!
But if one were seen walking about with long-cut clothes,
Why, he'd be hooted loud as 'out of fashion,' and a countryman!
From olden times till now habit has ever been termed nature;
If one is accustomed to see a thing, of course, there's nothing disagreeable.
Custom ever and anon doth ring the changes,
And to prove this let me quote from history to you—
In ancient times the King of Ts'u [Hupeh and Hunan—Translator] admired a slender waist.
Hence all the Court and country declared slim waists a beauty.
All the courtiers hastened to squeeze their waists in sericus earnestness,
They even feared to eat to the full when meal time came!
But nowadays we laugh and call it a joke when speaking of it;
And loudly declare what a foolish thing the men of Ts'u were guilty of.
If now we carefully consider the custom of binding feet,
We'll discover that practice to be even more absurd than squeezing waists.
In previous dynasties the people allowed all the hair to grow,
The hair was loose and fluffy and wound in a knot;
But upon the arrival of our present dynasty
A change was rung and we all were made to shave our heads,
Nowadays our eyes are accustomed to see each others's shaved crowns,
And if one wears his hair long we seem to think it uncouth.

* * * * * *

So 'twill be when first we unbind our women's feet,
Of course 'twill be strange, but general use will become habit.
Should the practice run for three or five years straight,
You may be sure tiny feet will be considered 'old fashioned.'
Though you may fear that your daughters will be hard to marry,
Remember even cripples get married at some time of their life!
How many ugly-visaged girls we find
Manage, in spite of it, to get married to even noble houses!
We all know that marriages are decided in Heaven,
And that to each girl there is sure to be a husband.
Do you think then that if your daughter has Nature's feet,
That your doors will never be crossed by marriage-brokers?
It is the custom to be anxious for sons and not for daughters,
For all say there is no good for girls to be born.
If so, avoid binding a daughter's feet,
For if unsought for as a bride she can be independent;
She would then be useful to her father's home,
And others seeing her will be anxious to have such a daughter-in-law.
Others again will say that the husband will hate a wife with Nature's feet;
But I say that it cannot be always so.
For how many girls there are with beauteous face
Who to their husbands are mutually loving and truthful;
How many young girls there are with faces plain
Upon whom a husband's love throws his shadow of protection?
In truth the love of husband for the wife
Lies not in beauty, but in compatible temperament.
If then loves does not depend on beauty or ugliness,.
Still less will love be dependent on the size of the feet.

* * * * * *

If your husbands, forsooth, object to your unbinding,
I am the last one to advise your resisting their authority.
I only warn them to beware of troublous times ahead,
And think of the horrors that happened in Emperor Hsien Feng's reign!
Nor are my words at all new to you,
For Emperor Shun Chih's decree stands clear before our eyes.
[Note—Shun Chih, the first Emperor of this Dynasty to rule over China, 1644-1662.—Translator.]
His sacred Majesty forbade the binding of women's feet,
For he wished you to be free like Manchu women.
Indeed the Manchu dresses are pretty and comfortable,
And know you that her Imperial Majesty the Empress has also Nature's feet?
Further, I find that many women of other provinces have Nature's feet,
'Tis only our Hunan which tortures its unhappy women.

* * * * * *

What disgrace, pray, is there in unbinding the feet?
In truth 'tis only just and fears not the light of criticism.
When the edicts of our Emperor are promulgated
To obey them should be the act of every good citizen.
If you women show more care in your home duties than others,
Of course prosperity and happiness will be your portions,
And if perchance our country should suffer from war,
Be sure our women will take care of themselves.
With the blood glowing through exercise they have no illness—
In truth it pays to be a healthy, strong-limbed woman!
What is life but an existence of several tens of years?
Let us then seek what relief we can while yet we may.

* * * * * *

Make up your minds to undergo short pain for the sake of eternal ease,
And in after days happiness and comfort will all be yours.
I have, therefore, composed this Ode for all to read.
Laugh not at my exhortations and show your rusticity!
Listen to my words and your advantages will be many.
For, in truth, they rest not on the comfort of natural feet alone.

FRENCH TAILOR GOWN IN PRINCESS STYLE.

TAN CLOTH JACKET WITH BROWN VELVET REVERS.

BEING CONSPICUOUS.

'I don't care; it's perfectly fearful,' a pitiful little voice wailed. The voice expressed less distress than disgust, and the writer stopped to enquire. Three children were going home apparently from church in all the freshness of their new Easter dresses. The cry came from the eldest, a girl of about twelve. She had pulled off her little jacket, and was holding it at arms' length with an expression on her face that no words could describe.

'What is the matter?' one asked.

'O look! that horrible boy! he spit tobacco juice on my jacket.'

And sure enough there were two streams of the filth running down the beautiful new cloth. How one's fingers ached to get hold of that boy. And yet, why? He was only doing what he has been taught to do by the men he admires most. Taught to spit on girl's clothes? No, not exactly. That was only an accident—but taught to smoke and chew tobacco, and of course, that involves spitting. He sees his father, his school teacher, the family physician, his Sunday school teacher, his minister, perhaps, smoking. The men in the first shop or office he worked in when he left school all smoked, so why should not he. And a smoker must spit. The wonder is that some of them by this time have not spit themselves all away.

We need a little more instruction on these matters in our public schools. There is a law requiring such instruction to be given in the schools throughout New York State. Lately, ninety-one school districts in that state failed to furnish proof of compliance with this law, and because of this failure have been informed that the usual grant of public money would be withheld from them.

Then, look at the consideration smokers get on our street cars. The platform is packed with them, and the car rarely free from the fumes of tobacco.

But ladies don't object, say the authorities. Don't they? Well, you see objecting is not exactly agreeable work. At least, so say a few of the women who have tried it. And they have tried it faithfully. One mentions it to one conductor. He assures her that he cannot do anything. The rules allow smoking on the platform. Another lady asks a conductor if he will kindly close the door. No, that will make it too hot! 'You might open the ventilators at the same time,' she suggests. Then he opens them with very poor grace, shuts the door with a bang, that startles the whole car, and then stands and discusses her with the smokers who eye her with as many different expressions as there are smokers, while she remains on the car, and pass audible remarks about her as she leaves.

Nor is it only men who ridicule her. One lady remarked, 'I don't see how a woman can make herself so conspicuous!' What a fearful word! a word to conjure with! How it prevents right and helps along wrong. One would think to hear some women talk that to be conspicuous was the crime of all crimes. Now, being conspicuous is really only not doing something that every body else is doing. The man or woman who objects to being compelled to breathe the smoke of all sorts of tobacco, blown from all sorts of mouths, is labelled 'conspicuous.' But are not the two or three men who are smoking among the ten or twenty who are not, conspicuous, too? Any one, man or woman, who is forced by circumstances to be in the company of unpleasant people, and finds himself unable to copy their actions is bound to be 'conspicuous' among them.

OBSERVER.

Montreal, April 11, 1898.

A JUDGE REMOVED.

One of the latest good deeds accomplished by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on the other side of the line is the securing the removal of Judge Foster from the supreme bench upon a charge of immorality. He was a Mason and a G.A.R. man, remarks the 'Union Signal,' and had until later years been an acceptable judge, but he has been dropped and a better man put in his place. This is through the efforts of the Maine State Union under the leadership of their president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, who since Miss Willard's death has been president of the National Union.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON COMMITTEE.

Speaking of the recent meeting of the lesson committee of the International Sunday School Association, which met in Chicago a few days ago, the 'Union Signal' remarks, while two-thirds of the church membership and the majority of the Sunday school teachers are women, there is not a woman on the lesson committee. We women are always 'wanting to know, you know,' and if there is any good reason why this committee should be a sex-tarian body we would like to be informed of it.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL W.C.T.U. SOLDIER AND MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

To the County and Local Unions—

The superintendent of this work would remind the county and local unions that the season is fast approaching when the soldiers and militia may again be called to attend the annual drill, and that, as an association of Christian women, it is our duty to help make the environment of the 'camp' such as we would desire should surround our own sons; so that the time spent by the men in perfecting their military skill might not be one of licence, but rather one to help them to become soldiers of the cross, able to conquer the enemies of their own hearts and lives, as well as those of their country.

Religious sentiment, and purity of heart and life alone, can in the supreme moments of a man's life, make him to be at his best. It is this lofty ideal that gave us such heroes as Hedley Vicars and Henry Havelock, and a host of others.

The Dominion superintendent has planned large things for this year's work.

Each year your superintendent has outlined plans, to be adopted or altered to suit the opportunities or ability of the union undertaking this work. We are persuaded did the unions realize what a grand work they might do for our country's defenders, and how highly it would be appreciated by the officers having the welfare of the men at heart, they would resolve to aim at having every man who wears Her Majesty's uniform become an abstainer, and thus free himself from one of the greatest enemies of his life.

We trust each county and local union has a superintendent of this department; if not I urge, again, that one be appointed without delay, as this is the first step to be taken towards carrying on this work successfully.

PLAN OF WORK.

1st. Appoint your superintendents without delay.

2nd. Aim to become acquainted with district officers and commandants.

3rd. Endeavor to place in mess rooms of armories, military colleges, rifle ranges, barracks, military institutes, suitable literature.

4th. Plan without delay for the annual outing of your county battalion, that when the time comes to go to camp your preparations will be complete, and ready for action—strive to send with each battalion a reading and writing tent, where reading and writing material may be found.

5th. Provide a refreshment tent for your battalion while encamped, if the local union is willing to take charge, surely the other unions will help with supplies.

6th. Do not rest content because the Y. M. C. A. is in the field. If you are not able to equip a tent, help the Y.M.C.A., but on the usual encampment field, there is work for all to do; and we cannot delegate our duties or responsibilities.

7th. Aid in arranging for evening meetings, for which endeavor to secure the best local talent, speakers and singers, and the use of a musical instrument; also arrange for the Sunday parade service.

8th. Strive to win for the W.C.T.U. the respect of the commanding officers. Conform always to the military rules, and never enter the ranks without a permit.

9th. See that there is a plentiful supply of pure cold water available for the men.

10th. Have an abundant supply of temperance and other literature (magazines and books might be collected); also arrange for the delivery of copies of the daily papers. Let there be a judicious distribution of literature at stated periods.

Mrs. Bascom, 56 Elm street, Toronto, has a full range of suitable single sheet leaflets, among others, narcotics, hygiene and heredity, also plebiscite. Plebiscite leaflets can be had below cost from F. S. Spence, 51 and 52 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto.

Let us remember in distributing plebiscite literature that Maine was sown knee-deep with temperance literature before prohibition was carried.

In conclusion, dear fellow workers, will you not make a special effort to make this the red letter year of our efforts on behalf of our country's defenders? and having all preparations completed take up this work with courage, believing that He whose work it is, will supply all needed strength and wisdom, with love sincerely yours,

C. T. DICKSON,
W.C.T.U. Prov. Superintendent, Soldiers and Militia Department.
Trenholme, P.Q. March, 1898.

SPRING TAILOR GOWNS.

The gowns that are most worn in the spring, says 'Harper's', are the cloth ones, which this season are made up in many charming and novel designs. There are a great many princess designs which are very effective.

A French tailor gown, on the princesse model, is from a design of Redfern's. It is odd in effect, and not to be rashly attempted. The gown is of a silvery grey, and is cut in polonaise shape, closed in the back and front, and opening under the arm. The upper part of the waist is cut away to show a tucked blouse or vest of a glace taffeta, tucked the entire length of the waist and a wide bow of white net tied at the throat, the ends of which come down over the front. The trimming of the skirt consists of bands of the same material, put on in a curved pattern. The sleeves are of the cloth and perfectly plain, with a little flaring cuff. The hat for the costume is worn down over the face, and is of straw trimmed with a drapery of mousseline de soie and bunches of violets of different shades. All the hats this spring seem to be of this tilted down fashion. They are very smart, but not always becoming. However, the wearing of the full bow of white mousseline or other thin material around the neck softens the harsh lines of the hat in a remarkable degree. It will be noticed all the gowns are longer than those of last year. In fact, they touch in the front and at the sides as well as in the back. In the back they are decidedly trained, which, while it looks well for polonaise and princesse styles is certainly not particularly good for a walking gown.

While the skirt and coat costume has not gone out of fashion (nor is it likely ever to do so), there are a great many separate jackets sold this season. These are made so that they can be worn with all gowns, and are very smart little affairs. One in tan cloth is fitted at the back and sides, the front being loose and double-breasted. The revers are faced with dark brown velvet and a band of white cloth. There is a pattern of braiding on the jacket, which is put on to give very long lines. The sleeves of medium size have this braid the entire length, finishing at the top. The cuffs are broad turned-over ones of velvet, with an edge of cloth made to match the revers. There is to be worn with this coat one of the large neckties of net and lace which are the fad this season.

A SINGLE POT OF FLOWERS.

To those busy women who have their time so fully occupied by household cares that there seems to be no time left to devote to the culture of flowers, let me say that you can not possibly afford to cut off from your list of pleasures the pleasure that may be derived from one pot of flowers. Last summer I did not seem to be quite able to overtake all the work which lay before me without spending any time on my flowers, however, I planted three nasturtium seeds, only three, in a good sized pot of earth. When they came up nicely I placed the pot on a little stand close to the window in my parlor, and as the vines grew I trained them backward and forward across the window; and how they grew till at last the window was filled with a mass of leaves and flowers. I have counted over fifty blossoms on at once. I picked the flowers so as not to allow the seed to form. For four months I had my parlor delightfully perfumed, and it was such a rest to slip in for a few minutes every morning and evening. Oh, how much many of us need something of this sort, which must be easily obtained, to divert our thoughts from the manifold cares of the day. My dear, busy sisters, just try a pot of nasturtiums, and be sure when you pick the flowers to share them with some one, and the pleasure will be increased one hundred fold.

ANNA AGNEW.

WHERE PRAISE IS DUE.

'If you withhold your meed of praise where it is due, you are simply a defaulter.' This was one of Madame Willard's beautiful maxims and one that cannot fail to tell on the conduct of any woman who thinks on it.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

May 1, 1898.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.—Matt. xxi., 6-16.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Hosanna to the Son of David; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.—Matt. xxi., 9.

The procession which entered Jerusalem on this Sunday, of what is known historically as 'Passion week,' began its march when Jesus and his disciples left Cesarea Philippi, several months—perhaps a year or more—before. There, as we have recently seen, he drew from them their idea as to his person and work. They said that he was 'the Christ,' their long-expected Messiah, the very 'Son of the living God.' But all the logic of events proves that their ideas were very low and very confused.

Although he revealed himself to three of them in all his glory on Mount Hermon, and although Moses and Elias from heaven talked with him in their hearing of his death at Jerusalem, their idea was still only that his kingdom would be set up after great trials and dangers, and that when set up it would be a glorious kingdom.

So as they journeyed on, their thoughts and their conversation were almost entirely on matters concerning that kingdom. 'Which of them should be the greatest' in that kingdom? was the common subject of argument among them. Two of them even went to him privately and asked for special and honorable positions, when it should be established. (Matt. xx., 20-24.) All of them expected great things then. They said, even to him, 'Behold, we have forsaken all and have followed thee; what shall we have therefor?' And his reply must have been simply a confirming of their pre-judgments. (Matt. xix., 27-30.) Time and again, he took them aside, as he had done at Cesarea Philippi, and taught them more and more plainly and fully of his death and resurrection, and of the spiritual nature of his kingdom, but still they had no clear idea of the truth.

As they moved forward, the company constantly grew larger and larger as the time of the Passover feast drew nigh. When they reached Jericho 'a great multitude followed him.'

As they went, 'he again took the twelve' (Mark) 'apart in the way' (Matt.) 'and began to tell them what things should happen unto him.' (Mark.) But 'they understood none of these things.' (Luke.)

They drew near to Jerusalem, probably towards evening of our Friday, the day before the Jewish Sabbath. Arriving at Bethany, he was received as a welcome guest in the house of his devoted friends, Mary, and Martha, and Lazarus. That was his home and resting place from that day until his crucifixion. There, in the enjoyment of this friendly intercourse, he spent the Sabbath. As the day closed, 'there they made him a supper; and Martha served, but Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with him,' whilst the devoted

Mary, who so often sat at his feet to learn, now anointed them with most costly 'ointment of spikenard' for his burial. (John xii., 1-8.) It was then 'six days before the Passover.'

The next morning, our Sunday, commonly called 'Palm Sunday,' the special incidents of this lesson took place. To prepare for them everything was directed by Jesus. Every detail was clearly foreseen and provided for. Everything was ready for his use, in its proper place and at the proper moment, as if he had just arranged that it should be so. And yet he had not been in the city for many months. He evidently knew, however, of some friend in the neighboring town of Bethphage, who would gladly send him the ass and the colt by which he obtained his living, if he only knew that 'the Lord had need of them.' So he sent him two of his disciples. Tradition says they were Peter and John. He gave them most minute directions, every one of which was most perfectly fulfilled.

Now 'all this was done,' St. Matthew says, 'that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet.' (v. 4.) There is a very great difference illustrated in this act, between the way in which Jesus fulfilled prophecy, and the way in which everyone else fulfilled it. When Joseph fled from Herod into Egypt, with the young child Jesus, he fulfilled prophecy. When Herod slew the children of Bethlehem, he did the same. When Joseph returned to Nazareth, he did the same. So did John when he began to preach in the wilderness of Judea. So did this man of Bethphage, and so with many others. But when they did it, they did it unconsciously. They had no intention of fulfilling it, and no knowledge that they had done it, until after the event had passed; and some never knew at all that they had done it. With Jesus, however, it was exactly the reverse. He always knew of the prophecy; he knew when it was to be fulfilled; he took every step necessary to its fulfilment with a full consciousness of what he was doing, of its results, and for the express purpose of bringing about those results. It speaks volumes for his person and his work.

So he entered into Jerusalem, on this first Palm Sunday, riding upon the colt of an ass on which no man had ever ridden before—because nothing, even among the heathen, which had been used by man could be devoted to a sacred use—in order that the word of the prophet (Zech. ix., 9), 'Behold thy King cometh unto thee, meek and sitting upon an ass, and a colt, the foal of an ass,' might come to pass. Although 'King of kings,' he rode upon an ass, the symbol of meekness and of peace, and sat upon a horse, the symbol of power and of strength. But in the end, John says in his 'Revelation,' 'I saw heaven opened, and beheld a white horse, and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war.' (Rev. xix., 11-16.) Into the Jerusalem on the earth he came riding upon the ass, for he came in the riches of his grace to save sinners. But in the New Jerusalem, in heaven, he rides upon the horse, because he comes in judgment and to condemnation.

As the procession entered Jerusalem the news spread far and wide, that he who had raised Lazarus from the dead was coming into their midst. (John xii., 18.) 'All the city was moved.' (Matt. xxi., 10.) Enthusiasm knew no bounds. Before him 'a very great multitude spread their garments in the way' (Matt.), 'and others cut down branches' (Mark) 'from' (Matt.) 'off the trees and strewed them in the way' (Mark)—that he might ride into the city as a king. Behind him another equally great throng followed with branches of palms in their hands, and praise upon their lips. As the throng in front cried, 'Hosanna to the Son of David,' the crowd behind answered back, 'Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord;' and then, again the front ranks raised the cry, 'Hosanna in the highest.' (Matt. xvi., 9.) So, like the service in the temple, probably one part of the company replied to another, and the grand anthem of praise was sung antiphonally, 'Hosanna; blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; blessed be the kingdom of our father, David, that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest.' (Mark xi., 10.) But, according to the prophet, all this singing of the multitude was not so much a matter of triumph on the part of the king, as of gladness on the part of the people.

But with all this burst of song about him and this demonstration of enthusiasm for him—Jesus was untouched. As he came down from the Mount of Olives and beheld the city he 'wept over it, saying, if thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong to thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes; because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation.' (Luke xix., 41-44.) So he always comes. He comes as King to rule in the hearts and lives of men, and to bring them his salvation. He weeps in sorrow, over those who know not, and who will not know, the things which belong to their peace.

HOME READINGS.

M. Matt. xix., 13-30.—Lessons from the Rich Young Ruler.

T. Matt xx, 1-16.—Parable of the Laborers in the Vineyard.

W. Matt. xx., 17-34.—Teaching and Healing by the Way.

T. Matt. xxi., 1-17.—The Triumphal Entry.

F. Luke xix., 20-48.—Compassion in the Midst of Triumph.

S. Matt. xxi., 18-32.—Silencing the Priests and Elders.

S. Matt. xxi., 33-46.—Parable of the Wicked Husbandmen.

C. E. DEPARTMENT.

TOPIC—May 1, 1898.

LITTLE WAYS OF BETTERING THE WORLD.

Phil ii., 12-16: Matt. v., 13-16.

'Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: who . . . . made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant.' (Phil. ii., 5-7.)

'If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet.'

'For I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you.' (John xiii., 14, 15.)

'Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps; who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth; who when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously.' (I. Pet. ii., 21-23.)

We may not all be fitted to perform great acts of bravery or heroism or sacrifice—some of us may have very tiny corners to fill in this world, but if we fill them faithfully we shall have larger opportunities of service in the world to come. It may not be ours to suffer great things for Christ. Perhaps we feel that we would gladly die for him. Our hearts thrill at the thought of a martyr's crown. How nobly and sweetly and even joyously we would endure persecution and death for his sake! Ah, but persecution and life, that is a different question. A martyr's death is easy compared to a martyr's life. Yet, very few of us know anything about real persecution, most of us are surrounded by Christian friends. Those who have turned from the faith of their fathers and come out into the true light, trusting only in Christ for the forgiveness of sins. These know something of persecution as a rule. Storms and trials are sent to draw us close to Christ, and deeper into God's great heart of love. A little child standing by his father in water up to his shoulders, sees a huge wave coming. Which way shall he turn? If he tries to run back to land the wave will overtake him, knock him down and perhaps drown him. But if he climbs up into his father's arms he is safe above the waves and can rest peacefully and joyfully out of all danger. So when the waves of trouble and sorrow come to us, our Father stands strong and mighty above them and holds out his arms to us—the only safe place from the danger. Christ has a plan for the life of each one of his followers, not merely a rough draft showing the chief events, but a daily plan, each minute detail provided for. We can not tell when the great events are coming, the most weighty issues often hang on a seemingly unimportant little deed or decision. How careful then must we be to ask for direct guidance each day. Those few kind words that you meant to speak this morning, you thought you had not time for, so you hurried on. But those words were planned for in your day's work, and they might have helped to win a soul for the King.

Many of us say, 'Oh, I would do anything for Jesus, he does so much for me.' Now let us change that rather indefinite word 'anything,' to the exceedingly definite and practical word 'everything.' That is what God wants. He wants us to glorify him in every little deed of our everyday life, as Jesus did on earth. He is interested in our book-keeping, our typewriting, our sweeping and shovelling. He is interested in all that his children do and it is possible to glorify him in every act and word. (I. Cor. x., 31.)

The world can only be made better by individuals becoming better. The better you know God the better you can lead others to know him.

In this second chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Philippians mention is made of a humble life that bettered the world. Epaphroditus, (vs. 25-30.), was not an apostle, or a hero, or a leader, like Paul. He had not had the splendid education nor the training which Paul had received. He was just a common-place man, simply a messenger of the church at Philippi. Yet Paul calls him his 'brother, and companion in labor, and fellow-soldier.' Epaphroditus must have been a humble-minded man, ready for any service for God. When the Philippians looked round for some one to carry their gifts of love to the old missionary in the dungeon at Rome, an errand involving constant discomforts and many actual perils, Epaphroditus was ready—'Here am I, send me.'

After taking the gift to Paul and ministering to him and laboring with him for a time, Epaphroditus took sick. 'He was sick nigh unto death,' Paul said, but instead of mourning and fretting over his own sufferings he, with the utmost unselfishness grieved only that the Church at home should have heard of his illness and pain. (vs. 26.)

'Honor such,' exhorts Paul. Honor the humble-minded, unselfish man, ready for any service,—honor such, for they are the men who better the world by their service for God.

'Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous: not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but contrariwise blessing; knowing that ye are thereunto called. (I. Pet. iii., 8, 9.)

SUGGESTED HYMNS.

'Jesus bids us shine,' 'Do something for Jesus to-day,' 'All for Jesus,' 'Hark! the voice of Jesus calling,' 'I'll live for Him,' 'It may not be on the mountain-top,' 'Just as God leads,' 'More about Jesus.'

THE QUIET HOUR.

TOPIC FOR MAY.

May.—The Christ-filled life.—John iv., 27, 32-37: John xvii., 2, 23: John xiv., 6, 10.

INTERNATIONAL C. E. CONVENTION.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL RALLY.

Toronto, April 14.—The city C.E. union executive will on Saturday evening recommend the tendering of an invitation to the United Society of Christian Endeavor to meet in international convention in this city. To stimulate enthusiasm the Toronto delegates to the convention at Nashville will wear badges trimmed with golden nuggets and inscribed 'Canada, the land of gold.'

A meeting has this week been held at Hamilton of the Ontario Provincial C. E. executive. The executive decided to secure the drill hall and seat it for four thousand persons for the October convention. The billetting committee will prepare free entertainment for two thousand visiting delegates. A choir of three hundred voices will lead the singing.

THE NEED OF INDIA.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It will soon be four years since I left Ontario to preach the gospel in this land, so I thought it might be of interest to your readers to give a little account of the work.

The first two years were spent chiefly in the study of the language and since then we have been a good deal among the people, so that we have learned quite a little about the country and their customs.

The Province of Gujerat has a population of about twelve million and has rightly been called the garden of India, owing to its great fertility and also its beautiful trees.

On arriving in this country one of the first things that meets the traveller's eye is the great number of peacocks and monkeys. Although the latter are so destructive the people consider them as sacred and to kill one would seem just as bad to them as it would be to us to take a human life. Officials have sometimes killed them and they have got into great trouble, as the people became desperate and tried to take revenge.

Only about six months ago a native Christian went out hunting and a number of men banded together and beat him to death.

Isolated dwellings are not numerous. The people prefer village life and so it makes it easier to give them the gospel.

As a rule the people in the villages are very poor and owing to the famine in other parts of India during the past year the prices of grain were doubled so that many have been on the point of starvation.

We have just returned from a two months' tour among the villages and the Lord gave much blessing as we told them the story of the cross. The people had never heard of Christ and it was a great joy to us to be able to break the bread of life to them.

Many of them confessed that their own religion was a sham and that the things we said were true. The greatest barrier to the people accepting the gospel is the awful caste system. All liberty of thought is prescribed so that a man is not allowed to look into the matter to see whether his religion is true or false, but in spite of all these hindrances the Lord is calling out a people to serve him instead of worshipping idols made of wood or stone. It is a great joy to us to see the transformation that has taken place in those who were not very long ago strangers to Christ.

Our laluka (district) has a population of over a hundred thousand, so you see we have quite a large parish. There are thousands of towns and villages surrounding our laluka that have never yet heard of God's plan of redemption. There are many young men and women at home engaged in secular work whom God could use mightily here if they were wholly dedicated to him. May God awaken the church at home to see her great privileges. The fields are white ready for the harvest, but Oh, how few reapers there are! Many at home are consoling themselves with the hope that the heathen will be saved, but the scriptures plainly teach that they are without God and without hope in the world. Let us remember that God will hold us responsible till we have done all that lies in our power to give them the gospel. My earnest prayer is that some who read these lines may honestly ask God, as the great missionary apostle did, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?'

Yours in loving service,
S. HAMILTON.
C. M. A. Missionary.

Kapaduanj, Gujerat, India,
March 2, 1898.

GEORGE MULLER.

Not the least remarkable utterance with regard to the late George Muller was that of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, who, after commending the work of the Little Sisters of the Poor, proceeded:—

'Even outside the pale of the Church, "in every nation he that feareth God and worketh justice is acceptable to him."' We have just lost in Bristol a man whose life and work has for years been a standing proof that God hears and answers prayer. Mr. Muller had, he was told, a strong antipathy to the Catholic religion, and did not, as far as he was informed, belong to any recognized body of Christians. The consequence was that those whom he educated were indoctrinated with a religion peculiar to himself. Still, in spite of all this, he had no hesitation in saying that in his personal life of frequent prayer and child-like confidence in God, he set an example that it would be good for all to imitate. For instance, at his orphanage, some forty years ago, it was discovered that the boiler of the heating apparatus was in a dangerous condition. To repair it the brickwork in which it was embedded had to be pulled to pieces. The fires must be put out for at least three days. A bitterly cold north wind was blowing. Mr. Muller had read in the bible that when Neemias was building the temple he accomplished it, 'for the men had a mind to work.' So he prayed for two things—that the north wind might be changed into a south wind, and also that the workmen might have a mind to work. The day that the fires were put out the wind changed and blew from the south, and the children did not feel the cold. When the evening of the first day came, the men asked to speak to Mr. Muller, and said they had been talking it over among themselves, and had all agreed to work all that night, so that the children might not be kept without fires! Thus the men had a mind to work. Such answers (continued the bishop) to prayer are no sanction for the erroneous opinions which that remarkable man held, but they are an acknowledgment that God rewards the confidence of those who trust in him, for 'he is not far from every one of us.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Intelligence from Sierra Leone states that the Rev. W. J. Humphrey, secretary of the C. M. S., who started recently for the Karene district to investigate the state of the mission stations, is missing. It was feared that he had been taken prisoner by the disaffected natives.

The Woolwich Ruri-Decanal Conference has drawn up a strong protest against the betting, gambling, swearing, and improper literature alleged to prevail at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where over fifteen thousand men and boys are employed.

The Bishop of Exeter, who proposes that an effort should be made to raise a million sterling in connection with the Church Missionary Society's Centenary, promises to contribute £1,000 to begin with, and another £1,000 to complete the £1,000,000.

In accordance with the expressed wish of the late Archbishop Benson, his effigy in Canterbury Cathedral will represent him in an attitude of prayer. A considerable portion of the £5,000 subscribed will go towards the completion of Truro Cathedral.

The recent census shows that the population of Egypt has increased by nearly three million, or thirty percent, since the suppression of Araby's rebellion. Such are the beneficent results of good government and freedom from war, pestilence and famine.—'Tribune.'

The Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D.D., tells in 'Scribner's' of his discovery of the cash-book of the oldest missionary society in the world, organized in England in 1649, for 'the propagation of the gospel in New England.' The book had been lost more than two hundred years when Dr. Briggs found it.

A remarkable revival is in progress in the Shetland Islands. At Scalloway the 'kirk' was lent to the Wesleyans on one Sunday, and six hundred persons out of a population of eight hundred were present. In other parts of the islands the work has been very marked, and at least three hundred persons have professed conversion in Lerwick Circuit alone.

The 'Methodist Recorder,' London, which thinks that the million scheme has captured the mind and heart of Methodism, and 'who no one doubts will be carried to a triumphant issue unless some one egregiously blunders,' hopes that the idea may be adopted by other denominations. It wants to know what should hinder the Congregationalists, the Baptists, and Presbyterians, as well as the Church of England, setting themselves to inaugurate the new century by a million scheme. The character of the century might be stamped at the outset.

The 'Mission World' quotes several remarkable statements on good authority, among them:—'There are in the Christian Church over a hundred thousand proselytes from Judaism, and in the Church of England two hundred and fifty of the clergy are either Jews or the sons of Jews. As each Lord's Day comes round the gospel is proclaimed in more than six hundred pulpits of Europe by Jewish lips. Over three hundred and fifty of the ministers of Christ in Great Britain are stated to be Hebrew Christians.'

A northcountry clergyman, speaking at a missionary meeting recently, pointed a striking contrast between the amounts raised for missionary purposes and for athletics. In Accrington, where the speech was delivered, £205 was raised for the C. M. S., during 1897, while a bazaar for the purpose of a cricket club realized £1,400, and the takings of a football club, not far away, were over £1,100. A certain statistician has computed the national football bill at £1,175,000, and the money spent on the six leading sports in the country at £33,000,000, while the total contribution of all the Christian Churches in the land was only £1,300,000. The tremendous hold of the 'athletic' craze is thus shown in a startling light, and the contrast is nothing short of humiliating when we realize the disparity in the quality of motives at work, and the issues at stake.—'The Christian.'

The restoration of the Martyr's Stone, which had lain for many years outside Glasgow Cathedral, has now been completed, and it has been placed in the Lauder Crypt within the building. The work was carried on under the supervision of Dr. James Kerr, of Glasgow. The old inscription has been clearly brought out, consisting of the names of the nine martyrs 'who suffered at the Cross of Glasgow for their testimony to the Covenant and work of reformation, because they durst not own the authority of their tyrants, destroying the same, betwixt 1666 and 1688.' Then follow a dozen lines of rhyme, concluding with the threat:—

They'll know at Resurrection day
To murder saints was no sweet play.

Temperance advocates may find a melancholy object-lesson in the moral decay which has been settling upon once-prosperous Normandy with the increase of drinking habits there in the present generation. The district of Calvados gives its name to the deadly Normandy spirit that is distilled there from apples (a sort of cider-brandy, as rival to the ordinary French wine-brandy). But Calvados is one of the three departments which have the highest proportion of insanity and of crime in the whole of France. During the last fifteen years the mortality of Normandy has increased by eight percent, and infantile mortality by twenty-eight percent, and illegitimacy by twenty-five percent. Round Caen there is a large district of fourteen townships which in 1850 had 9,200 inhabitants, but now has only 5,028.

It is generally acknowledged that mission work amongst Mohammedans makes the largest demands upon faith and apparently yields the smallest results. This, however, is not always the case. The North Africa Mission is doing splendid service for the Divine Christ amongst this class of people in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis. Mr. Summers, an indefatigable agent of this mission, is now in England. At a recent meeting of the South London branch of the Evangelical Alliance Mr. Summers said that: 'He had worked among Mohammedans for eleven years, and showed, by the fact that there are now not less than twenty thousand to thirty thousand converts from this religion as the result of the labors of the different missionary societies, that the idea is absurd that this is an impossible work. A further stumbling block to some is the supposed high moral tone created by Mohammedanism among its professors. Nothing further in order to dispel this conception is required than a residence, say, in a purely Mohammedan state such as Morocco.'—'The Christian.'

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Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending us on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1898.

The present season is the time of birds. There may be as many birds later, but it is the first joyous tender burst of song which awakes the attention and reaches the heart. And the matins of the birds do not yet come too early for unmatutinal mortals to take note of them. For this reason Mr. Bawden's paper on 'Our birds and their uses' is well-timed and it may have the effect of setting some to study the wonders of nature as displayed in the variety of those feathered benefactors of man which have hitherto been to them birds and nothing more.

The Ontario recounts have now all been made, and the final result is a gain of one for the Hardy Government, whose majority now stands at eight over all, the figures being: Liberals, fifty-one; Conservatives, forty-two, and Independents, one. The protests have, however, yet to be tried, and a numerous crop they are, sixty-one in all. The time for entering them expired the day before yesterday, so that there will be no more additions. Of course, not half of them will go to trial; most of them will be cancelled through saw-offs, which are a disgrace to the parties. This practice is one that amounts to contempt of court.

The by-election to the House of Commons in West Prince, Prince Edward Island, yesterday resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate by a majority of nearly three hundred. This does not seem to indicate any decline in the strength of the government. In the general election in June, 1896, West Prince elected the Conservative candidate by a majority of forty-five. This election was voided, and in the ensuing contest in April of last year Mr. Perry, the Liberal candidate, was elected by about a hundred majority. Mr. Perry's death left the seat vacant, and the new Liberal candidate has been elected by a largely increased majority.

There is no more difficult question than the one which Mr. Foley raises as to how to legislate with regard to immoral prints. It is difficult to define immorality, and the human mind is so perverse that any denunciation of anything as immoral is sure to give it more currency than to let it alone. Even good people who ignored it before want, when discussion arises, to see what it is all about, so that they may be able, as they say, to judge for themselves. The worst literature of all is probably what is now commonly spoken of as the 'yellow' daily, which mixes up appeals to every evil tendency in man's nature with the necessary news, and even with religion, or rather, as a rule, with sentimental, materialistic and mythological travesties of religion. What the 'Witness' would like to be able to do would be to make people like something better.

Our fellow citizens over-sea have of late heard much of Canada's natural wealth, wonderful resources and illimitable possibilities. They have next to learn concerning the invigorating healthfulness of its climate, and how that conduces to longevity. As a land of centenarians Canada ought to rank high. The number of persons in this country who reach the century mark before passing over to the great majority is something phenomenal. Among the French-Canadians this is particularly remarkable, as any one who has travelled through the country parishes can testify. After all, health is the greatest of earthly blessings, and a country of which it can be truthfully said, as we can say of Canada, that it is a land of blooming health, offers the home-seeker the most precious of all material attractions.

Congratulations from the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of China on the good relations established between them by the cession of territory and other little courtesies, suggests a pleasant-faced bear pausing to lick his chops and congratulate his victim on his sweetness and good sense in keeping quiet while being devoured. There is little humor in the make up of the 'Little Father' and of the 'Child of the Sun and Brother of the Moon' if they do not laugh in each other's faces while going through these hypocrisies. By what humor is it, too, that the students of Pekin have just memorialized the throne urging vigorous action against Russia? They must in their classics have some equivalent for the old proverb about locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. These students have shown the first symptom of national public spirit that has been displayed in China for years and years. Not having, like the court officials, been subsidized by Russia to think otherwise, they recognize the friendliness of Great Britain, which it would be well for China if she had done earlier.

A correspondent of 'The Broad Arrow' who has been through the late campaign against the Afridis, gives a curious and somewhat amusing account of an interview he had with the tribesmen at the conclusion of peace. Standing among these 'good-natured looking hillmen,' as he describes them, it was hard to realize that only a short time ago they had met in deadly encounter. Their chief anxiety was to know whether their recent escapade would debar them from enlistment in the British service. Inquiring from them as to the cause of the rising, the reasons given were so trivial and inadequate that the correspondent concluded they were not stating the truth, which he believed was 'a wave of fanaticism.' Concerning the number killed the hillmen would give no satisfaction for the curious reason that if a family at blood-feud with another knew its enemies had been weakened it would go to work to exterminate the remainder. Thus we are let into the inner life of a people to whom fighting seems to be a normal condition, and who are in positive distress when they do not have it to do and certain to give trouble unless it is provided for them. They will certainly make splendid soldiers.

It has been predicted, with a reasonable amount of confidence, that in the forthcoming elections in France of members of the Chamber of Deputies, the government will be sustained. All the conservative elements in the electorate are united in support of the ministry. Even the reactionaries—Clericals, Legitimists, Bonapartists—are giving the government their votes, not that they love the republic more, but because they love the socialists less. It is frankly admitted that France is rapidly segregating into two great parties—Republicans and Socialists. Thus, M. Meline, a protege of Russia, having the good will of the Church, and having at his back all the forces and influences of the classes which desire peace, order and bourgeois tranquility, has excellent prospects of success. He has only to keep the chauvinists, as the French call jingoes, amused, for in the possibility of that element raising a cry against him lies his only apparent danger. It is perhaps a good thing for France that the old factions are dissolving and becoming merged in one strong party of order under existing republican institutions. In explanation of this political evolution it is said the more thoughtful and conservative minds among the people recognize that there are forces to be combated other than the armies and navies of foreign nations.

