Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1900. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

ROBERTS ACROSS.

Reached the Vaal in Time to Save the Coal Mines There.

OPPOSITION WAS SLIGHT,

And the British Casualties Only Numbered Four.

London, May 28.—The War Office has received the following despatches from Lord Roberts:

'Vereeniging, Sunday, May 27, 1.50 p.m.—We crossed the Vaal this morning and are now encamped on the north bank. The advance troops, which crossed yesterday, were only just in time to save the coal mines on both this and the other side of the river from being destroyed. Our casualties were four.

'Baden-Powell reports that the railway between Mafeking and Buluwayo has been restored, and that supplies are being brought into Mafeking. He says the Canadian artillery joined Colonel Plumer from Beira with incredible rapidity.

'Lieutenant Webber was taken prisoner at Heilbron a few days ago. He went there on telegraph duty. It was not known that our troops had been temporarily withdrawn.'

'Wolve Hoek (Orange Free State), May 26.—An advanced portion of this force crossed the Vaal river on the Queen's Birthday, near Parys. Hamilton's column is at Boschbank. Our scouts are now at Viljoen's Drift (on the frontier north of Wolve Hoek). The local mines are uninjured and work is going on as usual. There is no enemy this side of the river. Hunter reached Vryburg on May 24.'

LAST GREAT OBSTACLE PASSED.

When Lord Roberts wrote his first despatch on Transvaal territory on Sunday, shortly before two o'clock, in the afternoon, he was fifty-one miles from Johannesburg and seventy-seven from Pretoria. His immensely superior forces had passed the Vaal river, their last great natural obstacle, at three points.

The Vaal forms a curve of eighty miles from Parys on the west to Sand Drift on the east. The concave of the curve is towards the Free State. Thus Lord Roberts, advancing along the railway was in a position to strike any part of the crescent by shorter lines than those by which the Boers could reinforce the threatened points. The Boers retreated almost without a show of defence. General French and General Hamilton, who crossed the Wonderfontein Drift, apparently did not fire a shot.

Of Lord Roberts's immediate force, 111 men belonging to the 8th Mounted Infantry, were the first to ford the river. They came upon a Boer patrol looting at Viljoen's Drift and a skirmish lasting ten minutes followed. Two hundred Boers tried feebly to hold the Vereeniging Collieries, but they were dislodged. The Boer rear guard is at Moyerton, ten miles north of Vereeniging. Their main body is moving toward the Klip river hills that cover the south side of Johannesburg.

FORCE PUSHING ON.

Advices from Grootvlei, twenty-three miles south of Vereeniging, dated May 27, say: 'Lord Roberts's northern advance force steadily continues, and today the Transvaal hills were sighted. General French has secured an excellent flanking position on the north-west. There is something irresistible about this advance. The troops have been splendidly handled; and the Boers, completely out-manoeuvred, have been forced to abandon their positions at the first appearance of the British flanking force, which has made determined resistance at the Vaal impossible.

Many Transvaal burghers are now trekking homeward, and it is safe to say that the most irreconcilable Transvaaler at last recognizes the hopelessness of the struggle. Most of the farms in the northern part of the Free State have been deserted. This part of the country has been flooded with false tales of British cruelty, reports of the burning of farm houses and the eviction of women and children, in the hope of inducing the burghers to remain with the commandos; but the evidence all points now to the existence of a permanent feeling of enmity between the Transvaalers and the Free-Staters, each accusing the other of treachery and cowardice.

FOOD SCARCE AT LYDENBURG.

It is regarded as unlikely that the Transvaal Government will go to Lydenburg, where food is scarce.

A body of Boers are trekking hard toward Vereeniging from the direction of Heilbron.

The condition of the British troops continues excellent, although the cold nights are very trying. They are able to march three miles an hour.

The Boers have destroyed every bridge and culvert. They are said to regard Klip River Berg, north of the Vaal, as a position of great strength, and talk of making themselves impregnable there.

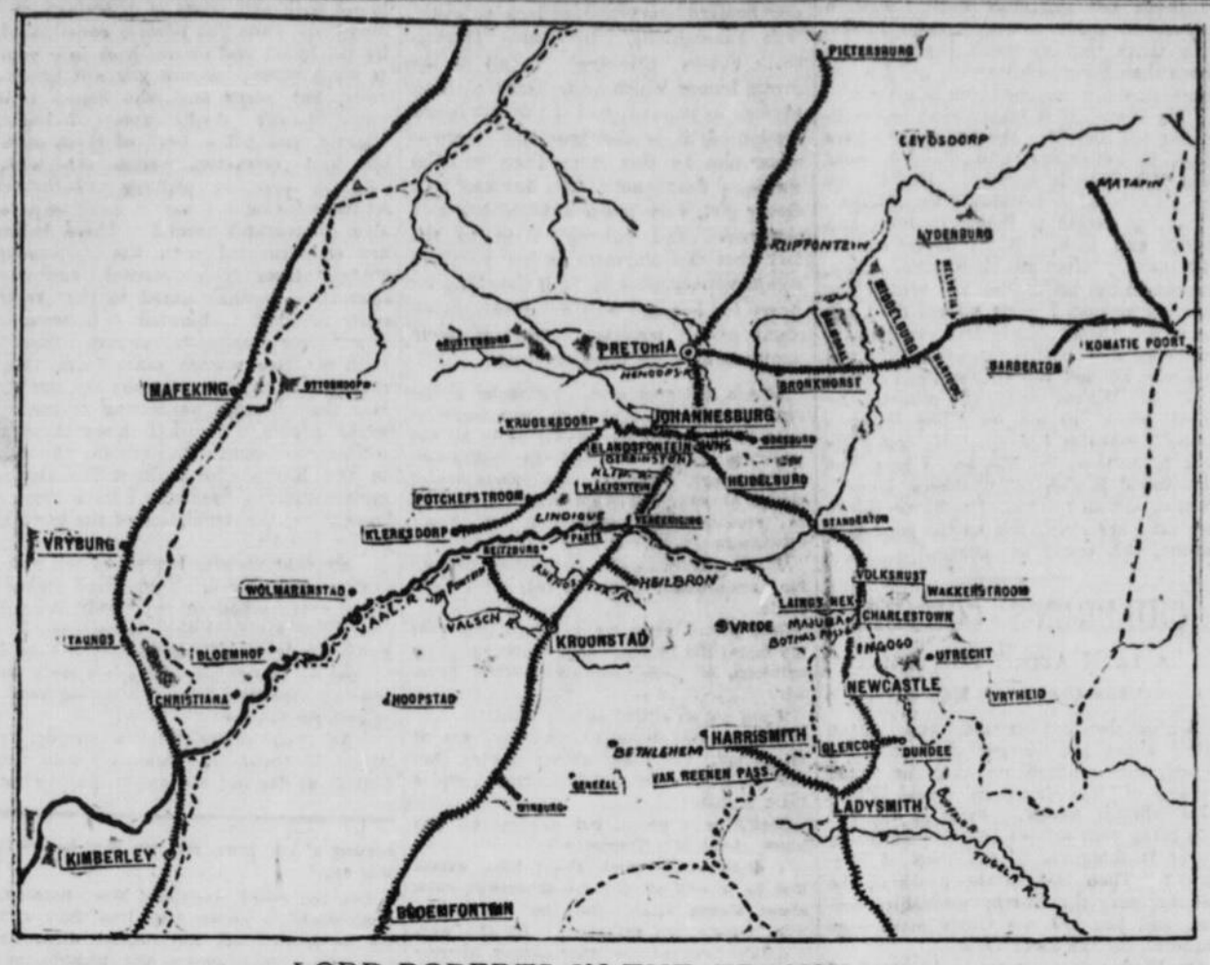
It is reported that the population in Johannesburg is in a high state of excitement. The Boers, who are passing through northward, threaten to blow up the mines, and in view of their wanton destruction of everything else, it would not be surprising if they carried out the threat. The British are more interested, however, in grazing and in the water supply than in the mines.

President Kruger, according to a special despatch from Newcastle, has issued a proclamation asking the Transvaal burghers to notify him whether they desire to continue the fight or to sue for peace.

BLAKE'S IRISH BRIGADE AGAIN.

London, May 28.—Belated despatches to the 'Times' from Taaibosch, describe the successful passage of the Vaal river by the advance guards to Lord Roberts's strategic redistribution of his front, which completely upset the calculations of the Boers. Four thousand of them were expecting General Hamilton at Englebrach Drift. Meanwhile the British mounted troops pushed across at Viljoen's Drift. The correspondents describe the skirmish which followed this move and which accounted for the four casualties mentioned by Lord Roberts. It was an affair apparently of only a few minutes. The chief opposers of the British were Blake's Irish Brigade. The 'Times's' correspondent says it is rumored that General Christian De Wett was seriously wounded.

Taaibosch, May 26.—5.50 p.m.—General Hamilton, with General Broadwood's advance, is at the drift at Boschbank. General French crossed the Vaal river into the Transvaal at Parys on Thursday. The British advance guard crossed the river to-day without opposition. The bridge had been destroyed. The Boers are reported to be taking their guns and forage towards Johannesburg, the rail head is now at Rhenoster river. It is stated here that forty British troops are occupying the coal mines. Lord Roberts is arranging to support them.



LORD ROBERTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The above very clear map shows the position of Vereeniging, in the Transvaal, which was occupied by Lord Roberts in force on Sunday. Vereeniging is 55 miles by rail from Johannesburg and 77 miles from Pretoria. By waggon road Johannesburg is 35 miles and Pretoria 67 miles from Vereeniging, Lord Roberts's head quarters on Sunday. Gen. Hunter is at Vryburg, and General Baden-Powell at Mafeking. General Carrington is at Buluwayo, General Buller at Ingogo, and General Rundle is probably near Bethlehem.

WILL THE BOERS STAND?

LONDON SPECULATING AS TO THEIR DEFENCE OF JOHANNESBURG.

Capetown, May 28.—It is rumored here that General French has entered Johannesburg.

London, May 28.—In the House of Commons to-day the Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, said he had no information concerning the reported negotiations for peace with the Transvaal.

London, May 28, 2.18 p.m.—Although the Federals are said to be preparing for strong resistance at the Klip river, those who have closely followed the progress of the war since the British and Boer armies came in touch at Brandfort, are very sceptical as to the burghers' seriously disputing Lord Roberts's advance even there. If no stand is made at the Klip river the safety of the Boer guns at Laing's Nek will be seriously imperilled, for there will be nothing to prevent Lord Roberts from seizing the Johannesburg-Laing's Nek Railway. Indeed, it is already reported that the railway has been cut and it is quite possible that the first official news will record the occupation of Heidelberg.

Lord Roberts may be forced to halt at the Vaal river to repair the bridge and get his guns and transport across, but the mounted men will not be delayed, and it is said in high quarters that the speedy announcement of the arrival of the British cavalry at Johannesburg will not surprise the War Office.

A despatch from Mafeking, dated May 23, says the total casualties since the commencement of the siege were 803. Among the white combatants, out of 44 officers, 22 were killed, wounded or missing, and 190 men out of 975 were killed, wounded or missing.

A HALT AT THE VAAL.

DELAY MAY CONTINUE UNTIL TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES ARE OVERCOME.

London, May 28, 1 a.m.—Belated despatches received in Fleet street at midnight confirmed the previous official reports of the advance of Lord Roberts's army to the Vaal river without throwing much light upon the situation. The passage of the river was virtually unopposed and the centre and the two wings probably halted on Sunday on the Transvaal frontier after a series of fatiguing marches. The destruction of the railway has been so complete that this halt may continue for several days until transport difficulties can be overcome. The Transvaal burghers are reported to be holding strong defensive positions between Heidleberg and the railway near Klip River Station and there are several commandos at Potchefstroom on the flank.

The Free State burghers have not retired across the Vaal river, but are hovering about Frankfort and watching for a favorable opportunity for raiding the lines of communication. Whether President Steyn has proclaimed a fifth capital is uncertain, but only three out of the nineteen districts or shires of the Free State remain in possession of the burghers. These are Vrede, Bethlehem and Harrismith.

General Rundle holds the line between Winburg and Ficksburg and prevents communications on the flank between the northern and southern districts and while the Boer commandos are again reported at Pretoria to have reoccupied Heilbron and to have followed Lord Roberts to Wolve Hoek, the manoeuvre does not appear to have been anything more than a hunt for convoys.

The passage of the Vaal river is conceded at Pretoria and there are vague reports, probably premature, that President Kruger has proclaimed a referendum, by which the burghers may decide whether the war shall continue or peace be made. There are similar rumors from Winburg respecting General De Wett's intention to propose terms of surrender. Little importance is attached to these stories by the London press, which insists upon having peace on unconditional terms without a convention of any kind.

The War Office gave out a short bulletin from Lord Roberts at midnight with the date line Vereeniging. The infantry following the railway crossed the Vaal river yesterday and encamped on the north bank. What was described last October as a promenade through the Free State has been finished and the passage of the Vaal river has been effected with only four casualties. A good deal, however, has happened since October.

Lord Roberts's reference to Heilbron serves to explain the Pretoria accounts of the reoccupation of the town by the Boers. A telegraph operator had been captured there after the British forces had been withdrawn. This incident proves that General Hamilton's column takes its convoys with it and is not dependent upon the lines of communication in the rear.

The narrow escape of the coal mines from destruction rouses suspicion among South Africans that Johannesburg will be in ashes when Lord Roberts enters the city, and that immense losses will be sustained by the mining properties.

There is no information respecting General Buller's movements and nothing from Mafeking except the official announcement that supplies are coming in from Buluwayo.

The drawing rooms yesterday were filled with political gossip, as the Conservative clubs had been on the previous night. There is a general agreement among the Unionist members of parliament that the elections will be ordered during the autumn, but no steps will be taken until Lord Roberts is in Pretoria. He has been an electioneering agent for the Unionist government, and has done his work so well that the general elections are not likely to be deferred later than October.

6 a.m.—The Boers have retired before Lord Roberts towards the Klip river, and the 'Post' correspondent states that their artillery has been sent to protect Johannesburg. Some particulars of the dash for the Vereeniging bridge are published this morning. On Saturday it seems that Col. Henry and his mounted infantry were in touch with the rear guard of the Boers, who were making for the Vaal river at Vereeniging. An exciting race took place for the bridge. The Boers succeeded in getting across first, and immediately proceeded to blow up the structure, but Col. Henry was quickly on their heels, and he succeeded in seizing the southern portion of the bridge. The Boers were only able to destroy one span of the northern portion of the structure before they were obliged to retire.

The 'Times' correspondent points out that Lord Roberts's strategic redistribution of his front completely upset the calculations of General Botha, who seems to have considered the line of the Vaal river defensible.

The federal strength at Laing's Nek is variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 men. The burghers are, it is said, resolved to oppose General Buller's advance.

General Rundle is slowly but effectively sweeping the north-eastern section of the Free State. He has now occupied Senekal, and the Boers have fallen back to Bethlehem.

A statement forwarded by the London 'News' representative at Lorenzo Marquez may prove to have an important bearing on the future operations. It is to the effect that the communications between Pretoria and Heidelburg have been cut off. The latter town is on the railway by which the Boers at Laing's Nek would be withdrawn for the defence of the Transvaal capital.

RUNDLE AT SENEKAL.

DROVE THE ENEMY OFF WITH A FEW SHELLS.

Senekal, Sunday, May 27. — General Rundle, with artillery, the Yeomanry and the Wiltshires, Middlesex and Leicester Regiments, under Major Dalbiac, has occupied Senekal, whence the Boers were driven by a few shells. A field cornet and a number of other Boers were killed. The British casualties numbered eleven.

The Boers are believed to be concentrating near Bethlehem.

ACTIVITY IN NATAL.

BOER POSITION EXTENDS FROM LAING'S NEK TO NEW REPUBLIC.

Newcastle, May 26.—The Boers in this part of the theatre of war are very active, having been reinforced from various directions. Their front now extends from Laing's Nek to New Republic, where they are fortifying.

General Hildyard's division, which is entrusted primarily with attacking the Boer right at Elandslaagte, arrived today. The work of searching the district is progressing, and many rebels have been sent to Ladysmith.

Louis Kock, a magistrate of the Free State, has surrendered. He says that all the burghers in the Harrismith-Vrede district, have returned to their farms, and refuse to continue fighting. If, as is reported, President Steyn is in Vrede, he will probably go northward toward Laing's Nek if he finds any followers.

HILDYARD JOINS BULLER.

London, May 28.—General Buller has not yet made a forward movement in Natal. All his efforts are directed to restoring the railway which on Friday evening had been completed to Ingogo. The correspondents say that the Boers still hold Laing's Nek strongly. The estimates as to their numbers differ, some placing them as high as ten thousand men with twenty guns; but this seems excessive, especially as regards the artillery. Nevertheless they seem to have been reinforced from several directions, and their front is said to extend from Laing's Nek to Vryheid. They are fortifying the latter place. General Hildyard with the fifth division from Glencoe has now joined General Buller.

A RECORD MARCH.

ADVANCE OF THE CANADIANS TO THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING WILL LIVE IN HISTORY.

Ottawa, May 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received the following cable, which has been delayed in transmission from Major-General Baden-Powell:

'Mafeking, May 17.—Mafeking relieved to-day, and most grateful for invaluable assistance by Canadian artillery, which made record march from Beira to help us.

'(Signed) COL. BADEN-POWELL.'

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

TWO MEN WOUNDED SLIGHTLY IN RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

Toronto, May 27.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special cable dated London, May 26, says:—'In the advance to the relief of Mafeking, C Battery of the Canadian Artillery, though in the thick of all the fighting, and rendering valuable assistance, as Colonel Mahon reported, only suffered two casualties. Both men were wounded slightly. They were:

'Gunner William Patton, 4th Field Battery, Hamilton. He is a son of Mrs. A. J. Patton, of that city.

'Gunner W. McCallum, of the Royal Artillery, son of Mr. R. McCallum, of Fort William, Ont.

'Private De Rochejocquelain, of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of A squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, died at Springfontein of enteric fever.

'Private J. Rasberry, of the 77th Wentworth Battalion, and a member of C Company, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, succumbed to enteric fever at Bloemfontein.'

FOR BOYS AT THE FRONT.

Toronto, May 27.—The council of the Canadian Red Cross Society announces that the Hon. Sydney Fisher has offered to forward Red Cross supplies by the next steamer sailing from St. John direct to Capetown, and the branches are asked to send in not later than Wednesday, May 30, whatever they have ready. As this is the last opportunity, it is to be hoped the branches will respond promptly. Packages should be addressed, 'Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, honorary secretary, Red Cross Society, City Hall, Toronto,' and accompanied with their cash value and a complete list of contents.

LORD CHARLES IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Toronto, May 27.—Lord Charles Beresford, who is now commander of the Mediterranean squadron off Corfu, concludes a letter to Captain Melville, of this city, as follows: 'How splendidly the Canadians have come to the front on behalf of the empire in connection with the present war! I intend working hard to get the system of imperial federation placed on a thoroughly sound basis, and you will no doubt shortly see some letters of mine on the subject in the English press.'

RECOVERED FROM FEVER.

Sergt. S. H. Eagleson, writing from Bloemfontein, on April 25, says he was just recovering from an attack of enteric fever. He had been five weeks in the hospital at the time of writing, but expected soon to rejoin his regiment. Sergt. Eagleson belonged to D Company of the first contingent.

MAY LOSE A LEG.

London, May 27.—Julian Ralph, the well-known newspaper correspondent, arrived in London yesterday, invalided through injuries received in 'South Africa. He will probably lose one of his legs.

BOER REPORTS.

CROSSING OF THE VAAL BY THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED FROM PRETORIA.

Pretoria, May 26.—An official bulletin says:—

'The British have crossed the Vaal near Grobler's Drift, near Parys. The high level bridge at Vereeniging has been blown up by the federals. Gen. Dutoit advises that the burghers are coming forward in force, determined to fight to the end.

'After retaking Heilbron the federals followed the British as far as Wolve Hoek.'

An official bulletin issued here says it is reported that the British have occupied Vredefort and are advancing on Schoeman's Drift.

General De Wett announces that the federals have occupied Heilbron and Potchefstroom. He reports that the call to arms is meeting with a noble response.

ITINERARY FOR BOER ENVOYS.

Washington, May 27.—The Boer envoys expect to leave here on Tuesday for Boston, to attend a reception there on Thursday. From Boston they proceed west for Chicago, where they are to be on June 5 and 6, stopping en route at Cleveland or Buffalo, just which of the two cities not having been determined yet. They will be in St. Paul on June 7, and in Philadelphia on June 15. Other intermediate cities may be included in their stopping places, but as to these no definite conclusion has been reached.

THE ASHANTI UPRISING.

A HUNDRED HAUSAS WOUNDED WHILE DEFENDING KUMASSI.

Acra, May 28.—It is reported that three European officers were killed and Captain Aplin and 100 Hausas were wounded in a recent effort by the Lagos Hausas to break the investing lines of the tribesmen at Kumassi.

The Ashanti loss is reported to have been great, as the Hausas had three Maxims engaged, although themselves greatly outnumbered.

Three hundred Ashantis are said to have been killed in a previous action.

The rising is still spreading.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A SOLDIER ARRESTED FOR REFUSING TO LOOK AFTER BEER.

Kingston, Ont., May 27.—Corporal Courtney, a temperance soldier, is under arrest at A Battery for insubordination. He refused to obey his superior officer and superintend the serving of a pint of beer to each soldier on May 24, in which to drink Her Majesty's health.

WILL CLOSE SUNDAYS.

(Toronto 'Evening Telegram' Cable.)

Paris, May 28.—The Canadian pavilion at the Exhibition will positively be closed on Sundays.

PHEBE WHITE'S OUTING.

(By Elizabeth Cumings, in 'Forward.')

'I wish mother and I could go somewhere, where something has happened!' exclaimed pretty Phebe White, her brows drawn into a frown. 'But we cannot, because one cannot go anywhere for ten dollars.'

Delicious scents of blossoming syringas and sweetbriar came in at the open window, beside which sat Mrs. Lamell, the neighbor from over the way. Mrs. Lamell was tiny and withered and old. That is, the outside of her was. Mrs. Lamell herself was of the sort that are forever young. Her black eyes danced with interest. She never liked to hear fretting. She noted that Mrs. White's cheeks had flushed as she bent over her mending. She knew, as well as Mrs. White, that Phebe's mood was caused by envy—envy of Cecile Higgins, who had gone that very morning to Boston, and would visit Salem and Plymouth before her return. Phebe and Cecile taught the village school at Copenhagen. Cecile's mother was a French-Canadian, and her father an English emigrant. Not so much as one rootlet did she have in New England, whereas Dr. and Mrs. White had come of ancestry great in its history, and neither Mrs. White nor Phebe had ever been east of New York. The rambling grey house in its great garden, beautiful as it was to look at, was not salable, because no one wanted to buy property in Copenhagen. Dr. White, though he had left a name beloved for good deeds, and much respected in professional and certain scientific circles, for he was a student, had left but little money for his wife and daughter. Mrs. Lamell knew all this, so she did not speak the first words that sprang to her lips. But said, instead, 'Why do not you visit the Seniory of La Salle?'

Four blue eyes looked at her inquiringly, and she continued: 'Kingston is on the site of the Seniory of La Salle. They will show you traces of his stone fort in the Tete du Pont Barracks, when you go there for a permit to visit Fort Henry. But—me, I am on one side from the family of de Courcelles, so I know that it was he and not Frontenac who laid the foundations of that stronghold. He came over in 1666, did Daniel de Remy Sieur de Courcelles, to be governor of New France. He breathed nothing but war, my grandmère used to say. Well, well! His affair was to punish the Mohawks in particular and scare the rest of the Iroquois in general, and he succeeded. Then he invited their chiefs to a conference at Cataraqui (place of many lakes, that means), for so the Indians called the place.

'De Courcelles, having the eye of a general, saw that it was the key of the St. Lawrence. Life is complicated. There were the savages to be converted to the true faith, then there wer those vast lands to be secured to the king of France. Last, but not at all least, was the trade in furs. The Dutch were enticing the Indians toward the Hudson, and the English in Boston were helping them. La, la! When the sachems came, behold they found de Courcelles digging foundations!

'"For what?" no doubt they inquired.

'"For you, my friends," no doubt my relative replied. "It will be so very convenient for those of you in the west!" Of course, he had presents ready, and the pipe of peace to smoke. Those Indians were dazzled Later they discovered that a fort had many uses. Frontenac, who succeeded de Courcelles, finished and strengthened the stronghold, and then that old lion gave it to La Salle, with a great tract of land. La Salle replaced the logs with stones. Some day a great poet will tell his story better than it has ever yet been told, and it will be fittingly embalmed forever.'

'I could scarcely leave home,' softly objected Mrs. White, with a sigh, glancing at the chickens busy in the glowing ribbon of flowers along the fence.

'Me; I will feed them and M'sieur, the cat,' cried the old lady. 'I really desire you to go.'

So they did go the next week, taking the little steamer 'Red Wing,' at Mrs. Lamell's old home, Cape Vincent. They embarked at three o'clock. When they first saw Kingston it was a series of color patches of purple, sepia, dusky green, and neutral tints suspended between the crimson and gold of the sunset, and the burning, opal-tinted waters.

'Don't measure what's goin' on by th' racket,' cautioned the captain, who proved to be an old acquaintance of Mrs. White. 'Canadian towns aren't like those on our side. Off yonder's Fort Henry,' he swepthis hand toward the east, where Phebe's keen eyes saw a great line that seemed to grow out of the acclivity it crowned. 'No more account now'n if 'twas built by Columbus. But curious. Don't fail to see it.'

'Why isn't it of value?' asked Phebe, to whom the place seemed formidable.

'Th' guns now'd blow the stone to bits, an' the soldiers that wa'n't killed by balls'd be killed by splinters. It was built in the thirties and strengthened during and after the Papineau rebellion.'

'I don't know what you are talking about,' cried Phebe, bewildered.