The danger to the world's peace has been throughout, as we have before pointed out, that both peoples seem to want war, though it must be remembered that it is more in seeming than in reality, for the noisy, who are most in evidence, are by no means the whole people. 'Woe to thee, oh. land, when thy king is a child.' This is the case with Spain in point of form. The real king in Spain, however—the war-declaring power—is the Prime Minister. The real king in the United States is Congress, and Congress has come very near to deserving the description in Solomon's malediction. It has been behaving very like a child. A large minority in both Houses has been wildly raging for war, apparently for war's own sake. The President had pointed out a way by which war might possibly be avoided, but they would none of it. Their season for wanting war was not humanity, but vengeance for supposed wrong at the hands of Spain. Even the majority in each House has shown more temper than even a youthful autocrat feeling personal responsibility for the awful consequences would be likely to do. The evil to America in the case of war might easily be very great. The evil to Europe would be greater. Exhausted Spain, reduced to that anarchy from which it seems so difficult for any Spanish country to rise, would probably become a helpless problem for all Europe to quarrel over.

It is common for people to ask why the British men-of-war are given names which almost no Englishman, and certainly no English sailor, can pronounce. A lot of the names are Greek and many are French. In the beginning of the century, and for a long time before that, everything was Greek. Both public and private buildings had Greek porticoes. A newspaper poem always mentioned several Greek gods or goddesses, and a ship had to be named after some classical hero or monster, even if Jack could not get any nearer its name than 'Billy Ruffun.' The French names are generally historic; a vessel captured in war was allowed to keep its old name under its new flag, and it has always been the custom of the navy that when a ship that has done good service becomes obsolete the name of old renown is passed on to a new one, so as to keep up the traditions of the service. The sensitiveness of those Parisian journalists who are objecting to the naming of British ships after victories gained over their nearest, and therefore most frequent, opponents, is due to international tension. There was none of it when the British and French fleets were acting in concert during the Crimean war Such names were as common then as they are now, yet it was not noticed that any Frenchman took offence either at these or at the honors on the colors of the regiments which fought side by side with those of France, though those honors mostly had reference to battles won in conflict with Frenchmen. The same objection would lie on the part of Russia, the present ally of France, to the glorification in Parisian nomenclature of certain victories won by France against the Muscovite.

Should the British occupy Chusan, as reported probable in recent despatches, it will be the fourth time in this century that the island has been in their hands. It was first taken in 1840 and held for eight months, and again in 1841, when it was retained till the close of the war. Again in 1860 it was re-taken, but ceded back to China. On account of its commanding position it has been given the name of the Key of China. About fifty miles in circumference, and intersected by rugged mountains, it nevertheless possesses valleys of teeming fruitfulness. A sentimental interest attaches to it from the fact that it contains a cemetery where many British officers, soldiers and sailors are buried. Whatever points other nations might seize on the coast of China, this island of Chusan is the one above all others which Great Britain could not allow them to touch. Its proximity to the delta of the Yang-tse-Kiang invests it with the control, if in the hands of a naval power, of the commerce of that great central waterway of China. Rising in the mountains of northern Tibet, this great river traverses the most populous and productive provinces of the empire for a distance, including windings, of over three thousand miles, and has a drainage estimated at nearly a million and a half square miles. This vast country must before long be opened up to the commerce of the world. To allow it to fall under the control of any one of the exclusive trading nations of Europe would be ruinous to British interests. We may therefore conclude that, whatever else may happen, this gateway will not be closed if Great Britain can prevent it.

An important political contest is going on in Cape Colony at the present time, which is of interest to British peoples throughout the empire. It is between those whose policy is to make all Africa south of the Zambesi a single federation, and a part of the British empire, and those who are rather in sympathy with the Africander idea that the South African states should some day be independent states, and who therefore are rather opposed to Great Britain in her determination to maintain her suzerain rights over the Transvaal. Needless to say, the condition of affairs in the Transvaal is what brings the whole question up at present. In Cape Colony the politicians have now lined up pretty well for the struggle on the above lines, one party under the leadership of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the other under that of Mr. Hoffmeyer. There are Dutch in Mr. Rhodes's party and British in Mr. Hoffmeyer's party, which declares itself loyal to the British crown. The programme of Mr. Rhodes's party includes a removal of the duties on meat and grain, which is held to be highly necessary owing to the present high price of food; the imposition of an excise tax on brandy, compulsory education, reform of the liquor laws, especially in the direction of restricting the sale of drink to natives; and the contribution of a battleship to the British navy. Mr. Hoffmeyer's party is against each and every item of this programme, including the last, for which, however, it would substitute some other form of naval contribution. A sort of skirmish has already taken place between the two parties. The legislative council of the Cape is an elective body, which the government dissolved recently, and the other day the elections took place. Mr. Rhodes's party, which calls itself the progressive party, carried thirteen out of the twenty-four seats, ten anti-progressives and one independent being elected. The Lower House will shortly be dissolved, and it is expected that the progressives will carry it also. If they do there will be a redistribution of seats by which the cities and towns, now insufficiently represented according to population, will be accorded increased representation. The result would be to greatly strengthen the progressives in parliament.

A Presbyterian minister writes expressing great indignation at a misquotation from the Westminster Confession of Faith in a report of a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. This misquotation consists in the omission of the word 'ordinary' from the following sentence: 'The visible Church, which is also catholic or universal under the gospel (not confined to one nation, as before under the law) consists of all those throughout the world that profess the true religion, together with their children, out of which there is no (ordinary) possibility of salvation.' If the words 'visible church' above mean simply those in organized fellowship, as seems to be implied by the insertion of the word 'ordinary,' the averment without that word would be monstrous as a statement of Presbyterian doctrine. Viewed, however, in the light of the very broad definition which is given of the visible Church, including in it all who profess the true religion, the misprint of which our reporter was guilty is little likely to draw the attention of orthodox Protestants or to mislead others. Had another clause of the definition in the Confession of Faith, not quoted in the report or in the sermon, been also inserted they would have still more rendered the word 'ordinary' unnecessary. After children read, 'And is the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, the house and family of God.' Indeed, Dr. Campbell's whole sermon as reported was to show that the very opposite spirit and practice prevail in Presbyterian and Puritan bodies, a fact calculated to minimize the mischief which this minister looks for as the result of a misprint in a quotation.

SPAIN'S DILEMMA.

There is no need of seeking for any further explanation why Spain should dare all chances of unequal war than that what barbarians account the highest point of honor is at stake. The question with Spaniards as a people is simply are they prepared to defend their possessions to the death against all odds or not? The greater the odds the greater the disgrace of yielding. This is the reasoning of the Cubans defying the protectorship of the United States; this is the reasoning of the Spaniards defying the interference of the United States and revolting against their government for defying not only all America but also all Europe. The Spanish Government looks upon things with a little more sanity than the Spanish multitude. But, what with Spaniards in fury on one side and the Cubans in desperation on the other; what with the United States shaking its fist in front and all the European powers remonstrating against their temerity from behind; what with creditors ready to foreclose upon them if they alienate so large a security as Cuba, their position is one of desperation and one that renders even surrender to what now seems inevitable almost an impossible course. A fact not mentioned in the despatches but which must have much influence on the attitude of the Spanish Government, is that enormous loans of money have been obtained on the security of the resources of the island. If the Spanish Government should consent to withdraw from Cuba it would become responsible for these loans and the charges arising therefrom would have to be borne by Spain herself. Unless some special arrangement should be made with the proposed Cuban republic, it would refuse to acknowledge its responsibility for the debt. Even if Cuba did undertake to pay, it never would do so unless forced to. It is indeed hard to see why the Cubans, if set free, should shoulder burdens created with the express object of subduing them. If Cuba were wrested from Spain by the United States in war, she would not be held responsible for the debt. That is a contingency the lenders would have to accept, and which they must have taken into their calculations. As nearly all this debt is held in France, it may seem preferable to Spaniards to take the chances of war rather than become financial vassals of their more powerful neighbors.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President McKinley's message to Congress will recommend itself to the best-informed portion of public opinion not only of the United States but of the English-speaking world. In effect he declares that he has used all the resources of diplomacy which alone are at the command of the United States executive to bring about an end to the horrible war in Cuba, which is an offence to the humanity of the world, but especially to the United States, at whose door it is, but without results. He therefore asks Congress, not to declare war, but to place at his disposal the armed forces of the United States in order that he may by forcible intervention, if necessary, command the peace which diplomacy has failed to ensure. It is, of course, plain that the President does not intend to make war instantly, that he still has a faint hope that Spain, seeing that he has fully decided upon a publicly declared course, which he will pursue by force, if necessary, will consent to that course without going to the length of suicidal resistance. And President McKinley's course as laid down in his message, with the clear reasons given therefor, will be approved by English-speaking peoples who value the political liberties and social security which he would like to see established in Cuba, but appreciate thoroughly the difficulties and obstacles in the way of securing anything like a permanent basis for them. The Spaniards have not power to assert their authority, nor have the Cubans power to conquer their freedom. The Spaniards have neither the will nor the power to give Cuba good government. The Cubans have not the qualifications necessary for responsible government. It has been manifest for half a century that Spain cannot govern the island, and yet that the Cubans, though able to resist authority and government by guerilla warfare, and though virtually in control at all times of the eastern half of the island, have never been able to establish even the shadow of a responsible government. Anarchy only can result from such a condition of affairs, and anarchy has resulted, so that two-thirds of the property and probably between one-third and one-half of the human lives of the island have been destroyed, without any prospect of an end, one way or another, to the horrors.

The future government of Cuba is a perplexing problem to every intelligent and well-informed statesman, as well as to President McKinley, and a ready-made solution is not possible. It is most probable that some sort of a provisional government involving the protection, and perhaps guidance, and even control, after some fashion, of the United States will be evolved from the intervention now proposed. If the intervention takes the form of war with Spain, that may be the result as well, but if it takes the form of war also with Cuban insurgents, which is not at all impossible, the United States may find itself confronted with the necessity of governing a people by force without any constitutional means of doing so. But Anglo-Saxons are happily not sticklers for logic where urgent, immediate action is necessary. It is to be hoped that Congress will, when faced with the responsibility, act wisely by refraining from a declaration of war and by simply conferring upon the President the authority and powers he asks.

THE PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

Both the resolution passed on Thursday by the House of Representatives and that passed by the Senate on Saturday go much farther in the direction of war than resolutions based simply upon the recommendation of the President in his message would have gone. The effects of war upon the vast financial and commercial interests of the United States, as well as the results in loss of valuable lives and destruction of property have been weighed with more deliberation by the President and his colleagues, who would personally shoulder a great deal of responsibility, present and future, by recommending war than by the Representatives or Senators. There will be no such feeling of personal responsibility on the part of members of Congress, who are simply fractions of great bodies acting as such. The resolutions which have been passed by both Houses go beyond this. That of the House of Representatives, which is by far the most moderate and reasonable, demands the 'establishment by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba.' The crux in this phrase is, of course, the 'independence' demanded. As 'independence' of government is understood by both Spain and the United States it involves separation of Cuba from Spain. Spain is too haughty and proud a nation to consent to this humiliation on the demand of another nation. Still, President McKinley might find it possible to vindicate his course as one fulfilling the instructions of these resolutions if, without going to war, he secured by diplomacy the establishment in Cuba of a government such as Canada is possessed of, and which her people consider, justly, so 'free and independent' that they consider themselves a 'nation.' The resolution of the House of Representatives, which has been passed, is therefore not altogether without peace possibilities. But the resolution of the Senate is one which is provocative of war. It was within the power of Congress to make a straight and open declaration of war, after which nothing could be said or done to prevent war by either Spain or the President.

The Senate's resolution stops short of doing this, but it does everything else. It demands the 'freedom and independence of the Cubans,' that 'Spain shall relinquish its authority and government,' and that it 'shall withdraw its land and naval forces.' This demand is made in terms so imperative and so unceremonious as to give the impression that the design is to make them so humiliating to Spain as to make it morally impossible for her to do anything else than declare war in reply. Even the resolution of the House of Representatives if adopted by the Senate, and thus constituted Congress's instruction to the President, would make the task the President has set himself of securing peace and good government for Cuba without war between the United States and Spain an exceedingly difficult one, just within the bounds of possibility. The President's message, which, with its recommendation, seems conciliatory in comparison even with the resolution of the House of Representatives, strikes Spain as harsh and humiliating. It is plain that all hope of peace now rests neither

with Spain nor with Congress, but upon the patience and moderation of President McKinley and his colleagues, which have so far been admirable.

WAR?

The President, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States have all taken action in their respective spheres in regard to the Cuban question, and the question now is which of the three different policies will finally be agreed upon and accepted by all. The President is in favor of intervention, forcible if necessary, to establish peace and good government in Cuba; the House of Representatives goes somewhat further and declares that 'free' government must be established, which might be an 'autonomous government' under the sovereignty of Spain, while the Senate goes the extreme length of demanding the withdrawal of Spain from the island and the recognition of Cuban independence, or, in other words, of the present insurrectionary leaders, who have established no government. There can be no question that the House of Representatives is more likely to concur in the Senate's extremely undiplomatic and warlike resolutions than the Senate is to accept the moderate resolutions of the House of Representatives. Rightly or wrongly, it is the opinion of the great majority of both Senators and Representatives that a declaration of war would be popular, and that the party or the members of either chamber who work and vote for peace are likely to be left at home when election time for them comes. Next fall four hundred Congressmen will have to face the electors. Under these circumstances the Democrats have been trying to go further than the Republican administration in the direction of war policy, and many Republican Representatives and Senators are not inclined to be left behind by the Democrats in making political capital. It seems curious, perhaps, under these circumstances that resolutions in favor of a straight declaration of war, which might be passed, are not proposed by the reckless extremists.

The extremists are not so lost to reason as to be unable to comprehend that the popularity of war may be more seeming than real; that those who are most in evidence may, after all, misrepresent the plain people of the United States, who do not want war for war's sake. Again, by the time the elections come around, if there has been war, it is not unlikely to prove that the opinions of the moderates who tried to avoid war will by then have become popular as a result of the cost of war. It is possible that Congress may be stampeded on the Senate's resolutions, in spite of the Republican opposition, aroused by the fact that the Senate's resolutions not only traverse the Republican President's recommendation, but, as they believe, usurp for the Senate the power of recognizing foreign governments. This power has been understood to be placed within the sphere of the President by the constitution, which directs that 'the President shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, who possesses almost despotic powers of control of the procedure of the House, is working hard against concurrence in the Senate resolutions. It may yet be hoped, therefore, that the resolutions which will finally be agreed upon by the two houses of Congress, and accepted by the President, who has the right of veto in this, as in other matters, will be such as to leave it open to the President to secure, if possible, by peace, if necessary by war, peace and good government for Cuba. It is too much to expect that he will be able to do so if the Senate's resolutions are not so far amended as not to include the recognition of the independence of Cuba and the immediate withdrawal of Spain. Spain cannot be expected to submit to such humiliating demands so undiplomatically worded. The result of intervention as proposed by the President would not in the end in any way be different from that reached by intervention by a declaration of war. It will be found that Spain will not be able to stay in Cuba on any terms, and that the United States, whether her intervention be diplomatic or forcible, will not be able to remain out of it.

It will be a good thing for Cuba and the world generally when the responsibility for the good government of Cuba rests with the United States, but it will be an onerous and a costly responsibility for the United States. Friends of the United States hope that that nation will not be put to unnecessary and great cost in lives and money by having to make war as a preliminary to the execution of what will prove an unpleasant and expensive task of maintaining good government. Already the United States has spent and lost scores of millions of dollars, besides over two hundred lives. Under the name of protection of home manufactures and payments of pensions the United States is still bearing a heavy burden of war taxation, now nearly forty years after the close of the last war. Even a protectionist Congress, with a protectionist administration, headed by one whose name is a synonym for extreme protection, does not propose a more highly protective tariff as a means of securing revenue for war purposes, 'without the people feeling it.' It is evident that 'protection' has reached the end of its tether. The new war tariff proposed is a purely revenue one. Liquor-drinkers are to pay thirty millions, tobacco-users twenty millions, tea and coffee-drinkers twenty-eight millions, and business men and financiers, by way of a tax upon their securities and means of communication, thirty-five millions. Five hundred millions are to be added to the public debt merely as a preliminary. Even a war with Spain will cost the United States thousands of millions. And great as the resources of the United States are now, it must be remembered that it does not now possess the powers of recovery and expansion which it possessed forty years ago. Heavy taxation will be felt by the people as never before.

THE KETTLE VALLEY RAILWAY SCHEME.

The Kettle River Valley Railway bill, which proposed to charter an American line which would have given railway facilities to the Yale district of southern British Columbia sooner than they could have been got otherwise, and which would have secured that district railway competition, has been killed after a somewhat underhand fashion by the rejection of an amendment in the bill which was adopted in committee. This railway is strongly desired by the people of the localities in Canada through which it proposed to run. But the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whose railway monopoly in that vicinity it would have interfered with, worked hard by lobbying to kill the bill, and it has apparently succeeded, at least for the time. The bill would probably pass the House if it could again be introduced and pressed, but it is perhaps impossible to do this in the present session. The reasons given by some of the members for opposing the bill were very curious. Mr. Tarte, for instance, opposed it on account of its 'international' character, which means, if it means anything, that the Minister of Public Works in a Liberal Government is antagonistic to international communication and friendly relations between the United States and Canada. Yet the Premier and those of his lieutenants who chiefly concern themselves with what may be called the foreign policy of Canada, are in favor of the closest and most friendly relations possible with the United States, and are at the present time negotiating with the Washington authorities for a joint commission to settle all disputes and secure improved commercial relations. It is, however, probable that Mr. Tarte's gratitude to Mr. Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has manifested itself anew. Other members gave protectionist reasons for opposing this railway. They were afraid that it would, by giving American competition to the Yale district, aid the miners of that district in securing cheap smelting of their ores in the United States, and cheaper provisions and supplies, from the competition of American manufacturers and merchants. Protection by means of high duties is not sufficient for these protectionists; to such protection must be added to satisfy them the prohibition of importation implied in the forbidding of transportation. The Grand Trunk Railway had connections with the railway which asked to be allowed to build this branch, and has through this connection competed with the Canadian Pacific in the Kootenay district, carrying Canadian passengers and Canadian goods to that region. It is against this competition of the Grand Trunk Railway that the Canadian Pacific Railway worked. It is hardly possible, however, for the opposition to the Kettle Valley Railway to succeed in the end. The company offers railway conveniences to an isolated but rich district of British Columbia without asking for a cent of subsidy or an acre of a land grant, and however unreasonable, partisan or interested a few representatives of parliament may be in their opposition, that opposition will be overwhelmed when public opinion has had time to manifest itself clearly.

THE ROYAL CANADIANS.

The First Battalion of the Leinster Regiment, now reported as under orders for Halifax, Nova Scotia, to replace the Second Battalion of the same regiment, ordered to Jamaica, is the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadians. Raised in Canada in 1858, it was presented with its colors by the Prince of Wales on the tenth of January, 1859, at Shorncliffe, that being his first public act as heir-apparent to the throne. From Shorncliffe it went to Aldershot, and shortly after was sent to Gibraltar, where it served four years and a half. From the Rock it was moved to Malta, and was ordered back to Canada at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866. After remaining here two years, stationed at Montreal and Ottawa, it was recalled and lay at Glasgow, Manchester and other towns in the north. Aldershot was the next station, whence it was called to London on the twenty-seventh of February, 1872, to take part in the ceremony on the occasion of the national thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. During the autumn of the same year the battalion was moved to Portsmouth, and in May, 1874, to Dublin. In June, 1876, it was again at Aldershot and in October of the same year embarked for India. There the regiment served eighteen years, not fifteen, as stated in the despatches, returning to Ireland in 1895. During that period it lost its historic number and became First Battalion of the newly-made 'Leinster' Regiment, the 109th Bombay Infantry becoming the Second Battalion. This change took place on the first of July, 1881.

From the time of its first embodiment to the year 1861, the 100th was recruited exclusively in Canada. Men came forward voluntarily to enlist in the national regiment, and drafts were sent to England every six months to keep up the strength of the service companies. In that year the Little Englanders raised objection to the cost of transporting recruits from Canada across the Atlantic—about three pounds sterling—and made so much ado over it that the recruiting depot at Toronto was closed and thenceforward stationed at Birr, in Ireland. After that the Canadian element in the regiment rapidly decreased, and the last of the original Canadians retired some years ago on a well-earned pension. There are at present, according to the latest 'Army List,' only two native Canadians in the regiment—Lieutenant Keating, of the First Battalion, and Lieutenant Heneker, of the Second. It is seldom that a regiment is sent on foreign or colonial service so soon after a long period in India, but the exception in this instance has been made, no doubt, in the way of a response to the petition sent from Canada a year ago, praying the British Government to station the corps in Canada and open a recruiting office here. As it is reported to be considerably under strength, the statement that enlistment will be carried on at Halifax to fill the ranks is probably well founded.

For the information of those not up in military matters, it may be stated that the uniform is red, the same as other regular infantry of the line, the facings royal blue. The regimental badge is the Prince of Wales's plume and the maple leaf. The honors on the colors are 'Niagara' and 'Central India,' the first in memory of the battles fought by the old 100th in the campaigns against the United States on the Niagara frontier in 1812-15, especially for the daring storm and capture of Fort Niagara on the night of the nineteenth of December, 1813. 'Central India' was contributed by the 109th, having been worthily gained in 1858 during the suppression of the great mutiny. Since returning to England the athletic teams, both officers and men, have won many victories at Islington, Aldershot and elsewhere. There are two institutions of which the regiment is particularly proud—the Irish bagpipes and the regimental temperance society. No corps in the service gives a stronger support to the Army Temperance Association than the Royal Canadians. The battalion was given new colors a few years ago, the old ones—the few shreds that remain of them—and the poles may be seen in the parliament library at Ottawa. The record of the regiment for steadiness, conduct, drill and rifle practice is second to none in the army. There will be little difficulty, we should think, in obtaining in Canada all the recruits required. During its service abroad several men who joined in Canada rose to the rank of commissioned officers. Among these were Sergeant-Major Arthur Taylor, Quartermaster-Sergeant William Smith, Sergeant Henry Jones, Sergeant Fred. De Lisle and Sergeant McCann. While stationed at Malta the regiment had a terrible experience. Pilgrims returning to West Africa from Mecca brought the plague to the island, and several officers and many men died of it. A beautiful monument, raised by the regiment to their memory, stands in the old cemetery outside Porte des Bombes, Floriana. The personal romances connected with the 100th would make a volume deeply interesting to all Canadians.

THE YUKON RAILWAY.

It is very evident that the country is awaiting with some impatience the announcement of the government's policy in regard to the opening up of an all-Canadian route to the Yukon, and that anxiety is growing over the apprehension that the Senate has really made progress for the time impossible. The overcrowding, blockades, avalanches and other dangers and obstructions of the Chilcoot Passes, which are threatening to close travel by them altogether for a time, are resulting not only in great loss of life in the passes, but are creating fears as to the possibility of getting in sufficient supplies for the people already in the Yukon district. So many horses, and even men, have perished in the passes that it is feared that with the coming of warm weather the passes will be assailed by a new danger, that of disease arising from the decay of the thousands of carcases and the pollution of the waters. Something certainly should be done, and done at once, to open up a new route. The Senate majority has, it is true, condemned the all-Canadian route by the Stickeen, and is apparently in favor of the Chilcoot Pass route over the United States frontier from Lynn canal, but still the Stickeen-Teslin route is probably the one which commends itself to the best-informed. The British Columbia Government, which urges the Dominion Government to go on in some way with the construction of the railway by that route, has apparently decided to carry out the Dominion Government's original plan so far as the construction of a waggon route is concerned. There is no reason why the British Columbia Government should not arrange for the construction of the railway also. The proposed railway from Glenora to Teslin Lake is altogether within the territory of that province. If the road is as easy and cheap of construction as has been claimed by the Opposition, who objected to the size of the proposed land grant, the British Columbia Government, which is a Conservative one, might very well propose a grant of land in British Columbia. British Columbia is one of the greatest in area of the provinces, and a million acres, which the Opposition say the railway can be built for, would never be missed from the lands of British Columbia. The British Columbia Government has no Senate to obstruct its measures. It is a question whether it would be of any use for the Laurier Government to propose any scheme of railway construction by any route. The Senate has assumed control and responsibility in that matter. It is not yet prepared to sanction any route even, not to say any scheme. It has appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the question of routes and projects, and we suppose that until that committee has done its work and completed its report the Senate will not be in a position to sanction any route or project. If the committee is not to guide the Senate's action, why was it appointed? If it is, what is the use of proposing anything to the Senate until the committee's report is before it, which will, we suppose, be some time next year, or perhaps the following one.

THE PLEBISCITE.

Bill to be Introduced This Week in Parliament.

Ottawa, April 15.—The great question that has been troubling all interested parties for a year was settled this morning in the Liberal caucus, which discussed for two hours the honesty and policy of submitting the plebiscite on prohibition with riders about direct taxation, compensation and vested rights. The overwhelming opinion of the party was against a mixed ballot, and it was practically decided that the straight question, 'Are you in favor of total prohibition of the liquor traffic?' shall be the one submitted direct to the people.

The bill will be introduced next week.

TRIED TO ASSASSINATE THE NAWAB.

London, April 16.—A special despatch from Simla says a nephew of the Nawab of Dir, in the Swat district, and not far from Chitral, with two accomplices, has attempted to take the Nawab's life. The latter, however, was not severely wounded, and his assailants have been captured and killed.

CANADIAN SONG COMPETITION.

POSTPONED TILL AUGUST 1.

A somewhat large number of persons who have but recently learned of this song competition from newspapers which have been good enough to mention it, or from conversation, desire an extension of time. It is with a certain readiness that this request is acceded to, as poets will thus have the benefit of the inspiration of the Queen's Birthday and Dominion Day to aid them in their work.

Those who have already completed their work will not regret an opportunity of amending it. And those who have already sent in will be free to send again.

The competition will close on August first next. All songs bearing postmark of that date, or earlier, will be received.

The following are the terms of the competition:

The prizes will be:—

FIFTY DOLLARS for the best contribution.
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the next best contribution.
FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the next best contribution.
TEN DOLLARS for the next best contribution.

THE JUDGES.

In announcing this song competition it was promised that the judges would be recognized by all alike for their ability and integrity. It is with great satisfaction that we now announce their names, which we do in the order of their acceptance:

S. E. DAWSON, Lit. D.,
Queen's Printer, Ottawa.
REV. J. CLARK MURRAY, LL.D.,
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, McGill University, Montreal.
REV. W. CLARKE, D.C.L., LL.D.,
Trinity University, Toronto.

1. All songs must be sent through the post-office, full postage being prepaid, lest they fail of arrival. They should be addressed,—
Editor 'Song Competition,'
'The Witness,'
Montreal.

2. They must be mailed on or before August 1 next.

3. The name and address of the sender or some adequate identification shall be enclosed with the song in a sealed envelope. The names of none but the first winner will be divulged, except by permission of the author.

4. The 'Witness' will be free to publish any of the songs receiving prizes, and any others unless the author makes reservation in such case.

Competitors will also note that as there will doubtless be a very large number of songs to be adjudged, it is to the interest of each to send in legible manuscript. Writing that is difficult to read is apt to detract from the music and the sense of the composition. Therefore those who cannot write plainly had better get those who can to copy their songs.

It would be a convenience if all songs were written on about the same size of paper. What is called letter paper, or 'quarter post,' is about right, ten and a half by twelve inches. If note paper is used it should be laid open. Of course the printer's rule of writing only on one side of the paper will be respected.

An edition de luxe of the prize poems will be issued, consisting only of a few copies, one of which will be sent to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, to Lady Aberdeen, and to each of her predecessors at Rideau Hall, and to the authors.

The music for the song may be sent in with the song, or an air may be suggested, but this present competition is for the words only.

The following is repeated from a previous issue:—Canada has as yet no accepted national song. We doubt if a national song can be produced by the method we propose, but we know of no other. Poets sing because they must, and it is their most spontaneous notes that trill the sweetest. Of a good song it might almost be said, 'Nascitur non fit—it is born, not made—so utterly artless is it. The anthem, 'God Save the Queen,' which holds its own above all others for Britain, is not the deliberate efforts of a genius; it is an evolution of history. We doubt if a literary critic would ever have given a prize to either it or 'Yankee Doodle.' Hinting thus what are the conquering qualities in a song, we propose to offer a prize for the best Canadian patriotic song sent us before the first of August. We shall put no trammels upon its construction, but we may say that eight stanzas would probably kill the best song. It is not necessary to go over the rose, thistle and shamrock, nor to mention our mountains, mines, prairies, rivers, farms and cities. This line has been followed so often with unsuccess that he will need to have a peculiarly delicate touch who seeks it again. If a good song is evolved we may then be able to offer a prize for good music.

ON TO KHARTOUM.

GUNBOAT PATROLLED WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF IT.

London, April 15.—A despatch to the 'Times' says:—One of the British gunboats, commanded by Captain Beatty, has patrolled the Nile as far as Shabluka, at the foot of the Sixth Cataract, which is about fifty miles from Khartoum and Omdurman, capital of the Khalifa. Parties of horsemen were seen, who fired on the vessel. Navigation was extremely difficult near Shabluka.

A band of friendly Jaalin Arabs on the right bank of the Nile discovered on the opposite shore a party of Baggara, and, swimming across the river, attacked and killed them all, recapturing some women who had been carried off by Dervish raiders. The Jaalin standard-bearer was drowned in attempting to swim the river.

BLACK DIPHTHERIA.

St. John, N.B., April 16.—Five of the family of W. Carney, at Lincoln, Sunbury county, have died from black diphtheria within a week. The oldest is but fourteen years. Three of the remaining children are in a precarious state. The family numbered thirteen, including father and mother. The disease was contracted from a boy who came from Boston a few weeks ago.

TREATED AS AN EQUAL.

Pekin, April 15.—The Emperor of China has consented to treat Prince Henry of Prussia on a footing of equality. His Majesty has agreed to return the Prince's visit, and will sit at the same table with him in the summer palace, where His Royal Highness will be the guest of honor.

THE AFRIDIS NOW ENTHUSIASTICALLY FRIENDLY.

Sir William Lockhart seems to have been remarkably successful in his negotiations with the Afridis and the Zokakhels the most warlike of the Afghan tribes, who fought in the recent frontier war against the British. A despatch to the London 'Times' says:—'Sir William left Peshawar to-day, amid a scene of great enthusiasm. The entire Afridi jirgah assembled at the station, to which they wanted to carry the general. A Zakka-khel, saying farewell to him, declared the intention of his tribe to fight side by side with the British against the enemies of England. Sir William Lockhart's patience and friendliness had earned their thorough good will.

MARCHING ORDERS.

TURKS TO BE NOTIFIED TO EVACUATE THESSALY.

Constantinople, April 17.—The ambassadors of the powers have prepared notes which they will present to the Porte upon the arrival of instructions from their respective governments setting forth that it is a requisite condition of the Greek indemnity loan being fulfilled that the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks should be effected within a month after due notification, and, further, that delegates appointed by the powers shall oversee the evacuation.

MRS. OSCAR WILDE DEAD.

London, April 15.—Information was received in this city to the effect that Mrs. Oscar Wilde died recently at the Riviera.

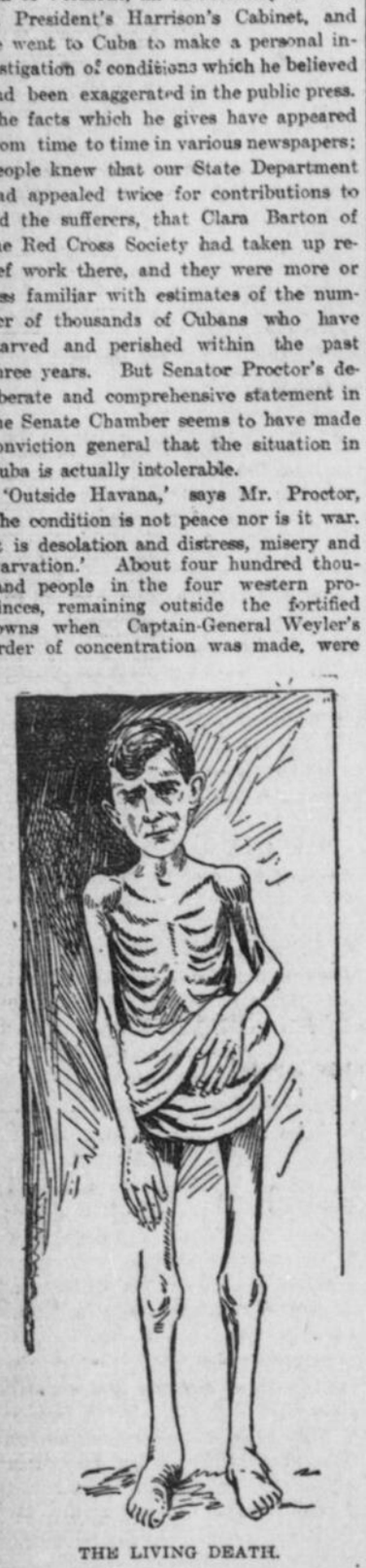
UNHAPPY CUBA.

Senator Proctor Tells of Her Desolation.

(From the 'Literary Digest.')

With very few exceptions, the most conservative of newspapers now express the opinion that Senator Proctor's careful statement of conditions in Cuba (in the Senate, March 17,) makes intervention the plain duty of the United States on the simple ground of humanity. Senator Proctor is a conservative Republican of Vermont, an ex-Secretary of War in President's Harrison's Cabinet, and he went to Cuba to make a personal investigation of conditions which he believed had been exaggerated in the public press. The facts which he gives have appeared from time to time in various newspapers; people knew that our State Department had appealed twice for contributions to aid the sufferers, that Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society had taken up relief work there, and they were more or less familiar with estimates of the number of thousands of Cubans who have starved and perished within the past three years. But Senator Proctor's deliberate and comprehensive statement in the Senate Chamber seems to have made conviction general that the situation in Cuba is actually intolerable.

'Outside Havana,' says Mr. Proctor, 'the condition is not peace nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation.' About four hundred thousand people in the four western provinces, remaining outside the fortified towns when Captain-General Weyler's order of concentration was made, were



THE LIVING DEATH.

(Courtesy of the 'Christian Herald.')

driven into these towns, and these are the reconcentrados. By the order they were compelled to get inside the line of fortifications within eight days, after which period any one found in the uninhabited parts was to be considered a rebel, and tried as such. The transportation of provisions from one town to another was prohibited without permission of the military authority, and the execution of the order of concentration was left largely to guerillas. The reconcentrados were peasantry, farmers, some landowners, and others whose living was comfortable, judged according to the prevailing standard. From Senator Proctor's description of their present condition, we quote the following paragraphs:

'Every town and village is surrounded by a trocha (trench), a sort of rifle-pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the inside and a barbed-wire fence on the outer side of the trench. These trochas have, at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides, what are there called forts, but which are really small blockhouses, many of them more like a large sentry-box, loop-holed for musketry, and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each. The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in as well as to keep the insurgents out.

'From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into these fortified towns, and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards and not unlike one in general appearance, except the walls are not so high and strong, but they suffice, where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrado women and children. Every railway station is within one of these trochas and has an armed guard. Every train has an armored freight-car, loop-holed for musketry and filled with soldiers, and with, as I observed usually and was informed is always the case, a pilot engine a mile or so in advance. There are frequent blockhouses enclosed by a trocha, and with a guard along the railway track.

'With this exception there is no human life or habitation between these fortified towns and villages, and throughout the whole of the four western provinces, except to a very limited extent among the hills, where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings, I saw no house or hut in the four hundred miles of railway rides from Pinar del Rio province in the west across the full width of Havana and Matanzas provinces and to Sagua la Grande on the north shore, and to Cienfuegos on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas. There are no domestic animals or crops on the rich fields and pastures except such as are under guard in the immediate vicinity of the towns. In other words, the Spaniards hold in these four western provinces just what their army sits on. Every man, woman, and child, and every domestic animal, wherever their columns have reached, is under guard and within their so-called fortifications.

'To describe one place is to describe all. To repeat, it is neither peace nor war. It is concentration and desolation. This is the "pacified" condition of the four western provinces . . . . .

'When they reached the town they were allowed to build huts of palm leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas, and left to live if they could. Their huts are about ten by fifteen feet in size, and for want of space are usually crowded together very closely. They have no floor but the ground and no furniture, and after a year's wear but little clothing except such stray substitutes as they can extemporize.

'With large families or with more than one in this little space, the commonest sanitary provisions are impossible. Conditions are unmentionable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water, and foul food or none, what wonder that one half have died and that one quarter of the living are so diseased that they cannot be saved. A form of dropsy is a common disorder, resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chests terribly emaciated, eyes swollen, and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless. Deaths in the streets have not been uncommon.

'I went to Cuba with the strong conviction that the picture had been overdrawn, that a few cases of starvation and suffering had inspired and stimulated the press correspondents, and they had given free play to a strong, natural, and highly cultivated imagination. Before starting I received through the mail a leaflet, published by the 'Christian Herald,' with cuts of some of the sick and starving reconcentrados, and took it with me, thinking these were rare specimens got up to make the worst possible showing. (Two of these cuts are reproduced herewith. — Editor 'Literary Digest.') I saw plenty as bad and worse; many that should not be photographed and shown. I could not believe that out of a population of 1,600,000 200,000 had died within these Spanish forts, practically prison walls, within a few months past, from actual starvation and diseases caused by insufficient and improper food.

'My inquiries were entirely outside of sensational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our consuls, of city alcaldes (mayors), of relief committees, of leading merchants and bankers, physicians and lawyers. Several of my informants were Spanish-born, but every time the answer was that the case had not been overstated. What I saw I cannot tell so that others can see it. It must be seen with one's own eyes to be realized. The Los Pasos Hospital, in Havana, has been recently described by one of my colleagues, Senator Gallinger, and I cannot say that his picture was over-drawn, for even his fertile pen could not do that. He visited it after Dr. Lesser, one of Miss Barton's very able and efficient associates, had renovated it, and put in cots. I saw it when four hundred women and children were lying on the stone floors in an indescribable state of emaciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags, and such rags, and sick children, naked as they came into the world. And the conditions in the other cities are even worse. . . . .

'General Blanco's order of Nov. 13 last somewhat modifies the Weyler order, but is of little or no practical benefit. Its application is limited to farms "properly defended," and the owners are obliged to build "centres of defence." Its execution is completely in the discreation of the local military authorities, and they know the terrible military efficiency of Weyler's order is stripping the country of all possible shelter, food, or source of information for an insurgent, and will be slow to surrender this advantage. In fact, though the order was issued four months ago, but I saw no beneficent results from it worth mentioning. I do not impugn General Blanco's motives and believe him to be an amiable gentleman, and that he would be glad to relieve the condition of the reconcentrados if he could do so without loss of any military advantage, but he knows that all Cubans are insurgents at heart, and none now under military control will be allowed to go from under it.'