'Don't?' The captain laughed. 'You should since you were brought up so near. I s'pose you know all about ancient Greece, and Rome?' he added, derisively. The big, gray custom house of Kingston was now in full view. 'Yonder,' again he pointed toward the east, 'just this side of the Cataraqui bridge is the Dominion West Point, the Royal Military College. Captain Stairs, who was with Stanley in Africa and died of jungle fever in Chinde in '92, was a graduate and so was Captain Beverly Robinson, who was shot in Sierre Leone the same year. Robinson had a commission in the royal army, and was sent with a little company to take a stockaded town belongin' to a hostile tribe. The expedition was successful, but Robinson lost his life.'

Mrs. White and Phebe rode to the crumbling fort the next morning. 'Thim roun' stun building's in the water is Martello towers,' explained the friendly Irish driver, who introduced himself as Barney O'Shea. 'Wanst they was counted fine defences, but now ye'll notice there's a washin' a hangin' oop to dry where the cannon used to be, and on the platform forninst the stairway a leadin' oop to the front door is the woodpile o' Timothy McCarthy. Timmy's niver been wan to lay by for a sore fut, an' has to take cheap rint, now he's auld.'

They had been shown the ridges said to mark the lines of La Salle's fort, in Tete du Pont Barracks, and had crossed Cataraqui bridge, from which they had an excellent view of the military college. The road wound round along a bare, rocky hillside. A small house to the right was inclosed by a wall of tall, pointed logs set close together. 'There was a time whin Injuns was the worst wild thing in th' woods,' said Barney, flourishing his whip at it, and suddenly drawing up on a frail bridge spanning a deep-walled fosse which led straight down to the tower by the waterside. 'Auld Timmy says, as Mike McShane says, as a sojer once told him, 'at that stockade is aulder'n anybody in Kingston, which is like enough. But this,' he pointed down at the fosse, 'isn't more useless There's a covered way a leadin' down to the tower from th' inside th' fort.' At the sally port a soldier was on guard. When they had shown him their permits they rumbled over a real drawbridge past a second entrance flanked by bastions, and found themselves in a grassy space, where, in front of a cottage, a trim little sergeant sat cleaning his gun.

'Is that you, Sergeant Wright?' cried Barney.

'It is,' was the reply, and the little man rose and stood at attention.

'You're a happy man,' replied Barney. 'It's meself as has two ladies who wants to see the fort.'

Sergeant Wright's cap was very much over one ear. A deep scar crossed his left cheek. Though his wisps of faded hair showed that they had started out in life as red, he was as brown as an oak leaf in November. He led the way into the inner entrance in whose bastions he said were 'beautiful places for a body to pick off the enemy,' and soon brought them to the row of cells in which the raiders taken in the battle of Wind Mill Point were confined. The golden light crept across the dark walls, revealing traceries of illegible names, and of two ships. 'In this 'ere,' said Sergeant Wright, with historical coldness, and opening the door of a perfectly dark cell, 'they put two Americans. But they got away in th' night,' he pointed to a great hole in the cement of the ceiling. 'Now, wasn't they plucky ones! It would 'a' been a pity if they'd been caught, which they wasn't. But some was left to make an example of, which was lucky.'

'I don't know what you are talking about,' exclaimed Phebe, just as she had to the captain of the 'Red Wing.'

'I'm talking about the Papineau rebellion,' said the sergeant, raising his eyebrows. 'I thought all the people in the States knew about that. I think it was lucky that some of the leaders were punished because it's no way to go out with a gun if you want the laws changed. There's better ways.'

They had climbed the long flight of stairs to the glacis. Off to the southeast was the dark line of Wolfe Island, the great advance guard of the wonderful panorama named 'The Thousand Islands.' Before them dimpled and flashed Lake Ontario. Some little girls were playing beside the geranium beds before the officers' quarters below them. On one front porch stood an officer reading a paper. All the life visible was very quiet. 'When you are not out to fight it must be very dull and idle to be in the army,' commented Phebe, as they turned to descend.

The sergeant paused impressively. 'Never. Not to a good soldier,' he replied. 'Ye see, it's our duty to be always ready. That means a great deal of work every day.'

'It was from Kingston that Montcalm came and took Oswego,' commented Mrs. Lamell on the evening of their return.

'And Bradstreet went over from Oswego and took Kingston,' replied Mrs. White.

'Don't tell any more until I have a chance to study a little,' cried Phebe. 'To think that so much happened not more than forty miles away, and I never knew it, makes me ashamed of myself.'

'My friend, it is myself that has looked for the rock fern the ten years I have lived in Copenh'gn, and found it not,' said Mrs. Lamell, gravely. Her French tongue refused to pronounce Copenhagen. 'I say to myself it should be here, and I look and look. But I never see it till the day after you had gone. Then, behold, going up to the hill behind the burying ground I come upon it. I say to myself then: "Elsie Danjean Lamell, you may live in this Copenh'gn till you real ole, an' not see all you should see! Yes, old M'sieur Gregg, the minister, he speak often to me of "The Father's house," meaning heaven. He say, "He long to be there." Me, too, I long. But this world is also th' "Fathers' house." Is that not so? Yes, I tell you, if you can take her right, just as the good God meant, this world has charm.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Is an ancient foe of the race. It attacks the child in the cradle and, unless expelled from the blood, follows him to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures this disease by eradicating its poisonous taints from the blood. Thousands of grateful parents write that their children who were tortured and disfigured by scrofula have been entirely cured by this great medicine.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A TALK ABOUT COWPER.

('The Christian,' May 3.)

A great deal has been said and written lately about the Cowper celebration at Olney, and it struck me that the young readers of 'The Christian' would like to hear what it means. First of all, will you bring your atlases and find the county of Buckingham in the map of England? Then look in the north of the county, near the Northamptonshire border, and you will see Olney marked as standing on the river Ouse.

On Wednesday last week thousands of people were assembled there from all parts of England to see the town, not for any merits of its own, only that in it William Cowper had lived for eighteen years, and had written about it in his poems. So everyone wanted to see the place for themselves. He was not born there, but at a vicarage in Hertfordshire, where his father was rector, and where his mother died when he was only six years old. Some of you have read or learned his verses on receiving a likeness of his mother, given to him fifty years afterwards, and you will remember how tenderly he loved her and mourned for her. He missed her all his days, and no one can take a good mother's place. I hope my young readers are good, obedient children to their fathers and mothers.

William Cowper died on April 25, 1800, so that is why last Wednesday was kept in his honor. He is buried at East Dereham, in Norfolk, and many went there to see his grave; but most preferred to visit the town where he had lived for so many years. Cowper's house at Olney has now been given for a museum to the town. It is in the market place, and is much as it was when he wrote his hymns and poems. In front of this house all the children of the town were assembled on the commemoration day to hear an address, and to sing Cowper's beautiful hymn—

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform.

They behaved splendidly, and seemed much interested in the address, which was about Cowper and his love for animals; and lessons were drawn from that showing how every child might care for animals and birds and be kind to all things.

Two reasons were given for this, (1) because it is right, for God cares for them; and (2) because children who do this will grow up to be kind and useful men and women. So I hope, dear children, you will lay these lessons to heart, and be very kind to your pets.

The children all wore a medal with a green and buff bow, which were the favorite colors of the poet. He used to wear a green coat and a buff waistcoat; rather curious you would think that now, wouldn't you? In the fields on the banks of the Ouse grow quantities of the large yellow 'butter-burrs,' and with these some of the windows were filled; they were Nature's own decoration for the occasion.

The Ouse flows peacefully along, as it did 100 years ago, and the water lilies grow there, as they used to do then, when Cowper and his dog wandered along by the side. It was in this river, one day, that the poet saw some beautiful lilies, and tried to reach them with his cane; but, failing to do so, his spaniel, 'Beau,' sat down to consider the case. At length the master whistled him off, to continue their walk. As they neared the spot on their return, what was Cowper's surprise to see his dog plunge into the water, and, breaking off a lily, swim with it triumphantly to the shore, laying it proudly at his master's feet. Cowper commemorated the deed of his dog in some verses. The last two are:—

Charmed with the sight, the world, I cried
Shall hear of this thy deed;
My dog shall mortify the pride
Of man's superior breed.

But, chief myself I will enjoin
Awake at duty's call,
To show a love as prompt as thine,
To Him who gives me all.

The spaniel's loving thought for his master taught the poet a lesson. May we not learn one, too? Do we love the Lord Jesus Christ who has done so much for us, and, if so, are we trying to do what he would have us do?—E. F. E.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE FARRINGDONS.

The author of a charming little book we have all read, 'Concerning Isabel Carnaby,' has the gift of making a good novel about good people which most of our modern story-writers lack so sadly. 'The Farringdons,' by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, (Morang), is full of the gentle humor which made 'Isabel's' clever sayings so popular, and if the wit is less condensed, it is also true that there is more plot to this story than to Miss Fowler's first one. The heroine is a clever girl, very much alive to her own cleverness, and entirely blind to the fact that the playmate of her youth, a comparatively poor man, is breaking his heart for her and will not speak on account of his poverty. Some of their conversations are most amusing.

'If you had seen a man riding by at the rate of eight miles an hour, you would at once have formed an opinion as to all the workings of his mind and the meditations of his heart. But my impressions are of slower growth, and I am even dull enough to require some foundation for them.' Christopher loved to tease Elizabeth.

'I am awfully quick in reading character,' remarked that young lady with some pride.

'You are. I never know which impresses me more, the rapidity with which you form opinions, or their inaccuracy when formed.'

'I am not so stupid as you think.'

'Pardon me; I don't think you are at all stupid; but I am always hoping that the experience of life will make you a little stupider.'

'Don't be a goose, but tell me all you know about Mr. Tremaine.'

'I don't know much about him, except that he is well off, that he apparently rides about eleven stone, and that he is not what people call orthodox. By the way, I didn't discover his unorthodoxy by seeing him ride by, as you would have done; I was told about it by some people who knew him.'

'How very interesting!' cried Elizabeth, enthusiastically. 'I wonder how unorthodox he is. Do you think he doesn't believe in anything?'

'In himself, I fancy. Even the baldest creed is usually self-embracing. But I believe he indulges in the not unfashionable luxury of doubts. You might attend to them, Elizabeth; you are the sort of girl who would enjoy attending to doubts.'

'I suppose I really am too fond of arguing.'

'There you misjudge yourself. You are instructive rather than argumentative. Saying the same thing over and over again in different language is not arguing, you know. I should rather call it preaching, if I were not afraid of hurting your feelings.'

'You are a very rude boy! But anyway I have taught you a lot of things. You can't deny that.'

'I don't wish to deny it; I am your eternal debtor. To tell the truth, I believe you have taught me everything I know that is worth knowing, except the things that you have tried to teach me. There I must confess that you have signally failed.'

'What have I tried to teach you?'

'Heaps of things: that pleasure is more important than duty; that we are sent into the world to enjoy ourselves; that the worship of art is the only soul-satisfying form of faith; that conscience is an exhausted force; that feelings and emotions ought to be labelled and scheduled; that lobster is digestible——'

'And what have I taught you without trying?'

'Ah! that is a large order; and it is remarkable that the things you have taught me are just the things that you have never learnt yourself.

'Then I couldn't have taught them.'

'But you did; that is where your genius comes in.'

'I really am tremendously quick in judging character,' repeated Elizabeth, thoughtfully; 'if I met you for the first time I should know in five minutes that you were a man with plenty of head and heaps of soul, and very little heart.'

'That would show wonderful penetration on your part.'

'You may laugh, but I should. Of course, as it is, it is not particularly clever of me to understand you thoroughly; I have known you so long.'

'Exactly; it would only be distinctly careless of you if you did not.'

'Of course it would; but I do. I could draw a map of your mind with my eyes shut. I know it so well.'

'I wish you would. I should value it even if it were drawn with your eyes open, though possibly in that case it might be less correct.'

The interesting agnostic once being introduced, Elizabeth neglects Christopher altogether, and becomes absorbed in the philosophical ideas and philanthropic plans of Alan Tremaine. One of his plans is to benefit the working people by taking them on excursions to see scenery and pictures. On one occasion he is pointing out the beauties and the significance of some fine paintings to a group of good Methodist factory hands and their wives:—

'This weird figure, clothed in skins, and feeding upon nothing more satisfying than locusts and wild honey, is a type of all those who are set apart for the difficult and unsatisfactory lot of heralds and forerunners. They see the good time coming, and make ready the way for it, knowing all the while, that its fuller light and wider freedom are not for them. Perhaps there are no sadder sights on the page of history than those solitary figures of all nations and all times, who have foretold the coming of the dawn, and yet died before it was day.'

'Did you ever?' exclaimed Mrs. Bateson, sotto voce; 'a grown man like that, and not to know John the Baptist when he sees him. Forerunners and heralds, indeed! Why, it's John the Baptist as large as life, and those as don't recognize him ought to be ashamed of theirselves.'

'Lucy Ellen would have known who it was when she was three years old,' said Caleb, proudly.

'And so she ought; I'd have slapped her if she hadn't, and richly she'd have deserved it.'

The philanthropic young man finds the clever girl so sympathetic that he asks her to marry him. But at this point Elizabeth finds the reality of the religion she had been so ready to abandon as a worn-out form, and she cannot coincide with Tremaine's views any longer. So after a due interval Tremaine turns to Felicia Herbert, whose very pious mother is delighted to have her make 'a good match,' even though the man is an unbeliever. She excuses her inconsistency by explaining that though she cannot countenance his opinions, 'poor Alan has such a good heart.' Elizabeth remarks, 'it is a pity his faith is second-rate, seeing that his works are first-class.'

'Ah, my dear, we must judge not, lest in turn we, too, should be judged. Who are we that we should say who is or who is not of the elect? It is often those who seem to be the farthest from the kingdom who are in truth the nearest to it.' Mrs. Herbert had dismissed a kitchen maid only the week before for declining to attend her Bible class, and walking out with a young man instead.

'Still I am sorry that Alan has all those queer views,' Elizabeth persisted; 'he really would be a splendid sort of a person if he were only a Christian; and it seems such a pity that with all his learning he hasn't learned the one thing that really matters.'

'My love, I am ashamed to find you so censorious. It is a sad fault, especially in the young.'

The realization of what she has done comes to the mother later. She tells what her motive was, and how she was punished.

'I thought it would kill me to see fine ladies overlook her as they had so often overlooked me. So when Alan wanted to marry her, and make her into a fine lady herself, I was overwhelmed with joy, and I felt that I no longer minded what I had gone through, now that I knew no one would ever dare to be rude to my beautiful daughter. . . . And now she is ashamed of me—her own mother."

But the deeper tragedy lies in the destruction of Felicia's faith. Her husband is led to the light through fatherhood and bereavement, but he cannot bring Felicia out of the darkness again.

In the course of time Elizabeth goes to London and becomes a prominent artist. She quarrels with Christopher because he goes to Australia to look for a lost heir to the property she holds on uncertain tenure, thus putting his duty as an executor above her interests and her expressed wish. She thinks Christopher too cold even for friendship, and he thinks her quite indifferent to him, and so will not trouble her with a declaration of his feelings. A stray artist with the faults of a shallow nature and the charm of an artistic one, seeks Elizabeth's hand on account of her money, and she is the more ready to marry him because she thinks he is the lost heir. But this puzzle of the lost heir is a part of the story which may be left for those who read the book through. Suffice it to say that the discovery of his mercenary character comes in time to save the heroine from marrying the man she does not love. Christopher is the finest character in the book, which is saying a good deal. Caleb Bateson, the local preacher, is a creation worthy of the pen of George Eliot, a man whose tenderness and insight only enhance his strength and simplicity.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

If the Drain Pipe in Your Kitchen Clogs

up, what is the result? You must remove the stuff or it will decay and fill your house with evil odors of putrefaction. That's precisely what happens in your own body when you become constipated, and the poisonous matter is taken up by the blood and carried back into your system, only it is much worse, because you are unconscious of the effects, but every one who comes near you literally smells you. I know, slightly, two ladies, both of them amiable and attractive women otherwise, who are veritable walking *charnel houses!* Could I use a more expressive or truthful term? These ladies are so saturated with the poisonous effluvia from their internal economy that they are habituated to it; their sense of smell is blunted. I wonder how their husbands endure them! Both of these women suffer from Constipation; their complexions are muddy and their breaths nauseating to sensitive people. I wish I knew them intimately enough to advise them to try Karl's Clover Root Tea, the most wonderful medicine I have ever known for the regulation of the bowels, purifying of the blood and sweetening of the breath.

My dear sisters, I wish to tell you that your health depends entirely on the state of your blood. Your blood makes you whatever you are, for through the blood every organ in your body is kept in repair. If your blood is poisoned by the waste material that is retained in your body because of your constipation, you are not being built up as you should be.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a truly wonderful tissue builder. It produces healthy digestive organs, allowing your food to nourish you, and induces sound, refreshing sleep.

Ask your druggist for a sample, or write to S. C. Wells & Co., 52 Colburn Street, Toronto, Ont., who will mail you one. Sold in the United States and Canada at 25c and 50c, and in England at 1s 6d and 2s 3d.

PATRIOTIC SONGS.

One of the latest songs inspired by the war is from the pen of that facile writer the Baron de Leuville, words and music, and is entitled 'Bobs.' The air is distinctly military in character and the words fit in excellently. Five hundred copies have been forwarded by the publishers, the Guildhall Music Publishing Company, 28 Baker street, West, London, to the Governor-General, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Hull fire sufferers. Here are three stanzas of the song:—

We've many a name dear to England's soul,—
The love or fear of the world;
But Roberts writes 'Africa' on to her roll—
And 'pluck' where her flag is unfurled.

Ring, belfry tow'rs; and clarions acclaim
Your victory's bright bugle call,
That links the word 'home' to love, and to fame,
From Melbourne to Montreal.

* * *

So 'Bobs,' dear, come soon, why!—the Queen of the Sea
Through her whole heart of hearts'-waves will bound,
To clasp your men, too,—who proved England to be
All heroes at war's martial sound.

Several patriotic songs, suitable for schools, have been printed, each with its music, in a handy, leaflet form. They are by Dr. J. M. Harper, and include: 'Our Flag and Empire,' 'Hail to the Land,' 'My Western Prairie Home,' and 'The Land of the Mayflower,' the last referring to Acadia. 'Hail to the Land,' has the following stanza:

Hail to the blending of races!
God bless it!
Hail to the nation new-born!
Let Saxon and Celt, with a triumph heartfelt,
The hopes of our nation adorn,—
The strength of a nation new-born.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Thin Babies

often develop into weak, delicate, backward children; undersized, nervous, feeble, adults. Lack of nourishment is the cause.

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is the remedy. A little of it three or four times a day will do wonders. The pinched, sad faces become round and rosy; the wasted limbs plump and firm. If your baby is not doing well, try this great food-medicine.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

I often wonder if readers find these columns a repetition week by week, as the same questions come up that interest gardeners. Life is made up of these self-same duties and nature comes in the same guise whether in fruit, flower, or vegetable. The blossoming trees do not take on any new freak of color or form, and by and by the striped bug will come, 'the saddest of the year,' looking as if it might be the identical insect that marshalled its forces on our squashes last year. As the season progresses there will be the same over production of insects and the aphis and caterpillar and currant worm will look very familiar—as if their winter holiday had agreed with them. The planting and watering and stirring of the soil is no new trick, and gardening is only a sample of all our life work, with its constant repetition.

Over and over again,
No matter which way we turn,
There is always found in the book of life,
Some lessons we have to learn.
We must take our turn at the mill,
And grind out the golden grain,
Must work at our task with resolute will,
Over and over again.

Over and over again,
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again—
The ponderous mill wheel goes,
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain,
And a blessing falling us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

When 'Junior' went into the garden the other day he did a small sum in arithmetic, for he told me that he had counted over seven hundred tulips in bloom. They are a kaleidoscope of color and dazzle my eyes to weariness, when they open their lovely silken cups of every gay tint, scarlet and gold, crimson and white, delicate pink and the many shades of mauve and magenta. The effect is certainly charming, but I am not attracted to gay coloring except to admire it as an effect and enjoy better the clumps of white narcissus that bloom in quiet corners.

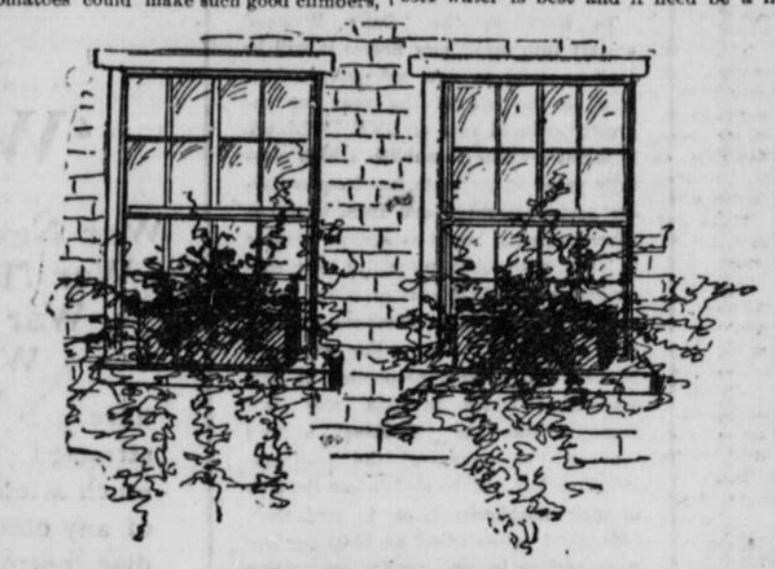
'Tell us about your garden,' writes one member of the Floral Club, 'you do not know, perhaps, that next to having all those lovely flowers, is reading about them.' So I go out among the tulips and the gleam of the daffodils to see what I can find of interest. Here is a fersythia with its yellow bells like suspended butterflies up and down the bare stems. Peter Cutaway, who is fond of a pruning knife, has here illustrated the cruelty of spring pruning—for there are shrubs that have the habit of flowering on the old wood, and with the rigid stiffness of the pruning, all the airy grace of the swaying sprays of golden bells has fled. The pansies are simply delightful, holding up their faces with such a look of encouragement that it seems to me all children are attracted to them. Mine have the two chief colors of purple and gold, and they form a mat of regal beauty. But as they bloom now I cannot help feeling sorry that the summer's sun will wither them and scorch their loveliness.

How early the Iceland poppies are in bloom, both yellow and white are in the same bed with the many sorts of narcissi, and they agree well together. It is wonderful how long the flowers last of some of these beautiful daffodils, and at first they are almost blinding in their rich coloring, but the fading perianth keeps its attractiveness for a long while with a chastened sort of beauty. I was afraid my new varieties were planted too deeply last autumn, but it has not hindered their flowering, though perhaps they are not so early as in shallow ground. Many varieties need to be transplanted every second year, as they become weakened and cease to flower if left too long in the same ground. In Holland all bulbs are lifted once a year. When our tulips were uncovered so many of the bulbs were above the ground that the horticultural critic asked innocently if we thought that tulips grew like orchids. The result was that the patient man went out with fresh earth and banked them between the rows. This was done before the frost was out of the ground, and I do not see any tulips that refuse to bloom, although if deeper planted the extra spring work would not have been necessary.

WINDOW GARDENING IN BOXES.

The following interesting letter speaks for itself:—

Dear Editor 'Garden Talks,'—I want to tell you how I made my windows look so blooming all last summer when I found that I could not get to the country, and it may help other members of the Floral Club. The first question was boxes, and I had only one suitable, but procured from the grocer some raisin boxes. I bought olive green paint and a small brush and gave them two coats, and placed them on the stone window ledge, weighting them at each end with a large flat stone. The milkman brought me a small bag of loam that he said was good virgin soil, and I mixed with it the sand I had saved all winter from the bird cage. Along the edge I sowed mignonette and nasturtiums, and a friend gave me some lovely pansies, dug up from her garden in the country. They had been out of doors all winter, and were just aching to bloom. So I planted them in the centre of one box and it was all violet and yellow in a few days. I spent a dollar for some geraniums, petunias, an ice plant, that looks so cool on a hot day, the leaves were all the cooler if the day was melting, then I had two fuchsias, and two bridal roses. There were a few asters and calendulas to bloom in autumn, and the mignonette soon came up and gave its scented sprays all the summer. The pansies looked cheerful a good while and then seemed to have had their day, as the sunshine grew stronger, and I put in close beside them a few gladioli, and they flowered just before frost. Unless any one undertakes such a garden they cannot understand the source of pleasure those boxes were to me all summer. Friends brought me roots of many plants. Some died, but others survived and I was so encouraged that I took a soap box and the rest of the earth and paint to make a vegetable garden on the back gallery where I grew tomatoes from two pot plants purchased when in flower for ten cents. They were the finest we had all season, and fruited plentifully, trained on strings to the top of the railing. I never thought tomatoes could make such good climbers,



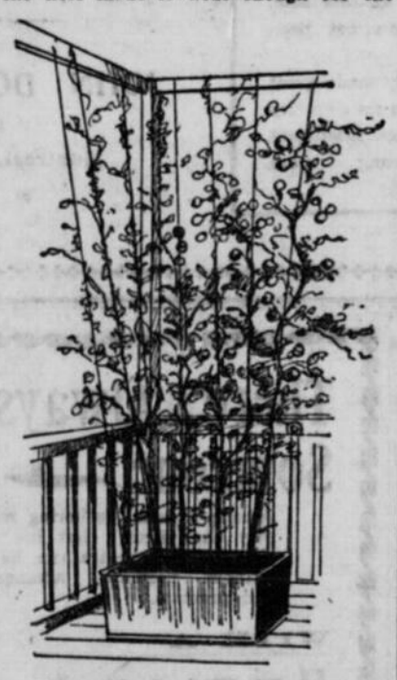
THE RAISIN BOXES.

and look so ornamental, with the green and scarlet fruit. I cut the vines before frost and hung them in the kitchen where we had them till Dec. 10. I had cress and radishes, with lettuce for salad all summer. Sowing a row of fresh as fast as the other was above ground, and keeping the tomato plants pruned away at the bottom. This year I intend to try a row of parsley, and a few sprigs of mint to save running to the butchers, and to have my plants in earlier, which is half the battle. Yours truly,

E. J. B.

TRANSPLANTED TREES.