Senator Proctor examined the military situation, and discovered about sixty thousand Spanish soldiers now in Cuba fit for duty out of over two hundred thousand that have been sent there. They are conscripts, many of them very young, and generally small men. 'If well drilled and led they would fight fairly well, but not at all equal to our men,' and their life in Cuba has not been that of strict drill or regulation. Mr. Proctor learned that the Cubans have about thirty thousand men now in the field, some in every province, but mostly in the two eastern provinces, and eastern Santa Clara.

Mr. Proctor could not learn that the Spanish residents of the island had contributed largely in blood or treasure to suppress this insurrection. The percentage of colored people to white in Cuba has been steadily diminishing for more than fifty years, and is not now over twenty-five percent of the total. The colored people, he thought, were equal mentally and physically to the race in this country, and he described the Cuban farmer and laborer as peacable, kindly, gay, hospitable, light-hearted, and improvident. He mentions the fact that many Cubans whom he met spoke strongly against bull-fights, and he was surprised to learn the superiority of the well-to-do Cuban over the Spaniard in

TWO VICTIMS OF THE FAMINE WHO DIED SIDE BY SIDE.

(Courtesy of the 'Christian Herald.')

the matter of education. He found that the substantial men in Cuba believe that the Blanco plan of autonomy comes 'too late':

'The dividing lines between parties are the most straight and clear-cut that have ever come to my knowledge. The division in our war was by no means so clearly defined. It is Cuban against Spaniard. It is practically the entire Cuban population on one side and the Spanish army and the Spanish citizens on the other. I do not count the autonomists in this division, as they are, so far, too inconsiderable in numbers to be worth counting. General Blanco filled the civil offices with men who had been autonomists, and were still classed as such. But the march of events had satisfied most of them that the chance of autonomy came too late. It falls as talk of compromise would have fallen the last year or two of our war. If it succeeds, it can only be by armed force, by the triumph of the Spanish army, and the success of Spanish arms, would be easier by Weyler's policy and method, for in that the Spanish army and people believe.

'There is no doubt that General Blanco is acting in entire good faith; that he desires to give the Cubans a fair measure of autonomy as Campos did at the close of the ten-years war. He has, of course, a few personal followers, but the army and Spanish citizens do not want genuine autonomy, for that means government by the Cuban people. And it is not strange that the Cubans say it comes too late. I have never had any communication, direct or indirect, with the Cuban Junta, in this country, or any of its members, nor did I have with any of the Junta, which exists in every city and large town of Cuba. None of the calls I made were upon parties of whose sympathies I had the least knowledge, except that I knew that some of them were classed as autonomists. Most of my informants were business men who had no sides, and rarely expressed themselves. I had no means of guessing in advance what their answers would be, and was in most cases greatly surprised at their frankness. I inquired in regard to autonomy of men of wealth and men as prominent in business as any in the cities of Havana, Matanzas, and Sagua, bankers, merchants, lawyers, and autonomist officials, some of them Spanish-born, but Cuban-bred, one prominent Englishman, several of them known as autonomists, and several of them telling me they were still believers in autonomy, if practicable, but without exception they replied that it was "too late" for that. Some favored a United States protectorate, some annexation, some free Cuba; not one has been counted favoring the insurrection at first. They were business men, and wanted peace, but they said it was too late for peace under Spanish sovereignty. They characterized Weyler's order in far stronger terms than I can. I could not but conclude that you do not have to scratch an autonomist very deep to find a Cuban. There is soon to be an election, but every polling-place must be inside a fortified town. Such elections ought to be safe for the "ins." '

Mr. Proctor concluded his speech in the following language:

'I have endeavored to state in not intemperate mood what I saw and heard and to make no argument thereon, but leave every one to draw his own conclusions. To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practised by Weyler nor the loss of the 'Maine,' if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as are both these incidents, but the spectacle of 1,500,000 people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge. But whether our action ought to be influenced by any one or all these things and if so, how far, is another question. I am not in favor of annexation, not because I would apprehend any particular trouble from it, but because it is not wise policy to take in any people of foreign tongue and training and without any strong guiding American element.

'The fear that if free the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed, and the conditions for good self-government are far more favorable. The large number of educated and patriotic men, the great sacrifices they have endured, the peaceable temperament of the people, whites and blacks, the wonderful prosperity, that would surely come with peace and good home rule, the large influx of American and English immigration and money, would all be strong factors for stable institutions.

'But it is not my purpose at this time, nor do I consider it my province, to suggest any plan. I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them, but do not undertake to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required may safely be left to an American President and the American people.'

The following is an extract from a letter by Dr. Louis Klopsch, in last week's 'Christian Herald':—

About a dozen of the children were carefully and critically inspected, and the hearts of the visitors were wrung with an agonizing sympathy for the terrible distress to which these emaciated little forms bore indisputable evidence.

'Where did these children come from?' asked one of the Senators.

'From Los Fosos,' was the reply.

'What is that?' exclaimed several in unison.

'Come and see,' said Miss Barton.

We all got into our carriages, and after

A POOR COUNTRY GIRL VICTIM OF FAMINE IN LOS FOSOS.

half an hour's brisk driving we reached Los Fosos,' the 'municipal shelter.' In the large court-yard, around three sides of which the building, now infamous throughout the civilized world, is erected, where about eight hundred half-famished, half-naked men, women and children, waiting until the rations, largely composed of United States supplies, could be doled out to them. The rations consisted of a pint tin pan of olla, a greasy-looking mixture, consisting of spaghetti, lumps of greasy meat, and soggy potatoes. Most of those who received these rations immediately set to work to ravenously eat the mixture, using neither knife, fork nor spoon, picking up the food with the fingers.

Then we entered the building. On the ground floor, in a large square room, about forty by eighty feet, we found in one corner, lying on the floor and covered with filthy blankets of a dirty brown color, about a dozen men and women, most of them very sick—two with malarial fever, one with pneumonia, one an imbecile, and one old woman, with snow-white hair, doubled up so that only with difficulty could one distinguish the human form. Three sat upon the floor, with eyes feverishly bright, looking at us while with their fingers they fed themselves from the pan before mentioned. The sight was sickening, and the ladies turned away, almost overcome. Miss Barton went to each one, endeavoring with a kind word or a gentle stroking of the matted hair, to show them that there was someone in this vale of sorrow who loved them and cared for them.

In another corner lay a dozen men, and in still another corner about twenty children. Nowhere else in the world can this scene be equalled. Up a rickety flight of stairs—in instalments of two at a time, for fear that the stairs should break — we passed to the next floor, where two hundred emaciated men and women, starvation staring out of their faces, and some with the seal of death unmistakably fixed, were lying on as many cots. Mothers reduced to skeletons, with little bony forms—almost lifeless—for children, trying to nurse them from shrivelled, parched breasts, and young girls from six to twelve years of age—mere shadows of their former selves—looked at the visitors listlessly with a vacant stare. On one cot was a woman sick with pneumonia. She lay almost doubled up with her head at the foot of the bed. At the head lay her little girl, three and a half years old, so reduced that she seemed a series of ropes. Unless immediately removed she would surely die. Two of our ladies turned away crying, and all of our eyes were bedewed with tears. I had a good cry myself, and as I pen these lines my eyes are so filled that I can hardly see what I am writing. Dr. Lesser addressed the woman gently and asked permission to take the child to the 'Christian Herald' Orphanage. She hesitated a moment. Then she looked at Miss Barton, who, with a kind glance, encouraged her to say 'yes.' At last she consented, and steps for the immediate removal of the child were at once taken. Then we went into another large hall, where about two hundred men were just preparing to take up their quarters for the night on the floor. The Congressional party were visibly affected at what they saw, and if they make public their observations, the American people will not rest until one million dollars have been contributed for the relief of these helpless, innocent victims of the internal struggle going on in the Pearl of the Antilles.

And yet this place, horrible as it is, is a heaven compared with what it was before the generosity of the 'Christian Herald,' readers made it possible to send Clara Barton here. Then there were twenty deaths a day—now only five or six a week. Surely our noble band of contributors will have the blessing of him who said, 'I will be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless,' resting upon them.

To-morrow I am to have a long conference with General Lee, who takes a very hearty and active interest in the work which the grand people whom he so ably represents here are conducting on this unhappy isle. The people of Santa Cruz del Nord, twenty-five miles from Havana, are so awfully destitute that every dog and cat in the place have been eaten. Here it is said that the limbs of the people are actually decaying and that not a single family of the three thousand inhabitants still left has enough for one square meal a day. The Alcade, or Mayor, is now here in Havana, pleading for help, and I have decided to hire a tug and take down a lot of supplies; but more of this after I have been there.

The Governor of Havana says that he would shudder to contemplate the inevitable fate of the poor of Cuba should the United States discontinue the relief supplies.

It is very important that we get clothes. Literally, thousands here are walking the streets more than half naked, and many altogether so. We want clothes, also, for our babies in the Orphanage, and clothes for the women at Los Fossos, not to mention the requirements of men in the same direction. All we want is garments in one piece—a dress that can be thrown over the head to drop full length over the body. The need is great, may the supply be proportionate.

Mrs. Klopsch has just gone to visit the 'Montgomery.' She wept for hours last night at the recollection of the sights she had seen, and I was afraid she would get sick. Hence I do not take her to-morrow to Matanzas. Personally, I feel that I have seen enough, but I am determined to visit every centre of destitution that time will permit.

L. KLOPSCH.

One result of Dr. Klopsch's visit has been a division of work which will make it much more satisfactory hereafter. The Red Cross will henceforth devote itself exclusively to hospital, asylum, and kindred work. The Distribution Relief Committee arranged by Dr. Klopsch, now consists of Consul-General Lee, Dr. R. Guzman, representing the Cuban committee, and Mr. J. L. Vandewater, secretary of the Western Railway of Cuba, representing the American contributors. General Lee will act as arbitrator in the event of a difference of opinion between the other two members. Relief has been sent to one hundred and thirty-four central points, from which four hundred and sixty-two towns and villages have been supplied. Corn meal is the principal ration. Dr. Klopsch has appointed three men to travel through the island verifying the count of the needy, and seeing that supplies are properly received and handled, preventing fraud and generally aiding in the work.

GOORKAS SHUT OUT.

Last week the Vicercy unveiled the splendid statue of Lord Roberts, which now stands on the Maidan, facing Government House, at Calcutta, as a memorial of his forty-one years' service in India. One of the secrets of Lord Roberts's success was the sympathetic comprehension of native character, and, as Lord Elgin said, the entire army in India, both British and native, trusted Lord Roberts as a friend who studied their feelings in peace and shared their hardships in war. There is, however, one distinction made between the British and native troops in India, that of the rigorous exclusion of the Indian army from the honor of the Victoria Cross, which it is singular Lord Roberts has not yet abolished. No matter how heroically a Goorkha, Sikh, or Rajpoot may behave in action he cannot obtain the Cross, which is, however, eligible for the black troops belonging to the West India regiments. This most prized of all honors ought to be equally open to the army of the Empire without distinction of race or religion. In the Tirah campaign the Goorkhas and Sikhs again and again proved their unsurpassed courage and dash in the field. The Goorkhas were in fact the first to cross the fire zone at Dargai, but, whereas the Gordon Highlanders who followed get three Crosses, there are none for these plucky little native troops.—'Stirling Observer,' March 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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EASTER WITH GLADSTONE.

(Rev. Frederick D. Greene, in New York 'Independent.')

On the breaking out of the Sassun massacre, in the fall of 1894, I at once resigned my position as a missionary to Armenia, feeling that, under the circumstances, missionaries from Armenia to Christendom were more needed. This was a whole year before the second greater series of massacres began; but I had seen enough to realize that the Armenians had been caught in the rapids and would be swept over the Niagara of Turkish fanaticism and frenzy, unless rescued by the strong arm of Europe.

After a few months spent in trying to arouse public opinion by word and pen in America, I went to England at the suggestion of a member of the Liberal Cabinet, then in power, to engage in a more effective campaign of publicity there.

The day after my arrival in London, March 25, 1895, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Gladstone, just returned from the south of France. The attendant at Whitehall Court, where he was staying, reported that Mr. Gladstone was obliged to deny himself even to old friends, under doctor's orders, on account of a severe sore throat. I, therefore, merely asked that my card be handed to Mr. Gladstone with the remark that I was an American missionary from Armenia. This had a magic effect. Before I could reach the elevator to descend the servant hurried out again to say that Mr. Gladstone would be happy to see me.

As the door was opened he quickly rose from a little writing-desk and stepped forward with a cordial hand-shake—a large, warm, generous hand, not reluctantly held out, or in a hurry to get back. He made a few enquiries, and on learning of my mission to England, expressed his deep sympathy, regretting that he was able to do so little himself for so great a cause. As I left him, Armenia and everything else faded away, leaving this one abiding impression: that man is the strongest argument for immortality that I have met.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Just at this time three Armenian mountaineers, who, after awful experiences in the Sassun massacre, escaped to Russia, arrived in London. Their sworn testimony as valuable eye-witnesses, which I prepared, was submitted to the British Government, and they were also utilized in drawing-room gatherings and at many public meetings. But these half-wild children of the rocks and of the mountains soon wearied of the sights and noises and restraints of London, and, sick at heart, pined for even the ruins of their rude mountain homes.

A few days before Easter, the thought occurred that a glimpse of English rural life might interest them, and that on Easter Sunday—a great day with the Armenians—they would feel more at home in the little village church at Hawarden, where the truest friend of their people worshipped, than anywhere else in England. They were delighted with the proposition, and we accordingly wrote to the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the son, rector of the church, stating the circumstances, and asking if he would kindly secure for us three days' lodgings in some quiet home, there being no hotel in the village. His reply was most cordial, and we left London on Saturday morning, April 13, for the long run across England. It was a beautiful spring day, with fleecy clouds floating over the fresh green fields, bespecked with flocks of sheep like whitecaps on the sea.

But to my disappointment these bright visions of nature only seemed to deepen the sadness of my friends, by vividly recalling their own pastoral life, the crocuses and violets and starlings on their own distant hillsides, the flocks and lambs that they so often had led forth in the spring. Altoon, the young bride of eighteen summers, whose infant boy had been slashed to pieces before her eyes by a Turkish soldier, began in an abstracted way humming to herself a weird song of her own on the destruction of her people. But soon her voice choked, she hid her face within her hands and wept. Her stalwart husband tried to restrain his feelings, but his whole frame shook as with bowed head and set teeth he stared at the horrid visions which flamed again upon his memory.

On reaching Chester we found that the papers had got wind of our movements, and that our quiet little trip to Hawarden was already publicly proclaimed as an important deputation to Mr. Gladstone. Imagine our surprise on stepping from the train, to be welcomed to the city by a messenger from the Mayor, and to find that the Bishop of Chester was waiting to receive us with refreshments at the Cathedral! We gladly accepted the courtesy, and after an hour's carriage ride across the meadows, reached the quiet hamlet whose few cottages are practically all on one short street running in front of the castle, where the Grand Old Man lives. Here, by the way, he was referred to as the 'Dear Old Man,' a higher title, coming as it did from his neighbors.

My lodging-place was a story-and-a-half stone cottage, five hundred years old, covered with thatch more than a yard thick, though only a foot of it shows at the eaves, the outer layer being renewed about once in ten years. Within, the massive rough-hewn oak beams were in plain sight. The rooms were small, of odd sizes and shapes and at different elevations. The generous old wood fireplaces had been bricked up to receive degenerate modern coal stoves. The bed was marvellously rounded up like a great white, tempting snow-drift, and it was only after you had settled into it, almost out of sight, that the temperature suggested the snow-flakes were of down.

Flattered at my delight, the substantial hostess insists on showing me her whole mansion, and as she leads through the low doors and angular staircases, blocking the light, I follow guided by her timely warnings, 'Mind your head, sir—mind your head.' Having given me the freedom of her house, she evidently considers herself entitled to the freedom of her guest, bless her good old soul! With ready emotion she remarks that her husband—whom she always refers to as 'Master'—died just fourteen year ago this Easter Day. The Dear Old Man thought a great deal of Master,' she continued, 'and often came in to see him. Once he dropped in on his return from a visit to the sick-bed of his great rival "Disriela," and, finding me burdened with family cares, he insisted on staying with the children himself for an hour, while I attended to Master.' She was full of such incidents, and showed with pride an axe, branded W.E.G., which he had sent over to chop the family kindling.

This little house, part of which is sacrificed to a small variety-store, kept by the old lady herself, now swarms with the brood of 'my youngest daughter, who has borne seventeen, counting only those who lived to be christened. Of these, six are in the churchyard, leaving only eleven to comfort poor old Granny.' The daughter herself, who had been already so singularly blessed and so sadly bereaved, was then only in her forty-fourth year, living happily with her hard-working and much-respected husband. These are the people who have made England, and who will yet give her a good long lease of life.

About sunset, Mr. Gladstone, who had been taking a ride, stepped into the store to pay a bill of seventeen shillings. A crowd of Lancashire 'trippers'—excursionists—quickly gathered at the door to catch a glimpse 'o' t' owed mon,' and an officer had to assist him into his carriage. I engaged in conversation with one of these 'trippers,' a laboring man from Manchester, who soon asked me where I was born. When I replied 'Turkey,' he said: 'I thought as much from your speaking English like a foreigner.' I regret that I cannot quote his exact accent on these words.

On leaving London we had been entrusted with a handsome silver jewelled chalice, presented to the Hawarden church by several Armenians, as a token of Christian fellowship between the churches of Armenia and England, and of appreciation of Mr. Gladstone's services. This we now delivered to his son, the rector, to be consecrated at the Easter communion. In this connection, the rector, who is said to be more High Church than his distinguished father, enquired whether the Armenian friends had been 'confirmed.' He was informed that they were very confirmed Christians. No question was raised as to the status of the American missionary, he being courteously given the benefit of the doubt.

While we were at a late breakfast on Sunday morning, Mr. Henry and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., called to enquire if we had passed a comfortable night. The rector sent word that we should appear at the side door of the church at half-past ten.

In the Gregorian Church a brief and simple confession, the form of which is not dictated by the priest but left to the individual, is expected to precede the communion. Finding that these humble Armenian peasants were burdened with a sense of this preliminary duty, I spent an hour with them in prayer and serious preparatory conversation, which proved a relief to them. I asked particularly if they cherished no hatred against the Turks and Kurds who had so cruelly outraged them. They replied that it was their religion that made the Moslems act so, but Christ bade us love our enemies. I explained that we, too, believed in confessing, and did so directly to God, in private, as well as publicly in the church service.

On going to the church, we found it packed to overflowing, many outsiders having come from Chester and other places, both in hope of seeing Mr. Gladstone and on account of the notice of our visit in the papers. What was our delight to find ourselves ushered at once into the family pews, which faced the main aisle right in front of the altar. We were seated on the left of the aisle, and in the first pew directly opposite, ten feet away, sat the foremost statesman of England and of the world, with his venerable wife and little grandaughter, Dorothy Drew. Behind them sat the families of the rector and of Mr. Drew, his assistant, and also Henry and Herbert Gladstone and the rest; for this Easter had been made a general family gathering.

The altar was graced with lilies and other white flowers, while the pillars, arches, pulpit and aisles were profusely trimmed with yellow primroses, colchicums and daffodils.

Mr. Gladstone was evidently absorbed in the services, entering heartily into the responses and prayers, kneeling and rising with promptness, and holding up his book with vigor before him so as to get the best light. The strong lines of his face, especially about the mouth, were noticeable.

When the time came for the sermon, he rose from his place and walked down the main aisle to a seat under the pulpit where he could hear better. This movement was executed with such marked deliberation, accompanied by a turning round once or twice and looking in different directions before he sat down, that I instinctively suspected Mr. Gladstone was saying to himself: 'Many of these people are strangers and have evidently come here to see me. Until their curiosity is satisfied their minds will not settle down to the solemn services in which they are to share. I might as well give them what they want and have done with it.' Very kind and very philosophical of him, was it not? There was no more craning of necks; the desired effect had been produced. After the sermon he made his way back to the pew so quietly that I did not notice when he did it.

The sermon had special reference to the Armenian people, their sufferings and claims upon Christendom. The rector took for his text the verses engraved in ancient Armenian upon the chalice which we had brought, Ps. cxvi., 13, 'I will take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord.' As I whispered this to the Armenians they were affected to tears.

The communion service was now solemnly entered upon. At the first invitation Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the three Armenian peasants and myself knelt together before the altar and partook of the tokens of that perfect sacrifice which was once offered up for all, from the highest to the lowliest.

In the afternoon we were invited to tea at the rectory, and had a charming glimpse of English home life at its best. The untrammeled, easy bearing of the children, both in their affectionate and respectful attitude toward their grandparents, and also in their spontaneous and cordial greeting to us, very-much-at-home intruders, was captivating, especially to the Armenians. The little bride could hardly give back the three-months baby, a boy, so like the one torn from her.

Mrs. Gladstone cordially invited us to visit the castle on Monday morning, which we did, the Armenians going in native costume. This greatly interested the fifteen little boys which Mrs. Gladstone keeps in her private orphange on the place. She introduced us also to the numerous household servants brought together for the occasion.

In the meantime I had the rare privilege of a twenty-minute conversation with Mr. Gladstone himself. He was much alive on the Armenian situation, and fired questions at me with the rapidity of Li Hung Chang, but with far more significance. They did not refer to my age, salary or official position. They probed at once the vital points of the question and followed in a logical sequence, which enabled him to build up an argument as he went on and to announce a conclusion at the close. The English and Continental press was then loudly deprecating any opening of the Eastern question, and I asked his opinion on that point. Prompt as the popping of a champagne bottle when the cork is drawn, came his answer, 'The only way to close it is to open it.' His manner as he said this was suggestive of an old war-horse smelling the battle afar off and impatiently pawing the ground.

When asked if he would not make a further utterance on the Turkish situation, he indicated a fear that it might cheapen what he had already said. He also felt reluctant to seem to be driving the Rosebery Cabinet into a course of action that they did not feel able to carry through. If he had the strength to assume again the reins of government, which would gladly have been passed into his hands, it would have been another matter. As to what ought to be done he was clear. He was also confident that the British people would not allow the Sassun massacre to be hushed up when the facts should be known. How deep must be his mortification to see tenfold greater massacres heaped upon that of Sassun by the Great Assassin and then the whole ignored!

On bidding him farewell I felt that I had never been in the presence of a greater man, nor of one whose greatness was less obtrusive. I humbly felt an inch taller myself.

Contact with him gave a deeper sense of the significance of the words 'by the laying on of hands.'

THE LATE CAPT. B. C. URQUHART,

Killed in the Soudan on April 8, in the battle with dervishes under Mahmoud.

FIRE AT THE MODY KHANA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

NURSES SAVING THE NATIVE PATIENTS.—'Illustrated London News.'

By a curious irony of circumstances, more than half of the special plague hospital at Mody khana, opened but recently by the Bombay Plague Committee, was destroyed on Feb. 19 last by a fire which originated in an adjoining shed. Eighty-six natives suffering from the plague were occupying the wards at the time, but they were one and all carried forth to a place of safety by the English nurses, Miss Winscombe, the nurse in charge, Miss Wood, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss Snowdon, Miss C. Brown, Miss Fry and Miss Buckley, with splendid promptitude and courage. The heroic conduct of these Englishwomen has deeply stirred public feeling at home. It is a noble example of unselfish devotion to duty. There is a tendency to regard hospital nursing as rather a frivolous occupation for women. In some popular novels the hospital nurse is more intent upon flirtation than upon healing. This incident at Bombay gives another aspect to her labors.

WONDERFUL BRIDGE BUILDING.

(From the Pittsburg (Penn.) 'Post.')

The Edgemoor Bridge Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, which has the contract to build a new bridge on the Panhandle at Temperanceville, is about to perform one of the greatest engineering feats in the history of Pittsburg railways. It will build an immense plate girder span over a hundred and twenty feet long on a temporary foundation alongside of the old deck bridge, and when all is ready the old structure will be moved off the piers, and the new span slid in without delaying trains. Over two hundred and twenty trains pass over this bridge every day, and calculations had to be made so as not to interfere with the tremendous traffic. Arrangements will be made to begin moving the spans on some Sunday after the through trains have passed, and the bridge-builders say that in ten minutes the ponderous new double track steel girder plate span will be put in place and the old span removed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAN-CER. Cancer defies the surgeon but yields to our VEGETABLE HOME TREATMENT. Full particulars &c. STOTT & JURY, (stamps.) Bowmanville, Ont.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

THEY ARE DOING GOOD WORK THERE.

A British consular report, just issued, gives a striking account of the wonderful transformation effected by the French since 1880, in the condition of Tunis. After dilating upon the absolute safety now ensured to person and property, it goes on to say that eighteen years ago Tunis was bankrupt, and its finances under the ineffective control of a joint commission appointed by Great Britain, France and Italy; now it is solvent, and its yearly receipts regulate its yearly expenditure. All the principal towns are connected by fairly good roads, and new roads are made year by year; in 1880 there was not a single yard of properly made road. Then steamers could go no nearer to the town of Tunis than the Goletta Roads, which formed an uncertain and sometimes impossible anchorage; now, in consequence of canals cut by the French, steamers of almost any burden can lie alongside the quays at Tunis, and the improvements at Sfax are almost equally important. In 1880 there were three lighthouses on the coast; since then, eleven large, and twenty-nine smaller lighthouses, and ten luminous buoys, have been constructed. Railways have been extensively constructed, rest-houses have been built on all the main roads at convenient distances, and with accommodations for all classes of travellers; afforestation has increased, vineyards have been planted and excellent wine made; water has been supplied all over the country by the skilful sinking of wells, which the population regard as the greatest of all gifts; efforts are being made to improve the breed of domestic animals, much has been done to check the yearly ravages of locusts, and the old marble quarries of the Romans are being worked after a lapse of one thousand two hundred years. A great impetus has been given to the production of carpets, native tissues, and furniture, population has increased, and foreign trade, which in 1880 was under a million sterling in value, was nearly three and a quarter millions in 1896. The report says further, that in Tunis, as elsewhere, British trade suffers from lack of push, and on account of British indifference to the requirements of the local market.

The oldest newspaper in the world is said to be the 'Kin Pan,' of Pekin, which has been published continuously for nearly a thousand years. It started as a monthly, became a weekly in 1361, and since the beginning of the century has been a daily.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HAMILTON LADY

Testifies to the Wonderful Efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Juliana Sandberg Cured of Female Weakness after Suffering for Years—No Other Medicine Gave Relief—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured.

Hamilton, April 16.—'In the midst of life we are in death,' is a fact that should impress us deeply—so deeply as to touch the heart of our hearts, the soul of our souls. Women, our mothers, wives, daughters, sisters have it brought home to them frequently and impressively. The diseases that torture them are legion. Their sufferings never cease. Of late, however, the women of Canada have been able to boast that they possess the means of not only relieving their sufferings, but of curing their diseases. They have made and are making use of the famous Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Juliana Sandberg, of this city, was a great sufferer from Female Weakness. For three years the disease wrung her soul with agony, despite all the efforts of her physicians, despite all the medicines she used.

No pen can describe, no imagination can realize what she suffered. There are thousands of her sisters though, who know just what she endured—for they are suffering similar tortures daily.

At length, when it seemed as if there was no help but death for her she was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. The result was the same as in all cases of Kidney Disease, when Dodd's Kidney Pills are used—a speedy and complete cure.

The information contained in the above is enough for any woman who suffers as Mrs. Sandberg did. She will give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial, and that is all they need. It will convince the most unbelieving that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure even the very worst case of the Diseases of Women.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

PICTURESQUE CANADA

A few Sets of this valuable work complete in forty-one parts, for sale at only $3.00.

Address,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Witness Office, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS

Special offer to 'Witness' Subscribers for the

FARM GARDEN COLLECTION.
KITCHEN GARDEN COLLECTION.
FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTION.

The publishers of the 'Witness' have completed arrangements with one of the oldest and best seed houses in the Dominion to supply the 'Witness' Collection of Seeds for 1898.

The seeds have been carefully selected as most suitable for all parts of the Dominion and comprise the new and improved varieties of flowers and vegetables.

No packages of seeds can be exchanged from one collection to another.

HOW TO SECURE THE SEEDS FREE.

Send a list of eight subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' for the remainder of 1898 at seventy cents each, and secure offer No. 1, the Farm Garden Collection, free, the value of which is $1.75.

Send ten subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at seventy cents each and secure offers No. 1 and 2. A subscriber renewing for the 'Weekly Witness' and sending a new name along with $2.00 will secure the Farm Garden Collection free.

A list of five subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' for the remainder of 1898 at seventy cents each, the sender will receive free Offer No. 2, the Kitchen Garden Collection.

Send four subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at seventy cents each for the remainder of 1898 and secure the Flower Garden Collection of Seeds free, the value of which is $1.25.

Offer No. 1.
The Farm Garden Collection.

$1.40 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Weekly 'Witness' to December 31st, 1898.

	cents.
Beans, Mammoth Wax or Butter	.05
Beans, Wardwell's Kidney Wax	.05
Beet, extra early Intermediate	.05
Cabbage, first and best	.10
Cabbage, Premium flat Dutch	.05
Carrot, early horn	.05
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes	.05
Cucumber, Impd. long green	.05
Corn, sweet, early market	.10
Corn, sweet, evergreen	.05
Lettuce, Nonpareil	.05
Musk Melon, earliest of all	.10
Nasturtium, dwarf	.05
Onion, selected yellow Danvers	.05
Onion, Silverskin, pickling	.05
Peas, new Queen	.10
Parsnip, New Intermediate	.10
Parsley, Triple Curled	.05
Radish, Olive Gem, white tipped	.05
Radish, half-long Scarlet	.05
Pepper, long Red	.05
Spinach, long standing	.05
Squash, Hubbard Winter	.05
Squash, Vegetable Marrow	.05
Tomato, New Canada	.10
Turnip, Early White Stone	.05
Turnip, Purple Top, Swede	.05
Sage	.05
Summer Savory	.05
Total	$1.75

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a packet of New Giant Chilian Salpiglossis, price, twenty cents.

The Farm Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 75c.

Offer No. 2.
The Kitchen Garden Collection.

$1.10 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Weekly 'Witness' to December 31st, 1898.

	cents.
Beans, Mammoth Red German Wax	.05
Beet, extra early intermediate	.05
Cabbage, first and best	.10
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes	.05
Cucumber, improved long green	.05
Corn, sweet early market	.10
Lettuce, Nonpareil	.05
Musk melon, earliest of all	.10
Onion, selected, Yellow Danvers	.05
Parsnip, New Intermediate	.10
Parsley, triple curled	.05
Peas, New Queen	.10
Radish, Olive Gem, white tipped	.05
Squash, Hubbard Winter	.05
Tomato, new, Canada	.10
Turnip, early stone	.05
Total	$1.10

In addition to the above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a package of New Giant Chilian Salpiglossis price, twenty cents.

The Kitchen Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 45c.

Offer No. 3.
The Flower Garden Collection.

$1.15 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Weekly 'Witness' to December 31st, 1898,

	cents.
Aster, giant flowering, mixed colors.	15
Sweet Mignonette	.05
Pansy, new giant flowering, mixed	.10
Zinnia, mamoth double, all colors	.10
Nasturtium, tall, mixed	.05
Portulaca	.05
Candytuft, all colors	05
Morning Glory	.05
Pinks, Double, China	.05
Balsam, Improved double mixed	.10
Marvel of Peru	.05
Verbena, mammoth flowering	.10
Stocks, large flowering, ten weeks	.10
Sweet Peas, the finest selection	.10
Phlox Drummondi, all colors	.05
Petunia, finest, all colors and shades	.10
Total	$1.25

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a package of new Giant Chilian Salpiglossis; price, 20c.

The Flower Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 40c.

ADDRESS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Weak Lungs
Recent Progress of Medical Science.

Extract from Dr. Robert Hunter's lectures on the lungs have been published from time to time in this paper for the purpose of informing the public of the real nature of lung diseases and the discovery of a successful treatment of the lungs by Antiseptic Medicated Air Inhalations. No truth of medical science has been more conclusively proven and established than that Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh of the Lungs have been and are being radically cured by this treatment, while even Consumption, the most dreaded of all lung complaints, is arrested and entirely eradicated by Dr. Hunter's most recently discovered germicides, which kill and expel from the lungs the bacilli of tuberculosis. From all parts of the Union come the grateful acknowledgments of patients whose lives have been saved by Dr. Hunter.

Mr. Lambert Miller, of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York city, says: "My trouble began with La Grippe; my throat was raw and sore, and I suffered with severe pains in the lungs, coughed almost constantly, and could get no relief from any source. At last I was persuaded to go to Dr. Hunter; and that very night was the first I had slept through for months, without coughing. I am now fully recovered, and cannot too strongly praise the success of Dr. Hunter's treatment."

Any subscriber of the 'Witness' who is interested, can obtain this book free by addressing Dr. Hunter at 117 West 45th street, New York. 6

STRENGTH CAME BACK.

The Anvil once more rings with the strokes of his hammer.

Mr. Thos. Porteous, the well known blacksmith of Goderich, Ont., tells how sickness and weakness gave way to health and strength. "For the past four years my

nerves have been very weak, my sleep fitful and disturbed by dreams, consequently I arose in the morning unrested. I was frequently very dizzy and was much troubled with a mist that came before my eyes, my memory was often defective and I had fluttering of the heart, together with a sharp pain through it at times. In this condition I was easily worried and felt enervated and exhausted. Two months ago I began taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills since that time I have been gaining in health and strength daily. They have restored my nerves to a healthy condition, removed all dizziness and heart trouble, and now I sleep well and derive comfort and rest from it. That Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a good remedy for Nervousness, Weakness, Heart Trouble and similar complaints goes without saying." Price 50 cts. a box at all druggists or T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Dyspepsia.

THE LATE SIR F. MIDDLETON.

Referring to the death of the late Sir F. Middleton, 'J. J.' writes to the 'Canadian Gazette' as follows:

During the period he was in command in Canada, Sir Fred. Middleton filled his official position with the firmness necessary to maintain discipline, but at the same time he displayed such tact as demonstrated his consciousness of the fact that he was at the head of a voluntary organization, not of an army of enlisted soldiers, to whom military duty was an everyday business. He discriminated between the two positions, and, consequently, made allowances which the circumstances and situations demanded. It is absurd in the extreme to attempt to exact from such a force as the Militia of Canada the rigid military discipline of everyday life at Aldershot. Sir Fred. Middleton 'drew the line,' but without in any way encouraging laxity of discipline or lowering the standard of effectiveness. He was generally popular, alike among officers and men—not because he was easy-going or lightly regarded infringement of discipline, even in trivial cases, but because, in the first place, he himself was a 'soldier, every inch of him,' with a long and distinguished record of service at home and abroad, and on the field of battle; in the second, because he understood the nature of the Canadian force and managed it in accordance with the spirit of its constitution; and in the third place, because of his genial and kindly nature.

Acquaintanceship with Sir Fred Middleton was not one of those relationships which circumstances caused him to ignore when 'cutting' suited his purpose. The 'insolence of office'—too frequently displayed by men clothed with a little brief authority—was unknown to him. In official life he was invariably easy of approach, communicative, and considerate; in social life, bright, cheerful, a 'jolly good sort,' a most delightful companion. From Halifax to Vancouver the news of his death must have been received in Canada with sincere sorrow. His life-work is over—a brilliant military career ended. A brave old soldier, a warm friend has passed hence to be no more seen of men.

THE LATE REV. JOSEPH VESSOT.

The Rev. Joseph Vessot, one of the oldest French missionaries of Canada, died at Joliette on Saturday, April 9. He was born at St. Alban, France, in 1810, on Jan 3. In 1840 he came to Canada under the auspices of the French

THE LATE REV. J. VESSOT.

Canadian Missionary Society, and he labored more than fifty years as a missionary in several parts of this country, especially on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. His devotedness, zeal and fine Christian character had endeared him to all who knew him. Mr. Vessot had lived several years at Joliette, and spent most of his time in preaching the gospel. His funeral, which took place on Monday, was attended by hundreds of Roman Catholics, who thus expressed their respect to this old soldier of Christ whom they had learned to esteem.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

The trouble with an unpruned vine is that it bears too much fruit, and this means poor quality. Let us take a thrifty Concord vine to illustrate this matter. At the end of the season such a vine, in good soil, kept well tilled, says 'Vick's Magazine,' should have somewhere near to three hundred fruit buds on the new growth of the past season. Now, a good Concord vine should bear about twenty pounds of first-class fruit each season; if it does this steadily year after year no more should be expected. To bear that amount of fruit, not more than fifty buds are required. But as we have seen, our vine has about six times that number, hence many in excess of the need. Leave the vine untrimmed and the three hundred buds will overbear and the yield will be very inferior. Prune to reduce the number of buds to fifty and a good crop of fruit may be expected. That is the simple proposition needed for guiding your pruning knife. Cut away, therefore, enough of the young canes to bring the buds down to the right number. A good rule with Concords is to remove all the canes but five and cut these back to nine or ten buds each. The Delaware class should have even less. Prune and tie up so as to have a good distribution over the trellis. The pruning should not be deferred beyond this month if it can be helped. All things considered, fall is perhaps even a better time for grape pruning.

GARDEN GATHERINGS.

Set grape vines eight feet apart. Make the soil as rich as possible, but do not allow manure to come in contact with the plants. Rub off all sprouts which start but two of the strongest. These should be tied to a stake for the first season.

No farm is complete without a properly arranged and well-cared-for small fruit garden. If small fruits were grown upon the farm they would not be regarded as an occasional luxury, but would be found at all seasons upon the farmer's table, either in their fresh or preserved state, with the result of improved health in the family and reduced expenses in doctors' bills.

The farmer, it is true, is not a fancy gardener—but he ought to be. He ought to be whether it pays him 'big money' or not. The garden should be his recreation ground. If he is worthy the name of 'farmer,' he is intensely interested in plant life, in its growth and development, and he finds pleasure of the highest kind in the cultivation of the variety of plants that the garden affords. The worth of the garden is not entirely estimated in dollars and cents.

Onions in rows twelve inches apart, five pounds. One ounce will sow a hundred feet of drill. Parsley in rows twelve inches apart, one and a half pounds. One ounce will sow a hundred and fifty feet of drill. Parsnips in rows fourteen inches apart, six pounds. One ounce will sow a hundred feet of drill. Peas in rows three feet apart, one and a quarter bushel of the early varieties and one bushel of the later sorts. One quart will sow a hundred feet of drill. Peppers, one ounce will produce two thousand plants. Radishes in drills six inches apart, six to eight pounds. One ounce will sow a hundred feet of drill.

The garden is the part of the farm to which most labor is applied, and which produces the most if it is made a success. For this reason there ought never to be any failure to have it thoroughly manured. Something beside stable manure is required to get the best results from gardens. Potash and phosphate are found necessary by market gardeners, and these minerals ought to be used by farmers in manuring their gardens. Besides, there is great advantage in using commercial nitrate to give vegetation earlier start than finely rotted stable manure can do. The nitrate will help keep the soil moist, which is something that in a dry season rotted stable manure will not do.

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.

THE SENATE'S RIGHTS

Inquirer.—Is the Senate acting within its rights in appointing a committee to enquire into the Yukon railway question, and if the matter of expense does not first need to meet with the sanction of the Commons. I must say that this system of governing by an irresponsible body, is one fraught with much danger to the country, and one which ought to cause every thinking man much anxiety. Ans.—Yes, the Senate is acting quite within its powers, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of its course. It can inquire by committee into the feasability of proposals or projects, but it cannot propose or initiate any projects involving public expenditure; of course the expenses of the Senate in making such enquiries must be met by parliament, and to incur such expense, is quite within its powers.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL GRADUATES IN CANADA.

G., California.—Are graduates of United States medical colleges allowed to practice in Canada? Ans.—Each province of the Dominion makes its own regulations, and as a general rule expects graduates from colleges outside its boundaries to pass the examination of its own provincial board before receiving a license to practice. It makes no difference whether the intending practitioner is from another Canadian province or from a foreign country. But an exception is made in favor of graduates of recognized universities in Great Britain.

SPELLING AND PUNCTUATION OF MSS. FOR THE PRESS.

Inquisitive.—Have Canadian newspaper editors any established rules concerning the spelling and punctuation of MSS. for the press? Ans.—Each newspaper office has its own regulations. A certain style of orthography and punctuation is adopted and is, or should be, adhered to. Some conservative offices still cling to the use of the 'u' in such words as 'honorable,' 'parlor,' 'honor,' etc. Some spell 'jewellery' 'jewelry'; 'waggon,' 'wagon,' etc., but this is more particularly in the United States.

BED BUGS.

A.H.—Could you give me a remedy for destroying bed bugs. I have moved into a house that seems to be in a bad state with them. Ans.—Try a solution of green soap, one part, and soda lye, five parts, in fifteen parts of water. This solution is found to be immediately fatal. With the exception of heat the best possible remedy is the alkaline soap solution, since it is effective, cheap, non-inflammable, easily obtainable, and harmless in its application. The solution may be applied to iron or wooden bedsteads, furniture of all kinds, mattresses, etc.

THE OLEANDER—A MANUAL OF BOTANY.

Ontario Subscriber.—1. To which family does the Oleander belong? 2. Is it a member of the willow family? T.R.P., Montreal. 3. Please state the title of a good elementary work on botany. A work suitable for a beginner of this study. Ans.—1 and 2. The Oleander of common house culture comes from the Levant. Its leaves are lanceolate, the appendange surmounting scarcely protrudes. Its flowers are large and scentless. Thus is the variety 'Nerium.' Another variety is the 'Nerium Odorum' or 'Sweet Oleander.' Both, according to Gray, belong to the dogbane family. See 'School and Field Botany.' 3. 'How Plants Grow,' also 'School and Field Botany,' as above, both by Asa Gray. There are newer works, but these are more suitable for a beginner. Order from Messrs. William Drysdale & Co., 232 St. James street, Montreal; Foster Brown & Co., corner of Mansfield and St. Catherine streets, or from Grafton, Sons & Co., 250 St. James street, Montreal. Editions of above works vary in price from 60 cents to $1.25 according to binding.

BRITISH, SPANISH AND UNITED STATES NAVIES.

Gael.—1. Which are considered the most formidable warships afloat? 2. Give measurements, armament, and crew. Reader, and West Everett. 3. What is the strength of the British navy? 4. Of the Spanish? 5. Of the United States navy? Ans.—1 and 2. The following battleships are the most formidable, but as there are several of about the same dimensions it is difficult to say which one would prove the most formidable in actual warfare, viz., Great Britain has the 'Empress of India,' built in 1893; tonnage, 14,150; cost about $4,000,000; armament, four 13½ inch guns; ten 6 inch, all quick fire (Q.F.); crew, 730. The 'Magnificent,' 1895, tonnage, 14,900; cost, $4,500,000; armament, four 13 inch (wire), twelve 6 inch, sixteen 12 pounders (Q.F.); crew, 757. Of the same tonnage, armament and crew are the 'Majestic,' 1895, and the 'Mars,' 1897, the cost being in each case about the same. The 'Hannibal,' 1897, cost $4,250,000; tonnage, 14,900; armament, four 13 inch (wire), twelve 6 inch (Q.F.), sixteen 12 pounders (Q.F.); crew, 757. The 'Illustrious,' 1898, same tonnage, armament, and crew, cost about $100,000 more. The 'Prince George,' 1896, has the same armament, tonnage and crew, and cost about the same. The same figures suffice for the 'Caesar,' 1898, and the 'Jupiter,' 1897. No other power possesses battleships equal in strength to those above described. Italy comes the nearest with the 'Lepanto,' 1890, cost $5,500,000; armament, four 17 inches; eight, 6 inches; four 4 2-3 inches; all quick firing; tonnage, 14,400, crew, 748. The 'Italia,' cost somewhat less, has a tonnage of 14,387, and the same crew, and armament. She also was built in 1880. Italy's next largest battleship is the 'Sardegna,' 1890, tonnage, 13,600. Next comes Russia, with the 'Oslabya' and 'Peresviet,' both of 12,674 tons, but they are not to be completed until 1899. Russia's largest ship now afloat is the 'Tri Sviatitelia,' tonnage, 12,480; cost over $5,000,000; armament, four 12 inches, twelve 6 inches, four 4 inches, all quick firing; crew, 532; built in 1893. The United States has the 'Kearsarge' and 'Kentucky,' (1898 both), both having a tonnage of 11,500; armament, four 12 inches; four 8 inches, fourteen 5 inches, quick firing guns; crews of 520 each; cost $4,000,000 each. France follows Russia and precedes the United States, with the 'Bouvet,' of 12,205 tons, 1896, cost $5,450,000; armament, two 12 inches, two 10½ inches, eight 5½ inches, eight 3⅗ inches; guns all quick firing; crew, 631. Less powerful ships are the 'Admiral Baudin,' 11,910 tons; the 'Carnot,' 12,008; 'Formidable,' 12,165; 'Amiral Duperre,' 11,260; 'Charlemagne,' 11,275; 'Charles Martel,' 11,882; 'Brennus,' 11,395; 'Gaulois,' 11,275; 'Jauréguiberry,' 11,824; 'Massena,' 11,924; 'St. Louis,' 11,275. Most of these latter vessels are of older pattern than the 'Bouvet.' Japan has the 'Fuji' and the 'Yashima,' both having tonnage, 12,450; armament, four 12 inches, ten 6 inches guns, quick firing. Germany has 'Kaiser Friedrich III.' cost $3,500,000; tonnage, 11,000; armament, four 9 4-10 inches, eighteen 5 9-10 inches, twelve ⅘ inches, quick firing guns; crew, 590. Germany has also four other first class battleships of 10,100 tons each; armaments of six 11 inches, six 4 1-10 inches, eight ⅘ inches, quick firing guns, and crews of 552 each, costing on the average about $3,000,000 each. Spain stands last on the list with the 'Pelapo,' of 9,900 tons, 1887, armament, two 12½ inches, two 11 inches, one 6 1-6 inches, twelve 4 7-10 inches guns, crew, 600. Spain has two other battleships, the 'Numancia,' 1863, tonnage, 7,305, crew 600, and the 'Vitoria,' 1865, tonnage, 7,250; crew, 561. A slightly higher tonnage does not necessarily give superior efficiency. In the above list Great Britain comes first—then next in order Italy, France, Russia, Japan, United States, Germany and Spain. Austria's largest battleship is the 'Custoza,' 1872, tonnage, 7,060; armament, eight 3½ inch guns; crew, 567, thus being inferior to Spain. The newly completed 'Budapest,' built by Austria, has a tonnage of but 5,550. Her only other battleships are the 'Don Juan de Austria,' tonnage, 3,550; crew, 440; built in 1875. Quick firing guns (Q.F.) are those which fire from three to six shots per minute. The term 'wire' indicates that the steel is applied in the form of a continuous wire instead of being cast in hoops or jackets according to the former practice. The wire is wound round the barrel at a very high tension. The method is a slow one, as the gun must be made all of one piece, but it gives a much stronger barrel. Until recently guns were made by shrinking hoops on to the barrel. The barrel was first made of steel, then a steel cylinder was taken, whose inner diameter when cool was less than the outer diameter of the barrel. This hoop or jacket was heated until it expanded sufficiently to be placed round the barrel. Then as it cooled it shrank on to the barrel, which it compressed. This method imparted greater strength to the barrel, and was a much quicker process than the wire method which, however, affords a still greater degree of strength. The quick firing guns, though not able to penetrate as great a thickness of armor plating as those of slower fire and larger calibre, can easily penetrate the unarmored or lightly armored portions of a ship, and can throw shells behind the heavily armed parts. In this manner, and by their incessant firing they can destroy the crew, and disable the ship in a shorter time than can the slow fire guns, which use heavy projectiles. The efficiency of quick firing guns was demonstrated during the late war between China and Japan. Ans. 3, 4 and 5. G. W. Steevens's work, 'Naval Policy,' gives the relative strengths as follows: British navy, first class battleships, 34, of which six or seven are not yet completed. Of these 18 are of 14,000 tons, and over seven are between 14,000 and 11,000 tons, the remaining nine being under 11,000 tons, the smallest being 9,300 tons. Crews vary in numbers from 757 to 480; second class battleships number 12; smallest, 8,660; largest, 11,880; third class battleships, number 24; tonnage from 2,750 to 9,290; crews from 151 to 661. First class cruisers, 26; tonnage from 5,600 to 14,200; crews from 484 to 894; second-class cruisers, 52; tonnage, 3,400 to 5,800; crews from 273 to 450 each cruiser. Of third class and older type cruisers, there are 54. There are several hundred less important vessels, as gunboats, torpedo-gunboats, torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, vedettes, depot ships, supply ships, training ships, harbor and coast defences, etc., etc. Spain has, according to Steevens, but three battleships; tonnage, 7,250, 7,305 and 9,900 respectively, and named 'Vitoria,' 'Numancia' and 'Pelayo.' Cruisers, first class, number but eight; by some writers the larger ones are classed as battleships; tonnage, from the 'Alfonso III.' 5,000, to the 'Emperador Carlos V.' 9,090. Crews of battleships 'Vitoria,' 561; 'Numancia,' 600; 'Pelayo,' 600. Cruisers' crews from 276 to 500 each. The United States has six first-class battleships, viz., 'Kearsarge' and the 'Kentucky,' tonnage, 11,500 each; 'Iowa,' 11,300; 'Massachusetts,' 'Indiana' and the 'Oregon,' each, 10,288 tons; crews average from 500 to 550; second class battleships, one, the 'Texas,' tonnage, 6,300; crew, 400; third class, six; tonnage, 'Amphitrite,' 3,990; 'Katahdin,' 2,050; 'Miantonomoh,' 3,990; 'Monadnock,' 3,990; 'Monterey, 4,138; crews, 155 to 211; armored cruisers 'Brooklyn,' 9,250 tons; crew 500; 'New York,' tonnage, 8,500; crew 484; the 'Maine' had tonnage of 6,682; crew 400; unarmored cruisers number twelve. Tonnage from the 'Raleigh' and 'Atlanta,' 3,183 and 3,189 to the 'Columbia' and 'Minneapolis,' each 7,475. Spain has the more powerful fleet of cruisers. The United States excels her in battleships. Both powers have a large number of less powerful vessels.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

AN ALLEGED FORGERY.

A Reader, N.S.—A has sent a petition to Post-Office department, and it is supposed that some names to it have been forged. How can I secure a copy of said petition? 2. What is the punishment for forging names to a petition? 3. What would be the legal way to prosecute a person guilty of forging names to a petition? Ans.—1. Your proper course would be to make written application therefor to the Postmaster General, Ottawa. 2. The forger would be liable to seven years' imprisonment. 3. By laying information before a magistrate.

PROPERTY IN TAN BARK.

———, Ont.—A gives B a mortgage on his lot, and a note to C. D has some tan bark in piles on A's property. Can B or C prevent D removing same? Ans.—No.

TITLES BY PRESCRIPTION.

Enquirer, Toronto, Ont.—I am in possession of a piece of property which was purchased from a party over thirty years ago. The party died shortly after the purchase was made, and only a small amount, or one instalment, had been paid. He being unmarried, left no family of his own. He had a brother living at the time who had a family, and which are still living, I think, either in Canada or the United States. Now, as no one ever came to collect the balance due on the property and I have had undisputed possession ever since, 1. Could those heirs collect the amount now, or in any way get possession of the property should they ever try. 2. If they can collect the amount can they collect interest also? 3. In what way can a person get a title to property which he holds by right of possession, so that in case he should wish to sell he could satisfy the purchaser? Ans.—1 and 2. It is not altogether clear from your statement of facts that they could not succeed in an action against you, but we think it improbable that they could do so. 3. By proceeding under 'The Quieting Titles Act' to have his title judicially investigated, and the validity thereof ascertained and declared.

EXECUTOR'S DUTIES.

A Subscriber, Ont.—What are the duties of an executor of a will, and how is he to wind up the business? Ans.—Usually his first duty is to obtain probate of the will, and it is requisite that a solicitor be instructed to prepare the necessary papers and proofs to lead the grant thereof by the Surrogate Court. The will having been so proved, the executor would, in the ordinary course, proceed to realize upon the assets of the estate, and pay the testamentary and funeral expenses and debts. He would then prepare his accounts for audit by the Surrogate Judge, and have his solicitor put same in proper shape for passing and prepare and present the petition to the judge, and affidavit of the executor verifying the accounts, and generally attend for him to the matter of arranging with the judge a date for such audit, the notifying of the parties [illegible]ted, and to secure for him suitable remuneration for his services and expenses as executor. The accounts having been passed the executor would then proceed with the payment of legacies and distribution of the estate generally.

(QUEBEC.)

EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE.

Mary, Que.—Can carpets, oilcloth, etc., which are exempt when on the floor, be seized when they are taken off the floor, and rolled up for moving? Ans.—No; they are exempt.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION—EXEMPTION.

L.M., Que.—Town of A is incorporated; its council passed a by-law lately imposing a tax of onedollar a year on owners of a horse; being a minister, am I obliged to pay that tax? Ans.—Yes.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Guelph.)

HAY PRESS WANTED.

W.P.L., Fortune.—Will you please give me through the 'Witness' instructions to build a hay press, to press hay in 100 lbs. bundles, to be worked by horse or by hand power. By receiving these instructions it will greatly oblige yours truly. Ans.—I have no recipe for making the implement desired, and doubt if a home-made machine would answer as some machinery would be required. It would be well to correspond with the nearest maker or dealer in agricultural implements. There are various styles in the market, samples of which are usually to be seen in operation at the larger and more important agricultural exhibitions.

WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY.

J. T., Moray, Ont.—I notice in the 'Weekly Witness' an article on strawberry culture by 'Lindenbank.' I cannot procure the Wilson in this place. Please let me know where I can obtain the plants and probable cost of sending one dollar's worth of plants from Montreal. Please answer in 'Weekly Witness.' Ans.—The difficulty about the Wilson is getting it true to name. A furore for the newer sorts has led to older varieties being neglected and in many cases their identity is lost. Strawberry plants can be sent by mail, and, if one dollar were remitted, a package would be sent prepaid. Mr. Wm. Evans's catalogue is the only Montreal one I have. Under the head of small fruits, he advertises 'all the best sorts, $1 to $2 per 100.' As there is plenty of time yet before the season for planting, I advise sending out a few postal cards of enquiry for the Wilson true to name. Steele, Briggs & Co., Toronto; W. Rennie, Toronto, and J. S. Pearce, of London, would be likely parties to apply to. A. T. Root, of Medina, Ohio, would be a good man to write to, as he is a noted strawberry grower.

BONES.

A Reader, Hoards, Ont.—Would you kindly answer the following questions through the 'Weekly Witness' and oblige: 1. In using bones as a fertilizer how much should be used per acre? 2. What are they worth per ton? 3. How fine should they be ground? 4. Please give me the names of some persons who deal in such commodities. Ans.—From 300 to 400 lbs. per acre. 2. They are advertised at $38 per ton, put up in bags containing 100 lbs. each, price $2.25. They are also packed in barrels of 250 lbs. each which are listed at $5. 3. It is considered best to reduce them to meal, and they are known in the market as pure bone meal. The reason why they are preferred in this shape is that they are slow to decompose and assimilate with the plant more quickly than when they are merely broken and crushed. In the form of meal they should be harrowed into the soil immediately on being sown broadcast, as the ammonia will escape if the bone be exposed to the atmosphere. 4. Most seedsmen keep bone meal for sale.

TOLLING WHEAT.

Farmer, Carleton Place.—I am a farmer and have taken your paper for over thirty years, and have seen where a great number have written to you to find out things which they did not know. You would oblige me very much if you could tell me how much wheat a miller can take off per bushel, as some take off 10 lbs., some 7 lbs., and some 15½ lbs. per bushel. The wheat all grew on the one field and came out of the one bin, and grew 35 bushels to the acre. I suppose it would be hard to find out how they should fill and scrape off the tester; with some it tests 60 lbs., some 59 lbs., and some 58 lbs., all the same wheat. I should be very glad of any information. Ans.—I suppose it is too true that some millers 'can' take more toll than they have a right to. The legal toll is one-twelfth, but perhaps to prevent suspicion, the usual practice now is to charge ten cents per bushel for grinding wheat.

BREAD OVENS.

The Rev. W. H. Dotchon writes as follows from the Methodist parsonage, South Side Bay, St. George, Newfoundland:—

'In your issue of Feb. 8 there was an enquiry about a presumably brick oven. I met with a description of one, etc., in an old magazine, and have copied it out to send you, thinking it might meet the wants of your correspondent.'

Mr. Dotchon has been to a great deal of trouble in copying diagrams, and transcribing descriptive matter, for which I beg to thank him very sincerely.

We promised to furnish a description of an oven, accompanied with a wood-cut, which might facilitate the erection of that most useful appendage to the domestic establishment. We happen to possess a very good brick oven, very nearly of the dimensions which our plan delineates; it is, however, calculated to burn wood only, and answers completely. We had seen a baker's oven which was heated by coals; but, having no occasion to alter our mode of heating, we had paid no particular attention

to its construction. Subsequently to our short notice to a correspondent, we fortunately met with a very clever bricklayer, who at once pointed out a method of adapting a coal furnace, and enabled us to present the reader with a plan which is given below. We beg to remark that the country bricklayers are well acquainted with oven-building, and can adapt their work to local conveniences; it is different in London, where bread ovens are rarely seen; and it is to be expected that workmen will, in too many instances, throw difficulties in the way, when they do not understand the object which it is proposed to effect. There may be danger in the flue of an oven, but if space, and a room with a stone or brick floor be found, we think that our plans, if clearly understood and acted upon, will enable any clever bricklayer to erect, not only a safe, but an efficient oven, which will bake a bushel or less of bread, and several pies or puddings at the same time, with little trouble or expense.

Fig. 1 shows the front view of the erection, where 'a' is supposed to be the level of the floor; the space between 'a' and 'o' is about two feet, and is built of nine course of nine-inch brick-work, excepting at the part marked 'b,' which refers to an ash flue, not seen, indeed, being faced with four-inch work. This flue is about six inches square

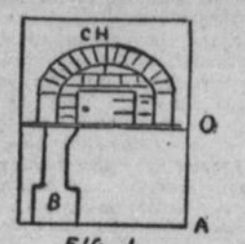

FIG 1.

in its course, but widens a little on the shelf 'o,' and is closed with an iron door, or a paving tile at 'b.' Its office is to carry down the wood ashes when the oven is cleared; they fall through the flue to the larger space at 'b,' where they are kept back by the door or tile, and thus are prevented from flying about the room, which they otherwise would do, covering every utensil with dust. In this little recess the wood-ashes remain till cold, and then they are taken out, put into water, strained, and form that very useful article lye or alkaline solution, which assists the laundress or housemaid in many domestic operations, wherein pearl ashes or soda are employed.

Fig. 2, is a side view of the oven, four feet long, and from fifteen to eighteen inches deep from the floor to the crown of the arch; the floor is of six-inch tiles, over a nine-inch stratum 's' of flints, boulder stones, brick-bats, or other dry and non-

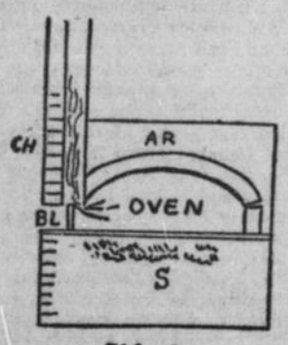

FIG 2

conducting materials; the space under this stratum being surrounded with nine-inch brick-work, may be filled with rubbish, chalk or earth; but this especial caution must be used—that nothing wet, or that will hold moisture, be placed next to the oven floor; hence the necessity of the stratum of flints, etc.; this receives heat and retains it; which (were the foundation of solid earth, as ours was when we first used the oven) would be so attracted, as to render it extremely difficult to bring the floor to a one

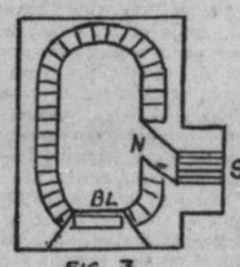

FIG. 3.

degree of temperature. The oven is arched with bricks placed end ways 'ar,' and over this arch brick rubbish is laid; in fact, the oven is enclosed at the sides and top with that material, which proves a safeguard against fire. The door of the oven is of iron, ten inches by fifteen; it opens over a shelf paved with foot-tiles, and in front of it is a space, shown at fig. 2, where 'ch' mark the breast chimney, supported by an arch; it may act independently, or pass into any other chimney, as the case may be. So far the description applies to an oven heated by wood, where the fuel is put in at the door, the flame playing over the internal arch, or crown, and passing out from the same into the chimney as at 'ch.' 2. Experience must determine the due action of the fire upon the oven; every brick of which ought to be made so hot as to burn off the smoke of the wood.

Fig. 3 exhibits the floor and sides of the oven, but with the addition of a furnace for burning coals in lieu of wood, etc. It is seen in the cut that the bars and door are placed at a right angle with the oven; the flame of the coal plays through the neck 'n' (about six inches square in the clear), and passes in a direction towards the back, round which, and the crown it circulates, passing out of the front opening to the breast chimney. No alteration is required in the structure, but if coal be employed, the oven's mouth must be furnished with a thin plate of iron called a blower, 'ee' figs. 2 and 3. This plate is made to fit to, and to close the entire opening, excepting a space of four inches at top, formed by folding back its edges to that extent, which thus sets against the cheeks of the brick-work. When the oven is sufficiently heated by the coal, the blower is to be taken down, the opening of the neck is closed by a plate of iron so contrived as to be suspended by a hook or two, built into the side under the crown, and the bread, etc., being introduced, the oven door is to be closed.

Three remarks remain to be made. The furnace for coal may point to the front, or in any convenient direction, provided it deliver its flame by the neck, in the way laid down in the pan. The plate which closes the neck must be introduced at the front; therefore its means of support or suspension should be so contrived as to admit of its being fixed securely with the least trouble or loss of time possible.

Good sound bricks are the best materials for ovens, and a near calculation of the number required may be made by applying the well-known rule: 100 bricks will build a square yard of nine inch work—to the dimension given in our plan these are on the scale of a quarter of an inch to the foot.

Heating the Oven.—By the term oven, we mean to express one built of, and arched at the top with, sound bricks, the bottom being laid with good tiles close jointed, those iron appendages to grates and kitchen ranges, called ovens, being generally worse than useless for bread. Bricks are slow conductors of heat; they receive it gradually, and retain it pertinaceously; hence, a baker's oven, which is heated daily, or nearly so, always produces the best and most equally baked loaves; iron, on the contrary, is a rapid conductor; hence, though the oven will become hot enough, it cannot retain its temperature without perpetual accessions of actual fire; the bread, therefore, is either burnt, or it is unequally baked; frequently, also, the loaves are flat and their texture too solid.

. . . The disadvantage of a brick oven at home is this; it becomes cold, and therefore can never, by any weekly heating, be uniformly 'soaked,' as it is termed. The baker's oven never loses its heat, the bread therefore raises higher and is lighter, . . .

Furze, small brushwood, and sound faggots, are the best materials for the fire; with the first (where it is at hand), it can be lighted, and a blaze of intense heat maintained, till the bulk of hot fuel be sufficient to kindle the faggots. One hour will bring a good oven to that state which will raise the bread with height, and then heat the loaf to its centre without charring the crust; therefore it may be laid down as a good general rule that the fire should be kindled at the same time that the dough is made up.

There is an art of heating an oven with precision, which can only be acquired by observation and practice, unless, indeed, it happens that the operator (as is sometimes the case), possesses a sort of intuitive perception of the effects of fire. A criterion of a well heated oven used to be the whiteness of a stone (called technically the baker), which formerly was built into the wall, toward the further end of the oven. These stones are now rarely admitted; therefore, a judgment must be formed of the cleanness of the bricks of the sides and arch, and by the lively sparkling of the embers. The former criterion proves that the bricks have received enough of body heat to consume that black carbonaceous coating which the smoke communicates to them at the early stages of fire; the second shows that the principle of combustion is in full activity, and not rendered inert by a cold surface either at the top, bottom, or sides. Finally, if the brick-work be hot enough, and the point of a long stake be rubbed forcibly over any part of it, so as for the moment to make a black trace of charcoal, this trace will be burnt off, and the brick left clear in a second of time. We cannot particularize further now, therefore, suffice it to observe that the dough being completely up, and the oven hot nearly together, the former must be cut and slightly pressed (not forcibly kneaded), and rolled into the form of loaves, which are to be dusted over with flour one by one, while another person draws out the hot embers with a hook of iron fixed at the end of a long pole, and cleans the bottom of the oven with a wet mop made of long shreds of woollen cloth, or coarse sacking. The loaves are then placed side by side in the oven by means of an instrument called a baking peel, which consists of a flat beach board fixed to a long handle; this board, as well as the loaves, should be dredged with flour, so as absolutely to prevent adhesion of the dough to the board of the peel.

When the loaves are in the oven the door must be securely closed, and if the fire has been well managed, the bread will be regularly baked in an hour and a half or two hours, according to the size of the loaves.—'The Magazine of Domestic Economy,' London, England, 1836 and 1837.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING WANTED.

A.B., Chesterville, Ont.—Seeing you devote a space of your paper to building topics and also noticing in previous editions, the plans for residences, I would like to ask a few questions under those heads, as I have some building on hand, and would like to get an unbiased advice; of course, a painter would recommend fireproof paint; a tinsmith, sheet iron, and a mason, lath and plaster. 1. Which do you consider the best protection from fire, and relative durability from other buildings? (On one side, I am only eighteen feet from another house). Rough cast, or covered with sheet iron, or painted with fireproof paint? Do you know where I could procure fireproof paint ready mixed? What is fireproof paint made from? Could you give me recipe for mixing. 3. To plaster a house on the outside, and give it the appearance of stone work would you advise sand and lime only, or sand, lime and cement. Could you advise me on proportions of each to use; also quantity of hair to be mixed in? Ans.—1. Eighteen feet is rather close quarters for any frame building, whatever outside material it were covered with. If the adjacent building were of large size and took fire, it would create heat enough to ignite through rough cast, sheet iron or fireproof paint. 2. A manufacturer of fireproof paint at Owen Sound makes a paint which I have seen tested at the Western Fair, London, and which stood exposure to great heat. It would be, I think, a great protection to the roof of any structure as well as the walls. The receipt for mixing it is a private business secret. But it costs ready for use but little more than ordinary paint. You might write to him for information, and if you do so name the 'Witness.' 3. Any good plasterer whom you may employ can answer these queries better than I am competent to do. A good, rough cast mortar is recommended which is composed of Portland cement three parts; lime, three parts, and sand, 31 parts.

POULTRY AND PETS.

[This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Andrus, who will answer any questions sent through the 'Witness.']

POULTRY HINTS.

For broilers Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes still hold the lead.

Vigilance wins a thousand successes for the poultryman where 'luck' captures one.

Guarantee to deliver fresh eggs to your customers and see if you do not make money in the increased prices you can obtain.

Successful feeding is like building a fire. Insufficient kindling proves to be a waste, while an over-abundance is not economy.—Exchange.

If you can get your young turkeys above six weeks of age they will have passed the critical period, and you may then look forward to Thanksgiving Day with juicy anticipations.

Tobacco smoke is said to be injurious to hatching eggs. Whether this is true or not it would be advisable to be on the safe side and leave your pipe on the outside of the incubator room.

It is an old saying that good luck follows the man who sets the first hen that becomes broody in the spring. This is quite true—if he takes care of the chicks and sets eggs from pure bred hens.

One of the best guards against chicken thieves is a well trained collie dog. Chain him near the poultry house door, or put his kennel in the poultry yard and give him the freedom of the yard.

Most people that keep account of the egg production of their fowls are unable to make them come up to the limit prescribed in the books. This is true of even well kept blooded stock. Is the limit too high?

It is said that rats can be exterminated by scattering copperas in every crevice and hole in which a rat is likely to go. Those who have used copperas claim a total disappearance of rats and mice. Try it, report results.

Now, while the farmer's wife may not raise several thousand early chicks, still she may have a few hundred at a small expense. Of course, the breed of her fowls may govern the number, and unless the hens are kept laying they will not set.

May is an excellent month for hatching such breeds of Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans, Houdans, and breeds of similar build and disposition. Brahmas and Cochins can be grown profitably this month yet, but we always preferred March and April for them.

A fresh egg is very clear, and the air cell at the large end is very small. The smaller the air cell the fresher the egg, as the cell enlarges as the egg increases with age. The shell of a fresh egg is somewhat rough, while that of a stale one is smooth.

May, too, is an excellent month for getting out the heavy layers like Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., and these same varieties will also do well when hatched a month later. A great many poultrymen wind up incubation with the close of May, excepting in cases of poor hatches, when operations are often continued another month.

During the breeding season your fowls should receive even better care if you want to insure fertile eggs and healthy chicks. Plenty of fresh green food and a limited quantity of fresh ground bones are necessary. To this, add as much exercise a possible, and you will find no fault during the hatching season.

To make a good, and at the same time a cheap disinfectant, dissolve in five gallons of water about three pounds of copperas, to which add one pint of crude carbolic acid. Use a common watering pot, and then sprinkle the house and yard occasionally with this mixture, and contagious diseases will not often appear.

'Beauty should be measured by the egg record,' says 'A Few Hens.' This is a debatable question. There will always be buyers at long prices for fowls with fancy points, and fancy points are detrimental to egg records. On the other hand the breeder who has a flock of hens bred so as to make egg records has a bonanza. Pay your money and take your choice.

There will be just as many eggs laid in a year by a flock of hens where there is no male, as when one is present. If eggs are to be kept any length of time, it is an advantage to dispense with the males, as the eggs will remain fresher much longer than those that have been fertilized. The male has no influence on the number of eggs, as laying is involuntary, and if hens are in proper condition, they cannot avoid laying.

The season of the year makes little difference in the bill of fare, though of course, heating food should not be fed so freely in the summer as winter. A variety of food is the main thing. Corn, oats, wheat, clover, are, of course, the staple foods. These varied in the manner and quantity of feeding according to warm or cold weather, together with ground bone, grit and oyster shell, will be all that is required to obtain a good egg yield.

Feather plucking is generally the result of close confinement and consequent inactivity. Keep your fowls busy by scattering their feed among chaff, straw, etc. They will then scratch for it and find no time to contract bad habits. A portion of the yard should be spaded occasionally to give them a scratching place. Keep them busy. Apply about the places from which the feathers have been plucked some carbolized vaseline. Two weeks of this treatment ought to effect a cure.

It will pay every man who keeps hens to send away this year, and get at least one sitting of eggs from pure blooded stock. Let the variety be that which pleases your fancy, but get the eggs and raise a brood of fresh blood. It will improve the quality as well as raise the standard in the estimation of the breeder. The small amount called for will come back with compound interest before a year passes. Better flocks, made up of better birds, will be the outcome. Try it.

In my opinion, blooded stock pays every time. I have about fifty White Leghorn hens, and during January they laid two hundred and ninety-eight eggs, averaging twenty-three cents per dozen; and in February four hundred and twenty-five, averaging twenty cents per dozen; a total of sixty dozen for the two months. In the same time some of my neighbors, did not have enough for family use. Mornings I feed cornmeal and buckwheat; noons, buckwheat; and nights, whole corn.—'American Agriculturist.'

To obtain the best breeding males, the cockerels should be hatched at a season of the year which would bring them up to about 18 months of age at the time they are required for breeding purposes. They should be kept to themselves and not allowed to do service until put in the breeding pen. Select birds that are of medium size, active and vigorous. By adopting this plan you will find that the progeny of such males will be fine, healthy and thrifty youngsters, and will develop into hardy, robust stock. Try it.

We would advise you to select one breed and stick to it. After you have gained a reputation for breeding superior specimens of a certain breed, you will find that the trade will seek you in preference to those breeders who have many varieties. Of course, after you have mastered one breed, you might then add one or two more. The men who have made the largest amount of money out of the poultry business are the men who are identified with only a few breeds. They have expended their time and money on the perfection of their specialties, and have stuck to them for years, and to-day are reaping the harvest.

In preparing a nest to set a hen, first thoroughly clean it out. A movable box is best. Whitewash the box and dust insect powder in it, and among the material of which the nest is made. Place the eggs in and give the hen a good dusting and place her on them. She will need looking after to see that she gets back on the nest all right, after coming off for food and water. The sitting room should be apart from the laying room. Bad hatches result from hens laying in the nest of the sitter; they often break the eggs. Do not put too many eggs under a hen at this season of the year; ten is about right. The little details are many, but careful attention alone will insure success.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Amateur.—Some of my hens have had a growth come on their bodies, which somewhat resembled a tumor, and from which the hen used to pick and eat, thereby causing the blood to run slightly. It was accompanied by continued diarrhœa. The first one that had it was very weak and sickly looking, and thinking that lice were the cause of her sickly appearance, I sprinkled sulphur among her feathers and put a few drops of glycerine and carbolic acid. As she seemed to get worse I killed her, and cremated. The last one had the tumorous growth near the rectum, but the first one had four or more on different parts of the body. The last hen was sick, as already described, for about three weeks, and I gave a small piece of camphor occasionally, and also pepper. She looked fresh and healthy, and was as smart and fat as any in the flock of twenty hens. We found her lying dead on the floor one morning a few days later, and it was only then that the tumorous growth was noticed. Occasionally some of the other hens are troubled with an apparent leg weakness, which in the most of cases has left them after a slight drenching of butter, camphor or pepper. In two cases it was so bad that we killed them. I am only an amateur at poultry raising, and any advice which you think suitable for the above cases you will greatly oblige me by giving. Ans.—The symptoms given by you appear very much as though you had chicken pox in your flock; you do not say anything about how you feed; and it is a very difficult thing to prescribe for you without seeing the birds; the symptoms are very much like eczema, a disease of the skin caused by too stimulating food given to high bred birds. I give the symptoms as follows: If it be eczema, the usual parts of the body to this trouble are the wattles; white points appear, grow larger, run together, burst, discharge fluid that dries, making a crust. In severe cases, the discharge falling upon the feet irritate them. The bird is 'off his feed,' and moves sluggishly. Treatment—Two grains of calomel every other night, and a one grain pill of citrate of iron and quinine twice a day for two weeks will be the proper medication. Apply several times each day ointment of oleate of zinc to the wattles or parts affected; simple foods, including cut clover (steamed), or a grass run with cut green bone twice a week, will be required to put the bird in a healthy condition, and to keep him so. Eczema is not contagious. Chicken-pox manifests itself in the shape of small scabby sores on the head. It is contagious, but if attended to in season rarely fatal. Wash the affected parts daily with carbolic soapsuds, and afterwards anoint with vaseline or pure fresh lard. If the fowl is not benefited by this treatment, and the sores run together apply the hatchet and bury deeply.

VETERINARY.

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

COUGH IN CALF.

Enquirer.—I have a bull calf four months old, which does not seem to be thriving; has a little difficulty in breathing and a slight cough occasionally. Is almost always perspiring, so much so that the hair appears as if it had been exposed to mist. He is allowed to suck his dam, is fed clover hay, chopped oats, bran and oil cake; is groomed daily and kept in a clean well ventilated stable. Can you suggest a remedy? Ans.—You should consult an experienced veterinary surgeon. The symptoms described would lead to suspicion of acute lung tuberculosis—or a bronchial affection which should be attended to by a professional man.

PREMATURE CALVING.

W. H. M.—My cows are dropping their calves at six months or thereabouts. Three have so far lost their calves. They are in fair condition. Have had hay (mostly clover) with carrots all winter, but the clover hay I have been feeding for the last month was badly damaged by wet weather in curing. Would this cause the trouble? Is it a contagious disease? The two first were half Jersey heifers. Ans.—The advanced period of losing their calves would indicate that it is not infective abortion—but as you surmise due to the bad hay inducing dyspepsia and sympathetic uterine irritation. You should separate them from the remainder of the uncalved cows. Turn the latter out every fine day. Change the feed if you can do so. As a precautionary measure have the byre thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, with lime and carbolic acid, one pound crude to five gallons of lime wash.

BOG SPAVIN.

Subscriber.—I have a horse five years old this spring. Was worked hard and fed heavily last fall. Commenced swelling in hind legs. Swelling would go down when worked all day. The next morning would swell up again. I gave him physic, condition powder, and fed on bran mashes. Got swelling all removed, but left him puffed in joints. About three weeks ago one of the puffs went off. The other leg is still puffed; the puff is in the inside of hough, alongside of the vein. Can you prescribe anything to remove the puff without blistering or removing the hair? He gets about twenty minutes' exercise every day. Ans.—Give him at least an hour at exercise twice daily. Feed him sparingly on hay and bran with a few pounds of oats occasionally. Administer night and morning a dessertspoonful of liquor arsenicalis in his food or water. Rub the joint twice daily with iodine ointment (1 to 8).

DIETETIC ERRORS IN PIG FEEDING

Simon.—I have had two litters of young pigs, which did well until weaned; then they became bloated and seemed to be constipated. The intestines protrude sometimes an inch or so. They have gradually died, until only a few remain. Their feed has been 'middlings,' milk and swill. I never had them so before. Is it cholera? Ans.—The condition has no relation to hog cholera. We presume it is derangement of digestion owing to improper feeding. You must stop the 'middlings' unless you make it into a thin porridge by boiling in water and diluting with milk; young pigs, like young children, require food to suit their delicate stomachs. Turn them out during the day time when warm enough on to a grass field, not an orchard, as rotten apples, or sour corn, would be injurious to them. If this is inconvenient, place some fresh earth sods in the pen.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

Constant Reader.—I had a heifer which took sick and died; she ate her breakfast the morning she took sick, and after eating it she took a cramp or pain. She was constipated and we gave her raw linseed oil; but it did her no good. Next day we gave her a pound of salts, but it also did her no god. She put nothing through her all the time she was sick; she did not seem to be in any pain after the first day; she was two years old, and would calve in about three months. She did not eat a bite all the time she was sick. Please let me know what was the matter with her. Ans.—The heifer evidently died from inflammation of the bowels. Your treatment was proper, but evidently the bowels became paralyzed at an early stage, and no treatment would have stved her.