T. Darnley's trees died last autumn though planted with great care, and he wishes a few words regarding planting trees. Ans.—Fall planting is not recommended for this climate, and if planting now it is necessary to see that the hole made is wide enough for the



THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

rootlets to spread. So many people think it is necessary to make it deep but neglect the spreading out of the small fibres that must get a hold of the ground, so as to reach out for the food in the soil that is to nourish them. Then it is important to protect the roots from the effects of evaporation which is done by mulching. If nothing better can be obtained take weeds, or newly cut grass. This will keep the root temperature equalized and retain moisture, while without a mulch the more you pour water on the ground the harder it will bake, and not be able to take in moisture. Sprinkling the soil is of no use and often injurious. For the first year after setting out, trees should have all buds pinched off that start out of place, and besides keeping cut the superfluous shoots it is best to cut back in October one-third of the year's growth. Generally good fair trees are sent out and it always is a mistake to order large trees, for they are more liable to fail than those of smaller size that bear transplanting better, not having such large root fibres. If likely to suffer from wind it is a good plan to fasten each tree to a stake set in the ground to keep it straight. Forest trees are often planted out with too much top growth and would grow better if they were pruned back before setting in the ground. Large trees make haste very slowly sometimes when newly transplanted.

PALMS.

'M. W.' asks how to care for palms. Ans.—Nearly all palms can be grown in this country if they have a warm temperature. They require a rich fibrous soil and plenty of water, but do not require to be changed from their pots very often, as it is likely to disturb the roots and so injure the plant. The drainage must be good and if broken charcoal is mixed with the soil it is beneficial. It is a good plan to replace the top soil, giving a top dressing of rich loam, with a liberal supply of bone meal or guano mixed in. Liquid manure is also very great benefit. No species should be planted too deep in the soil as it is natural for the strong woody stems to lift themselves above the soil when growing. Plenty of light and air—moderate sunshine but regular moisture is necessary for their best development. They thrive best with a moist atmosphere and heat. This can be given in an artificial manner by regular washing of the leaves on both sides, which keeps them free from dust. Warm, soft water is best and if need be a little soap is a benefit—just plain soapsuds as if for washing day. There are many varieties and some of them require a little different soil but the above treatment is given for those usually grown. Strong sunshine is apt to burn and disfigure the leaves and the grower who is not aware of this imagines the plant struck by blight.

ANOTHER FRONT YARD.

'Amateur' asks advice regarding the above. When the plot is small and rather narrow have the walk at the side or in the middle and have flowers along the border and shrubs next to the fence with such tall plants as cannas or dahlias. Low-growing shrubs like the various spiries, the flowering almonod and deutzias are very pretty and do not take much room. It is a pity to fill the yard with trees or large growing shrubs. Have your favorite flowers for the borders, and as much green lawn as possible. Annuals are generally satisfactory, and the chief object being to give pleasure to the household plant whatever you all agree to be those that you enjoy best.

PANSIES ALL SUMMER.

Answer to R. T.—It is difficult to keep the pansies all summer that have bloomed during the spring. It is best to set out seedlings either in a new bed, or, if that one must be retained, to set them among the blooming plants. The soil should be rich, for pansies are gross feeders, and if it is not loose add some sharp sand. They like the wood ashes and chip dirt, if manure is not to be procured, properly decomposed. It is too late to sow seed now in such a bed, for the pansy needs cool, moist air and a half shaded position Remove the first flowers from seedlings, as they are generally small and do not allow them to go to seed, for that is often the reason why they cease to bloom, if in a sunny situation. Give a little winter protection, and the second year they are often much finer than the first. The morning sun is the best for the success of the bed.

CLIMBING VINES.

The same writer asks about suitable vines to climb, and the first on any list is the clematis. The old virgin's bower is valuable, and the new Paniculata is a treasure. Jackmanii is the best known and has large purple flowers in June. There is a white of the same type, a red and a lavender. Then the honeysuckle, if it is a permanent trellis. Hall's Japan and Belgian are both valuable. The wistaria is tender in many places. If shade is wanted quickly take the Madeira vine and cobea scandens. They grow quickly, as do the Japanese morning glories, although the seed is slow to germinate, but once up they grow fast. I have tried the moon flowers, but did not find them come into blooming before frost came in our short season.

TREES EXEMPT FROM CATERPILLARS.

'Eliza' asks if it is true that there are some trees not infested by caterpillars when others are attacked. Ans.—Yes, they will not touch the Norway maples or Weir's cut-leaved maple. They do not like the soft maples very well, but never attack the lovely tropical looking Catalpa tree, which should be more largely grown, or the English elm. They seem to have their likes and dislikes, and it is a pity they do not prefer some of the weeds and things one can dispense with instead of our choice trees.

HINTS FOR THE GARDEN.

Have all tools in working order, and insist of the removal of them to the tool house after the work is done. A rake or hoe caught on the branch of a tree may be a promise of future industry, but not of present neatness. Never throw away soap suds; it can be applied with advantage to all growing plants. Even in winter it can be used on the compost heap. Mix soot with the soil; it will help to drive away insects and heightens the coloring of some flowers.

Do not cut off the tops of tulips, hyacuths or other bulbs before they are withered, for as the leaves decline the sap goes into the bulb to strengthen it.

Purchase good seed from reliable dealers, for they do not occupy any more room than poor, cheap ones.

Go over the ground lightly when the first small weeds appear, for a hoe in time saves ninety and nine, and a good deal of strength after they are larger, and loosening the soil makes the plants grow, and in all departments of gardening it is a fact that continual watchfulness is the price of success.

STATUE OF GLADSTONE UNVEILED.

London, May 21.—In the presence of a number of prominent Liberals, including Lord Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Russell of Killowen, Mr. Henry Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, in the Central Hall of the House of Commons, on Saturday, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House, unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone, whom he entitled the 'greatest parliamentary figure of our time.' The notable absentees from the ceremony were Lord Rosebery, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. John Morley.

The statue of Mr. Gladstone is placed in the Central Hall of the House of Commons, where there are already replicas in marble of Lord Granville, Earl Russell and Lord Iddesleigh. This statue is a memorial by Liberals of their great and respected leader. Its cast has been defrayed from the Gladstone Memorial Fund, of which Lord Tweedmouth is chairman. The statue is a splendid work of art and represents Mr. Gladstone with life-like fidelity in one of his

most characterisitc attitudes as an orator. Including the plinth upon which its rests the statue is eight feet in height, and the work has engaged the attention of Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, the sculptor, during the last eighteen months. The material used is Carrara marble.

[For the 'Witness.'

JOUBERT.

Above the false lights far,
That flaring lured a people to their ill,
Thou one true, quiet star,
From thy lone height where spite's mean rage was still,
And with far-seeing gaze,
Clear with the clearness born of motive pure,
Didst pierce the lying maze,
And see the truth, the issue one and sure.

And with this foresight stern—
The iron in thy soul—thy light decried,
Thou for thy volk didst yearn.
And give thyself the more that hope had died.
Duty! Though doomed the cause!
This thy unfaltering watchword to the end:—
Then did we, reverent, pause:
Thou'rt truer judged by foemen than by friend.

Still through war's hideous night
Must thou look down on blood-stained kop and veldt:
O when shall fairer sight
Thy patience greet? O when the truth be felt
One patriot wise discerned
And suffering for, in scorn of suffering told?
Shine on! Thy greatness learned
Better in thy new life than in the old.

And when 'neath Time's sure test
Suspicion's clouds shall clear and hatred cease,
Thou from thine honored rest
Shalt satisfied look down on right and peace
'Tween chastened races twain,
Each seeing in the other but the good;
War's travail not all vain;
And thine own larger vision understood.

D.

Sorel, Que., May 3, 1900.

[For the 'Witness.'

FORGET THE PAST.

Unload the human heart with fervent power,
Of cares and sneers and wrongs tumultuous,
And leave the soul with light untiring wing,
To float in beauteous ease with pinions poised,
And count the past as dew of yester eve.

To keep the secret great with massive strength,
And push the past away, no more to be,
Is one great joy to strong creative men.

Prime nature knows no past, each hour
Begins again, the touching, toning, tuning,
Of latest music, of the wondrous harp.

Let us begin again with freshening flow,
Receive the cargoes of our mystic life.
Energies of might, of majesty and hope,
Products which daily fall from hands supreme.

H. T. MILLER.

Beamsville, Ont.

* 'To forget is the great secret of strong creative existences—to forget after the manner of Nature which knows no past, and begins again every hour the mysteries of her indefatigable productiveness.'—Balzac.

REJOINDER TO FORGET THE PAST

Nay, great Balzac, thou surely art at fault
In saying 'Nature knows no past,' for lo,
She writes her history on yon starry vault,
And hides her scrolls in ocean's depths below.
Still weaves she on, her web behind her leaving,
But ne'er forgets the pattern of her weaving.

Is 'Nature's manner' to forget the past?
Nay, ask the wild goose for a fit reply:
Why mounts she boldly up to tread the blast.
In semi-annual tracks athwart the sky.
What voice through ages calls her to the flight?
Who guides her way through darkness, and through liaut?

'Forget the past,' 'unload the human heart,'
'And push the past away, no more to be.'
'Unload,' oh, yes—that is true wisdom's part;
'Ye heavy laden come ye unto me.'
Can the recipient of the Master's rest,
Forget the load thus lifted from his breast.

'Forget not all His benefits,' my soul,
'To float at beauteous ease' is not for thee,
If, on light wing thou seek'st yon shining goal,
Strive not that wing from all restraint to free.
Lest like the kite, without restraining string,
Thy soaring end with fall, and broken wing.

'Tis well that we forget the wrongs we hear—
The gibes and sneers which oft impede our way:—
Brush them aside, as insects in the air,
And onward march to grand triumphant day;
But the foundation truths which stretch behind,
Form the great source of strength to men of mind.

ROSS JOHNSTON.

Whitby, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'WE FELL OUT, MY WIFE AND I.'

He—'That's absurd! Do you think I'm as big a fool as I look?'

She—'I think that if you aren't, you have a great deal to be thankful for!'—'Punch.'

READY FOR HIM.

Husband—'I am just in the mood for reading something sensational and startling—something that will make my hair stand on end.'

Wife—'Here is my last milliner's bill.'

Mrs. Van Swamp—'William, dear, as you have another chill coming on, will you kindly hold the baby's rattle in your hand? It amuses the sweet precious so much!'—'Bazar.'

IMITATING WHITE FOLK.

'Whut's dat you wah singin'?' asked the old man.

'Dat's de lates' coon song,' answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

'Well, you oughter go on 'bout yoh work, 'stid o' makin' yohself laughable tryin' to imitate white folks' ways.'—'Truth.'

A DEGREE HIGHER.

'I wish I knew how to manage my husband.'

'Why don't you make him think he is having his own way?'

'Oh, I do. But I want him to think that I think he is having his own way!'

HIS APPREHENSION.

'Do you mean to tell me you do not regard a public office as a public trust?' 'Well,' answered Senator Sorghum, 'I don't like to hear it said in just that way. Whenever you say anything about trusts and office-holding in the same sentence people are so likely to get suspicious.'—Washington 'Star.'

Two hundred literary women were assembled at dinner the other day in London, and the following was overheard by a correspondent of the 'Outlook':—As the extremely well dressed crowd surged and swayed round the platform, a young woman ventured to remark to one of the 'old hands' upon the exceedingly prosperous appearance of several of the literary women. 'Bless you,' was the quick response, 'that is not literature—it is husands.'

A small servant girl, in the North of England, recently presented the following note to a chemist's assistant: 'My little babey ha seat up his father's paris plaster. send an anecdote quick as possible by the enclosed little girl.'

A young woman recently received the following note, and is heartbroken:

'You needn't expect me up to yure house no more sunda nights. A gurl that leave toffee a-stickin' on the parlour chairs for a fellar to sit on ain't no gurl for me.—Jim.'

THE REASON WHY.

Mrs. Frontpue (to minister's wife)—'Why is your husband always asking for money—money—money—money?'

Minister's Wife (wearily)—'I presume it's because he never gets any.'—New York 'Weekly.'

THE REAL THING.

'Our typewriter girl is awfully clever. She can sharpen lead pencils.'

'Pooh! Ours can beat that. She has five clerks in the office dying to sharpen them for her.'—'Collier's Weekly.'

A lady engaged a man to dig a plot of ground in the yard to make a garden. On the second morning her little boy, aged two years, ran down to the man as he began to dig, and quietly asked, 'Have you come to play with the dirt again?'

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

Mountain Maiden—'Quick, mother, quick! There are tourists coming up. Put some milk in the saucepan on the fire—they like it warm from the cow.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

The Boys' Page.

[Written for the Boys' Page.

A Conspiracy

IN THE CITADEL OF CANADA

BY HAROLD SAXON.

'Well, young one,' he said, not unkindly, 'so you've come up, eh? Drill's over, unless you want to see the recruits doing "right-about-turn" over there.'

'Oh, it doesn't matter; I wanted to see the Citadel again, and the cannon,' replied Harry, flushing guiltily, and feeling that 'I want to steal the Bunker's Hill gun' was legibly printed all over his face and clothing.

'Well, if you'll wait a while I'll take you round,' said the soldier, continuing his work, and relapsing into silence. Harry asked some questions about the mechanism of the weapon and soon saw that his companion knew a good deal about firearms. He handled his rifle lovingly, and was most particular that not a speck of dust should blemish the various parts.

'Are you a good shot?' asked Harry, whose secret ambition was to be a hunter of big game in the wilds of India or Africa.