IRREGULAR OR DISEASED TEETH.

Constant Reader.—I have a mare, fourteen years old, which cannot eat hay properly. When she is eating she strikes her teeth together. After she is taken in from work she will stand and not eat anything for a long time, and before she commences to eat she will put out her tongue and lick her mouth, and throw her hay about in the stall. Please let me know what is the matter with her mouth. Ans.—The symptoms indicate diseased or irregular teeth. Have her mouth examined, and any irregularities rasped down. If you cannot get the teeth set right, have the oats crushed, and feed her on soft diet such as boiled or steamed oats and cut hay.

LIVE STOCK.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
(Exclusively).
Stock and Eggs for sale from Imported and Best Canadian Stock, farm bred and very vigorous.
Eggs $1.00 per setting (13).
(Miss) P. J. COLDWELL,
Constance,
Huron, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Gradual Breakdown of Health

Or the Rapid Decline in Strength, Either of Which Invariably Precedes the Tuberculous Stage,

is attributed to nervous prostration, debility, in fact, to everything but the true cause, and is very generally neglected, because non-professional people do not know that this is the way consumption begins, and that there may and there may not be a cough present, according to the organs attacked. When the tuberculous condition develops, the eyes brighten, the skin grows clear, and there is a buoyancy of spirit which lulls all fears to rest

I have in mind a case which is truly remarkable for its characteristic unconsciousness of danger, a youth approaching the last stages of consumption. His father and mother and brothers and sisters are all as unconscious of his danger and theirs as he. Sad to say, he is under the care of a quack physician who prescribes nightly mustard plasters and plenty of whiskey; just as if the inward fire of consumption were not doing its work fast enough. His father, under the impression that the cold air is bad for him, keeps all the doors and windows closed and makes the poor boy sit by the fire. All the family hover about him, especially when he has those terrible fits of convulsive coughing. Will it be any wonder that these young people, living in an atmosphere rife with the bacilli of tuberculosis, fail in health and drift into a decline? In the beginning of his attack, friends who knew the virtues of Shiloh's Consumption Cure coaxed him to take it; he did so and began to feel better; but his physician bade his mother throw it away and avoid all such stuff. He wished to go on with it; his people would not let him; he must obey his doctor. He has done so, and with what results? He is drifting rapidly to "that bourne from whence no traveler e'er returns."

S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN:—No tongue can tell the great good I received from taking Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Both my lungs were badly affected, but they are now completely cured.
NELSON GOUGH, Strathroy, Ont.

Your money will be returned if Shiloh's fails to relieve. Use Shiloh for one cold, and I am convinced you will always have it in your family medicine chest; you will never begin another winter without it. Sold in United States and Canada, 25c., 50c. and $1, and in England, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

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No more washing or scraping of walls necessary.
Alabastine is The Sanitary Wall-Coating.
Displaces Kalsomines, which decay on the wall.
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Pleases Painters as well as the general public.
Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush.
Sixteen beautiful tints and White.
Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk.
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No hot water being needed, SAVES TIME AND WASTE.
Full directions for use on every package.
"The Decorator's Aid" furnished painters, free.
Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS bearing similar names.
Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere.

THE ALABASTINE CO'Y. (LIMITED) PARIS, ONT.

ANYONE CAN BRUSH IT ON, NO ONE CAN RUB IT OFF.

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PUT UP AS A POWDER.
GIVES NEW LIFE.
INCREASES THE FLOW OF MILK IN COWS.

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It makes Babies happy and healthy, and keeps the delicate skin rosy, pink and clean.

Fragrant and pure, it is a perfect soap.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

Advertise in the 'Weekly Witness.' Twenty-five cents for twenty-five words each insertion.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

IMMORAL PRINTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I do not trouble you very often, but as a subscriber to your valuable paper, I wish to say a word or two about the manner in which men calling themselves Christian members of parliament have once more given Mr. Charlton's Sunday bill the hoist. No one but a person who is continually travelling over the province can well state the amount of immoral and infernal literature that is being distributed among the people. Almost every town and village has its agent for American newspapers, the columns of which are lined with trashy and immoral advertisements, prize fights, nude pictures, etc., filling the minds of the youth with the love of adventure, which every now and then ends in a runaway by some foolish youth, who has never been taught to read better literature. I think the member of parliament who arose in the House and twitted Mr. Charlton about having a 'power of attorney from the Almighty' was surely brought up where he got a sight of such newspapers. I have not seen a word from the clergy either in the 'Witness' or the 'Guardian' about the distribution of this poisonous American stuff through almost every village in the Province of Ontario. Hoping to see an editorial on this and also hoping to read the 'Witness' many years yet, I am,

J. H. FOLEY.

Russell, Ont.

JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As it is well known 'at home and abroad' that among the guiding principles of the Montreal 'Witness' are international 'peace and good will,' I have been led, through my somewhat extensive foreign correspondence, to enquire what are among the potent causes affecting the more recent gratifying friendliness between Great Britain and the United States, and to my glad surprise I have learned that an evidently diplomatic 'trilograph' has been in the hands of 'leaders' (both 'in and out' of the government) of both Great Britain and the United States, for the past two years or more, urging, for the most cogent reasons, an 'alliance of amity' between these two nations, representing as they do, the English-speaking and Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world.

In this little brochure, with the unattractive title of 'Ye Thoroughbred,' published in New York, the preface consists of the two following lines: 'Brotherly words of a Briton to his fellow-men, at home and abroad; with a special message to Brother Jonathan.'

The third 'interview' of the trilograph treats of 'the notable national position of the United States; and of the possibility and the beneficent, practical outcomes of a firm alliance of amity between the British Empire and 'the great Republic.'

In this 'Dufferinian' and 'Salisburyian' pronunciamento, I find the following conclusion, namely: 'And, above all, since it is universally admitted that the American Republic now occupies a foremost place among the great civilized and enlightened nations of the earth, and gives well-grounded promise of a still grander future, it therefore becomes the imperative duty of its people and government, with wise forethought, and circumspect prudence, duly to consider their position, interests and obligations as one of the most potent factors in moulding and directing, in amity and impartiality, coming international events, not only for the promotion of their own welfare, but also for the maintenance of international peace and good will; and for the advancement of liberal and beneficent intercourse between all nations and all peoples. No nation can rightfully live wholly for itself, and these great international duties and obligation cannot with impunity be disregarded or evaded by the people and government of the United States of America. The Providential overshadowings of events unmistakably indicate that upon the great American Republic—the coming 'Greater Britain' of the western world—devolves the initiative of a commercial and defensive federation of amity among all English-speaking peoples, for the maintenance of international peace and for the advancement of racial and international prosperity, and which, in the generations to come, may happily lead to the federation of the world. To which all sincere well-wishers of humankind will heartily respond: 'So mote it be.'

Such an alliance of amity would doubtless keep the peace of the world, and would doubtless do, say, two-thirds of its business.

CANADA.

SCOTS GREYS VETERANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Noticing in the 'Scraps frae Scotia,' in last week's 'Witness,' an account of the death of Mr. William Hatton, late of Edinburgh, I was very much interested, having been personally acquainted with him. We were together for six years in the Royal Scots Greys. He joined in 1830 and I in 1841. During the time of service, I acted as one of the escort to the Queen at Cambridge, in 1843, and in Scotland in 1844; also to the Marquis of Bute, Lord High Commissioner, Crown Representative to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, in May, 1845.

Mr. Hatton and I left about the same time, in 1847, I buying my discharge in Dublin for thirty pounds sterling. I saw him several times since then.

I was in my twenty-first year at the time of enlisting, which leaves me in my seventy-eighth now, and am fresh and hearty, without a grey hair, perfectly well but for an attack of rheumatism, and am able to attend personally to my little business every day. I have been in Canada for forty-three years, thirty-eight of which I have lived in Ottawa.

I would like to know if there are any older members of the Royal Scots Greys living, or who is now 'Father of the Regiment.'

DONALD CAMERON.

135 Bolton street, Ottawa.

HOME BIBLE STUDY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Being much pleased with Mr. Withrow's timely article in the 'Witness' of March 22 on 'Home Bible Study,' I thought you would perhaps publish an invalid's unqualified praise of the systematic study of the bible instituted by the Sunday-school committee and extended towards the members of the Home Department of the Sunday-school. I have been unable through physical weakness to attend Sunday-school for a long time and it gives me great pleasure to study the lesson for the day at home. The comments in the 'Weekly Witness' on the Sunday-school lesson by Mr. Whitney are very good, but the lesson leaflets supplied by the Home Department of the Sunday-school are better adapted for general study. My Gracious Master has given me many blessings, the greatest of which is that I am able to read and study his holy word. I am very thankful to the Sunday-school committee for instituting the system, which deserves more praise than I can give. Canada is highly favored with bible privileges, and I earnestly hope this opportunity of getting better acquainted with his holy word will be improved by all who do not attend Sunday-school.

GRATEFUL INVALID.

THE KETTLE RIVER CHARTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. William Clendinneng, in a letter to the editor of the Montreal 'Gazette,' urges upon the Montreal Board of Trade to take action with respect to the Kettle River Valley Charter. He calls upon that influential body to strengthen the hands of those who are trying to keep Canadian trade for Canadians. The 'Witness' has not been influenced by the sentimental clap-trap used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its servants for the purpose of thwarting the wishes of a portion of the Canadian people, and preserving that monopoly which it is fast gaining in Southern British Columbia. I feel confident, therefore, that you will be good enough to allow me to briefly explain the position taken by the people of Boundary Creek Distrjct on this important question.

I can safely assume that the Montreal Board of Trade is composed of business men and that among its influential members are the leading wholesalers of Montreal. This being the case the Board of Trade will never take such action as is suggested by Mr. Clendinneng. The Montreal wholesale establishments have already built up a permanent and increasing trade on Kootenay and Boundary Creek districts. In order that their patrons in British Columbia may receive goods promptly the Grand Trunk Railway is used to carry the goods to Chicago; the Great Northern to Spokane and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway to Kootenay. If the goods are for Boundary Creek district they are hauled to Marcus, Washington, by the Corbin Railway and from there taken in freight waggons to Boundary Creek district. Now, if Canadian trade is built up by using the Grand Trunk American railways to Marcus, is Canadian trade to be ruined by the extension of the sixty-five mile railway from Marcus into Canadian territory? Can any reasonable Canadian suppose that Peck, Penny & Co., Crathern & Caverhill, Jenckes Machine Co., Ingersoll Rock Drill Co., Boivin, Wilson & Co., and a score of other Montreal wholesale firms are less patriotic because they take advantage of the competition afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway, and send their goods into Kootenay and Boundary Creek districts by American roads. The merchants of Boundary Creek to-day buy ninety percent of their goods from eastern Canadian wholesalers. These goods are shipped by American roads in bond.

The question is not one of patriotism nor the preservation of Canadian trade. It is a question of affording railway facilities to a rich mining district—facilities which the C.P.R. had the opportunity to grant and so far neglected to do so. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is now using every expedient to defeat the efforts of the people to secure a railway that is so urgently needed and also to make the Boundary Creek district a C.P.R. preserve upon which it may levy excessive tributes for all time to come.

Mr. Shaughnessy, in his address to the railway committee yesterday, stated that Mr. Corbin had done nothing to build up Kootenay towns, and asked why Corbin's railway had not hauled ores to the Nelson smelter. Mr. Shaughnessy would not ask such a question in British Columbia. The public there know too well that the C.P.R. refused to join its line with Mr. Corbin's, although requested to do so; that the C.P.R. secured from the government all the water front in the town of Nelson and that it refused to grant Mr. Corbin yard room or terminal facilities, fearing Mr. Corbin's line might secure some of the trade of the Nelson smelter, which it wished to retain for itself. Mr. Corbin is anxious to haul ores to the Nelson smelter, but is prevented from so doing by the C.P.R.

Again, Mr. Shaughnessy read a telegram from Mr. Peters, the C.P.R. agent in Kootenay, in which the latter stated that during the month of February only forty-one tons of Canadian goods were hauled into Kootenay by Corbin's line. This is grossly inaccurate, for during the month referred to Messrs. Ashdowne & Co., of Winnipeg, shipped three car-loads of hardware into the Kootenay country by Mr. Corbin's line.

Sir William Van Horne has raised the loyalty cry to cloud the issue. The fight between the Kettle River Railway Company and the C.P.R. is one of transportation alone. The preservation and encouragement of Canadian trade is influenced and regulated by the tariff of the country.

DUNCAN ROSS,
Of Greenwood, Boundary Creek. District.
Ottawa, March 25, 1898.

AN OLD MINER'S EXPERIENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Thirty-six years ago a gold fever about Cariboo, B.C., raged in the English-speaking world, and some thousands of hardy adventurous Canadians took part in that rush; and as quite a number of them are still living, it is somewhat singular that with the exception of Mr. Wattie, of Valleyfield, none of them have in your columns aired their views, either on the route to the Yukon, or in any other way regarding gold mining. As I spent a seven-years' apprenticeship at that time, with the pick and shovel, axe, whipsaw, and drill, you may like, in the event of your not hearing shortly from any of these old timers, to have the benefit of my experience.

I have read with much interest the stories of the immeasurable wealth of the Klondike and surrounding country, and the millions in sight, etc.; but as part of William Creek, Cariboo, was equally rich, and with a few exceptions the surrounding country of not much account, I fear that the Klondike country will be similar. A great deal of weight attaches to the views of the government officials, but they, like the rest of us, are fallible. In British Columbia in the early sixties all the officials from Governor Douglas down, thought that within a very few years British Columbia would have as great a population as California, but they, with many others, were badly mistaken. For illustration, in 1863 an expensive gold escort was established to guard the fabulous wealth that was confidently expected to be realized, but on account of the decreased receipts it had to be abolished; or here is another example that took place on Vancouver Island: In 1864 the government was induced to send out a well equipped gold prospecting expedition on the island. The members were representative gold miners, ex-Royal Engineers, packers, etc.—I think the artist, Alpine climber, and author, Whymper, F.G.S., was one of the party—with the result that apparently rich productive gold diggings were soon found on Leitch river, and best of all, at Victoria's door, or at least only twelve miles away. The people of Victoria went crazy; a rush took place at once, buildings went up and the glorious news spread far and wide; contracts were given out for a road, and for the erection of quarters for Col. Forster, the newly-appointed gold commissioner for Vancouver Island.

A balance sheet of the receipts and expenditure of gold mining on Vancouver Island would be a surprise to some of our gold-mining enthusiasts. It is not from hearsay that I speak of that particular failure, as after an unsuccessful season in 1864, in Cariboo, I took in Leitch river as well, going out there as carpenter for Mr. M. Titus, who had the contract for the erection of the government building.

With regard to the various routes to the Yukon my opinion is that it would be far more beneficial to the Dominion and the eastern provinces especially, to have an interior route opened up, than any of those from the seaboard, with troublesome international questions. My preference would be for the C.P.R. to Ashcroft, from there to Quesnelle by a good waggon road, built in 1862 and 1863, some two hundred and twenty-five miles; from Quesnelle to Telegraph Creek by a good trail, six hundred miles, first opened by the Russian-American Telegraph Company in 1865, and abandoned on the successful completion of the Atlantic cable by Cyrus Field in 1866.

From information from personal friends who have been over this trail, I believe at a comparatively trifling cost it can be transformed into a good waggon road. It is a good grazing country and of course would lead to settlements all along its course. There are no mountains on this route, which runs through an open country, lightly timbered, with only a few streams to cross, all fordable except one. From Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake is by trail, a hundred and twenty miles, and from the lake to Dawson is an easy trip by boat. One advantage by this way is that prospecting can be done all the way, and knowing what I do about mining, I think the chances for success, comfort and economy much better than by any other proposed route. Of course a small party, three to six, would be preferable, and if they intended to prospect they should take a whipsaw with other tools, and if one of the party could do a little blacksmithing all the better.

In connection with the transportation of miners' supplies I don't think that many people know or would believe that camels had ever been used for that purpose in this land of 'Our Lady of the Snows.' In 1862 or 1863 a number of camels that had been used in the deserts of Arizona were sold and brought up to British Columbia and used between Lytton, on the Frazer, and Clinton, which is some forty miles above Ashcroft; the use of them as carriers antagonized the packers, whose horses they caused to stampede, with great loss, and who, in self-defence used different ways to have the camels either exterminated or withdrawn, and in 1865, out of about twenty brought into British Columbia only two remained, and they were running wild in the neighborhood of Clinton.

A. R. C.

Ontario, April, 1898.

[For the 'Witness.'

BEHOLD THE FOWLS OF THE AIR.

The place of birds in that wonderful economy of nature which in this Canada goes to make up our environment, is most remarkable. They are perhaps the most effective means for checking the marvellous multiplication of insect foes before whose power man stands appalled when he sees the toil of the husbandmen swept away before the ravages of locusts and weevils. While most of the destructive forms of insect life are happily betimes subdued under limits of harmlessness by frosts and storms, and myriads fall a prey to the parasitic enemies of their own race, the full force of both of these destroying factors we may only estimate in a general way. The work of birds in the destruction of noxious insects is revealed by the inspection of their stomachs. The same mode of enquiry reveals another important service, by exhibiting the quantity of seeds of noxious weeds eaten, a service rated very highly by some observers on the western prairies. The investigation was begun some years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture, by which various bulletins have been issued, making known the results obtained. Among these the first bulletin in 1889, on the English sparrow, was a remarkable indictment of that feathered colonist. Whether acclimatization, change of habitat and of conditions of food supply will make the sparrow more insectivorous here than in Great Britain, deserves enquiry; for it is beyond dispute that in his original habitat he is frequently a pest to the farmer. A bulletin (No. 54) recently issued, 'On some common birds in their relation to agriculture,' by F. E. L. Beal, assistant ornithologist to the department, affords much useful information about the food of several well-known birds, from which we may rate their precise value to the farmer.

The black-billed cuckoo, a bird not numerous in any part of Ontario or Quebec, is credited with peculiar distinction as an insect eater. It eats so many hairy caterpillars that the hairs pierce the inner lining of the stomach and remain there, so that when the stomach is opened and turned inside out, it appears to be lined with a 'thin coating of fur.' It has not a good character, however, from its parasitical tendency to compel other birds to raise its young by laying in their nests, from which the cuckoo expels its fellow-nestlings. It is also charged with destroying the eggs of other birds. Its large size, handsome appearance, and great activity in the destruction of insects make excuse for its occasional peccadilloes.

Woodpeckers take high rank as insect-eaters. The red-head selects very large beetles when in the range of its daily food. Occasionally it attacks young birds and poultry, but it is probable, says Mr. Beal, that the habit is rather exceptional. When beech-nuts are plentiful, it will remain north all winter instead of emigrating. The flickers, while genuine woodpeckers, are more generally seen on the ground searching for food. They eat wood-boring grubs and ants, but the number of ants is much greater. The stomachs of two of these birds each were found to contain more than three thousand ants. The sapsucker is guilty of injuring forest and orchard trees, but Mr. Beal thinks that the bird fully compensates for this injury by the insects it consumes.

The smaller-sized perching birds are the most effective foes of noxious insects. Ninety-three percent of the food of the pe-wee consists of insects, the remainder of wild fruit. The insects belong chiefly to noxious sorts, as click beetles, weevils, grasshoppers, wasps, many flies of sorts that annoy cattle, and a few bugs and spiders. The food of the swallows while in this country, is wholly taken from insect life. Their tireless industry, and their gregarious and social habits, render worthy of consideration any practical suggestion for promoting conditions which will foster the increase of this most useful bird. Of the seven species known to us, four have already changed their primitive nesting habits. 'The cliff swallow now finds a better nesting site under the eaves of buildings than was afforded by the over-hanging cliffs of earth or rock which it once used and to which it still occasionally resorts.' It would seem a useful school lesson throughout the rural districts to encourage the erection of bird boxes at every school-house where with a supply of soft mud near by the swallow might find its nest. Could anything be a more appropriate forward school movement?

The house wren is another insect-devourer whose nesting habits may be readily made available to promote its safety and multiply the species. Its industry in picking up a living is beyond all praise. It is a pugnacious bird, able to hold its own against sparrow or swallow. Even a tomato can will make for it an acceptable nesting place.

Of all birds, the chickadee is the most useful in its efforts to arrest the destruction of its forest home by the formidable beetles whose ravages among spruce and larch timber have wrought incalculable loss in many parts of the country. It is estimated that a pair of chickadees destroy five hundred grubs in a day. They may be seen constantly following the lumberman and picking up their food as every blow of his axe dislodges the grubs of longicorn beetles in scores. They are frequently accompanied by other useful birds, the kinglets, whose charming warble is perhaps the most musical in the whole range of woodland melody. These birds fall an easy prey to owls and other enemies from which they could be protected to a certain extent by erecting bird boxes in the woods, a work which might afford delightful amusement in every lumber-camp. Boxes hung on pieces of wire would be pleasant abodes for some of the titmice and possibly for swallows also, both of whose nest-building work seems to admit of variety so long as the conditions of safety and warmth are secured.

The extensive fires which have devastated vast areas in Labrador, northern Quebec and north-western Ontario, must have seriously affected the conditions of life for great hosts of insectivorous birds. The prairies and the morasses of our western plains afford the breeding asylum for, with few exceptions, the greater portion of the seed-eaters and water-birds of this northern continent. Hosts of sparrows spread over the grassy plain and savannas, where last year's seeds still adhere to culm and panicle. But the neighborhood of woods and forests affords to the insect-eaters a greater abundance of insect life than can be found on the plains. There the consumption of such grass and other seeds and fruits as abound, together with the destruction of a certain portion of insect life, maintains the balance between the sway of the birds and the insects. In fact, there are few absolutely vegetarian birds. The sparrows are very destructive of larvae while feeding their young. But for the birds it is probable that the great plains would cherish weevils and locusts, leaf-cutters and noxious diurnal and nocturnal lepidoptorae to such degree that our harvests would be more precarious than they are. In fact, the Rocky Mountain locust and the Colorado potato beetle probably come to us from regions where the balance between bird and insect life has been disturbed. It is therefore with apprehension of coming danger we should read what Mr. Low, of the Geological Survey, has to tell us in his 'Travels in Labrador,' recently published. He states that 'at least one-half of the forest area of the interior of that vast country has been destroyed by fire within the past twenty-five years. These fires are due to various causes, but the majority of them can be traced to the Indians, who start them either through carelessness or intentionally. The Nascaupee Indians of the semi-barrens, signal each other by smoke made by burning the white lichens that cover the most of the ground in the interior, and these signals cause many of the fires.' One naturally asks, would it not be profitable for the country to send secular missionaries to these Nascaupee savages to convert them from destroyers into guardians of the forests of Labrador? The proffer of a small yearly subsidy for this purpose would be well-spent money. The prevention of the recurrence of such fires as have swept that region means not alone the protection of the hunting grounds and the food supplies of the Indians themselves, but it involves the safety of the principal breeding grounds of the winged hosts that defend our forests and fields from devastating foes.

J. BAWDEN.

Kingston, May, 1897.

A London woman who was knocked down by a bicycle obtained £25 damages against the rider.

On an alarm of fire being given in Newport, firemen mounted their bicycles and were quickly on the spot.

A female inmate of a London workhouse who became blind at the age of ninety-three has learned to read by touch.

There is a large rabbit warren of about eight hundred acres in Norfolk. The lessee of the warren is said to clear about £600 annually.

A young man was fined £7, including costs, at the Mansion House, for travelling on the railway without having paid his fare, amounting to 3d.

A child lost its life in Liverpool through its flannelette night-dress taking fire. The coroner commented on the inflammable nature of flannelette.

It is rumored that the residence of the late Colonel North at Eltham will be secured as a residence for the Duke of York. In the middle ages there was a royal residence at Eltham.

The Women's International Progressive Union is seeking to discourage the wearing of jewellery, which, at a meeting held in London, was described as a sign of 'barbaric primitiveness.'

By order of Her Majesty the Queen, a framed copy of Mr. Stanley Berkeley's spirited picture of the storming of 'Dargai,' issued by Messrs. Hildesheimer & Co., has been placed in Balmoral Castle.

The Queen has abandoned her practice of rising early and transacting business before breakfast. Like the Prince and Princess of Wales, she rarely breakfasts now before ten, and does not begin work until after eleven.

A new coal field is about to be opened at Horwich, almost midway between Bolton and Chorley. A company has been formed for the working of the coal, which, it is stated, lies underneath the Horwich Moor.

Seats for shop-girls is a question that is agitating Manchester. At a meeting of ladies in the Mayor's parlor several speakers advocated using influence with employers to provide seats, as some time must elapse before the Shops Bill, which makes such provision compulsory, becomes law.

Mr. Justice Grantham, presiding at a Working Girls' Home in Drury-lane, London, advocated the placing of girls in situations in the colonies. A young woman, he said, had much more chance of earning a living in Canada or Australia than in the purlieus of Drury-lane, while there was a much greater possibility of a satisfactory and happy marriage.

Important experiments have been carried on recently at Sheerness to test the efficiency of the defences protecting the entrances to the rivers Thames and Medway. Three launches representing hostile vessels were ordered to attempt to steam into Sheerness harbor under cover of darkness. The launches, however, were discovered with the assistance of two search-lights, which illumined the Thames and Medway, and demonstrated the impossibility of a hostile craft entering the river undetected.

A movement is being initiated (says the London correspondent of the 'Cambrian') to obtain the consent of the War Office to the formation of a Welsh cavalry regiment. 'Owen Rhoscomyl,' the well-known novelist, is the originator of the idea, which is gaining a good deal of support among Welsh members and others. Scotland's cavalry—the Greys—have done great things, and there is no reason to believe that a Welsh cavalry regiment would not win as brilliant a record as the Welsh foot.

According to Mr. Spratly, our English battle-cry is 'Hoorah!' and has been inherited by us from 'our ancestors, the Anglo-Egyptians.' This gives us, he thinks, 'an ancestral right to remain on the banks of the Nile.' 'Hoo Ra! Hoo Ra! Hoo Ra!' means, says Mr. Spratly, 'The King! The King! The King!' and as 'Ra' means not only King but also God and Man, he regards it as equivalent to 'For God, King and Country!' 'A very interesting discovery—if true,' says the London 'Christian World.'

What is claimed to be the quickest building feat yet accomplished in the United Kingdom comes from Liverpool. A large iron school to accommodate six hundred children was taken down, removed to Wavertree, and re-erected, including the putting in of brick foundations, levelling and cindering the site, lighting, children's offices, heating by hot water pipes, water, gas, and drain connections, and enclosure of site with iron railings, in the remarkably short space of fourteen days.

A meeting has been held at the Mansion House, London,—the Lord Mayor presiding—to consider proposals for a national commemoration of King Alfred in 1901, the thousandth anniversary of his death. Sir Arthur Bigge wrote that he was commanded by the Queen to state that Her Majesty had much pleasure in signifying her approval of the proposal. On the motion of the Bishop of London, seconded by Mr. Bryce, M.P., it was decided to hold a commemoration; and on the proposal of the Archbishop of Canterbury, it was resolved that the commemoration should include a memorial in King Alfred's Royal city of Winchester.

The daily importation of twelve hundred gallons of milk from Normandy by agents of a Cherbourg syndicate, who retail it to the British public, has been temporarily, if not permanently, suspended. French papers say that the profits of the business amounted only to £7 a day. Normandy milk has rather a bad name, as, when analyzed by Mr. A. W. Stokes, F.C.S., who is analyst to four London vestries, it proved to be heavily dosed with formalin, a chemical made from fusel oil, the deleterious ingredient of whiskey. This keeps it sound a long time, but is not the least injurious of preservatives. Foreign competition could be checked, 'The Hospital' suggests, by the passage of an act absolutely prohibiting the sale of milk drugged with any preservative.

Miss Alice Hughes, the lady photographer whom the Princess of Wales called the quickest person she had ever seen, is interviewed in 'The Young Woman.' Miss Hughes will not photograph men, as she considers their raiment inartistic and impossible to treat gracefully. When not busy 'taking' princesses, duchesses and heiresses, Miss Hughes turns her attention to children; she says she can safely boast that of some thousands photographed she has not failed with more than two or three. 'The Duchess of York has brought her children here to me each year to take. I say to the little Prince, 'Now, Prince Edward, you will be good,' and the dear little fellow promptly answers, "Yes, I will," and so he is—for the space of a second or so.'

A deputation representing the S. P. C. A., and which included the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, waited upon the President of the Board of Agriculture asking the government to take steps to prevent the cruelties attending the exportation of worn-out horses to the Continent. Mr. Long promised that his department would as far as possible co-operate with the society in endeavoring to mitigate the evils. The main difficulty in the way was the fact that the cruelty was only completed on arriving in the foreign port. It was pointed out that in three years 65,079 horses were exported from this country to Holland and Belgium. Their average value (£12) showed that they were not sold for food, but were worn-out creatures which the English law would not allow to be worked.

Messrs. Kynoche, of Birmingham, have for some time past been engaged in perfecting the mechanism of a new quick-firing gun, and they have succeeded in producing a weapon a long way ahead of any other gun of a similar type. By turning a wheel the whole mechanism is set working, and six hundred magazine bullets are discharged per minute. The gun, which only weighs a hundredweight, is single barrelled, and while in action is kept cool by a water-jacket which is filled automatically. The firing action is supplied with cartridges by an endless belt which passes through a box and collects the cartridges. The gun will kill at three miles, and as the barrel is made to swing from right to left it will probably prove to be one of the most deadly weapons of modern warfare.

The keel plate of the new battleship 'Formidable' was laid at Portsmouth dockyard recently. When completed the 'Formidable' will be the most powerful ship in the navy. In design she is an improved 'Majestic,' having a bow like the 'Canopus,' and her keel cut away behind the propeller blades, to facilitate turning. She is to be three hundred and ninety feet long, seventy-five feet broad, twenty-seven feet draught and fifteen thousand tons displacement, with engines of fifteen thousand horse-power, giving her a speed of eighteen knots. Her armament will consist of four twelve-inch and twelve six-inch quick-firing guns of the newest improved patterns. These carry several thousand yards further than the guns now used. She will also have sixteen twelve-pounders and a number of machine guns. She is to be armoured like the 'Majestic,' but with improved material.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham 'Post,' says:—'I was told today of an interesting incident in connection with the indisposition of the Prime Minister. On the eve of his departure for France, the Marchioness of Salisbury received a letter from Mrs. Gladstone, in which solicitous inquiries were made as to the health both of herself and her illustrious husband. Mr. Gladstone, it was added, was anxious to assure Lord Salisbury that he hoped his indisposition was only of a passing character, and that he would soon be able to return to that public life which he had done so much to dignify. Lady Salisbury, it is added, was very much touched by this letter, and sent a reassuring reply, in which she made inquiries as to the health of Mr. Gladstone, thus eliciting a telegraphic response just as she was starting for France.

A new War Office is to be built at Whitehall at a cost estimated a little below half a million sterling. Other new public offices are to be erected in Parliament street at an almost similar expense; while Admiralty Office extensions, new post-office buildings, and the much-needed completion of the South Kensington Museum fabric will swell the required aggregate outlay to over two millions and a half. It should be noted that in the buildings to be put up on the Parliament street site will eventually be housed the establishment of the Board of Trade, the Education Department, and a considerable portion of the staff of the Local Government Board. King street, for centuries the sole thoroughfare between Charing Cross and Westminster, is to disappear entirely, and the corollary widening of Parliament street will materially improve the view of the Abbey and Palace of Westminster.

At Aston Petty Sessions, recently, Alfred Preece was summoned for assembling with other persons in Witton Road for the purpose of betting. Defendant admitted that he was betting, but said that when the offences were committed he was not in Aston, which is in the County of Warwick, but in Staffordshire. It was explained that the road was in Warwickshire, but the footpath is in Staffordshire, the boundary line being the kerbstone. Defendant stood on the kerbstone and received packets from persons who were in the roadway and handed them over the boundary line. The presiding magistrate said the point raised by the defendant was a very nice one, but the Bench thought that he had brought himself within their jurisdiction by standing on the boundary. It required two men to make a bet, and if he took money from those men standing on the horse road he was extending his hand into Warwickshire, even if he were standing in Staffordshire. Defendant would accordingly be fined five pounds and costs, ten shillings and sixpence in each case.

DEATH OF THE SPARROW.

Our Blackpool correspondent says the farmers of the Fylde district around Blackpool having suffered keenly from a sparrow plague, the parish councils met and decided on slaughtering the birds. School-boys spent their half-holidays and evenings in this work, and during the last year 34,000 sparrows and eggs were destroyed. The rate of payment has been one penny for two old birds, a penny for four young birds, and a penny for eight eggs.—Yorkshire 'Post.'

FROM THE FIRST BOY.

A unique gift of a hundred guineas has been received by the London Orphan Asylum. The donor, Mr. R. P. Hookham, of Islip, was, in 1813, a small boy of seven, and is now consequently well over ninety. He was the first boy to enter the asylum at Watford. He says: 'The facts are these: Four boys only were admitted at the first election, but mine being a strong case I was admitted at once (through the influence of the great William Wilberforce and Joseph Butterworth, M. P. for Coventry, my native place), but subject to the next election. So I, a poor little wretch of seven years old, was packed alone into the mail coach, and after travelling all night from Coventry arrived at the rendezvous three or four hours before either of the other four boys, and this, I think, established my claim to the honor of being first.' The present year is the 'diamond jubilee' of Mr. Hookham's marriage. He had been meaning to leave the one hundred guineas in his will, but decided to save his executors trouble and 'dodge the death duties' by sending the money at once.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal has forwarded to the London Morayshire Club a donation of £100, in order to increase the club's bursary at Aberdeen to £20.

While the St. Andrew's Links ranger was at his duties lately he was struck with a golf ball, which alighted in a pocket and ignited a box of matches which it contained.

On March 23, at Campbeltown, Provost Hugh Mitchell, Seafield, was presented with a solid silver cradle, to commemorate the birth of a daughter during his tenure of office.

Towards the Wick and Lybster Railway the County Council is now to give £15,000; the Duke of Portland, £20,000; other subscribers, £4,000, and £23,000 is expected from the Treasury. That is £8,000 short of the estimated cost.

The Glenlivet correspondent of the 'Wine and Spirit Gazette' writes: 'I hear that the Duke of Fife is refusing to grant sites for distilleries on his estates. In this he is only following the example of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Countess of Seafield. The reason is said to be that the Duchess of Fife strongly objects to the manufacture of whiskey on the Fife estates. Of course, I give the saying for what it is worth, but it is said that she keeps a restraining hand upon the Duke, otherwise he probably would grant sites now as he did formerly.'

At the recent sale of the areas to be cleared for the construction of the new North Bridge street, Edinburgh, the proprietors of 'The Scotsman,' 'Evening Dispatch' and 'Weekly Scotsman,' purchased the whole of the west side, from the widened bridge to the High street, for the sum of a hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The area in question has a frontage of three hundred and fifty feet to North Bridge street, and a depth westward, along Market street, of about a hundred and thirty feet. It is the intention of the proprietors of 'The Scotsman' to use the principal portion of the area at the north end of the street, overlooking the Princes street valley, as a site for offices to meet the great and growing requirements of these papers.

The Stirling 'Observer' of March 23, gives the following instance of how the laws compelling children to be educated are carried out: At the Falkirk Sheriff Court the other day William Porteous, laborer, North Back Row, Laurieston, was charged with having failed to provide the necessary elementary education for his son William, aged between twelve and thirteen years, for the period of five weeks prior to Feb. 28. The Fiscal said accused had already been before the court on a similar charge; and his wife, when before the school board, had defied the board, and said she could pay any fine the sheriff might impose. Sheriff Bell said, as the parents had defied the board on the ground that they could pay any fine that might be imposed, he would not give them the chance. He sent accused to prison for seven days without the option.

A raid for arms took place on St. Patrick's Day at Coolick, near Killarney, the house of a farmer named Moynihan being entered and a quantity of ammunition taken away.

The death is announced of Sir Mark Anthony Tuite, Bart., at his residence, Kilruane, Nenagh. The deceased, who was in his ninetieth year, was formerly captain of the 90th Foot, and served with distinction in various parts of the world.

At a recent meeting of the Cork Corporation it was proposed to alter the name of Nelson Place and call it after the patriot Robert Emmett. It was pointed out that the change of names would cause a good deal of inconvenience, legal and otherwise, and the suggestion was voted down by twenty-two votes to seven.

An aggregate of about four hundred pounds has up to the present been received from the Mansion House Committee in grants of clothing, seed potatoes, etc., for the relief of distress in Berehaven, West Cork, and committees have been formed in Castletown and Adrigole, with the object of enquiring into the most deserving cases, and for the proper disposal of these grants. Needless to say numberless applications are pouring in, but these are submitted to the committee for consideration and are disposed of according to their merits.

A Mitchelstown correspondent writes: The oft-mooted scheme of a railway from Mitchelstown to Cahir, County Tipperary, is again before the public, this time in connection with the schemes of railway development in the South promoted by the Great Western Railway of England and the Great Southern and Western. Mr. J. L. Wilkinson, the general manager of the Great Western Railway, has intimated that connection between Rosslare and the Cork district will, according to present arrangements, be afforded by a new line of railway from some point in the vicinity of Clonmel or Cahir to Mitchelstown, but that the carrying out of this or a like project will depend in the acquisition of the Waterford and Limerick Railway by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, with whom the Great Western will act in conjunction.

Not many men have been so costly to their country as the Right Hon. John Thomas Ball, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, from 1875 till 1880, whose funeral took place the other day. Dr. Ball's salary during the five years of his chancellorship was eight thousand pounds per annum, with an allowance of a thousand pounds per annum, for outfit on assuming that office. The first act of an Irish chancellor is to affix the Great Seal to the letters patent conferring on himself a pension, to take effect on his retirement, of four thousand pounds per annum. As eighteen years have elapsed since Dr. Ball's resignation of the Great Seal, the disbursements to him from the public funds have, in addition to the forty-one thousand pounds paid him while Lord Chancellor, amounted to a hundred and twelve thousand pounds.

Some of the papers are doing excellent work in eliciting the opinions of the Anglican hierarchy on the question of a Catholic University for Ireland. The Bishops of Manchester and Wakefield entirely agree with the views expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of Rochester thinks the 'proposal is just because it accords with the feelings and principles of the great majority of the population of Ireland,' while the Bishop of Hereford writes: 'Believing, as I do, that the one true way of turning Ireland into a loyal, contented, and happy portion of the Empire is by the method of home rule in all internal affairs, I hold that she ought to be given a university which will satisfy the common sentiment of her people. Moreover, I know no influence so likely to promote the growth of a reasonable and tolerant frame of mind among Irish Roman Catholics as that of a university education, and, consequently, I desire the removal of any obstacle which shuts out Romanists from sharing in this education, and I do not consider it either just or politic to impose our will upon the Irish people, over-riding their own in such a matter.'

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

The Newspaper Society and the Institute of Journalists in Ireland have sent a joint deputation to the Lord Chancellor of England to ask legal protection from the abuses of the law of libel. It was pointed out that newspaper proprietors were subject to constant blackmailing on the part of the shady solicitors who induced clients speculatively to bring frivolous actions, and that there should be some provision as to security for costs. The Lord Chief Justice of England went so far in a recent case as to ask who the counsel was who advised such actions to be brought forward, and His Lordship, in simple language, hunted the plaintiffs in some of these cases. The Lord Chancellor informed the deputation that he would give the matter his best consideration.

A PARNELLITE WINS HIS CASE.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Dublin, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., brought an action against the Rev. George McMeel, parish priest, Ballinamallard, County Fermanagh, and others, claiming a declaration that defendants are possessed of three hundred and seven pounds in trust for him, and that they be ordered to pay him that amount. The plaintiff was the parliamentary representative for North Monaghan from 1886 to 1892. In September, 1890, a sum of two hundred and eighty-five pounds was subscribed by his constituents in recognition of his services as member. Before the presentation took place, however, the Parnellite split occurred, and, Mr. O'Brien siding with Mr. Parnell in opposition to his constituents' wishes, the money subscribed was never presented, but was lodged in the bank in the name of the defendants to wait the will of the subscribers. The Vice-Chancellor held that the money was an absolute subscription and gift for the benefit of Mr. O'Brien, and gave judgment for plaintiff with costs.

SAGACIOUS CHINESE DOG.

A story comes from Canton of the fidelity and sagacity of a dog. A young man was apprenticed to his maternal uncle, a tinsmith, but owing to the bad treatment he received, he left the service. The uncle soon afterwards gave up business and rented a house at Tak Hing street, where he lived quietly. He was often visited by his nephew and there was apparently no bad feeling between the two. A few days ago the uncle learned that he had won three or four hundred dollars in the Waising lottery. The nephew likewise heard of this, and called on his uncle to offer his congratulations. He was told the money had not yet been collected and was shown the slip. He stayed for dinner, and while drinking deftly put a drug in his uncle's wine. The tinsmith afterwards fell unconscious to the ground and was bound by his nephew, who likewise took from his pocket the lottery slips. While this was going on, an old dog, on seeing its master being bound, tried its best to hamper the movements of the young man by snapping at him, and howling and barking loudly. The neighbors, hearing the unusual noise, went to inquire the cause, and at the door saw the young man leaving, pursued by the dog. They knew who he was and did not suspect anything wrong until they found the uncle lying on the floor bound hand and foot. The nephew had by that time made good his escape.—Shanghai (China) 'Daily Press.'

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility, and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

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A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

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5.

A WORLD'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Every Sunday-school worker in the world will be interested in the announcement of the World's Third Sunday-school Convention, to be held in London, England, July 11 to 15, 1898. The delegates from the United States and Canada will leave Boston on Wednesday, June 29, by the chartered Cunard steamship 'Catalonia.' The party will arrive in London on Saturday, July 9. The round trip rate for all expenses in transportations, including practically first cabin accommodations, is only ninety dollars. The necessary expenses of the stay in London, up to July 19, will be covered by twenty-eight dollars additional. The first returning boat leaves Liverpool on July 19. The tickets will be good for twelve months, but the rate of ninety dollars just quoted, can only be secured by returning on the 'Catalonia,' July 19; the 'Cephalonia,' Aug. 2; or the 'Catalonia,' Aug. 23. Five weeks of sight-seeing are thus afforded. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Henry Gaze & Sons, for exceedingly attractive side-trips at moderate cost, through England, Scotland, and on the Continent. For full particulars, write Warren P. Landers, secretary of the transportation committee, room 64, 110 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

The convention will give great impetus to Sunday-school work throughout the world. The party on ship-board will include the best known and most successful Sunday-school workers in the United States. Several members of the International Lesson and Executive Committee will accompany the party. As on the 'Bothnia,' in 1889, the social and religious features of the voyage will be memorable. The conferences, parliaments, Model Sunday-school session, Sabbath services, etc., will be duplicated, and improved on the 'Catalonia.'

A grand reception will be given to the delegates and friends in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday evening, June 28, the night before sailing, by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Interdenominational Sunday-school Association.

THE LATE DR. MOULTON.

Canon Gore, in preaching the university sermon at Cambridge, said of the late Dr. Moulton, Wesleyan Minister, whose recent sudden death in that city caused widespread regret: 'He must have been what all bear witness that he was, a great scholar, but also a great saint.' The Bishop of Durham, (Dr. Westcott) says in a letter to the 'Methodist Times': 'One characteristic of Dr. Moulton, which always touched me most deeply, was his spirit of self-sacrifice and self-forgetfulness. I have been blessed beyond most men in my friends, and I reckon it among my greatest happinesses that I have numbered Dr. Moulton, and Dr. Dale among them.'

'WITNESS' SEWING MACHINE.

Mr. John Findlay, of Daniston, Ont., writes: 'I have received the sewing machine in good order. It is a first-class machine, as good as agents sell for double the money. I hope you will sell many more, and may the 'Witness' long prosper is the wish of an old friend.'

Mr. George Patton writes from Carr's Crossing: 'I must say that the sewing machine that we got is equal to any forty-five dollar machine I ever saw. I would not be without the 'Witness' for a good deal.'

Mr. J. K. Darling, Almonte Post-Office, and Miss Jennie R. McKay, of St. Elmo, both write in terms of pleasure on receipt of the sewing machines.

Bury, Que., March 7, 1898.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:—

Dear Sirs,—I received the 'Witness' sewing machine all right, and it seems to be a very nice machine. All who have tried it like it, and think it runs well. I think it will prove satisfactory in every way. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours sincerely,

GEORGE S. COLLEY.

(Per M. M. C.)

PARLIAMENT.

The Budget Debate and the Conservative Leaders.

KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY BILL KILLED.

The Plebiscite Bill and a Parliamentary Caucus—No Mixing of the Question—Plain 'Yes' or 'No.'

Ottawa, April 13.—After some preliminary matters and questions of a routine character had been disposed of, the House settled down to hear Mr. Foster, who commenced

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Foster spoke for half an hour in lower tones than usual, but the House was thinly peopled, and his voice reached every part of it. After criticising Mr. Fielding's assertions as to his, Mr. Foster's prophecy of gloom that had failed of coming true, Mr. Foster touched on the Finance Minister's announcement of a reduction in the rate of interest on the deposits in the government's savings banks from three to two and a half percent. This reduced rate, Mr. Foster declared, owing to cost of management, was three-eighths of one percent less than they could get money for in England. It was better, Mr. Foster argued, to borrow money from our own people than to borrow from foreign money lenders; to patronize those who have a stake in this country, than those who are abroad. 'So,' continued Mr. Foster, 'I say my hon. friend has made a mistake when he reduced the savings bank interest one single fraction less than they are obliged to pay for money in England. It is a proof of his necessities. He will save by this reduction half a million dollars. Are they going to give that back to the people?' Mr. Foster replied, not so, the estimates have not been reduced. He denounced the reduction as a tax on the thrifty habits of the people, and Sir Charles Tupper cried, 'Hear, hear.'

PLEDGES AND EXPENDITURE.

The assertions of the Liberals that the public expenditure was too large by one, two or three millions, and Mr. Mills put it at four millions, were recalled by Mr. Foster, who rubbed it in time and again that the government had broken its pledges and violated its promises. First, the debt, which had been increased during the last year of the late administration by $3,041,000, was increased in 1896-7 by $3,041,000, and it was to be increased during the current year by $4,500,000. Mr. Foster then made a number of comparisons, taking a series of years here and a series there, altering the series when it suited, taking the average in some cases and a particular year in others, in order to make a point in finance. It was a performance worthy of an ex-finance minister. At all events Mr. Foster is entitled to the benefit of his figures, because, it is said, figures never lie. From 1892 to 1896 the average customs revenue was $19,839,000. In 1897 it was $19,891,000; in 1898 it was to be $21,000,000, and it was estimated by the Finance Minister at $21,000,000 in 1899. These increased customs receipts heightened 'the burdens of the people,' Mr. Foster said. In the same way the customs and excise taxes had run up from $27,710,000, the average for the years 1892-96, to $28,648,000 in 1897, and were estimated for 1898 at $29,000,000.

REVENUE AND TAXES.

An hour and a half having elapsed, Mr. Foster was speaking with very much emphasis, and in vigorous strain, considering that about ten rows of seats out of fourteen were empty. He went on to speak of the revenue to be raised, which under his average conglomerate of years, 1892-96, had averaged $36,400,000; was $37,800,000 in 1897; was estimated at $39,300,000 for 1898 and in 1899 was to be $40,500,000.

As to the Liberal pledge to reduce taxation, Mr. Foster gave the percentages of the rate on goods entered for consumption between 1892-96 as 17.88. It was an average in 1896 of 18.28 and in 1897 of 17.87. On dutiable goods only the average rate of duty in 1894 was 30.87; in 1895 it was 30.87; in 1896 it was 30.07, and in 1897 it was 30.04, 'a reduction,' exclaimed Mr. Foster, exultingly, 'of the three one-hundredths of one percent. This was for a year within which the new tariff did not operate fully, so Mr. Foster quoted from the trade returns for six months ending Dec. 31, 1897, as showing the average to have been 29.59.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

'But,' added Mr. Foster, 'this was not all. The government was putting on new taxation, under a pretence of helping sister colonies in distress and helping carry part of the Imperial load. Mr. Foster asserted that the government would get from $250,000 to $400,000 a year additional revenue.

'How splendid,' exclaimed the member for York, 'to help the West Indies in their struggle and get three or four hundred thousand dollars of taxes to add to the expenditure.' In Mr. Foster's opinion the rate of duty on sugar the West Indies would have to pay under the twenty-five percent preferential tariff was even more than they were paying before the Budget speech and the change it announced.

Adverting to the expenditure, Mr. Foster said the average expenditure between 1887 and 1896 had been $36,850,000; in 1896 it was $36,949,000; in 1897, it was $1,400,000 more, and in the estimate for 1899 it was $2,174,000 more than what was expended in 1896. Then Mr. Foster took the 'average' expenditure, both consolidated and capital, for ten years and compared it with the one year, 1897-98, finding $40,500,000 in the first case and $46,256,000 in the second.

THE PREFERENTIAL POLICY.

After joining in the satisfaction at our large foreign trade last year Mr. Foster proceeded to recall what was said in parliament a year ago, on both sides, with regard to the Belgian and German treaties. Coming face to face with the fact that whatever the history was, these treaties had been denounced, Mr. Foster condemned the policy as containing danger to Canada and to the Empire. First, he contrasted the reciprocal clause of last session's tariff with the preferential policy in this session's tariff. Then, according to the Prime Minister, 'Canada for the world' was the great principle upon which the government was acting and this was consecrated by the acceptance of a Cobden medal in England. To-day the government stood before the world with an exclusive one-sided preference given to Great Britain and certain British colonies, and an exclusive door against the whole of the world. Last session the reciprocal clause was intended to gather in trade from every country in the world. This was all passed away. To-day the government was diametrically opposed to what it was in favor of a year ago. Mr. Foster's view of this policy of preferential trade for the United Kingdom and the colonies was expressed in the following sentence: 'It will not add to the loyalty of the Canadian people to feel that they are being made poor in order that the manufacturer of England be made rich.' He dwelt on the fact that no compensating concessions had been obtained from the Mother Country.

Speaking of Mr. Fielding's warning to the manufacturers to rely more on themselves and less on state aid, Mr. Foster described that as a stupid and malevolent utterance. It would frighten invested capital and serve to withdraw confidence from Canadian industries. Mr. Fielding had said that eternal vigilance must be the price of their protection. This Mr. Foster interpreted to mean that the days of the manufacturers were numbered; that they will be pursued until they are wiped off the face of this country, and the era of free trade be brought to stay. He also interpreted Mr. Fielding's utterance to mean that the manufacturers would have to buy their safety. His menace would cripple and restrain fresh capital in Canadian industries. Mr. Fielding had said to the manufacturer in Canada, 'You can only buy existence by being vigilant,' and he might have added, Mr. Foster went on to say, 'by being everlastingly subservient.'

IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, Mr. Foster asked what this government had to congratulate itself on? It had advocated a reduction in the number of Cabinet ministers, and it had one more. It had advocated a reduction in the civil service list, and the stop to railway subsidies, but neither of these things had taken place. It was to blame for the Yukon contract and for the breach of the independence of parliament, illustrated by one of its followers sitting for a whole session with a judgeship in his pocket. It had done nothing about the Pacific cable and had accomplished nothing with regard to the fast Atlantic service.

Before sitting down, Mr. Foster, although not expressing his own definite opinion, quoted the opinion of mining men to the effect that an import duty on lead was necessary to retain our lead ores in Canada for smelting. He denounced the government for having failed to implement a single one of its promises during the two and a half years it has been in office. There was a great future ahead of the country, and the Liberal party could only retard it for a time.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

Within a few minutes of six o'clock Sir Richard Cartwright rose to reply. He took it that Mr. Foster could not deny the enormous gain Canada had made, and in particular the acceptance which the government's trade proposals met in England. Sir Richard then turned his attention to Mr. Foster in what he termed his new rôle of economist. With reference to Mr. Foster's assertion of increased expenditure, the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that whatever other merits Mr. Foster might lay claim to, that of making an honest statement was not one of them. It was true that in 1896 Mr. Foster went out of office with an expenditure in round figures of $37,000,000, but it was not true that he had effected any permanent reduction on the expenditure of the preceding year, 1895, when it amounted to $38,200,000. If there ever was a case of colossal cooking it was Mr. Foster's case of 1896. In that year Mr. Foster threw over a million or more of expenditure properly belonging to the year to the shoulders of the year 1897, expecting that he and the rest of the nest of traitors had come to the end of their tether. In 1896 the late government totally neglected to call out the militia for annual drill, thereby rendering nearly useless the whole of the expenditure of the Militia Department for that year. Secondly, he skinned the expenditure in the Public Works Department, thereby causing for the succeeding year, 1897, a great deal of additional expenditure. As a matter of fact, Mr. Foster's real estimate for 1897 was $38,358,000 and Mr. Fielding for these same services proposed to spend $37,960,000, deducting those items for which there are no corresponding items in Mr. Foster's estimates. There were additional items in Mr. Fielding's estimates. For instance, there was $210,000 rental for the Drummond County Railway, in extending the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal; $396,000 for Yukon, and $560,000 for the running expenses of this Intercolonial extension into Montreal, or a total for these three items of $1,166,000, for which Mr. Foster's last estimates contained no corresponding items. Deducting these from Mr. Fielding's estimates for 1898-9 of $38,125,000, there remained $37,959,000 for the same services as Mr. Foster had asked $38,359,000 for in 1896-7. Taking into account the fact that the country did not stand still, Sir Richard ventured the assertion that for a population two hundred thousand larger Mr. Fielding was asking for four hundred thousand dollars less. (Cheers.) Sir Richard gave the following comparisons in detail as between Mr. Foster's estimates for 1896-7 and Mr. Fielding's for 1898-9:—

	Mr. Foster	Mr. Fielding
Debt charges	$12,982,000	$12,753,000
Management..	165,000	152,000
Civil Government.. ..	1,449,000	1,418,000
Penitentiaries	481,000	417,000
Parliament..	754,000	705,000
Militia	1,478,000	1,397,000
Public works	1,576,000	1,650,000

There was a considerable increase for the promotion of agriculture and dairying, but he challenged the Opposition to move to cut that down.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The attack of Mr. Foster on the reduction in the rate of interest was met by Sir Richard Cartwright, who pointed out that money on call could not be expected to bring as much as money sunk for a number of years. How could they compare loans which could be withdrawn on a few hours' notice with a loan of fifty years?

RATE OF TAXATION.

Dealing with other portions of Mr. Foster's speech, Sir Richard said that we were getting more revenue from customs at a reduced scale of taxation. For the last seven months there was a decrease of a dollar a hundred. It was not as much as he desired to see, but a good many goods prohibited altogether under the late tariff now came in, and it should be remembered that if goods were wholly prohibited the percentage would be reduced.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

In his references to trade Sir Richard declared he had not altered his views as to the value of the market of the United States, but the United States would not trade with us, and while we were not disposed to retaliate, at the same time we were disposed to show that we were masters of our own destinies, that 'the gates were our own to open and our own to close,' and that we would open them to that country which dealt liberally with us and close them to the country that refused to trade with us. (Cheers.)

With respect to the reduction of expenditure Sir Richard reminded the House that it was not easy to undo all at once the evils of eighteen years of Conservative rule.

Speaking generally, Sir Richard asserted that Canada's position had improved enormously and having set an example to the Empire, now occupied a proud place in the councils of that Empire. He gladly admitted that the government had not sought to obtain cent for cent or pound for pound from the Mother Country in the preferential policy adopted. He pointed out that during the regime of the Conservatives, with a monopoly of royalty, our purchases from Great Britain had largely diminished, while imports from the United States had increased very much.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Sir Charles Tupper informed the House that it had afforded him pleasure to hear the announcement by the Minister of Finance that it was intended to repeal the preferential clause in the tariff and to adopt preferential trade with England. He also approved of the policy of restoring the West Indian trade to Canada, this being in accordance with his suggestions during the last session.

After speaking of the Drummond County Railway extension and the tariff discussion of 1878 Sir Charles condemned the reduction of the rate of interest on savings banks deposits in unqualified terms. The Liberals had, he said, for years condemned the Conservatives for wasting the public money and had claimed that they could save three or four millions a year, but to-day they stood convicted by their own estimates of having played upon the credulity and trifled with the intelligence of the country in this regard. He argued that the government was inconsistent in adopting the principle of countervailing duties for the West Indies, although but a short time ago they had assumed responsibility for the speech delivered by Lord Aberdeen, in which His Excellency had stated that Great Britain could not adopt such countervailing duties.

Sir Charles quoted from speeches of Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while in Opposition, in which they condemned items of expenditure which had not been reduced in the estimates for this year. He then took up the question of the preferential tariff, maintaining that the government had deceived the British people with the tariff of last year, which was not the same as that of to-day. The tariff of last year was the most extraordinary, the most impudent attempt to mislead the government and people, and the manufacturers of England that ever was made in any country. The present tariff was, he said, a pro-American rather than a pro-British tariff. In criticising the Premier's speeches in England Sir Charles made the statement that when Sir Wilfrid left Canada, pledged in the most solemn manner that ever a man could be to advocate the policy of preferential trade, he was pledged to somebody else to defeat that policy.

Mr. Fielding's sugar policy was, Sir Charles stated, the most transparent delusion with reference to the British interests that ever took place in a Canadian budget. He asked if Great Britain had come to a position when she required to be grandmothered by the Canadian Government. The new sugar duties resulted not from any Imperial policy, but from a desire to raise two or three hundred dollars more to meet the increased expenditure. Mr. Fielding should have adopted the plan mentioned in the 'Globe,' either of increasing the duty on beet sugar or reducing the duty on all sugar from the West Indies. Sir Charles pronounced the government unworthy of the confidence of the people of Canada.

MR. PATTERSON SPEAKS.

Ottawa, April 14.—After Mr. Craig had called up the Premier to assure him as to the plebiscite bill, Mr. Patterson resumed the debate on the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means, and for two hours his deep voice thundered through the Chamber to a most attentive audience. Alluding to Sir Charles Tupper's expression that the Liberal's were in office as the result of an accident, Mr. Patterson said it was a lucky accident for Canada.

A great deal had been said about the National Policy having been adopted. Last year it was asserted that when the preference came into operation the great woollen industries of the country would be destroyed by the new tariff. This was not said this year because these predictions had been falsified. Mill after mill had been re-opened and others partially closed down were now running on full time. Mr. Paterson took the imports for the half year ending Dec. 1, 1897, compared with the same period in 1896, and showed a reduction in duty according to the actual importation on the following articles:—Bituminous coal, four percent; manufactures of cotton, six and two-fifths percent; glass, five and seven-tenths percent; hats and caps, five and two thirds percent; iron and steel and manufactures, fourteen percent; manufactures of woollens, four and two-fifths percent. In metal and woollens the importation for the six months amounted to eleven million dollars, and on these articles the reduced rate was nearly five percent.

In alluding to agricultural implements Mr. Paterson stated that the tariff policy of the Liberal party was a tariff for revenue as formulated at the Liberal convention in 1893, and no member of the government ever gave a pledge to place agricultural implements on the free list. Mr. Davin interrupted Mr. Paterson several times at this point, and after Mr. Paterson had heard him once or twice, he desired to proceed with his speech, when Sir Charles Tupper arose and taxed Mr. Paterson with being afraid to allow Mr. Davin to contradict the assertion that no minister had given such a pledge.

AN UNSEEMLY SCENE.

A scene occurred over a challenge of Mr. Paterson to Sir Charles Tupper to rise in his place and to say that a statement he made the night before regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been made in the heat of debate and that he would not stand by it. That statement was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was pledged and bound when he went to England to oppose, in the interests of the United States, preferential trade with the Mother Country.

Sir Charles Tupper rose and said that the action of the Prime Minister in England was at variance with his pledge to the electors that he would send a commission to England to negotiate preferential trade, and in connection with the fact that in the general election Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the United States at his back, hoping and praying for his success, he could arrive at no other conclusion; and in view also of the fact that the Prime Minister had never ventured to give reason for his volte face.

Then Mr. Paterson said: 'I asked him a question and he has not answered it.'

Sir Charles Tupper rose to his feet again and commenced to speak and immediately there was an uproar on the Ministerial benches, and Mr. Paterson was heard to say: 'No, I will not let you make a speech.' Sir Charles Tupper continued on his feet and raising his clenched hand above his head gesticulated and explained vehemently that Mr. Paterson was afraid to let him speak. At the same moment Mr. Paterson was shaking his fist in the air and raising his powerful voice, but what he said was drowned in the uproar, each side of the House making as much din as it could. All this time the Deputy Speaker, who was in the chair, was endeavoring to make Sir Charles Tupper subside, but in this he was unsuccessful for several moments and, finally, when Sir Charles sank into his seat, he remarked, 'I am unfairly treated.'

MR. CLARK WALLACE.

After Mr. Patterson had concluded his able speech, Mr. Clark Wallace, the ex-Comptroller of Customs, replied to Mr. Patterson, whose utterances he described as being as reckless and void of accuracy as they were loud and bombastic. In short his statements were a tissue of misrepresentations. Mr. Wallace pleaded guilty to the charge that the Conservatives had predicted all sorts of calamities if the Liberals came into power. He declared that there would have been disorder if the government had carried out its ante-election programme. The Liberals, he said, had come into power and not satisfied with the protection that a protectionist government had given the manufacturers of agricultural implements they had increased it. When in opposition the Liberals gave utterance to principles that they either did not believe in or were afraid to implement when they attained office. Mr. Paterson's statement of the result of the reduction of duties, he characterized as misleading and untrue.

Coming to the Budget speech itself he found fault with it for its omissions, principal amongst which was the failure of the government to announce whether or not it proposed to avail itself of its power to impose an export duty on logs. The Minister of Finance had made no statement in regard to the question of a lumber duty, which was a matter about which the House was anxious to obtain information. He also wanted to know why the minister had said nothing upon the proposal to increase the provincial subsidies. The government, he said, had claimed credit for the prosperity of the country, yet it had done nothing to promote the lumber, mining or fishing interests. On the other hand its policy had been detrimental to the lumber business.

Mr. Wallace discussed the preferential trade question and made the assertion that there never was a greater injury done to Canadian interests than when the Prime Minister refused Mr. Chamberlain's invitation.

The proposed expenditure of $396,000 for the administration of the Yukon country, he said, was totally indefensible and excessive. Mr. Walace condemned the Liberal tariff. Free corn, he said, would displace six million dollars' worth of the coarse grains of this country annually. Protection was the proper policy for Canada.

The debate was continued by Dr. McDonald, Liberal.

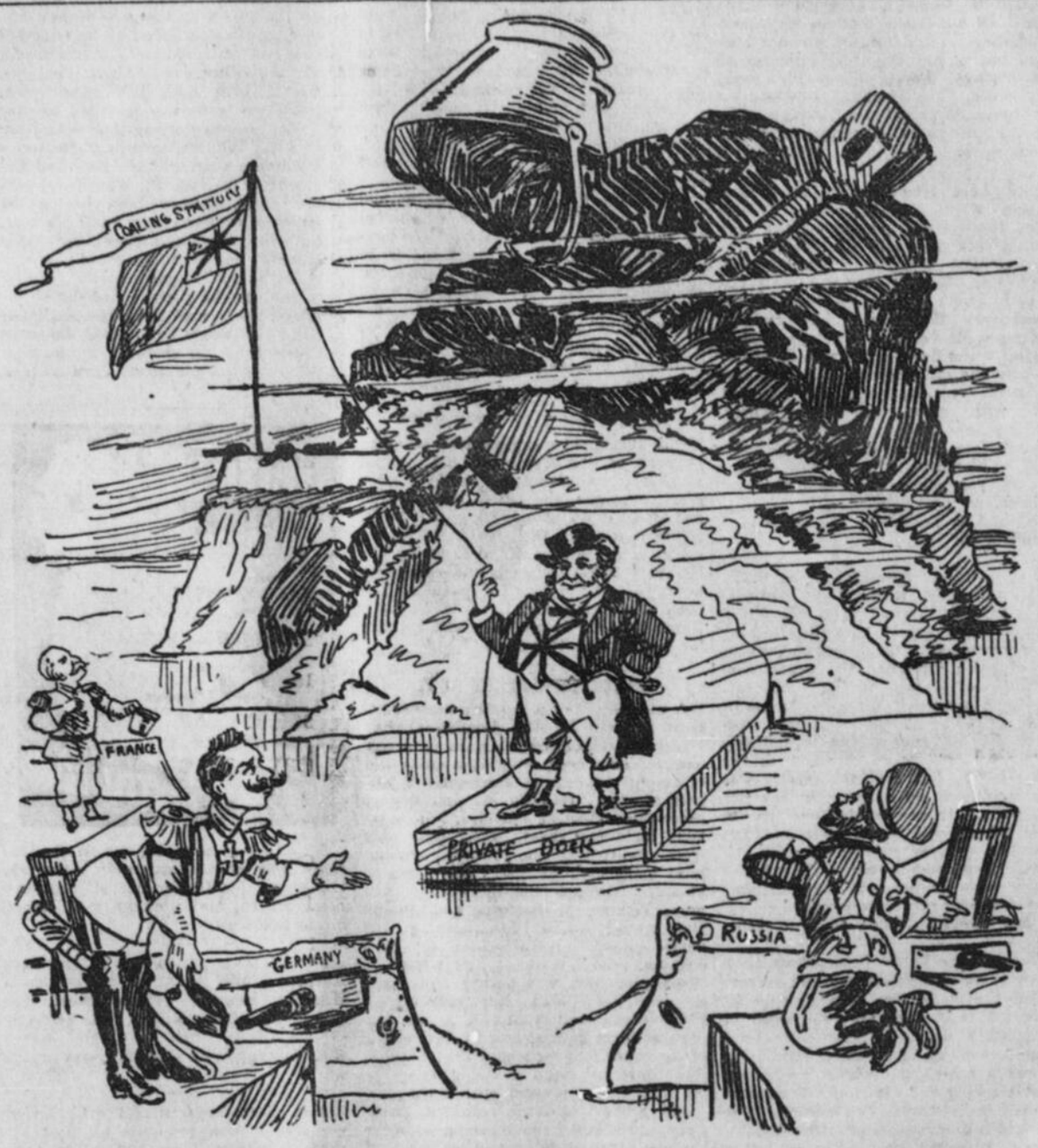
Ottawa, April 15.—The Opposition had some fun with the Postmaster-General in the House yesterday, and scored a small victory over which they grinned consumedly. The Premier bit his lip with annoyance at the way Mr. Mulock acted. It came about in this way. Mr. Taylor, the member for South Leeds, had a question on the order paper with reference to the dismissal of W. W. Williams, postmaster at Seeley's Bay, which is about twelve miles from Gananoque. The question was subdivided into a dozen, and Mr. Mulock declined to answer, saying that it would be more convenient if the papers were moved for in the usual way. When the orders of the day were reached Mr. Taylor rose and maintained that his question was a proper one to be answered, that Mr. Mulock was trying to bluff the Opposition, and that the Opposition would insist upon being treated respectfully. He wanted the information right away. Mr. Mulock disclaimed any desire to be discourteous, but reiterated that these questions would be better answered if all the papers were brought down. Sir Charles Tupper backed up Mr. Taylor's position, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a speech in which he maintained that Mr. Mulock's refusal to answer the question was a perfectly proper one under the circumstances. The Opposition then began to badger Mr. Mulock, who about fifteen minutes later got up and categorically answered every one of the questions so far as his memory served him. The look of annoyance that passed over the Premier's face was palpable to every one within view of it. To cause the Prime Minister to justify a position taken by the Postmaster-General, and then have the Postmaster-General immediately proceed to admit that his position was unjustifiable, was one of the most curious scenes ever witnessed in the House.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The Budget debate was resumed by Mr. Craig and continued by Messrs. McMullen, Bennett, McMillan and Kleopfer

KETTLE VALLEY RAILWAY BILL.

Ottawa, April 16.—The chief interest



COAL IS KING IN THE FAR EAST.

—'Puck.'

in the House of Commons yesterday centred in the close of the debate over the Kettle River Valley Railway bill introduced by Mr. Bostock, and supported by the Grand Trunk Railway and a majority of the Liberals, and opposed by the C.P.R. and a majority of the Conservatives. The fight has continued for weeks in the Railway Committee, and has lasted three weeks in the House at odd intervals, and came to a head last night, when the bill was thrown out by a vote of forty-four to sixty-four. The only speakers last night were Messrs. Oliver and Robertson, both in favor of the bill, and the yeas and nays were taken. Eight members of the cabinet voted in favor of the bill and only two against. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was absent and the following members of the government favored the bill: Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. A. G. Blair, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Hon. William Mulock, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. William Paterson, the Hon. R. R. Dobell and the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick. The following voted against: The Hon. J. Israel Tarte and Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere. On the Conservative side only seven voted for the bill, including Sir A. P. Caron and the Hon. Col. Tisdale. Sir Charles Tupper was absent, Mr. Foster voted against the bill. The division list was as follows:—

For—Beith, Belcourt, Blair, Bostock, Brodeur, Burnett, Cargill, Caron, Cartwright, Christie, Clarke, Cowan, Dobell, Domville, Erb, Fitzpatrick, Flint, Godbout, Graham, Guite, Jamieson, Kloepfer, Landerkin, Lang, Lavergne, Macdonald (Huron), McCormick, Macgregor, McGuigan, McHugh, Morrison, Mulock, Oliver, Paterson, Penny, Quinn, Rinfret, Robinson, Russell, Semple, Sifton, Talbot, Tisdale, Wood (Hamilton)—44.

Against the bill—Angers, Bazinet, Beattie, Beausoleil, Bennett, Bergeron, Bertram, Bourassa, Cameron, Carroll, Champagne, Chauvin, Choquette, Clancy, Cochrane, Copp, Davin, Dechene, Dougals, Dugas, Earle, Ethier, Foster, Frost, Ganong, Gauthier, Gauvreau, Gilmour, Guillet, Haggart, Hale, Haley, Henderson, Hodgins, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Klock, Lariviere, Lemieux, Lewis, Macdonald (Kings), Macpherson, Macallister, McCleary, McClure, McDougall, McInerny, McInnes, McIsaac, Malouin, Marcotte, Martin, Maxwell, Mignault, Mills, Morin, Powell, Proulx, Savard, Sproule, Tarte, Turcotte, Wallace, Wilson, Wood (Brockville)—64.

Mr. Fielding came in and announced his vote for the bill but he was too late to get it on record.

MR. CRAIG AND THE 'WITNESS.'

On the opening of the House Mr. Craig, of East Durham, rose to make some comments on a casual reference in the parliamentary letter of the 'Witness' on Thursday, in which it was stated that he always took the partisan view of the prohibition question. He regarded the 'Witness' as a liberal paper and would not have minded the remark in a party paper, but objected to it in a paper professing to be independent. When he read the quotation from the correspondence several Ministerialists cried 'Hear, hear.'

A ROW IN THE HOUSE.

During Mr. Frost's speech a tempest sprang up which rapidly converted the hitherto placid chamber into a veritable bear garden. Mr. Frost was inviting Opposition members to take the responsibility of preferring charges against any members of the government whom they suspected of wrong doing and made a particular application of his words to Mr. Bennett, the member for East Simcoe, who on Thursday night had said that Mr. Tarte was in the debt of the Drummond County Railway Company. Mr. Tarte had denied the truth of the insinuation, but in spite of that circumstance Mr. Bennett stood up yesterday and told Mr. Frost that if he looked up last session's 'Hansard' he would find there a statement by Mr. Tarte that he had received twenty thousand dollars from Mr. Greenshields.

Mr. Tarte sprang to his feet. He was angry. 'What the hon. gentleman (Mr. Bennett) says,' he cried out, 'is altogether untrue and he knows it, too.'

At 3.30 the motion to go into supply It was over this the row took place, which to the reader appears too childish for solemn legislators to indulge in. It was quieted by Mr. Tarte withdrawing the words.

WEST PRINCE ELECTION.

Charlottetown, P.E.I. April 15.—Following are the full returns of Wednesday's vote in the West Prince election:

Poll.	E. Hackett	B. D. McLellan
Sea Cow Pond	72	31
Tignish	98	54
Peterville	81	34
Skinner's Pond	102	58
Green Mount	89	57
Deblois	85	124
Kildare	89	67
Miminigash	51	57
Alberton	48	88
Plusville	54	84
Campbellton	51	54
Fortune Cove	39	56
Duvar Road	35	62
Oyster Creek	36	51
O'Leary	53	64
Lot 7	70	109
Lot 8	13	119
Lot 9	33	66
Lot 10	14	36
Lot 11	41	71
Ellustic Lot 12	55	72
Tyne Valley	37	92
Mt. Pleasant Lot 13	33	60
St. Gilberts	75	56
Arlington	61	63
Wellington	75	36
South-west Lot 16	35	93
Totals	1525	1814

Majority for McLellan, 289.

At the general election of 1896, Mr. Hackett was elected over Messrs. Percy and Yeo, the vote standing 1,572, 1,499, and 343 respectively. Mr. Hackett was unseated, however, and at the by-election in April, 1897, the late Mr. Perry was elected by eighty-six.

DRIFTED ASHORE.

Quebec, April 18.—The body of an unknown boy of thirteen or fourteen, with his skates still attached to his feet, was picked out of the St. Charles river yesterday afternoon. The unfortunate lad must have broken through the ice last winter while skating.

SPAIN BACKING DOWN

FEAR OF CIVIL WAR HAS ALONE KEPT SPAIN FROM ALREADY RECEDING FROM HER POSITION

(New York 'Times' Correspondence.)

London, April 16.—The pendulum has swung back again. Last Saturday every one was asking when and where the first shot would be fired. But this evening, in spite of the fact that the newspaper columns are crammed with 'gunpowder copy,' it is my duty to report that again in England and at the last moment of writing this despatch I find the idea of peace gaining ground once more. People here are taking immense trouble and spending cash freely on that almost impossible search known as getting items of truth from Spain, and they believe tonight that a peaceful solution will be found by which American honor will be satisfied and justice be done in Cuba. To say whose work it is, and what is the motive power would be mere guesswork. But certainly the Spanish backing down business is showing unmistakable signs of having set in. Of course the finer kind of Englishmen who control the destinies of this country do not pretend to know what extent of Madrid meekness will satisfy the just claim of America, but they see signs of that meekness amid all the bluff, lies and bombast, and they welcome the Spanish backing down all the more, perhaps, because they ventured to foresee it from the first.

WHAT PEACE WOULD MEAN.

Indeed great Englishmen hold that a peaceful solution of this matter will be a grand triumph for the Anglo-Saxon race, though they never for one moment doubted the issue of a struggle, if struggle there must be. In estimating this feeling our people must remember that Atbara was not won by waving quill pens, and this people knows what war means by reason of the gaps that the Soudan victory has left in English homes, and the widow's view of war has been lately brought home to them. They hold firmly that whether there be fighting or not the history of the past week has already united England and America as nothing else could have done. Further, as a nation of brother sailors, they rejoice that the United States has woke up, as they themselves have already done, to the need of a navy.

THE TWO NAVIES COMPARED.

The eager manner in which the many naval experts and amateurs here have been discussing the position and condition of the Spanish and American navies at this moment is, however, a curious contradiction of those peaceful hopes expressed with such singular confidence by the commercial element of London. So far as they know the facts or are able to collect them from the textbooks and service manuals, those experts who are entitled to do so give an opinion which is, in the main favorable to the United States. While owning that at first sight on paper, the two navies are pretty well and evenly matched, naval men here are quietly chuckling at the absolutely false impression given by such paper equality. Nothing will persuade them that the Spaniard has anything like the necessary modern seaman's wits, properly to handle and control the modern men-of-war, or that he will be at all likely suddenly to develop the marvellous inventive ingenuity of the Anglo-Saxon mariner in difficulties. Bluntly, the opinion here is that if the Spanish vessels were as three to two American, the two countries would then, as sea fighting powers, be almost equally matched at first. Yet even then the faith of the British sailor in his sea cousin may be fitly expressed in the words uttered to me a few minutes ago: 'What a pretty licking you'd give them by Whitsuntide!'

FAITH IN THE NAVY.

Yet it would be wrong to convey the impression that English opinion, taught by so many sea fights, at all believes that the whole affair would be a walkover, or finished in a week, and men here are somewhat surprised at the contrary and optimistic creed which obtains in certain sections of the American press. They say that naval warfare has been up to now so much a game of hide and seek, that long periods of dodging and counter-dodging might fairly be expected before anything like a final or decisive engagement. Apart from this view, formed admittedly on anything but perfect data, professional curiosity on coming events is greatly aroused from the fact that the conditions of modern naval warfare are so utterly new that no man's back knowledge is much good in forming a prophecy of what may happen. But that it will be a longish business most English sailor men believe.

What their idea is of the ultimate result may be gathered from the discussions now going on as to what the United States will do with the Philippine Islands when they have conquered them, and whether they will throw away the prize to be haggled over or fought for by Russia, England, Germany, and France. This is looking ahead with a vengeance, but at least it shows a modest trust in the working power of the United States Navy.

EUROPEAN COALITION IMPROBABLE.

Things are now marching so quickly that the real position at sunrise is all changed at sunset. Yet, writing this Saturday, evening, I feel bound to say I cannot attach much importance to the circumstantial rumors of European interference. Were there no other reason, and there are many, it would be enough to convince any man familiar with even the porter's lodge of any of the European or foreign offices to remind him that there are old-fashioned diplomats who do not form themselves into a meddling concert without a previous interchange of notes and other diplomatic bows and flourishes, the which do not pass unheeded by the many sharp-eyed observers on the sidewalk. No banks of preliminary red tape have been yet unfurled and fluttered. Other and graver reasons there are, on which I have insisted in my previous despatches. However, one energetic London paper, views the coalition as so near that it offers to march one hundred thousand Englishmen from Mile End to Hyde Park with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes in combination. This is impressive, certainly, but it is, as yet, unnecessary.