'Yes, I am,' the man replied promptly. 'No one here can beat me. But, then, these people don't know anything about shooting. I'd back myself against the whole Dominion of Canada, and my country against England any day, if it came to shooting. The English can't fight, anyway.'

'What is your country, then?' asked Harry, timidly, a little startled by the disdain and dislike expressed in the soldier's tone.

'My country is the finest in the world—the Free Republic of South Africa,' he answered, with a fierce gleam of pride in his gloomy eyes. 'We learn to shoot there from the time we can stand alone, and we have beaten the English twice, so we are not afraid of the whole world.'

'But you are an English soldier yourself,' said Harry, wonderingly.

'Never!' he exclaimed loudly and sternly, adding with an oath, 'I wear their vile uniform, because I couldn't earn money any other way when I first came to this town, and it gives me pleasure to learn what I can from them and get paid for it too. Besides—well, no matter—I have my own reason for it. But don't you call me an English soldier again, my lad, for it is the name we in the Transvaal hate more than anything on earth. How I hate them!' he ended, with a clenching of his teeth and a ferocious glare.

Harry felt somewhat alarmed at his vehemence, and could not help glancing round to see that no one was within hearing of this outburst of treasonable invective. 'Are you going to stay long in the regiment?' he inquired.

'As long as it suits me,' the other answered, shortly, 'and when it doesn't, I'll trek off somewhere else. I told you my name was Kruger. Well I suppose you have heard of Paul Kruger, the President of the Republic—he's my uncle.'

'Oh, is he?' rejoined Harry, rather lamely, trying vainly to remember what he had heard of President Kruger, the mention of whose name the man seemed to think, should carry an enormous weight with it.

'Yes,' continued the soldier, putting his rifle carefully upon the rack, 'he's my uncle, and I expect some money from him soon, for the old man's richer than the Queen of England, and it goes against his ideas to know I'm serving the enemy out here. When the money comes I'll go—you see? Here,' changing his tone abruptly, 'come and see the guns now, if you want to, because I have only half an hour to spare.' In the gunsheds he went into minute explanation about the working of the cannon, seeming almost to forget the boy and to run over the detail more to himself than to his auditor. Then, in the same abrupt way he went out quickly, closing the door with a bang, and said curtly, 'Now, have you seen all you want to see?'

'I'd like to look at the little Bunker's Hill Gun,' remarked Harry, tremblingly.

'Well, hurry up, then,' and he led the way with quick steps to the centre of the square, while Harry followed breathlessly, half resolved to divulge his secret and form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with this soldier of fortune. He quite started when Kruger said ejaculatively:—'Why don't you people come and get back the gun some of these days. You are able to conquer Canada any time you want to. We have to wait a while before we are strong enough to take Cape Colony and Natal, but we are not wasting the time. You see, you and I are both citizens of republics, and I know the Americans hate the English as much as we do. So perhaps—who knows?—in a few years you may be helping us against England.'

'Yes,' said Harry, a little doubtfully, 'I suppose we do hate England.' (He was fresh from certain American schoolbooks, and the 'Anglo-Saxon unity' idea had not at this time become fashionable.) Do you suppose that gun is very heavy? It is so small. Would it take many men to lift it?'

'I could lift it myself, I daresay,' Kruger answered boastfully, 'and so could any of the men in the Republic, but the Canadians are no good for anything.' He interrupted himself to stand 'at attention,' and stiffen his arm in the military salute as an officer passed across the square, but the motion was so defiant as to be quite perceptible, and the captain cast a curious glance at him as he walked on.

With what sounded like a muttered curse, Kruger spat on the ground, and began to stride back to the barrack rooms taking no further notice of Harry, who ran after him and said pantingly, 'Look here, I'll come and see you again—I want you to help me to do something. And here, take this, till you get some from your uncle, you know.'

The soldier paused in his determined walk, and fingered with some slight hesitation the money Harry thrust into his hand. 'Say, boy, have you lots of this?' he said, slowly.

'Yes—yes. My father has money to burn, and I can do what I like with this, really. You know we ought to help each other, because we both belong to republics.' Harry thought this a very fine sentiment, and was immensely flattered at being designated fellow citizen by this stalwart warrior, who had seen so much of life. Just then some one called the soldier's name, and Harry, feeling he had embarked on a treasonable adventure, beat a hasty retreat down to the town.

That evening, when he had been in bed some time, he suddenly sat up and said to his brother, 'Bob, who is Paul Kruger?'

'I think he is president of the Orange State, or the Dutch republic in Africa, or somewhere in the ends of creation. What on earth do you want to know for?'

'Oh, I went up to the Citadel again, you know, and I was talking to the same man who showed us round the other day. His name is Kruger, and he says he is the nephew of the president of the Transvaal.'

'Probably he was stuffing you.'

'No, he wasn't,' answered Harry, indignantly. 'You should hear him talk about the English. He perfectly hates them, and he says his people can knock England into a cocked hat any day.'

'Well, he has no business to be a soldier in an English regiment if he hates them so much.' decreed the more thoughtful Bob.

'Oh, but Bob, he couldn't help it. He hadn't any money, and he is going to leave as soon as his uncle sends him the cash.'

'All right, I don't care if he does or not,' answered Bob. 'Shut up, I'm sleepy,' and so the conversation ended.

I shall not attempt to give a detailed description of the many wonders of carnival week, for I am sure every Canadian boy knows all about it, even if he has not actually taken part in such an event. The whole town seemed composed of snow and ice—forts, statues, pillars and arches rose in every direction. The five ancient gates, demolished by senseless iconoclasts, were reproduced in more perishable material than of old and celebrated personages of 'ye olden time' were sculptured out of clear, transparent blocks of ice. Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, Montcalm, Wolfe, Sir Guy Carleton and many others famed in Canadian history, repeopled the stage from the past, staring from their crystal pedestals at the strange new faces of the living crowd which came to wonder and admire. It seemed as if they had paused to look back on earthly life, just as they had won their immortality and had been frozen into eternal stillness by the chill breath which blows over the fabled river of Fate. And, crowning the host of lesser creation, the beautiful ice palace reared itself from the city wall, the crimson afternoon light filtering through the crystal-like material and sparkling on the graceful towers and minarets, till the castle seemed to partake of the fleeting glories of the cloudland, and to be about to dissolve into cumulous mist.

The boys fairly revelled in the novel scenery, and grew so enthusiastic about the different sports that a winter residence in Canada seemed absolutely necessary to their future happiness. I have not space to mention all they saw and did during the first three days of the week, but one afternoon, when he happened to be alone for a few minutes, Harry quietly slipped off to his beloved Citadel, drawn thither by the attractions of a plot to which he felt he had half committed himself. His acquaintance, the soldier Kruger, was lounging round the gate, and received him with something approaching to cordiality. He was inclined to be more communicative than on the former occasions when they had met, and grew boastful as he spoke of his own valor, his hunting and shooting exploits, and his prowess in horsemanship. Harry was too young to detect the self-laudation in every tale, and simply listened with wide-eyed wonder, mentally elevating Kruger to a niche beside his choicest heroes of schoolboy literature—the explorers and hunters to whom danger and difficulty were trifles, who played their picturesque parts on the vast dim stage of the dark continent. Then he asked many questions about the Transvaal, and the man's whole manner changed when he spoke of his native land.

'Oh!' he concluded, 'it is a great country, and it will owe no allegiance to any foreign nation before long. We are getting ready, and when the time comes Holland and Germany will be on our side, and France and the United States and all republics are bound to help us to throw the accursed English into the sea.'

'Look here,' said Harry eagerly, feeling that there must be a fate connected with the meeting of himself, the would-be arch-conspirator and this man who for years had breathed an atmosphere of intrigue, 'Can't you come over to one of the bastions where no one will hear us. I want to tell you something.'

'Come on, then, if it's a secret, and be quick about it—it's nearly time for supper.'

He led the way between two of the barrack buildings to a secluded angle of the fortifications, known as 'Mann's Bastion,' where the 'Time-ball' gives its noonday signal to the harbor. Kruger sat down on the parapet, and began idly to roll snowballs, and fire them aimlessly from the giddy height into the narrow streets far below. Trembling with excitement, Harry divulged his plot, or rather the idea he wished with the help of his bold republican friend to manufacture into a plot. The soldier listened with astonishment and ridicule.

'And is that what you brought me over here to tell me?' he ejaculated wrathfully. 'You little fool! Do you know the weight of a gun, and do you suppose you could get into the Citadel in the middle of the night and carry it off without being heard?'

'But you said you could lift it yourself, and I am pretty strong. I'm sure we could do it,' urged Harry, almost with tears of vexation. 'Think of how mad the garrison would be when they found it gone! You know it is a celebrated gun, and I thought you would be glad to do anything to fool them. O Kruger, you might help me,' pleaded the foolish boy, seeing himself in his mind's eye, carried shoulder high on his return home, admiring school fellows gazing awe-struck on his triumph, and the little Bunker's Hill gun borne in the rear of the procession.

(To be continued.)

AS HE PLOUGHS.

Ever see a blackbird lifting up each wing,
Like he laughs all over, when he starts to sing?
That's the way I feel myself, soon as it comes spring.

Ever see a robin standing good and firm,
With his feet braced far apart, tugging at a worm?
You can't help but watch him, though it makes you squirm.

That's the way to go at things, — that's exactly how!
Pity that a robin can't be taught to plough,
Hear the fellow chatter; he does love a row.

Now the larks sing different, sweet and high and clear;
They don't scold and bustle; and they come so near.
I can see the white on them—well, they needn't fear.

Mother'd make it warm for us if we shot a lark,
Or a thrush or robin—there now, only hark
As the crows sail over, how they caw and quark.

Always sounds exactly like they're making fun,
And they daresn't do it when you have a gun;
Beats me how they keep away when you carry one

My! how good the earth smells! How I pity folks
That must live in cities full of smells and smokes,
So't a country fellow very nearly chokes.

All they know, when spring comes, is some dusty trees;
Little dabs of grass-plots, heated-over breeze,
Just to breathe the dust up fairly makes you sneeze,

There's a bunch of May-pinks, first I've seen this spring;
Well, I'll pick them later; not another thing
Seems to tickle mother so—this'll make her sing.

Beaten father this time; he was first last year,
But he'd not a notion they'd be growing here,
I shall get a kiss for them, and she'll call me 'dear.'

Does me good to see her when she looks so—now
Get along, you, Dobbin! Half the field's to plough,
Ain't you going home to tea? I am, anyhow!

—Margaret Vandegrift, in 'Youth's Companion.'

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

British Canadian—If a flagpole is painted red, white and blue in three sections, which color should be at the top? Ans.—In flying flags the rule is, 'blue to the mast.' Follow the same rule in painting your flag-pole, that is, blue at the top, or towards the mast-head.

POEM WANTED.

M.L.—Can any of your readers give, through the 'Weekly Witness,' the words of a poem called "Thoughts of a deaf and dumb boy on observing his sister playing the pianoforte,' a part of which is,

'Sister, I'd have thee tell,
But, alas, I never can know
What makes thy bosom swell
And thine eyes to sparkle so?'

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Puzzles.

BEHEADING.

Behead the name of a country in Europe and leave distress; behead again and leave own; behead again and leave not without.

A WARNING PROVERB.

14—6—16—7—Part of a plant.
13—9—16—14—A range of mountains.
5—9—3—8—4—A running stream.
7—3—9—4—A tined instrument.
17—12—3—1—A collection of water.
7—9—15—16—4—A whim.
7—1—2—10—Floating ice.
11—10—16—9—A period of time.

WORD SQUARE.

1, A stratum; 2, a place of public contest; 3, a frothy substance; 4, to follow; 5, charges.

CONUNDRUMS.

Which aunt is most given to short journeys?

Which is the most unkind one? The most boastful one?

TRANSPOSITIONS.

Transpose a commander and make a merchant.

Transpose to close and make in this manner.

Transpose the earth and make an organ of the body.

SUBSTITUTIONS.

In the following verse one letter is to be taken from each word and a different one substituted.

A Smirit on mope end if trute!
A opirit oh beaute end mouth!
Shine stile tha older flory;
Rhine shill tho long end store
On boyous cads ant masses,
On girds apon thy sprat,
On perfume firs a glowing,
On greed thinks plad wits crowing,
If alb thy worle brown youne agoin
Do welcote on thy pay.

Answers to puzzles should be sent to 'Editor Boys' Page, 'Weekly Witness',' not later than June 2. The correct answers, with the names of those finding them, will be given in the following number.

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Among a social gathering who can play the piano; but it's seldom that an orchestra can be heard without previous arrangements, and practice.

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Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

ENIGMA.

Time.

A SUGGESTED AUTHOR.

John Bunyan.

DROPPED LETTERS.

Build a little fence of trust around to-day;
Fill the space with loving work, and therein stay,
Look not through the sheltering bars upon to-morrow,
God will help thee bear what comes of joy or sorrow.

BEHEADINGS.

B-road, b-last, g-round, f-oil, f-ire, p-earl.

RIDDLE.

Shadow.

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

INDIAN FAMINE.

Unpublished Official Correspondence Shewing the Present Condition of Affairs in its True Light.

EXISTENCE OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE PRACTICALLY AT STAKE.