SPAIN TRYING TO PREVENT CIVIL WAR.

Sifting out the immense mass of fabricated nonsense and inflated bombast which comes over from Madrid, I am able to arrive at the conclusion that the most serious and real danger to Spain to-day is that of civil war. The manifesto of Don Carlos would not mean much in itself, but behind it and beside it are forces which Carlos himself would find it hard to control. Responsible men here who know Spain well, assert that this danger of a bloody revolution is really the one restraining cause which prevents Spain from knuckling under immediately. Curiously enough this knowledge is really at the back of the unswerving creed of that steady minority here which still believes in a probability of peace. They know, or believe they know, that Spain can not give way publicly till she has made arrangements to control her cut-throats at home. They further believe that the Spanish government is making, in all haste, the necessary military arrangements to quell this internal fever, and they hold that by the time the formal demand of the United States reaches Madrid, it will deal with a disciplined and docile nation. Whether these well-meaning, as well as well-wishing Englishmen, are prophets, time will show. Yet one thing is quite clear. Such was the force of the revolutionary ferment working in Spain, that had the government 'eaten crow,' say on Wednesday, there would have been no Spanish throne, and no Spanish government to treat with, within forty-eight hours from the surrender.

THE RE-TRIAL OF ZOLA.

So the members of the Esterhazy court-martial have actually made up their minds to try Zola once more, this time at Versailles. After reading the friendly suggestions of French writers that Europe should aid Spain in resisting aggression, one cannot help a spice of malicious pleasure on seeing these noble defenders of justice tumbling again into Esterhazy's arms. It is a ghastly mistake, which will assuredly bring its own punishment. It is difficult to see how, with the recent decisions of the Court of Cassation ringing in his ears, the presiding judge at the new trial will be able to exclude all matter connected with the Dreyfus case, which is now more than ever forcing its way to the light. Pannizardi and Schwarzkoppen may be muzzled or refuse to speak, but their uttered words, which have neither been recalled nor refuted, have done much to change public opinion. Meanwhile the paralyzed Dreyfus is slowly dying.

TROUBLES ON AFRICAN WEST COAST.

This time, when all the spare British forces in West Africa may be wanted for the development and defence of the Niger territories, seems to be very ill-chosen by Sir Frederick Cardew, the governor of Sierra Leone, to insist on worrying the natives with his hut tax. Moreover, the tribes are already so greatly exasperated by the excesses of the so-called frontier police, which is in reality made up of a lot of newly liberated slaves, disguised by British sentiment in a government uniform, that the largest English merchants are already threatened with absolute ruin. It was clear from the very first that this hut tax would be peculiarly offensive to the native chiefs, but by some singular twist of the official mind the governor chose the worst of all possible opportunities to insist upon a literal execution of his ill-timed regulation. To make this irritating tax more popular he imprisoned five chiefs, but not so the sixth, who, revolting, besieged the British garrison, and has cut to pieces a detachment of the West India regiment sent to relieve it. Red tape is about the last commodity that should be shipped from England to the West Coast.

ATBARA HELPS THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SCHEMES.

To the glory won by Gen. Kitchener in the Soudan may be added a conquest in Europe which can hardly have entered into his calculations, for he has beaten the Emperor William, who has been exhausting the politest resources of his telegraph code in pretty messages to the victorious general and to the Queen. Much of this is doubtless due to his soldier instinct, expressing a genuine admiration for finely planned work so admirably executed. This was, no doubt, William's first impulse, and a second, which is equally illuminative, was to at once set the machinery in motion to secure for himself a week's shooting in Scotland, after making tentative arrangements for the Cowes regatta week. Atbara has wiped out, not only Mahmoud but Kruger, and has restored William to his yachting suit in the Solent.

FIRST OF THE SEALERS.

Vancouver, B.C., April 12.—The steamer 'Willapa' arrived from the west coast last evening with six hundred sealskins, the first of the spring catch brought to port.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMPSON'S

Beginning a Regular Correspondence.

THE SIMPSON STORE, Toronto, is to extend its Mail Order Service throughout the Dominion. Heretofore we have confined our store news to the columns of the daily papers. But we think it too good news to keep to the citizens of Toronto alone, and if you will follow our story in this space week by week we think you will find it rather interesting.

It will be a weekly news letter which tells of Store matters. We hope that it will be of a character which will draw forth an answer from you now and then; in fact, we hope that this is the beginning of a regular correspondence.

You probably know that we are among the largest buyers for retail consumption in the Dominion. We don't ask you to buy from us because we are one of the largest dealers. That of itself is of no consequence to you. But we do ask you to test for yourselves the Methods, the Policy, the Goods and the Prices, which have given us that position.

We believe that our Mail Order service is the quickest in the country. We know that our collection of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Goods, Grenadines, and other lines of interest to purchasers by mail, are unequalled in the country. Beside Dry Goods this store has a complete Grocery department, a mammoth House Furnishing Section, a large area devoted to China and Glassware, a complete Drug Store, an attractive Restaurant, in fact almost everything comprised under the term, Canada's Modern Departmental Store.

If you have not already received our Spring and Summer Catalogue a postal card addressed exactly as below will bring one with pleasing haste.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LIMITED

Department W, Toronto, Ont.

NEW ALLIANCE PLANS.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PLEBISCITE EXECUTIVE.

Toronto, April 18.—Great enthusiasm has been aroused among the temperance workers of this city by the action of the Liberal caucus, in declaring for a straight single issue in the plebiscite campaign. In connection with this triumph of the temperance cause the 'Witness' correspondent has had several important and interesting interviews with the official leaders of the movement.

The chairman of the executive committee of the Dominion Alliance, Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., said that the result was in the highest degree gratifying, especially in the organized effort by deputations and lobbyists of the liquor traffic to induce Parliament to add a direct taxation rider to the question of prohibition. The view taken by the Dominion Alliance was, he stated, that no attempt should be made to coerce or threaten the government, but that the temperance electors should, through their parliamentary representatives, make the feelings of the people in favor of a single issue fully known. As an indication of the attitude of the Liberal party toward the prohibition question, the course of the caucus was also encouraging.

A SERIOUS DANGER.

The chairman of the executive committee said there was likely now to be a serious danger to be confronted, viz., that of over-confidence. For his own part, while greatly encouraged by the new outlook, he felt that the fight would still be a difficult and hard one. The liquor men would, no doubt, be disappointed at the failure of their attempt to confuse the issue, but they would fight all the harder in consequence of the rebuff.

Dr. Maclaren gave the following as the plan of campaign of the Dominion Alliance Plebiscite Committee: — We shall continue the work of the literature committee, and give that our chief attention until the prohibition convention in July. Certificates will be sent out this week to a number of religious bodies, which are shortly to meet, and which are entitled to representation at convention. We expect that the interest in the convention will be well worked up by the course of events in Parliament, and the election of delegates by the Methodist district meetings and annual conferences, of the Congregational Union, the Baptist Convention, and at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, all of which take place before the convention. Fraternal delegations will be sent to the various conventions by the Alliance. As arranged at the last meeting of the executive a conference of representatives of the temperance societies will be called on the bill being placed before Parliament although one of the reasons for deciding on that conference was the rumor that the taxation rider would be appended to the bill. The completion of the work of reorganization and the establishing of principal lecture bureaus will be among the important matters to be dealt with by the convention. The executive are of the opinion that rousing public meetings should be the leading feature of the last three months of the contest. The outlook is now very encouraging.'

MR. SPENCE PLEASED.

The secretary of the Alliance, Mr. F. S. Spence, said that he had hoped all along that the straight issue would be submitted, the news, however, that such would actually be the case had cleared the skies, and made the conditions much improved. Mr. Spence states that the organization is gradually covering the province. County organization has been effected in Carleton, Durham, Leeds, Oxford, Northumberland, Wentworth, Bruce, Wellington, Holton, and other counties. Leading workers in York and Ontario Counties, have arranged to assist in the formation of county organizations there. The orders for plebiscite literature continue to pour in by every mail.

Mr. A. R. Scovil, grand secretary of the Good Templars, says he considers that the Liberal caucus has given an eye-opener to the liquor interests, and that nothing better could have happened for the temperance cause.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Make Rich, Red, Energy-Giving Blood.

THROUGH THEIR USE THOUSANDS OF WEAK MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN MADE STRONG.

A VICTIM OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Prescott 'Journal.'

There is no man in the Township of Edwardsburg who is better known than Mr. John Sherman. He is one of the many Canadians who at the outbreak of the American rebellion joined the army of the North, and to the exposures and hardships which he endured during that trying and perilous time does he owe long years of suffering which he has since undergone. The writer remembers seeing Mr. Sherman a few years ago when he was so crippled with rheumatism that it was impossible for him to walk, and having heard that a cure had been effected, determined to investigate the matter for himself. When the reporter called at Mr. Sherman's home he found him in the yard handling an axe and chopping wood like a young man. 'I have suffered with rheumatism for twenty years,' said Mr. Sherman, 'and I have doctored with four different doctors, and yet I kept getting worse and worse. I was bent double with the pain in my back and both legs were so drawn up that I was unable to straighten them, and for four months when I wanted to move about I had to do so on my hands and knees. I tried many medicines but got no benefit, and I had given up all hope of being able to walk again. One of my sons tried to persuade me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I refused to take any more medicine. At last one day my son brought home three boxes of the pills, and after they had been in the house for over two weeks, I at last consented to take them, but not because I thought they would do me any good. Before they were gone, however, I could feel that my back was getting stronger and I could straighten up. It required no further persuasion to get me to take the pills, and from that time on I began to get better, until now with the aid of a light cane, I can walk all over the farm, get in and out of a buggy, and do most of the chores round the house and barns. I feel twenty years younger, and I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the most wonderful medicine for rheumatism in the whole world. I began them only to please my son and it was a most agreeable surprise to me when I found my legs limber, and my back gaining new strength. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the suffering rheumatics of the world.'

GENERAL WEAKNESS CURED.

Mr. James Canavan is a well known resident of Maxville, Ont. He suffered for a long time from general weakness, approaching an almost complete collapse. A friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a judicious course restored his health. Mr. Canavan says: 'After having used your Pink Pills I am glad to recommend them to the world as a cure for extreme weakness and debility, and I am sure that if those who feel the first approach of such trouble will only take a box or two, misery may be averted.'

A WEAK HEART.

Mr. Joseph Becktad, Martintown, Ont., says: 'About thirteen years ago I suffered from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which left me with a very weak heart. I doctored, but did not appear to get any relief. About two years ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using them for some time I felt better than I had done for years. I have had no return of the trouble, and feel safe in saying that my cure is permanent. I can heartily recommend this medicine to those who are similarly suffering.'

SUBJECT TO SINKING SPELLS.

From the Cookshire, Que., 'Chronicle.'

Mr. Newell Waldron is a well-known farmer living near East Clifton, Que. As his friends and neighbors know, he passed through a very trying illness as the result of a severe attack of la grippe, and when a correspondent of the 'Chronicle' called upon him, he had no hesitation in giving the particulars of his illness and cure. Mr. Waldron said, "I believe I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am glad to have a chance to say a good word in favor of that reliable medicine. During the winter of 1895 when la grippe was so prevalent, I had a severe attack of it, and it left me so weak that I was unable to do work of any kind. I consulted a doctor but as he did not appear to help me I began using different advertised medicines, but the result was the same. I got no benefit, but on the contrary was growing weaker. At times I was subject to sinking spells, which verged upon total unconsciousness. I was failing day by day and was becoming hopeless. A neighbor who called to see me urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I sent for a few boxes. After using them for a couple of weeks I began to gain steadily. I am now as well as any man, and can do as good a day's work as ever I did. I know that my cure is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am always glad to recommend them.

Spring Medicine.

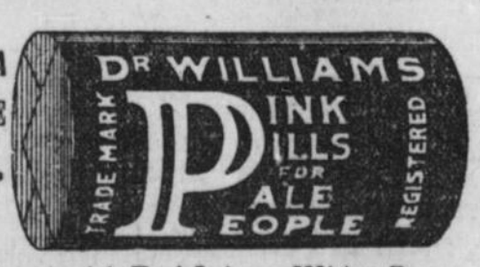
In the Springtime the blood needs attention. The change of the year produces in every one, whether conscious of it or not, some little heating of the blood. Some people have pimples, a little eczema, or irritation of the skin; others feel weary, easily tired and have a poor appetite. Purgatives are not the right cure. The best of all Spring medicines for man, woman or child is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

They cure, not by weakening the system as purgatives do, but by giving it strength. They are a Tonic—the best tonic in the world—and cannot harm the most delicate. They make people feel bright, active and strong.

BUT YOU MUST GET THE GENUINE.

ALWAYS PUT UP IN A PACKAGE JUST LIKE THIS



The Wrapper Printed with Red Ink on White Paper

If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills CURE

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia, Anaemia, Heart Troubles, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Incipient Consumption, All Female Weakness, Dizziness and Headache, and all Troubles arising from Poor and Watery Blood. . . . . .

CRIPPLED WITH RHUEMATISM.

Mr. Alpheus Mott, an esteemed resident of Morewood, Ont., says: 'For some years past I have suffered horribly with rheumatism. At times I was so bad that I was almost wholly deprived of the use of my legs, and could only go about with great difficulty. I had to give up farming entirely, and removed to Brockville, where I had the best medical advice, but with no good results. I also tried many remedies said to be a cure for rheumatism, but with no better results. Some of my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so, and somewhat to my surprise I found they were doing me a great deal of good. I then moved to Morewood, where I still continued the use of the Pills, steadily gaining in health and strength, until I could abandon the use of the cane, without the aid of which I could not move about. Every ache and pain left me, and only those who have suffered the terrible pangs of rheumatism can understand the joy I feel at what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I earnestly urge their use on all who are similarly afflicted.

Mr. Jas. Gage, Brookdale, Que., says: 'We have always found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a good family medicine, and think they should be kept in every home.'

THE SIRDAR AND MAHMOUD.

THE QUEEN PRAISES HER TROOPS

London, April 10.—The Queen and the ministers of the Khedive of Egypt have telegraphed hearty congratulations upon the victory of the Anglo-Egyptian forces over the dervishes at the battle of Atbara. A dispatch from Cairo says that the meeting between the Sirdar and Mahmoud, the captured dervish general, after the battle, was very dramatic. Mahmoud was haughty and sullen. When the Sirdar asked why he was making war in the Atbara country, Mahmoud replied: 'I have to do what I am told, and so have you.'

THE KHALIFA'S FORCES.

In 1895 when Slatin Pasha, who was one of the Khalifa's bodyguard, escaped from the Soudan, the following was the strength and disposition of the Khalifa's fighting forces:—

POSITION AND GARRISON.	EMIRS.	ARMED STRENGTH. JEHADIA. (Soudanese.)	CAVALRY. (Arabs.)	SWORDS. SPEARSMEN. (Arabs.)	GUNS.	RIFLES AND SMOOTH-BORES.
Omdurman (nuisance).....	Osman Sheikh ed Din	11,000	3,500	45,000	46	11,000
" (in store).....	Yakub.....	6,000		4,500		4,000
Reggaf.....						6,000
Western Soudan:	Mahmud, etc.....	6,000	250	2,500	4	6,000
El Fasher						
El Obeid	Zeki Osman	1,000	500	1,300	6	1,920
Shakka, etc	Nur en Nas	400	150	700	4	400
Berber						
Abu Hamed	Ahmed Wad Dafalla	1,500	.....	4,500	3	1,500
Eastern Soudan:						
Adarama	Osman Digna	450	375	1,000	4	450
Gedaref	Ahmed Fedil	4,500	600	1,000	.....	4,500
El Fasher		1,000	200	1,000	.....	1,000
Asubri		900	.....	500	.....	900
Gallabat	Hamed Wad Ali	50	50	1,400	.....	50
Dongola	Yunes ed Dagheim	3,000	500	5,000	.....	2,000
Suakin	Hammuda	250	100	1,000	8	250
Total.....		34,350	6,000	64,000	75	40,350

Of the positions enumerated in this table most have since been lost by the Khalifa. Reggaf, which is near Gondokoro, in the Equatorial provinces, once ruled by Emin Pasha, has been captured by the Belgian forces of the Congo Free State. Suarda and Dongola were captured by the British in 1896. Abu Hamed and Berber were recovered by the British in 1897. Asubri (Osobri), El Fasher and Adarama, are the fortified villages on the Atbara river, captured by the British forces in Kassala early this year. So that of the positions enumerated by Slatin Pasha the Khalifa now holds Omdurman, which is opposite Khartoum; El Fasher, the capital of Darfur; E. Obeid, the capital of Kordofan; Shakka, a town situated between these two provinces; and Gedaref and Gallabat, two provinces which lie south-west of Kassala among the foothills of the Abyssinian mountains. Of the Emirs mentioned, the two first, Osman, who is the son of the Khalifa, and Yakub, who is his brother, are living. Osman Digna, who fled after the battle of last week, and Mahmoud, formerly chief Emir of Kordofan and Darfur, who was made a prisoner, have of late been the chief fighting generals of the Khalifa. The Emirs who established the power of the Mahdi are, with the exception of Osman Digna, now all dead.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU PASSES QUIETLY AWAY.

Quebec, April 13.—Cardinal Taschereau passed away quietly last evening. At his bedside were his two nephews, Alexandre and Edmond Taschereau, His Grace Mgr. Begin, Archbishop of Quebec; Mgr. Marois, vicar-general, and the other members of his household. He will be buried next Tuesday, in the Basilica here, the body being embalmed.

By the demise of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau the Roman Catholic Church in Canada loses its highest dignitary and the Dominion a prominent scion of one of the oldest French families on the continent, the members of which have made their mark in the religious, military, political and judicial world, and through their connections have been associated with several other prominent families both English and French speaking.

The founder of the Taschereau family in Canada was Thomas Jacques Taschereau, a French gentleman who emigrated from Touraine during the early years of the seventeenth century. Soon after his arrival here Thomas Jacques Taschereau was appointed to the post of Marine Treasurer, and in 1736 he received a grant of a seignory on the banks of the River Chaudiere. The deceased Cardinal was the grandson of that gentleman and was born at Ste. Marie de la Beauce on Feb. 17, 1820, his father being the late Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, judge of the Superior Court and his mother Marie Panet, daughter of the Hon. Jean Antoine Panet, first President of the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

Young Elzear Alexandre Taschereau entered the Seminary of Quebec as a student at the early age of eight years, and having completed his classical course of studies in 1836 visited Rome in company with the late Abbé Holmes, and in the following year received the tonsure at the hands of Mgr. Piatti, Archbishop of Trebizonde, in the Basilica of St. John Lateran. Having returned to Quebec the same year he commenced his theological studies and, although still under canonical age, was ordained priest on Sept. 10, 1842, in the Church of Ste. Marie de la Beauce, his native parish, the officiating bishop being Mgr. Turgeon, then coadjutor and subsequently successor to Bishop Signai for the episcopal See of Quebec. Shortly after his ordination, Abbé Taschereau was appointed to the chair of philosophy in the Seminary of Quebec, which position he held for twelve years. It was during that period that the ship fever made such a large number of victims among the Irish immigrants at the quarantine station of Grosse Isle, in 1847, and Abbé Taschereau was one of those who volunteered his services to assist the devoted Father McGavran, who was then chaplain for the quarantine. The courageous young priest after rendering much valuable assistance, was himself struck down by the scourge and brought to death's door, when he had to give up his perilous post. His conduct at this time endeared him very much to the Irish Catholics of Quebec.

Abbé Taschereau returned to Rome in 1854, being charged by the second Provincial Council of Quebec to submit its decrees for the sanction of the Pope. He remained there for two years, pursuing his theological studies, and in 1856 received the degree of doctor of canon law from the Roman College. Having again returned to Canada, he was appointed director of the Petit Seminaire de Quebec, and in 1859 was made director of the Grand Seminary, in the same city, and also a member of the Council of Public Instruction. In the following year Abbé Taschereau became rector of Laval University and Superior of the Seminary of Quebec. In 1862 he accompanied Archbishop Baillargeon to Rome, and upon his return, the same year, was appointed vicar-general of the Archdiocese of Quebec. His connection with Laval University and the Seminary of Quebec was uninterrupted until the year 1870, when he was appointed to succeed the late Mgr. Baillargeon as Archbishop of Quebec. He was consecrated on March 19, 1871, by the late Archbishop Lynch of Toronto. The new archbishop administered his diocese with much zeal and ability for a period of fifteen years, and to the great joy of all the Roman Catholics in the Dominion, was made a cardinal in 1886, he being the first Canadian to receive upon his shoulders the purple mantle of a Prince of the Church. In 1891, Archbishop Begin was appointed coadjutor to the aged cardinal who, since then, had lived in comparative retirement.

Such has been the active and useful career of the lamented cardinal, who witnessed and worked for the growth of the province and country at large, and whose name was intimately connected with the cause of higher education in Canada.

It is a fact worthy of notice that no fewer than eight members of the Taschereau family have occupied seats on the judicial bench, including, besides the cardinal's own father, his brother, the late Judge Jean Thomas Taschereau, of the Supreme Court, the late judge H. E. Taschereau, also of the Supreme Court, and judge H. T. Taschereau, of this city.

The patriotic and loyal feelings of the late Cardinal came out prominently in the remarkable speech which he made on the occasion of the grand banquet tendered him when he received the Roman purple. He imagined St. Jean Baptiste, patron of Canada, appearing in a vision to Mgr. de Laval, first bishop of Quebec, when the latter was on his way to take possession of his vast diocese, and prophesying to him in the following terms:—'See those rocks crowned with an impregnable citadel. See what that city, where your remains are to rest, will be two centuries hence. Admire those numerous abodes of piety and knowledge. Do you see those large buildings? They are your Seminary and your University which shall glory in hearing your name. Hearken to the accents of universal joy which, two centuries hence, shall fill the whole of Canada, because your fifteenth successor has been vested with the purple robe. Take part with me in those rejoicings. Do you see sitting around him, at a banquet, the representatives of civil authority, many prelates, a whole army of ministers of the Lord, guests of all nationalities and creeds, lifting their eyes and hands towards heaven to thank God for an honor that reflects on the whole of Canada? Canada, which is now so small and numbers hardly a few hundred Frenchmen, Canada will then extend from ocean to ocean, and those oceans will be united by means of a railway upon which will travel palaces carried along by fire and water. Without being an independent nation, Canada will then have all the privileges of such a nation, and the immortal Pontiff who will then occupy the seat of Peter, will cast a ray of divine light upon that nation and recognize it as such by calling one of its children to share with him the care of all the Churches. In those days, the British Empire, over which there will then be no sunset, will be governed by a Sovereign whose virtues will be an object of admiration and edification for her innumerable subjects, while her justice and kindness will render her as dear to them as a mother is to her children. May God preserve her for many years to their affection!'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Shopping by Mail.—The mail order idea has taken root in this country and is bound to flourish. In Great Britain it has assumed enormous proportions. All kinds of stores, big and little, general and special, have adapted themselves more or less to the public needs in this respect. Expedition and honesty on the part of the storekeepers have won for the mail order method of shopping such popularity as it enjoys in Great Britain, and many stores in this country are beginning to realize that the same characteristics will achieve the same results on this side of the ocean.

A PICTON TRAGEDY.

Picton, Ont., April 13.—A. S. Carson and Adelbert Wycott were farmers living three miles from Picton. They quarrelled as neighbors often do. This morning Wycott went to Carson's farm and the quarrel was resumed. Suddenly Wycott drew a revolver and fired at Carson. The first ball grazed Carson's head, the second passed through his clothing, and the third took effect in his hip. Carson fell to the ground, and Wycott fled. A doctor was summoned and pronounced Carson's wound not dangerous. Then two constables started out to arrest Wycott. They found him at home. He threatened them with violence if they attempted to make a prisoner of him. While the constables were considering their future action, Wycott took carbolic acid, which he apparently had in readiness, dying in a few minutes.

THE HARDY-'NEWS' LIBEL SUIT.

Kingston, Ont., April 12.—The 'News,' in reply to the notice of the Hon. William Harty, that he had entered action against it for libel in saying that 'by dint of some extraordinary swearing Mr. Harty managed to clear his skirts' and save disqualification, remarks: 'This passage, to our great surprise, seems to have been seriously misinterpreted, as involving a criminal charge. It was not the intention of the 'News' to aver or to insinuate that Mr. Harty had made any statements under oath which were not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, perfectly correct, and we regret that any such construction should have been placed on the words used. What we meant to say was that, whether by reason of infirmity of memory or other circumstances in no way reflecting upon his character, Mr. Harty's testimony, in view of known facts, was very perplexing indeed, we might even say unaccountable—particularly his total ignorance of many things which a political candidate is usually supposed to know.'

LIEUT. JOLY HOME AGAIN.

Halifax, N.S., April 14.—Lieut. Joly de Lotbiniere, son of the Minister of Inland Revenue, arrived yesterday on the steamship 'Lake Superior.' He is returning from India where he was on active service in the frontier trouble. He was seriously wounded and is on his way home, near Quebec, to recuperate.

COMMERCIAL.

Witness Office, April 18, 1898.

INVESTORS ONLY.

NO ROOM FOR SPECULATION IN TIMES LIKE THE PRESENT.

The local stock exchange was a trifle more active this morning, and that it has been during the past few days, but still brokers are scarcely earning a 'living wage.' In addition to $3,000 Colored Cotton bonds, about 700 shares were sold which were pretty evenly distributed among the local specialties, and weree almost wholly on investment orders. Prices showed small fractional declines all round from Saturday's closing.

The sales at the morning board were as follows: 100 Canadian Pacific at 79½, 50 at 79¾, 150 at 79½; 25 Street Railway xd at 253¼. 50 253½, 25 at 253; 50 Cable at 167½, 25 at 167¾, 50 at 167½; 25 New Street xd at 251½; 75 Richelieu xd at 91¾; 1 Bank of Commerce at 135; 3 Merchants Bank at 178½; 25 Hochelaga Bank at 164, 25 at 164¼; $3,000 Colored Cotton bonds at 96.

The sales at the afternoon board were as follows:—75 Street Railway xd at 253, 20 at 253¼; $4,000 Colored Cotton bonds at 96.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-32	1-16. prem.	1-16 to ⅛ prem
Sterling, 60 days	7 15-16	8	8⅛ to 8¼
Sterling, demand	8⅛	8 15-16	8⅞ to 9
Sterling, Cables	9	9⅛	9⅛ to 9¼

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Montreal, April 16.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	79½	79⅜
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	....
Duluth S. S. & A	3	2
Do. Preferred	6	5
Commercial Cable Co	163	167½
" Coupon Bonds	....	....
" Reg. "	....	....
Montreal Telegraph	178	175
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co xd	100	90
People's Heat & Light	38	25
" Bonds	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co	255	253¾
" New	251½	251
Halifax Ry xd	125	122¼
Halifax Bonds	....	....
Montreal Gas Co	182½	182
Bell Telephone Co	173	173
Royal Electric Co	146	145½
Toronto Railway	93½	92¾
Bank of Montreal	245	235
Ontario Bank	110	102
Molsons Bank	206	196
Bank of Toronto	235	225
Merchants Bank	180	176
Merchants Bank of Halifax	....	190
Quebec Bank	....	122½
Union Bank	115	103
Bank of Commerce	....	136½
Cornwall Electric	....	....
Cornwall Ry	....	....
St. John do	145	130
North-West Land	....	....
" Pref'd	51	49
Montreal Cotton Co	150	137½
Colored Cotton Co	75	40
" Bonds	98	96
Dominion Cotton	91	85
Gas	....	....
Dom. Coal	20	16
" Coal, Pfd	102¾	100

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, April 18.—Wall street—The market showed small gains at the opening which did not exceed a half in any case. The prevailing impression was one of uncertainty and business was restricted to the smallest limits while awaiting developments at Washington. Tobacco showed a sharp decline of over a point.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

London, April 18.—Canadian Pacific, 81¾; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Erie, 12½; Erie first preferred, 33¼; Illinois Central, 102; Mexican ordinary, 19; St. Paul, common, 91¼; New York Central, 113⅝; Pennsylvania, 58½; Mexican Central, new fours, 65¼; Atchison, 11½; Louisville, 59¼.

London, April 18—Spanish fours closed on the Stock Exchange at 41½, a net loss of 1¼ from Saturday's closing quotations.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

New York, April 18 — Clearing House statement for to-day: Exchanges, $82,157,-902; balances $6,346,640; the sub-treasury has a credit balance to-day of $857,961.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

A strong raid was made on the wheat market this morning and prices were forced up for a while. There was no backing, however, in fact or rumor sufficient to hold things and values slipped back again to pretty much where they came from. In corn and oats the advances made held at least till closing with some signs of permanence. Provisions were generally weak.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday:

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	109	110	110	109	109
July	86⅞	86⅞	87¾	85¾	86⅝
Sept	79	79	79¾	78¼	79
Corn—					
May	30½	30⅝	31	30⅛	31
July	31⅝	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛
Oats—					
May	25⅞	26	26¼	25⅞	26⅛
July	23¼	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
Pork—					
May	9.77	9.80	9.80	9.75	9.77
July	9.90	9.90	9.92	9.85	9.90
Lard—					
May	5.17	5.15	5.15	5.15	515
July	5.22	5.22	5.20	5.20	5.22
Short Ribs—					
May	5.12	5.12	5.17	5.12	5.15
July	5.20	5.20	5.23	5.20	5.22

PRICES AT OTHER CENTRES.

New York—Opening, 106 May, 91⅞ July. Closing, 107 May, 91⅝ b. July.

Detroit—Opening, 98½ b May, 84⅝ July. Closing, 99 May, 84⅝ July.

Toledo—Opening, 101½ May, 85 July. Closing, 101¾ May, 84½ July.

St. Louis—Opening, 101⅝ May, 81⅞ July. Closing, 101⅝ May, 81½ July.

Duluth—Opening, 103½ b. May. Closing, 103½ b. May.

Milwaukee—Opening, 100 July. Closing, 100 July.

GRAIN.

Prices are steady to firm with a fair business doing.

Oats	34½cto 35c
Buckwheat	49c to 50c
Peas, cash	64½cto 65c

FLOUR.

There is a fair business doing in local trading circles, and prices are steady. We quote:—

Spring patents	$5.00	to $5.30
Manitoba strong bakers	4.65	to 4.90
Winter patents	4.55	to 4.85
Straight rollers	4.30	to 4.40
Straight rollers (bags)	2.15	to 2.20

MEAL.

The market is steady at former prices. $3.90 to $4 per barrel, and $1.96 in bags.

FEED.

The demand for feed is sluggish and prices are unchanged.

We quote Ontario winter wheat, bran, $14 to $14.50; Ontario shorts, $16; Manitoba bran at $14, and shorts at $16 per ton, including bags.

HAY.

There is a fair demand for hay, and prices are firm at $10.50 to $11 for No. 1, and at $8 to $9 for No. 2 per ton in car lots.

PROVISIONS.

The market for smoked meats is steady, with prices unchanged.

We quote as follows:—Canadian heavy mess pork at $16 to $16.50 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails at 7¾c to 8¼c, and compound refined at 5¼c to 5¾c per lb.; hams at 11c to 12c; bacon at 11c to 12c per lb.

EGGS.

The situation is hardly so uncertain as at the end of the week. Supplies are not coming in quite so rapidly and the demand is steady. About 9c to 9½c is the figure.

BUTTER.

Butter is down again and the prime article may be had anywhere between 18c and 19c. Meanwhile the spring make is steadily increasing and consequently lower figures yet may be expected in the near future.

CHEESE.

The improvement in the cheese market continues. The nominal price is now around 7¾c to 8c, while the English cable is up again standing at 38s to 40s.

MAPLE SYRUP.

The market for maple syrup remains steady and prices are firm. We quote tins at 45c to 50c, and in wood, at 4½c to 5c per lb. Sugar is selling at 6c to 6½c per lb.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	April 18, '98	April 11, '98	April 19, '97
Visible supply U.S. & Can.	29,154,000	30,129,000	36,979,000
On passage to U.K.	24,640,000	25,200,000	12,080,000
On passage to Continent	14,720,000	14,360,000	4,160,000
Total	68,514,000	69,683,000	53,219,000

STOCKS IN STORE.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:—

	April 16, 1897.	April 9, 1898.	April 16, 1897.
Wheat, bush	165,956	192,296	536,085
Corn, bush	55,431	56,830	20,629
Peas, bush	160,624	149,814	221,853
Oats, bush	1,098,316	1,049,165	842,747
Barley, bush	41,169	39,748	53,308
Rye, bush	47,287	44,899	74,356
Buckwheat, bush	80,154	74,706	87,997
Flour, brls	21,965	22,790	48,194
Meal, brls	238	255	4,853

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	114,000	669,000
Corn, bush	213,000	324,000
Oats, bush	191,000	173,000
Flour, brls	11,097	8,398
At New York—		
Wheat, bush	109,150	207,457
Corn, bush	589,625	57,444
Oats, bush	169,200	102,451
Flour, brls	6,820	4,280
Flour, sacks	11,589	16,671
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	25,000	.....
At Duluth—		
Wheat, bush	23,000	24,000
At Detroit—		
Wheat, bush	4,000	4,000
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	144,000	22,000
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	22,000	2,000
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	19,000	3,000

LIVE STOCK MARKETS—April 14.

There were about 550 head of butchers' cattle, 1,800 calves, 80 sheep and 40 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, but trade was unusually bad, with lower prices prevailing all round. A few prime steers were sold at about 4c per lb.; pretty good stock sold at from 3¼c to 3¾c, and the common animals at from 2c to 3c per lb. A considerable number of the cattle will not be sold to-day, as the butchers have a good deal of their Easter beef still on hand. Over three thousand calves were brought to the city since yesterday morning, and the market is glutted which caused a heavy drop in prices; sales here to-day were at from 75c to $6 each, very few bringing over $4 each. Sheep sell at from 3½c to 4c per lb. Yearlings at about 5c per lb, for those that are not shorn of the fleece; shorn sheep sell at nearly one cent per lb. lower; spring lambs sell at from $2.25 to $4 each. The market is glutted with fat hogs, and the last sales reported were made at about $4.65 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—April 18.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 60 sheep and 30 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers and trade was brisk, with more or less advance in prices all round, over those prevailing here on last Thursday. Prime beeves sold at about 4c per lb., with a few of the best at 4¼c.; pretty good cattle brought from 3½c to 3¾c and the common stock at from 2¼c to 3¼c per lb. Pretty good calves sold at from $4 to $6 each, or nearly one dollar more than were paid for similar calves on Thursday; common veals sold at from $1.25 to $3 each. Most of the sheep offered here today were shorn, and these sold at from 3½c to 4¼c per lb.; those with their fleeces still on them brought about half a cent per lb. more. Spring lambs sold at from $3 to $4.25 each. Fat hogs sold to-day at from $4.50 to $4.90 per 100 lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—April 15.

There was a rather small attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, as the spring's work is beginning to claim their attention. The market keep their department well supplied at prices to suit buyers. There are very few changes to note in prices, potatoes and also hay are declining, and eggs seem to have touched bottom. The fruit trade is fair and prices unchanged; apples seem to be keeping poorly and some damaged apples were sold this week at $1 per barrel, which would have sold for $3.50 five or six weeks ago. Oats sell at 70c to 75c per bag; buckwheat, 80c do.; potatoes, 55c to 65c do.; turnips, 40c do.; carrots, 90c to 90c per barrel; parsnips, $1.00 do.; onions, $1.50 to $2 do.; cabbages, 50c to 60c do.; celery, 50c to 80c per bunch; radishes, 20c to 40c per dozen bunches; lettuce, 25c to 50c do.; rhubarb, 25c to 40c do.; cucumbers, 20c each; dressed hogs, 6¼c per lb.; frozen turkeys, 12½c do.; geese, 8c do.; fowls, $1 per pair; tub butter, 16c to 20c per lb.; prints, 20c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 12c to 15c per dozen; good sound apples, $4 to $4.50 per barrel; California oranges, $2.25 to $2.75 per box; lemons, $2 to $2.50 do.; tomatoes, 20c per lb.; bananas, $1 to $2 per bunch; hay, $8.50 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3.50 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

Wheat has been quiet and comparatively steady this week. In country markets nothing is now doing. In this market cash wheat ranged at 97c to 98c during the week, and May at 98c to 99½c for No. 1 hard. Receipts of wheat at Fort William last week were 31,000 bushels, shipments, 29,000 bushels, and in store last Saturday, 760,000 bushels. A year ago stocks at Fort William were 3,381,000 bushels; two years ago 3,862,000; three years ago 930,000, and four years ago 2,338,000 bushels. A year ago stocks of wheat at lake anad interior points were estimated at 6,000,000 bushels, compared with 8,000,000 two years ago, nad 3,-000,000 bushels three years ago. This year stocks are now estimated at 3,400,000 bushels.—Winnipeg 'Commercial.'

TRADE IN U.S.

QUIET BECAUSE OF UNCERTAINTY.

New York, April 15.—Bradstreet's will say to-morrow: Effects of the prevailing uncertainty in foreign affairs is reflected in a further perceptible quieting down of general trade, so far as future engagements are concerned, in nearly all parts of the country. In the iron trade business continues of large volume, but the bulk of this is claimed to be on account of orders previously booked, and new business, where noted, is for small individual lots. Some western markets report heavy sales of southern pig iron, but manufacturers of structural material at the East report a decided slackening in the demand, and the postponing of contracts. Price weakness is more marked also than for some time past. Anthracite coal continues very dull, and talk of restriction is heard, but the April production seems likely to be 500,000 tons in excess of requirements. Wool continues dull at nominal prices at the East, and the activity in dry goods is confined chiefly to goods needed at once. Cotton goods prices are steady except for printcloths, talk of curtailing production in which is continued. Low-priced woollens continue in most active demand in this branch of trade.

Features of the week at leading markets are the active trade in seasonable dry goods, hardware, groceries and lumber at Chicago. The price situation is one of comparative steadiness. Foreign impressions as to the outcome regarding Cuba are reflected in sharp advances in wheat, wheat flour, corn, lard, and other food products. Declines are to be found in bessemer pig iron, steel billets, coffee, sugar and lead, while as compared with a week ago, the price of oats, pork, beef, molasses, copper, cotton, wool and the manufactured products of both of those staples are generally steady and unchanged.

The business failures in the United States for the week number 215 against 220 last week, 195 in the corresponding week of 1897, 244 in 1896 and 219 in 1895.

The total earnings of 120 railways operating 98,168 miles of road, aggregated $46,580,-000, a gain over March last year of over $6,000,000, or over 15 percent.

Bank clearings at 87 cities, for the week ended April 14, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, with comparisons, show total clearances, $1,084,959,513, an increase of 13.3 percent, as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were $481,213,825, an increase of 11.3 percent.

BRANCH OF B.N.A. AT DAWSON.