London, May 21.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, has granted the Associated Press permission to inspect the unpublished official correspondence received up to date in his department, dealing with the Indian famine. The mass of reports that came in by the last mail alone from the hosts of civil servants who are striving desperately to stay the onward march of the devastating evils that threaten to sap the life out of India almost baffles condensation. From all parts of the great heterogeneous country, British agents, commissioners, residents, and their assistants, officers on famine duty, native dewans (premiers) and those with other titles never heard of by the outside world except in Kipling's books, dutifully detail the conditions which prevail in their particular districts, their language being chiefly confined to the dry sentences and tabulated statistics upon which the orthodox Indian official is suckled. Yet, now and again there is revealed by reason of the very strength of this same terse verbiage and official reticence a wealth of pathos and world suffering which columns of vivid descriptions could scarcely convey.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

What, for instance, could better tell the tale of sorrow than the following report from the commissioner of Kherwara in Rajpootana. With careful regard for the regulations governing communications, he abruptly commences :—

'Kherwara.
'Crops—Practically nil.
'Water—Hardly any.
'Cattle—All dead.
'Fodder—Nil.
'People—thriftless class—Dead.

People with small means, at the end of their resources, and either on relief works or dying.

'Crime—Abnormal.'

With a pathetic frankness found in few of these gruesome documents submitted to the Associated Press, he continues :—

'I have tried desperately to keep the Kherwara Bazaar open to all, but as I have only 6,000 rupees, lent me by the Merwar at Darbar, with which to purchase grain, I have miserably failed, and hundreds come to me daily for permission to buy and have to be refused.'

SAME CRY EVERYWHERE.

From all the commissioners of the native states, the same cry goes up. There the distress and suffering is more severe than in any other parts of India, yet the native states, by virtue of the constitution, are dependent on the British relief system, and are not entitled to a share of government charity, as they pay no taxes for imperial support.

However, Sir Charles Bernard, head of the Indian Office Bureau of Revenue, tells the Associated Press that the British are advancing to these states loans wherever feasible, and says they will come in for their full share of the relief sent from the United States.

From these commissioners of native states, who are only able to advise instead of ordering the native officials, come most distressing reports as to the conditions of their territories, not yet hinted at in the English newspapers. But throughout the harrowing documents are tinged with hopefulness born of the pluck that makes the Indian civil servant such a strenuous fighter of famine, plague and pestilence. One resident of Rajpootana reports that the Dewan of Sirhoi state, with a population of about 186,000, tells him that only 148 persons died of starvation in March. Yet, adds the resident, he has no doubt that there have been many other deaths as the indirect result of insufficient nourishment.

A CHEERY REPORT.

In the course of a cheery report, the president of Western Rajpootana expresses regret that he is obliged to record 3,667 deaths as occurring in the famine camps, hospitals and poor-houses in the comparatively small state of Marwar during March, while another resident supplements this ghastly record of wholesale mortality by remarking that at Dhaulera, out of 30,000 persons congregated around the relief works, 1,719 have died between Feb. 23 and March 25, and this has no bearing on the inroads of the plague or cholera. From the latter cause 571 died at Naghpore during March.

Captain Grant, on famine duty at Marwar, reports that the majority of fatalities were not preceded by any acute illness. Old persons, weak with oedema of the feet, sit at the relief works all day long, draw their pay, eat a full meal and die during the night. Nothing can be done for them. They will not go to a hospital. Cholera is spreading even at the relief works.

While plague and cholera add to the evils of the famine there are still other evils frequently mentioned in the despatches. These consist chiefly of the Dacoits, who are raiding what few cattle are left, and the refugees who, to quote the Commissioner of Kherewara, have abandoned their children, who cannot even tell us the village whence they came. They are supported by the already impoverished people of Kherwara.

ASSISTANCE POURING IN.

New York, May 21.—A further remittance of $100,000 has been cabled to Dr. Louis Klopsch at Bombay, India, representing contributions to the India famine fund. This sum will be distributed by the interdenominational committee of missionaries now in session at Bombay. That committee fixes the basis of apportionment of the contributions among the missionaries in the various famine sections throughout India, according to the need of each district, and forwards the money direct to the missionaries, by whom it is expended in relief work exclusively.

SIR REDVERS BULLER.

Sir Redvers Buller, like so many of Britain's greatest warriors, is a Devonian by birth. His family, however, was originally a Cornish one. In the 'Story of His Life and Campaigns,' Mr. Walter Jerrold tells how cleverly Sir Redvers exploited his Cornish descent when in a fix at the mouth of the St. Lawrence on his way to Canada. The vessel was delayed by fogs, and as provisions ran short, Buller went ashore to an islet where stores were kept for shipwrecked sailors. The woman in charge refused to give him supplies:

'No,' she said firmly, 'the supplies be for they who'm shipwrecked, not for such as you.'

'But this is a government depot, and we are servants of the Crown,' insisted Buller.

'Can't help it, you'm not shipwrecked,' came the reply.

The young officer caught the slightest suggestive intonation in the woman's last remark, and so at once said, speaking with Cornish accent:

'What! not for dear Old One and All, and I a Buller ?'

'What! be yew from Cornwall, en' a Buller? Take everything there is in the place; you'm hearty welcome.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

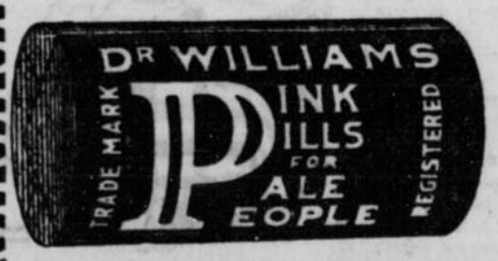
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."



There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have 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.

CHESS

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

Tuesday, May 29, 1900.

Problem 69.—Tourney No. 14.
MOTTO : TO THE FRONT.
Black—7 pieces.

White—9 pieces.
Mate in THREE. Solution, June 19.

ANSWERS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Three-moxe Problem No. 65, by H. W. Barry, Medford, Mass., composed for and dedicated to the 'Witness' solvers. White K at Q R 2; Q at K Kt 8; R at K R 5; Bs at Q 7 and K B 8; Kt at K sq; pawns at Q R 5, Q Kt 2 and 6, Q B 3, Q 5, K 3, K B 6 and K Kt 3—fourteen pieces. Black K at Q B 4; Kts at at Q Kt 7 and Q; pawns at Q R 3, Q Kt 2, Q 3, K 5, K B 2 and 4—nine pieces. Key move, 1 Q—Kt 4. Variations:

Black.	White.
1 P x Q	2 K x Kt
2 Kt moves	3 P x Kt mate
1 Kt—B 3	2 Q x K P
2 P x Q, P—B 5 or Kt—Kt 5 ch	3 P x Kt mate
2 K—Kt 4	3 Q—Q Kt 4 mate.
2 Kt x R P	3 Q—Q 4 mate.
2 Kt else	3 Q or P mates.
2 Kt (Kt 7) moves	3 Q—Q B 4 mate
1 Kt—K 3	2 Q x K P
2 P x Q	3 P x Kt mate
1 Kt—B 5 !	2 Q x K P
2 P x Q	3 P—Q Kt 4 mate.
2 Kt—B 3 !	3 Q x Kt mate.
1 Kt else	2 Kt—Q 3 ch
2 P x Kt	3 Q mates.
2 K x P	3 Q or R x B P mate
1 P—B 5	2 Q x B P
2 Kt (Kt 7) other	3 Q x Q P mate.
1 P—B 5	2 Q x B P
2 Kt—B 5	2 P—Kt 4 mate.
2 Kt—B 3	3 P x Kt mate.
2 Kt—K 3	3 P x Kt or Q x P mate.

Correct from Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg***; James Fitzgerald, St. Catharines*; F. Macnab, Perth*** (also No. 62, mislaid); and F. M. Harris, Toronto.

Criticism.—A particularly fine problem.—Patterson. Novel and meritorious.—Ed.

A PLEASING TRIBUTE.

(By C. E. St. Maurice, jr.)

Our Editor, in fifty-nine (1)
Was helped to princely fare,
And solvers now are called to dine
'Pon dainties rich and rare.
This master-dish of beauties new
Was catered with intention,
And shows its author had in view
Delight besides contention.
So Thanks and Praise go hand-in-hand,
And take ye modest record,
From Caissa's son in Witnessland
To gallant Knight of Medford.

Montreal, May 7, 1900.

(1) 59 was the number of the problem dedicated by Mr. Barry to the Chess Editor.

Solution to Two-move Problem No. 64, Tourney No. 12, 'The Rookery.' White K at K B 8; Q at Q R 6; R at Q B 4; Bs at K 7 and K R 7; Kts at Q 7 and K 5; pawns at Q B 2, K B 5 and K R 4—ten pieces. Black K at Q 4; R at K Kt 5; Kts at Q R and Q R 2; pawns at Q Kt 4, Q B 3 and 6, and K R 4—eight pieces. Key move, 1 Kt—B 3. Variations:

Black.	White.
1 K x R	2 Q—R 2 mate
1 R x R, P x R, or P—Kt 5	2 Kt—B 6 mate
1 R—Q 5	2 R x R mate
1 R—K 5	2 R—B 5 mate
1 R—B 5 or x P	2 B—Kt 8 mate
1 R—Kt sq ch	2 B x R mate
1 R other	2 R—Q 4 mate
1 P—B 4	2 Q—K 6 mate
1 Kt—B sq	2 Q x P mate
1 Kt (R sq) any	2 Kt—Kt 6 mate.

Accidental solution by 1 Kt x P.

Author's Key—Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.***, 67, and another fortnightly prize; S. F. Shenstone, Toronto 35; James Fitzgerald*, 51; 'Tyro,' Brandon*, 47; F. MacNab, Perth***, 70, and F. M. Harris, 28. 'Cook': 'Portia,' Charlottetown, 47; W. G. Whiteside, Toronto, 17 and 'Report,' Bear River***, 64. 'Tyro' came near getting four points.

Criticism.—This gave me some difficulty (for a two-er), on account of the peculiar position of the White Queen.—Shenstone. Very pretty. 1 Kt x P comes near a solution.—'Tyro.' Construction, good; mating positions, neat and well varied; mates, pure. Key suggested by the prepared mating position if Rook is taken.—Macnab.

Notice to Solvers.—Will each solver, when next writing, kindly state, for our guidance, what problems he has missed in the present tournament, which commenced with the first Problem pubished in November. We have the record of most of the scores intact, but wish to compare figures before making up final returns. This information should be written on a separate sheet, and the problems to be referred to by numbers only.

NORMAN FRENCH TERMS IN THE LAW.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

If the honorable member who suggested the abolition of Norman French in the process of legislation had glanced at Sir Erskine May's great work he would have seen how superfluous a piece of vandalism this would be. Hardly half a dozen phrases of this dialect now survive. Of these are well known, 'la reyne le veult,' 'soit fait comme il est désiré,' and when the Royal assent is refused 'la reyne s'avisera'—a formula, by the way, not heard since 1707. When a bill is sent to the Lords the clerk writes on it, 'soit baillé aux seigneurs'; the indorsement 'a ceste bille avesque des amendemens les seigneurs sont assentus' speaks for itself. Cromwell gave his assent to bills in English, but at the Restoration the old monarchical custom was revived. In 1706 the Lords passed a bill to abolish French in Parliament and the courts of law, but the bill was dropped in the Commons. Parliament has only spoken English since the reign of Henry VI. The use of Norman French is so closely intertwined with the early foundations of our Constitution that purposeless destruction of its few relics would be mere iconoclasm. 'It would be hardly too much to say,' according to Messrs. Pollock and Maitland, 'that at the present day almost all our words that have a definite legal importance are, in a certain sense, French words,' and they point out that nearly all the technical terms of the common law are French. 'The Middle Ages,' these authorities add, 'are just at an end before the records of the English Legislature are written mainly in English, and to this day, as we all know, what a lawyer must regard as the most solemn of all our formulas is French : "La reyne le veult."' The law reports of the sixteenth century, they tell us, are not Norman French, but 'dog French.'

CASUALTIES AT MAFEKING.

London, May 19.—The following is a summary of the casualties in Mafeking since Oct. 12, when the siege commenced, to the end of March, 1900, as officially furnished by Mr. Ronald Moncrieffe, Extra A.D.C., part of whose duties it is to compile this sad roll:—

Combatants.

	Officers.	Men.	Total
Killed and died of wounds.	6	53	59
Wounded	11	90	101
Missing	1	36	37
Died of sickness	0	8	8
Total	18	187	205

Civilians, Non-Combatants and Natives.

	Men.	Women and Children.	Natives.	Total.
Killed	2	4	34	40
Wounded	6	3	95	104
Total	8	7	129	144
Grand total				349

HOME DEPARTMENT

A BRIGHTENED HEARTH.

Flowers of May—Don't Talk too Much to Baby—Why She Likes Hard Times---Playgrounds in the City.

A HEAVENLY VISITANT.

(By Blanche Atkinson in English 'S. S. Times.')

(Continued from Last Week.)

II.