The Bank of British North America announces that an expedition, under the charge of Mr. David Doig, is now on its way to the Yukon country, to establish a branch of the bank in Dawson City. It is expected that the branch will open for business before the end of May. Mr. James Cran has been appointed manager, and Mr. David Doig sub-manager. The bank is now prepared to issue drafts for the use of travellers to that district.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

London, April 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:

Total reserve, increased	£83,000
Circulation, decreased	381,000
Bullion, decreased	598,484
Other securities, decreased	1,324,000
Other deposits, decreased	556,000
Public deposits, decreased	638,000
Notes reserve, increased	143,000
Gov't securities	Unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 38.40 percent as compared with 37.25 last week. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 percent.

FRONTENAC CHEESE BOARD.

Kingston, April 15.—The Frontenac cheese board was reorganized to-day. Mr. George Lake, of Tichborne, occupied the chair. There were good bright addresses by Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Woodman, Mr. J. Creamer, Dr. Sands and others. The officers selected were: President, G. Lake; vice-president, J. Creamer; secretary treasurer, W. Garvey; auditor, Arthur Cranston; directors, Messrs. M. Avery, L. L. Gallagher, John Foley, J. Killen, R. J. Spoor, W. Guthrie, C. Langwith, W. Craig, A. Smith, J. Stewart. Mr. G. H. Bensley was reappointed inspector at $200 per year. Mr. L. L. Gallagher was appointed in the Eastern Ontario Butter and Cheese Association.

Mr. L. Murphy, in a lengthy address, gave the meeting the benefit of some ideas during his recent trip to England. He strongly urged that the factorymen brand their cheese with a distinct brand, as the English buyers wanted all cheese branded. Brockville, Quebec and other sections followed that plan, with the result that it placed the cheese on a higher scale. The English market did not show the brightest prospects. The English buyers were sharp—but perfectly honest—in all their dealings. He advised the making of white cheese until May 15. London uses mostly cheese from this district, and London, Bristol and Glasgow were the best markets for the Kingston cheese.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 18, 1898. Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 27,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 17,918; shipments, 1,441; left over, 1,188; estimated receipts to morrow, 24,000; market, rather slow, 2½c to 5c lower; light mixed, $3.60 to $3.82½; mixed packing, $3.70 to $3.90; heavy shipping, $3.65 to $3.90; rough grades, $3.65 to $3.70. The receipts of cattle were 13,500; market strong to 10c higher.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, April 18, 1898.—Spring wheat, 8s 4d; red winter, 8s 1d; No. 1 Cala, 8s 2½d to 8s 2¾d; corn, 3s 6d; peas, 5s 4d; pork, 5s 3d; lard, 27s; tallow, 19s 6d; bacon, heavy, 31s; light, 29c 6d; cheese, 38s to 40s.

CONSOLS.

London, April 18, 12.30 p.m.—Consols.—Money, 110 9-16; account, 110⅝.

BUTTER ADULTERATION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ISSUES A WARNING.

The following important warning to farmers etc., has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Quebec: Adulteration of Butter with Boracic Acid or Other Substances.—Quebec, April 2, 1898. Sir,—I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that there is a severe law in England against adulterations of butter and that one of the London Boards of Trade, the 'London Home and Produce Board,' has even gone so far as to name a special chemist for the purpose of conducting under its control tests for the adulteration of goods.

Last year, some dealers became amenable to the English law for having offered for sale in England, Australian butter containing boracic acid, when the penalties imposed were heavy in addition to confiscation of the butter. It is therefore very important in the interest not only of the maker and the patrons, but of the good name of Canadian butter, that all makers should abstain from using boracic acid or other ingredients to make butter keep fresh.

The Montreal Butter and Cheese Board is under the impression that the preservaline, used by some persons in previous years to preserve the milk, contains a certain quantity of borax and that, if such be the case, the butter made from such milk must fall under the effect of the English law.

This year, Canadian exporters are forced to guarantee to buyers the absolute purity of the butters which they send to England, but they can only do so when the butters delivered to them are free from boracic acid or other ingredients of the same kind.

Needless to add that, in the event of trouble, the exporters would, in certain cases, have a recourse against those selling them adulterated for pure products. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. G. M. DECHENE,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

P.S.—Will you have the kindness to return us the enclosed card with the names and addresses marked thereon of the proprietors or managers of the butter or cheese factories in your parish, indicating at the same time of what municipalities (if there be several) your parish forms part?

F.G.M.D.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, April 4.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report says:—The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been a full average, and with a better demand throughout, prices have been about 10s a head higher. Fat sheep have been shown in moderate numbers, and these have met a good inquiry at prices 1s over last week. Lambs, if of good quality, selling well, but part of those on offer were rather too soon sent to market, and only made moderate prices. Fat calves have been exceedingly dear, while pigs continue to sell at very full prices. There has been a large show of store cattle, and owing to the high prices asked, trade has been slow, and a considerable number of secondary sorts left unsold. Store hogs have been scarcer, and met a good inquiry, a clearance being effected. An exceedingly large show of milch cows, the great bulk of which were of a secondary description. Trade bad, and prices considerably down from last week; also a few left unsold.

London, April 4.—Much larger supply of beasts, trade decidedly slower at a decline of 1d to 2d per 8 lbs. Fat bulls and rough cattle difficult to sell, prices being very low. Fat butchering cows 2d per 8 lbs lower. Top value—Primest Scotch, 4s 1d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs. British arrivals—80 Scotch, 40 Irish, 800 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 270 midland, home and western counties, 50 Devon. Trade for wedder sheep slow at 2d per 8 lbs. Ewes dull; choicest lambs sold readily at last week's rates; middling descriptions, sales forced at less money. Pigs dull. Beef, 2s 6d to 4s 2d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 2d to 5s 8d; lamb, 6s 2d to 7s 10d per 8 lbs. Total supply beasts, 1,230; sheep and lambs, 11,530; calves, 10; pigs, 30.

Liverpool, April 4.—Beasts, 1,013; sheep, 4,601; best beast, 5¾d to 6d; second, 5d to 5¼d; third, 4¼d to 4¾d; best Scotch sheep, 8¼d to 8½d; other sorts, 6½d to 7½d. A decrease of 2 beasts, and 325 sheep. Slow demand for all classes, at about late rates.

BUTTER.

Manchester, April 6.—The quality of the Irish this week shows great improvement, and the demand yesterday was better, especially for creamery, which, considering the time of year, is of exceedingly fine quality. The market for Danish and Swedish was fairly active, and all arrivals well cleared. Finnish was in large supply, and lower grades were pressed for sales at irregular prices. Choicest Danish and Swedish, 102s and 104s; fine, 96s to 98s; finest Finnish, 98s to 100s; fine, 94s to 96s; finest Irish creamery, 98s to 100s.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 15.—There was an exceptionally heavy run of stuff to the western cattle yards to-day. All told there were 117 carloads, including 31 which arrived yesterday. Beside the cattle there were 271 sheep and lambs, 2,111 hogs, 40 calves and about 20 milch cows and springers. There were 160 cattle slaughtered at the Harris abattoir.

Export Cattle—There were quite a few men buying to-day, but the supply was large and the feeling weak. The ruling prices were from $3.90 to $4.40 per cwt., the latter for some extra choice cattle bought by Mr. Dunn. Altogether he took 44 head. All the shipping is being done by way of Boston.

Butchers' Cattle—Prices paid here are only fair and the offerings were heavy. The general run of prices paid to-day was from 2¾c to 3¾c per lb., some picked lots touching $3.85 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders—Shipper Rowntree bought 160 head to send to Nebraska, and there was a fair demand from other dealers, but the market was a weak one. Prices were off from 10c to 12c per cwt. Mr. Rowntree paid for his $3.40 to $3.47. Feeders bring from $3.40 to $3.70. Feeding bulls are dull at 2½c to 2.¾c per lb. The heavy offerings had a depressing effect.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was off a little. Sheep sold for 3c to 3½c for good ewes and wethers and 2¾c for bucks. Yearling lambs are steady at 4¾c to 5½c per lb. Spring lambs are quiet at $3 to $4 each.

Calves—These sold all the way from $2.50 to $5 each, some choice veals touching $7 and $8. Too many unsalable 'slink' calves are coming forward.

Milch Cows and Springers—Steady at $20 to $45 each. A few early springers are wanted.

Hogs—Choice singers sold for from $4.62½ to $4.75, the latter being paid for a few extra fancy. Thick fat and light bring 4¼c, sows, 3c to 3¼c and stags at 2c to 2¼c.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, April 15.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,649 head; market slow and 10c to 15c lower; rough stuff a shade lower; four cars unsold; steers, common to good, $4.50 to $5.05; oxen and stags, $3.75 to $4.45; bulls, $3.06 to $3.95; cows, $2.15 to $3.75; cables steady; live cattle, 9½c to 10¼c, dressed weight; live sheep lower at 9½c to 10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, at 8c to 8¼c per lb. Exports to-day, none; to-morrow, 914 cattle, 672 sheep and 1,453 quarters of beef. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,900 head; 22½ cars on sale; market slow; prices 10c lower, except for light clipped stock; 10 cars unsold; woolled sheep, $4 to $5.10; clipped, $3.50 to $4.30; woolled lambs, $5.50 to $6.15; clipped, do., $4.75 to $5.20; spring lambs, $3 to $5 each. Hogs—Receipts, 2,440 head; 3 cars on sale; market firmer at $4 to $4.25 for medium prime hogs; Kentucky pigs, $3.

East Buffalo, April 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3 cars; about four loads of heavy cattle still unsold. The market ruled steady for light butchers' steers and butchers' stock, but there was no change in the condition of trade for heavy steers. Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; moderately active demand, especially for Yorkers, pigs and light grades, and barely steady for other grades; good to choice Yorkers, $3.95 to $4; prime selected light Yorkers, $3.85 to $3.90; mixed packers' grades, $4 to $4.02; medium weights, $4 to $4.05; heavy hogs, $4 to $4.05; roughs, $3.40 to $3.60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 25 cars of fresh arrivals and fifteen loads held over; fairly active demand for good, desirable clipped grades, and about all of these kind sold early at steady to strong prices; native lambs, choice to extra, $5.80 to $5.90; fair to good, $5.60 to $5.75; culls to common, $5 to $5.50; yearlings fair to choice wethers, $5 to $5.25; clipped lambs, $4.25 to $5; heavy do., $4.65 to $4.75; native sheep, choice to selected wethers, $4.90 to $5; good to choice mixed sheep, $4.75 to $4.90; common to fair, $4.35 to $4.65; culls to common sheep, $3.50 to $4; clipped sheep, $3.15 to $4.35; heavy do., $3.90 to $4.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Guelph, April 16.—Flour, $2.25 to $2.50; red wheat, 80c to 82c; white wheat, 70c to 72c; bran, $12; shorts, $13; middlings, $14; barley, 35c to 40c; oats, 28c to 30c; rye, 48c to 50c; peas, 55c to 60c; hay, $5 to $7; butter, 15c to 18c; eggs, 8c to 10c; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 65c; live hogs, $4.60 to $4.75; hides, $6 to $7; sheepskins, 90c to $1.25.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, April 16.—White wheat, per bush, 78c to 90c; red wheat, per bush., 78c to 90c; spring wheat, per bush., 75c to 85c; peas, 55c to 60c; barley, 34c to 41c; oats, 32c to 34c; corn, 36c to 39c; clover seed, $3 to $3.40; timothy seed, 75c to $1.45; white wheat flour, per barrel, $3.60 to $3.75; strong bakers', $3.50 to $3.65; dressed hogs, per cwt., $5.25 to $5.50; apples, per bag, 90c to $1; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag, 75c to 90c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 15c to 16c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 13c to 15c; eggs, per doz., 8c to 9c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 18.—White wheat, 83c to 85c per bushel; red fall wheat, 83c to 85c per bushel; spring wheat, 83c to 85c per bushel; barley, 33c to 42c per bushel; peas, 55c to 60c per bushel; oats, 28c to 29c per bushel; corn, 42c to 50c per bushel; bran, $14 to $16 per ton; shorts, $15 to $17 per ton; potatoes, 85c to 90c per bag; onions, 60c to 75c per bushel; live hogs, $4.40 to $4.60 per cwt.; flour, $2 to $2.25 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 20c to 22c per lb.; eggs, 9c to 10c per dozen; hay, $6 to $7 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, April 16.—A general easy tone seemed to pervade all branches of the market this morning. There was a big attendance of farmers, and a good offering of produce, in some lines considerably in excess of demand. Quotations are as follows:—Hay, $10 to $12 per ton; straw, $5 to $6 per ton; peas, 51c to 52c; oats, 30c to 31c; barley 44c to 45c; butter, pail, lb., 17c to 19c; butter, print, lb., 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh laid, doz., 9c to 10c; chickens, live, pair, 50c to 70c; geese, 50c to 90c; turkeys, 90c to $1.40; Turkeys, 12c to 12½c per lb; turnips, 20c to 30c per bag; potatoes, bag, 45c to 55c; onions, 45c to 70c bag; carrots, 25c to 30c bag; parsnips, 25c to 30c bag.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 18.—Market quiet; flour is firm; straight rollers in barrels, middle freights, quoted at $4.10 to $4.20. Wheat No. 2 red north and west, quoted at 89c to 90c; spring at 90c to 91c on Midland; goose at 84c to 85c Midland; No. 1 Manitoba hard firm and scarce at $1.12 to $1.13 North Bay. Barley quoted at 33c to 34c west; malting barley at 35c. Oats, choice heavy white quoted at 30c to 30½c west. Bran sells at 11c west and shorts at $12.50 west. Corn, Canadian, 32c west, and 38c on track here. Peas steady at 56c north and west. Rye dull at 48c to 49c outside, with supply about exhausted. Buckwheat quoted at 38c to 39c outside, with no offerings. Oatmeal, carlots of rolled oats in bags on track at Toronto, $3.60; in barrels, $3.75.

ST. HYACINTHE MARKET.

St. Hyacinthe, April 11.—A large attendance and good prices made Saturday's market one of the best held for some time. There was also a general stiffening of prices, with the exception of eggs and maple syrup, which were exceedingly abundant. The farmers were well represented, the roads in the country being fair for this time of the year. We quote: Eggs, per dozen, 12c to 13c; butter, fresh, per lb., 20c to 22c; salt butter, per lb., 15c to 17c; potatoes, per bag, 75c; maple syrup, 60c to 90c; maple sugar, per lb., 8c to 10c; fresh beef, per lb., 6c to 10c; fresh pork, per lb., 8c to 10c; salt pork, per lb., 9c to 10c; mutton, per lb., 10c; veal, per lb., 8c; onions, per bushel, 75c to 85c; carrots, per bushel, 60c; turnips, per bushel, 50c; oats, per bag, 65c to 70c; hides, per lb., 7c to 8c; wheat, per bushel, $1; barley, per bushel, 50c; corn, per bushel, 75c; honey, per lb, 10c to 12c; home-made soap, 5c to 7c per lb.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.

London, April 16.——To-day saw the close of the poorest market week experienced in London for many months. Not a bushel of peas or wheat was offered. The supply of oats was larger than Thursday. Prices were a little easier, ranging from 93c to 98c. The supply of barley was heavy and it was all bought up at from 60c to $1 a hundred pounds. One lot of clover seed was offered but it was not of good quality and only brought $3.20. Less than a dozen loads of hay were brought in and they were all readily bought up at $7.50 to $8, an advance of 50c. Live hogs sold at $4.40 per hundred weight, and dressed at $5.10 to $5.75, the ruling price being about $5.50; porkers, of which there were plenty offered, sold at $1.50 to $2. Potatoes were plentiful at 70c to 80c a bag. The scarcity of eggs caused a rise of a cent a dozen, both in retail and market. Butter was also slightly lower in price, excepting creamery, which sold retail for 22c.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Ald. J. B. Wilson, representing seat No. 2 in Hochelaga Ward, in the City Council, died at his residence on St. Catherine street on Wednesday. He had resided in the ward for over twenty years.

A young woman who had wandered off from Longue Pointe asylum some weeks since, was found dead in a bush some distance off by Mr. Coursol, of 117 St. Paul street, on Sunday afternoon. The body was conveyed to the asylum, and the inquest was opened there yesterday.

The Montreal City Council has definitely refused to give Victoria square to the Grand Trunk Railway for a suite of offices, even in face of the bluff about the company going to Toronto. It is possible that a site may be given, but no one for the people sanctions the giving away of public squares.

The funeral of the late Rev. Joseph Vezeot, one of the earliest French-Protestant missionaries, took place on Monday, April 10, at Joliette. The deceased gentleman was born in St. Alban, France, on Jan. 3, 1810. He came to Canada in 1840 under the auspices of the French-Canadian Missionary Society.

Joseph Galarneau, a brakeman, and two others were injured, the former having had his left leg severed, by an accidental collision on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Sault aux Recollets, a Montreal suburb, on Wednesday morning early. Both colliding engines were badly wrecked, and the loss will be above fifteen thousand dollars.

An old Jewish caretaker, Joseph Albert by name, had an altercation with another Jew named Jacobs, at the door of the Jewish synagogue on Cadieux street, between Vitre and Lagauchetiere streets, on Monday evening, April 11, and on pushing Jacobs, who offered no resistance, the old man became so much excited that he dropped down and died instantly.

The announcement of the death of the Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., at West Dulwich, near London, England, last Tuesday, was received with great sorrow here. The reverend gentleman was retired from St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, and had from it a life allowance. He was greatly beloved during his ministry in Montreal, where he was at one time a member of the Protestant Board of Education.

The residence of D. McCallum, 506 St. Charles Borrommee street, was gutted by fire and water early on Tuesday morning last. The fire caught next door, at 504, and burned through both houses. The families were both in their beds asleep at the time of the breaking out of the fire, and had to move quickly to escape with their lives. About five thousand dollars was the sum placed for damages, and there was little insurance.

On Saturday evening the Volunteer Veterans' Association met, had an interesting and pleasant reunion, and passed a resolution asking the militia authorities to take means to facilitate identification of volunteers entitled to the Fenian medal, so that by the time the medal is made and sent for distribution parades can be made and each volunteer get the medal without waiting for it longer than is necessary.

Mr. E. P. Hannaford, dismissed from the Grand Trunk service when the new management came in, has brought an action for one year's salary of six thousand dollars, he having been chief engineer. The company pleaded the right to dismiss Mr. Hannaford, and contended that during the past ten years he had been using the company's men for his own domestic service, and that he had made promotions and granted increases in the interest of his own relatives and friends. Mr. Hannaford complained of the dismissal, and the case went on, the Grand Trunk producing witnesses to show their side of the plea. The case has excited a good deal of interest thus far, as Mr. Hannaford was an officer of the very oldest régime.

Two exceedingly handsome brasses have just been added to those already erected in the main hall of the Montreal General Hospital, one in memory of Richard Lea MacDonnell, B.A., M.D., C.M., who was physician to the hospital and professor of clinical medicine in McGill, and who died in 1891, aged thirty-eight years, beloved as a physician and noted as a do

SPECIAL OFFER

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'WITNESS' SUBSCRIBERS.

Every subscriber sending **ONE DOLLAR** renewal or new subscription to the Weekly Witness, for 1898, can have choice of **ANY ONE** of the following offers.

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Offer No. 1.—'Day's Work Done,' 19x18, a rural exquisite sunset scene.

No. 2.—'Roses,' 20½x13½, a cluster of pink and white of this favorite flower, by George C. Lambden.

No. 3.—'I'm a Daisy' (a prize baby), 16½x13, by Miss Ida Waugh, a picture of a beautiful blue-eyed babe.

No. 4.—'School In,' 15x18, by J. H. Dolph, representing pussy instructing her family of five—a pretty and amusing picture.

No. 5.—A pair, 'Cluck, Cluck' and 'Take Care,' each 13x8, both by A. F. Tait. Two handsome pictures illustrating the care and anxiety of 'Biddy' and her brood of chickens.

MOODY BOOKS—PAPER COVER.

No. 6.—'The way to God and how to find it,' So plain that 'He who runs may read.'

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No. 14.—'Select Sermons.'—'Where art thou?' 'There is no difference,' 'Good news,' 'Christ seeking sinners,' 'Sinners seeking Christ,' 'What think ye of Christ?' 'Excuses,' and 'The blood.'

COOK BOOK.

No. 15.—The Standard Cook Book (paper cover), embracing more than one thousand recipes and practical suggestions to housekepers, fully illustrated. Compiled by Mrs. T. J. Kirkpatrick. A useful book for the kitchen.

SUMMARY.

The United States Senate has under discussion the British claims for $473,151 in settlement of the Behring Sea seizures.

Fire in Sutton, Que., destroyed about twenty-five buildings on Friday morning, including Dr. Macdonald's residence, the American Hotel, and other buildings of local note.

News has been received from Paris that the monument to Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec, has been completed, and will be shipped to arrive here about May 1.

The big colliery strike in Wales is declared inopportune just now by British newspapers. The men, they say, practically threaten by their strike to put out the fires in British steamers, and that at a critical moment.

Seeding in Manitoba was said in Winnipeg on Wednesday to have been general in eastern localities, and the Portage Plains district had then been seeding for several days. The Red River Valley was believed to be a month ahead of last year, when high water retarded it.

Two survivors of the steamship 'Marlborough,' of Windsor, N.S., were rescued by the North German steamer, 'Saale,' Capt. Blanke, at sea, on April 10. They were in the captain's boat, which originally had held five, but all save the two had died. In all twelve were lost.

President Faure, of France, paid a formal visit to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, at Cimiez, on Wednesday, and remained half an hour. The Prince of Wales returnd the visit later, and was received by the President. The best of friendly feeling was evident in the visit of the President.

The Board of Directors of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, Boston, Mass., adopted resolutions, commending Great Britain's attitude in China, in favor of open markets. Co-operation by the United States is urged on Mr. McKinley, to whom the resolutions were sent.

The London 'Times' treats as a good joke the resolution of the Canadian Manufacturers' association at Toronto urging the Canadian government to obtain reciprocal tariff arrangements in return for the lowering of the Canadian tariff. The 'Times' says Great Britain will not adopt protection for anybody.

On Wednesday morning people in the vicinity of Reading, Pa., thought they had experienced an earthquake shock. It turned out that the Miller Powder Works, thirty miles distant, in Sunneytown, Montgomery County, had been wiped from the face of the earth by an explosion of twenty thousand pounds of black gunpowder. No one was killed.

The Spanish reports as to the explosion of the 'Maine,' point to the absence of dead fish after the awful incident, and to other signs to show that it was not an external explosion, but one from the 'Maine' herself, that sent her to the bottom. The report will be published in Madrid, and a synopsis was given in the Madrid 'Heraldo.'

United States owners of boats on the Lakes were notified at Port Huron, last week, by Mr. Petit, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, that if they engage Canadians on their boats they will be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars. As a curious contrast with this, a Buffalo newspaper suggests that a pleasant indication of Canadian good will would be the offer just now of a Canadian regiment to assist the United States troops in the anticipated Spanish trouble.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verses accompany such notice further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

CHASE.—At Sunnyside Farm, Church street, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, on March 29, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Chase, a daughter (Susannah Isabel). 16

DAVIS—At Bethel, Vermont, on April 12, 1898, the wife of Burton E. Davis, of a daughter.

GRAHAM—At the manse, Lancaster, April 11th, the wife of the Rev. A. Graham, B.A., of a son. 13

GREENWOOD.—On March 30, at 6 City Councillor street, the wife of Leonard Greenwood, of a daughter. 16

KENNEDY.—On Sept. 23, 1897, the wife of John Kennedy, Agincourt, Kennedy road, of a son. 16

McLACHLAN—At Point Fortune, on April 14, 1898, the wife of Mr. Angus V. McLachlan, of a daughter. 18

MILLAR.—At East Gloucester, on April 11, 1898, the wife of the Rev. D. D. Millar, of a son. 14

MULLER — In Hesperia, California, on March 6th, Mrs. P. Muller (nee Annie Fiddes), of a daughter. 15

SKENE—In Hillsdale, to the Rev. J. and Mrs. Skene, a daughter. 18

SMITHERS—At Toledo, Ohio, on April 3rd, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George Smithers.

STANTON—On April 15, 1898, at 222 Sherbourne street, Toronto, the wife of Oliver B. Stanton, of a daughter. 18

TURNER—In Sault Ste. Marie, at 'Meadow Lea,' the wife of A. G. Turner, of a daughter. 18

TURNER — On April 5th, at 'Sunnyside Farm' the wife of Robert J. Turner, of a daughter. 18

TURNER—In Hillsdale, at the 'Firs,' the wife of A. G. Turner, of a daughter. 18

MARRIED.

AGNEW—LAIRD—On the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. F. W. Rosenbaum, 51 Howard ave., Bridgeport, Conn., by the Rev. George A. Robson, James Agnew, to Mary, second daughter of the late James Laird. 18

BICKFORD—McGILL. — At St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. C. L. Worrell, M.A., on Easter Monday, April 11, 1898, Florence Ethel, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. McGill, R.M.C., to Edward Hastings Bickford, of Toronto. 16

BIRD—CHILTON — In Goderich, Ont., on April 11, 1898, by the Rev. Father Wells, Adelaide, youngest daughter of R. S. Chilton, U. S. Consul, to Ernest Herbert Bird Belleville, second son of the late Shearman Godfrey Bird, Lieut. Royal Engineers of Her Majesty's service. 18

BRIERLEY—GOSSAGE—In Trinity Church St. Thomas, Ont., on April 11, 1898, by the Rev. Canon Hill, James S. Brierley, of Montreal, to Alice Bosworth, third daughter of Brookes Wright Gossage, Creaton Lodge, St. Thomas. 13

COOPER—MARTIN—At St. Thomas' Church, Toronto, on April 14, 1898, by the Rev. E. G. Plummer, the Rev. J. W. Denness Cooper, of St. George's Church, Pickering, Ont., to Sophia Scadding (Daisy) Martin, and granddaughter of the late Charles Scadding, of Toronto. 16

FAIRMAN—WARDEN.—At the residence of the bride's father, 18 Macgregor street, on the 11th instant, F. Wilson Fairman, eldest son of the late Frederick Fairman, to Marion, daughter of the Rev. R. H. Warden, D.D. 12

FETTERLY—NESBITT — On April 13th, 1898, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. G. Weir, B.A., Mr. H. B. Fetterly, to Miss Eugenia Nesbitt, all of Avonmore, Ontario.

FRASER—WIGHTMAN.—At the residence of Mr. W. J. Wightman, brother of the bride, Farquhar W. Fraser to Margaret Ann Wightman, by the Rev. A. Graham, B.A., all of Lancaster. 16

GRANTHAM—JOHNSON.— At St. John's Church, Norway, on April 5, 1898, by the Rev. Charles Ruttan, assisted by the Rev. Baynes Reed, John S. Grantham, of Detroit, adopted son of the Rev. Charles Ruttan, to Blanche Adeline, youngest daughter of Jas. F. Johnson, Esq., East Toronto. 16

KINGHORN—BEATTIE—At the manse, Kinnear's Mills, Que., on the 16th April, 1898, by the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, A.B., B.D., Hugh Smith Kinghorn, to Margaret Wilson Beattie, both of Thetford Mines, Que.

MACDONALD — BUCHANAN — At North Sydney, C.B., on April 7th, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, B.A., John X. MacDonald, to Kate, eldest daughter of C. G. Buchanan.

MACDONALD—MURRAY—At the residence of the bride's father, 240 Greene avenue, Westmount, on April 6, 1898, by the Rev. T. W. Winfield, T. Lorne, second son of the late Norman Macdonald, to May F., daughter of John S. Murray. 12

MACKENZIE—TURNER.—On April 12, 1898, at 2 Victoria Terrace, Dowanhill Glasgow, Scotland, by the Rev. Ross Taylor, Helen Erie May Turner, daughter of the late Hon. James Turner, Highfield, Hamilton, to Thomas Mackenzie, M.D., Sydney Mount, Isle of Man. 16

MACKINNON—McFADYEN. — At the residence of the bride's father, Kincardine Township, County of Bruce, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. K. MacLennan, Archibald MacKinnon, of Bruce Township, Bruce, to Flora A., daughter of Niel McFadyen.

MIDDLETON.—HALL.—On April 12, 1898, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1097 Yonge stret, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Parker, Charles H. Middleton, of Belleville, to Sarah R. Hall, eldest daughter of J. S. Hall, of Toronto. 16

NOAD—CRAIG.—On March 26, by the Rev. E. C. Evans, Douglas S. Noad to Lillian K. Craig. 12

RAMSAY—CUNNINGHAM.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D.C., on April 7, 1898, by the Rev. Ernest Paddock, Alexander Gillespie Ramsay, of Hamilton, Ont., to Mrs. Alice M. Cunningham, daughter of the late James Merritt and granddaughter of the late Rev. William Jenks, D.D., LL.D., of Boston, U.S. 14

ROBERTS—BARNES—E. Melbourne Roberts to Mrs. T. H. Barnes. No cards. 13

ROSE—PILLAR—At the residence of the bride's parents on April 15th, 1898, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Mr. Cephas Rose, of the city of Ottawa, to Jennie, daughter of John Pillar, of Morrisburg. 13

THOMPSON—DAVEY.—At the residence of Mr. James Will, Lancaster, John W. Thompson, of London, England, to Minnie E. H. Davey, of Bristol, England, by the Rev. A. Graham, B.A. 16

TUFFORD—CURRIE — At the 'Meadows,' Cromarty, Ont., on April 12, 1898, by the Rev. P. Scott, W. H. Pettit Tufford, M. D., of Staffa, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Hugh Currie.

WATLINGTON—ROSS.—At St. Thomas' Church, on April 12, 1898, by the Rev. Charles Harper Shortt, M.A., W. H. Watlington, eldest son of the late Captain John T. Watlington, of Bermuda, to Maria Frances Ponsonby Ross, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Moffet, M.D., of Owen Sound, Ont. 14

WHITEHOUSE—BATE.—April 9, 1898, at Grace Church, Point St. Charles, by the Rev. Dr. Ker, Caleb Whithouse, jr., to Kate Bate, both of this city. 12

DIED.

AIKMAN—At 293 Hyman street, London, Ont, on April 11, 1898, Alexander Aikman, second son of the late Colonel John Aikman, of Ancaster, in his 77th year. 13

ANDERSON—In this city, on April 15, John A. Anderson, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 77 years.
Halifax and American papers please copy. 16

BOTHWELL.—At Valleyfield, on the 8th instant, after a long and painful illness, John Bothwell, formerly of Ormstown, in his 77th year. 12

BROWN—At Coaticook (formerly of Windsor Mills), on April 12th, Josiah S. Brown, aged 85 years and 10 months.

BRYSON.—In this city, on the 16th inst., at Mrs. Chabassol's residence, 691 St. Andre street, Mary Ann Breakenridge, wife of Nelson Bryson.

CLIFFORD.—In this city, on Easter Sunday morning, Dennis Clifford, aged 70 years, a native of Killorglin, Co. Kerry, Ireland.

COLE.—In this city, on the 14th inst., at her late residence, 64 Park avenue, Maria Bowles, widow of the late Rev. Benj. Cole.

FISHER — At his residence, "The Pines," Glanworth, Ont., on April 10, 1898, Vicars Fisher, in his 88th year . 13

HASTIE.—In this city, on April 15, 1898, Mary Alderdice, aged 63 years, widow of William Hastie.

HEARNDEN.—On March 26, 1898, at his residence, 21 Pier-road, Rotherville, Kent, England, Isaac Hearnden, Fleet Paymaster Royal Navy (retired), in his 69th year. 16

HERRON—In this city, on the 15th April, 1898, William Hugh, eldest son of Robt. Herron, aged 33 years.

HUTTON.—At 32 St. Stephen street, Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 27, 1898, Mary Ann Pullin, wife of the late William Hutton, aged 69. 16

McBAIN—At Maxville, on the 10th instant, James C. McBain, Esq., J.P., formerly of Williamstown, Glengarry, Ont., in his 76th year.

McGILLIS—At Vancouver, B.C., on the 16th April, 1898, of pneumonia, Dr. W. C. McGillis, eldest son of the late John McGillist, formerly Laird of Williamstown, Glengarry, Ont.

McLAUCHLIN—On the 3rd of March, 1898, Mary McRae, wife of the late John C. McLauchlin, in the 70th year of her age.

McMASTER.—At Point St. Charles, on April 12, Rose, aged 7 months and 28 days, infant daughter of Thomas McMaster.

McVICAR— In Harrington East, on April 7th, Jane, wife of Walter McVicar, and daughter of Alexander Fraser, in the 38th year of her age. 13

MOORHOUSE.—At Edina, Quebec, on the 7th inst., Sarah Conn, wife of the Rev. Joseph Moorhouse, of pneumonia.

MUDGLEY.—In this city, on April 13, 1898, at his residence, 553 Wellington street, John Mudgley, of New York City, aged 76 years.
Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, California and New Haven papers please copy. 14

NAPIER.—Accidentally killed at New Dock, Burntisland, Scotland, on March 8, 1898, Archibald Napier, late instructor training ship 'Mars,' Dundee, beloved husband of Mary Ann Stinear; deeply mourned. 16

PEEBLES.—At Bournemouth, England, Bobt. Davie Peebles, of 17 Nevern-square, London, S.W., and the Priory, Heene, Worthing, after a long illness. 16

ROBERTSON.—At the residence of J. C. Jamieson, Britannia, on April 13, 1898, Miss Janet Robertson, a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, in her 90th year. 14

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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356 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

ROBINSON—At Rockferry, England, on 13th instant, Joseph Orr Robinson, formerly of Montreal, aged 83 years.

ROSS.—On Sabbath morning, March 27, 1898, of heart failure, William Thomas Ross, son of the late William Calvert Ross, of Inverness, county of Megantic, Que., aged 21 years, 8 months and 14 days.
Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep,
A calm and undisturbed repose
Unbroken by the last of foes!

SHILLINGTON.—On March 28, at Glenmachan Tower, County Down, Ireland, Annie Hall, beloved wife of John J. Shillington, of Belfast, Ireland, and daughter of the late Joseph Newman Hall, of Montreal. 12

SMITH—At 51 Greene avenue, Westmount, on April 15th, George Watson, aged four months and six days, beloved child of George A. and Jessie Smith. 18

VESSOT.—At Joliette, Que., on Saturday, April 9, Rev. Joseph Vessot, at the age of 88 years and two months.

WARE—At Quebec, on the morning of April 12, 1898, after a short illness, Mary Anne Bridge, widow of the late Robert Ware, for many years the faithful and devoted friend and servant of the Dean of Quebec. She was a native of Haverhill, Suffolk, England. 13

WATSON—In this city, on the 17th April, at his late residence, 67 Mance street, John Watson, sr., in his 78th year, native of Edinburgh, Scotland.

WHITE—At 213 24th street, Detroit, Mich., on Easter Monday, April 11, 1898, Jessie A. Cruickshank, beloved wife of George F. White, aged 41 years and 8 months, formerly of Ottawa, Ont. 18

WHITE—At Ottawa, on April 10, 1898, at 363 Besserer street, Stanley Prince, aged 22 years, eldest son of Frederick White.

WILSON—At St. Paul's Parsonage, Marbleton, Que., on April 14, 1898, Charles Wilson, aged 82 years. A native of Hereford, England, and father of the Rev. E. K. Wilson.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

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The BAILEY-DONALDSON CO.,
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TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every School District throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE,

For Sale and Want Advertising,
ONE CENT A WORD.

For the benefit of the subscribers of the 'Witness' many of whom have during the year, something to sell or exchange, or some want to be filled, we have decided to take advertisements of this class, to go on this page and under this heading, at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion. This is just one-third the regular price. The 'Weekly Witness' has a sworn circulation of over

26,000 COPIES.

Twenty-six thousand families are a very great many and means that the 'Weekly Witness' must have about

150,000 READERS.

The address must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial, or a number, counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order, and advertisements must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office.
Copy must be received not later than Friday for the paper published on the following Tuesday.
All 'Farmers' Exchange' advertisements will be condensed, no large display type being used, thus making a small adv. as noticeable as a large one.
Subscribers to the 'Witness' will find that an advertisement in this department will prove a paying investment, and only regular subscribers may avail themselves of this rate.
Address
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers of the 'Witness,'
Montreal.

EGGS—DORKINGS, B. LEGHORNS AND Barred Rocks; $1 per setting (15). WM. CULLIS, Powles Corner, Ont

S. L. WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Our Silver Laced Wyandottes are all well marked birds and include several first prize winners. Eggs, $2.00 per thirteen. ROLAND D. TAYLOR, Box 534, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ROCKLAND POULTRY YARDS—EGGS for hatching from prize winning stock of Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns and Red Caps. 13 eggs 50 cents. JOHN GRANT, Rockland, Ont.

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN ESSEX, THE GARDEN OF CANADA, improved and wild lands for sale, specially adapted for dairying and growing corn, fall wheat, beans and all grains, roots, fruits, etc.; soil rich; terms easy. Apply to DOUGALL & DARLING, Solicitors, etc., Windsor, Ont. 11

FOR SALE, A VERY DESIRABLE GENtleman's Residence, solid brick, 13 rooms, bath, furnace, coachhouse, two acres, lawn, choice fruit and ornamental trees, wind-mill, etc. Situated on gravel road, near Grimsby village. Apply to E. J. CHAPIN, Grimsby, Ontario.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'WITNESS' any period wanted. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

AGENTS—"The Beautiful Life of Miss Willard," by her secretary and literary executor, Anna A. Gordon: introduction by Lady Henry Somerset; sells to everybody. Great snap. Prospectus fifty cents. Books on time.
Bradley-Garretson Company, Limited, Toronto.

EWING'S
SELECTED SEEDS
—FOR—
FARM and GARDEN.
Also Flower Seeds and Plants.
Illustrated Catalogue now ready.
Please send us your address and we will mail it free.
Headquarters for Choice Grasses, Clovers and Seed Grain, Farm Roots and Vegetables.
WILLIAM EWING & CO.,
142 McGill St., Montreal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an Act to Incorporate "THE BRITISH AMERICAN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY" to construct and operate tramways by electricity or other motive power; and also to erect and operate systems for lighting and heating by electricity or gas, and telegraph and telephone systems in Dawson City, Fort Selkirk and at other points in the Yukon District, also in the North-West Territories and Northern British Columbia with power also to acquire, construct and operate steam and other vessels for the purpose of carrying on a general freight and passenger transportation business in connection with the said tramways.
Montreal, 10th February, 1898.
HALL, CROSS, BROWN, SHARP & COOK,
Attorneys for Applicants.
GEMMILL & MAY, Ottawa Agents.
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Life! Life! Life!
Cutler's Carbonate of Iodine Pocket Inhaler. Guaranteed to cure CATARRH and Bronchitis. All druggists. By mail $1.00. Address W. H. SMITH & CO., Props., Buffalo, N.Y.

YOUR NAME nicely printed on 20 Rich, Gold Edge, Fancy Shape, Silk Fringed, Envelope, Verse, Florals, &c., Cards. This Gold Plated Ring and a 25 cent present all for 10 cents. Samples, outfit and private terms to Agents, 3c. Address STAR CARD CO., Knowlton, P.Q

WANTED, Farmers' Sons or other industrious persons of fair education to whom $60 a month would be an inducement. I could also engage a few ladies at their own homes.
T. H. LINSCOTT, Toronto.

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 Dougall, of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'