Almost at the same moment an old woman, gaunt and worn, and with a strange eager expression on her face, hurried up to the Ringers' front door, and tried to turn the handle. Finding that the door did not open, she fumbled in her pocket for the key. It was not there, and she stood forlornly gazing at the closed door, and up at the windows with a dazed, lost look which was very pathetic. A working man passing by noticed it. 'Hullo! missis, have they locked you out? Try the back door' he suggested, kindly; and the old woman, brightening up, hastened round to the back of the terrace, and with evident familiarity, made her way to the door of No. 10. The door opened, and, with a sigh of relief, she went in, and straight through to the kitchen. There she stood still, dismay settling down upon her wrinkled old face. 'Lord ha' mercy on us! What will the Cap'en say when he comes in! What a mess—to be sure!' she muttered, as her eyes fell on the dirty, fireless grate on the disorder and litter of the place, whose cleanliness and order had once been her pride and joy.

The next moment she had laid aside her bonnet and shawl, and then hunting up pails and soap and scrubbing brushes, went to work steadily and methodically to 'clean down.' She was strong still bodily; it was only the mind that had failed, and when she found herself once more in her old home, it was a delight to her to scour and sweep, and bring order out of disorder, harmony out of chaos.

Soon the tiny house was sweet and clean from top to bottom; the windows were bright, the brass taps gleamed, the dishes were washed and put away; the kitchen-grate had got such a polishing as it had not known for months, and a cheery fire burned therein; while the kettle sang complacently as though rejoicing in its own reversed condition.

Then, and only then, did the old woman pause from her labors. 'Well, it do look different, somehow,' she said to herself, the puzzled look coming once more into her eyes. 'But, anyhow, it's all tidy for the Cap'en,' and she sat down in the rocking-chair before the fire and fell into an exhausted slumber.

Meanwhile Louise was hardly enjoying herself as much as she had intended to do. Laffan was a long ride, and she could not silence the voice within which kept whispering, 'Why are you here instead of at home? It was all very well for these girls, with no duties, no houses of their own, no husbands to think of, to career over the country; but why have you left everything in discomfort and joined these chattering girls in such a long excursion? Why—why?' She tried to stifle this annoying questioning voice, but it was strangely persistent. At Laffan the Rickshaws said that they were ravenously hungry, and ordered a 'good square meal.' Louise sighed when she paid her share, and saw what a hole it made in her week's allowance. Then there was tea on the way home; and then, in a country lane five miles from home, one of her tires burst, and there was nothing for it but to walk home. And she had been so anxious to get back, and was far in advance of the others with Carrie Rickshaw, who was just laughing at her impatience to be at home, when the accident happened!

'Well! you can't get back now in time to have things ready for your Bertie, so it's no use hurrying!' exclaimed the sympathetic friend, jumping off her bicycle. 'I don't mind to walk a bit, and I'll stay behind with you. . . . . Yes! Mrs. Ringer has come to grief—a tire burst,' she explained to the others as they passed gaily along. 'If you see Mr. Ringer tell him she is all right. I am taking care of her.'

Louise could hardly speak for the lump in her throat. It was too miserable; She would not be back till dark now, and what a home it would be for Bertie to return to, if he did not go to Aunt Elizabeth's as was quite possible, after all! How silly—how wicked she had been! Would Bertie ever forgive her? Would he really wish that he had never married her, and tell Aunt Elizabeth that she was right, and that he had made a mistake?

It was not quite dark when she left Carrie Rickshaw, and went on to her own house. 'You poor little thing! You look quite frightened!' Carrie said as they parted. 'Surely your husband won't be so dreadfully nasty about it, will he? It was an accident, and he has no right—'

'Oh, no! it isn't that,' Louise broke in. 'He will not say anything, only I am tired. Good night!' She was in truth tired and sick at heart with thinking of that dirty, fireless kitchen, and the unwashed dishes awaiting her. She pushed the bicycle into the shed almost viciously, and turned, to find herself clasped suddenly in Bertie's arms.

'My darling girl! I was getting quite uneasy about you, and came out to look for you,' he said, kissing her tenderly. 'But why did you go out, after working so hard all day? . . . To get some dainty for my supper, I expect. . . . Darling, I was a brute to speak to you as I did this morning. Tell me you forgive me, before we go in!'

But instead of speaking Louise burst into tears. 'I'm so sorry, Bertie. It shall never happen again—I meant to be back early—a tire burst,' she gasped, incoherently.

'I don't understand, dearest! But never mind, you've done wonders—in one day! I saw the difference at the very door—the bell, and the steps, and everything. And indoors it's all beautiful. The old woman you have had in to help is asleep in the kitchen, so I didn't waken her; but she can go now you are back, and we will be cosy together.' And he drew her into the bright, cheerful, rehabilitated kitchen.

It was her turn to exclaim, 'I don't understand.' But at that instant there was a loud, impatient knock at the front door, and the old woman awoke with the cry, 'It'll be the Cap'en!'

It was a man, breathless with haste and anxiety. 'Please, sir, is there an old woman here,' he began, 'or has she been? She's in her dotage, and is always wanting to come "home," as she calls it. She lived here thirty years, and had an old captain to lodge with her for a good bit. My wife is ill in bed, and the old woman slipped out after I'd gone to work, and I've only just been home and heard what had happened, and ran up to see if she'd come here. Why, mother!' he cried, as they entered the kitchen, 'I've come to take you home again. The old Cap'en isn't coming to-night, so you needn't wait for him. Come along!'

The old woman obeyed cheefully enough. Louise put on her bonnet and shawl, and then kissed the worn old face as she pressed some silver into her hand. 'Oh, I can't pay you enough for what you've done! I can never pay you enough!' she cried.

Then the husband and wife were alone, and Louise made her confession. 'But it will never happen again, Bertie, never! This dear old soul has been a messenger from heaven to me. What she can do I can. And to-morrow I shall go and ask Aunt Elizabeth to come and give me a lesson in boiling potatoes!'

MAY MORNING.

I ope my window to the joy of morning—
The joy of morning, now the May is here!
I see the light-shaft pierce the trembling dewdrop,
And every grass-blade sparkle with a tear.

O May! the hedge is fringed with snow-white blossoms,
Thy pathway shines with dandelion's gold,
The lilac scatters warm, delicious fragrance
From plumy clusters in a leafy fold.

Let us go forth in some old hillside orchard,
Take time to linger, and to rest the sight
On stretching apple boughs whose gnarled branches
Are wreathed with tints of May in pink and white.

For many a time this dreamy Springtide beauty
Will come to us again in darker hours,
Reminding wistfully that full fruition
Can never equal the unfolding flowers.

—Florence M. Metcalfe, in 'Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May.

Raw Tomatoes—Select good, firm tomatoes, pare and set on the ice to become thoroughly chilled. Slice and serve with shaved ice upon lettuce leaves.

Tomato Salad—Pare the tomatoes, and cut each into about eight pieces, adding a little chopped onion if desired. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise. Many prefer to slice the tomatoes, instead of cutting them in pieces.

Asparagus Soup—Take two bunches (usual size) of good asparagus, and cut off the tips. Cook the stalks in boiling salted water until they are perfectly tender; then drain and rub through a colander. Take the water that the asparagus stalks have been boiled in and add to it one quart of fresh milk and set over the fire. When it has come to the boiling point have a teaspoonful of butter and two teaspoonfuls of sifted flour well rubbed together, and stir into the milk until quite smooth. Then add the asparagus pulp and boil about fifteen minutes, stirring frequently. Meanwhile boil the tips separately in boiling salted water until they are tender; drain them, put them in the soup tureen, and, after adding salt and pepper to your liking to the milk soup, pour it over the tips and serve.

Strawberry Sherbet—Stem a quart of berries and wash the fruit. Mix with it the juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful of orange juice and three pints of water. Let it stand for four hours, then strain juice and three pints of water. Let it stand for four hours, then strain the juice off the berries, pressing them to extract as much as possible; mix with the juice one pound of double refined sugar, and stir it until the sugar has dissolved. Then freeze it and pack in the ice for an hour.

DON'T TALK TOO MUCH TO BABY.

'What, not talk to my baby!' exclaimed the young mother, who sat holding her three-months old baby, and chattering to it with the fond foolishness of which young mothers are capable. 'No, my dear; don't talk to him so much, not nearly so much,' replied the older woman. 'Dear as he is you must not forget how delicate in every way a tiny baby is.' The young mother was sobered, but not convinced. 'How can it possibly hurt him?' she asked. 'He cannot understand me, and I do so love to see him smile and answer my talk with his happy look.'

'Which proves that he does understand, and in his way replies to your loving talk; and it is that which is the strain. You take care to feed the baby with the greatest exactness, and to keep him clothed daintily and comfortably, and that is right. His brains, however, are just as weak and undeveloped as is his body. What this small mind needs most is rest, and when you talk to him the tax on his mentality is beyond his strength. A young babe cannot be kept too much like a little animal; let him sleep and eat, and eat and sleep again, keeping him in cool, well ventilated rooms, and not too much in strong light, either of the sun or of artificial light. Be advised, and let your baby alone. Let him grow naturally, and not by any forcing process.'—'Scottish American.'

Few mothers realize the risk of over-caution and over-attention to their children, after old enough to play and romp about. A child is happier with few and simple playthings than with a multitude of complicated toys. There is no such good fun or good training as making one's self useful in doing little things like work, and it is cruelty to deprive the child of this pleasure and stimulus. Let the brain and body be trained through hand, foot and eye. Give the boys a carpenter's bench; encourage the girls to do housework. Where possible, let boy and girl have a little garden patch, if only a few feet square, and the care of a few plants. A woman in her home; a man in his garden; this seems to be a fundamental type from which we cannot entirely depart without risk to body and mind. Cheerfulness, sincerity, industry, perseverance and unselfishness, may be acquired by practice and constant repetition, as much as the art of correct speaking or of playing the piano, and are far more necessary to health.—Dr. H. L. Taylor.

As an illustration of the ingenuity of the modern child we read somewhere of two children who invented for themselves, one rainy afternoon, a game which they called 'asking the dictionary.' They looked over the illustrated pages at the end of the volume, chose a picture and spelled out the name under it. Then they consulted the dictionary pages for the definition. They took turns in doing this, and the one who found the definition in the shorter time scored a point.

A mustard plaster made according to the following directions will not blister the most sensitive skin. Two teaspoonfuls of mustard, two teaspoonfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of ground ginger. Do not mix too dry. Place between two pieces of old muslin and apply. If it burns too much at first, lay an extra piece of muslin between it and the skin; as the skin becomes accustomed to the heat, take the extra piece of muslin away.

DOROTHY'S REASONS.

(By Mary L. C. Robinson in 'Sunday-School Times.')

I like hard times, 'cause I can wear old clothes,
Not dwesses it 'ould spoil to play mud-pies;
An' when it's warm enough I has bare toes—
Such fun for tots my size!

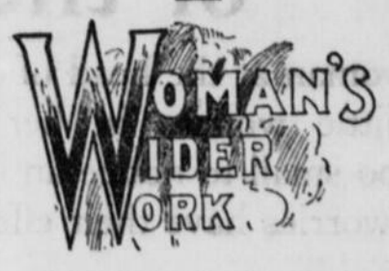
I like it, too, 'cause mother helps to cook;
And, my! she makes such lots of 'licious things—
Cookies an' gingerbread—not angel food,
'S if we had wings!

An' den it's nice 'cause Angie—she's the nurse—
's gone, an' mother tucks me up in bed;
And sometimes stays with me a little while,
When prayers are said.

I like hard times, 'cause now I dwess myself—
I'm dwefful sorry for the poor rich girls;
My hair's cut short des to save mother time,
An' they has curls!

An', oh! such fun now, when our washday comes,
An' mother cooks while Bridget's at the tub!
They let me wash all Arabella's clothes,
An' rinse an' rub!

I like hard times jes' 'cause—my papa says—
I has the things I like to wear an' eat;
But mos' of all—an' papa ought to know—
'Cause mother's brave an' sweet!



HELPING CITY CHILDREN.

There are so many young girls who really wish to do 'something that is something' but find their great difficulty in deciding upon what it shall be. The homes of the city poor are sometimes so dark that it is hard to see at which end we should start an improvement. The main object is, of course, to lessen this world's load of evil.

Some suggestions are given in 'Harper's Bazar':

It is said that 'crime cannot be prevented by punishment. Crime can only be prevented by letting no child grow up a criminal.' It has also been stated by close observers that one-tenth of the present cost of guarding against disorder and the punishment of crime applied to the intelligent care and training of children from babyhood until the average of ten years of age would save to a community within one generation many times the amount of the original outlay, besides adding enormously to the equipment for production. Reformatory institutions are only repair shops where secondary work is done, for the first six years of a child's life are the most important wherein primal work is accomplished. Modern educators unite in affirming that the public schools and the average philanthropist do not get hold of the child soon enough. Therefore whenever a Ten is in doubt regarding a choice of service, safety lies in working for little children

Little children can be most directly reached and helped by means of free kindergartens. These kindergartens have been conducted in some cities at the average cost per child, exclusive of rent, of a little more than a dollar a month. When schools are established in the slums of a city the room costs little, and at first wooden horses and boards can serve for seats and tables. When the school equipment is in keeping with the surroundings the child learns that character, cleanliness and good habits are not dependent upon elegance. It is better to begin simply and graduate to better externals as the training progresses, rather than to install the children at once in luxurious quarters Educated girls cannot devote time, money and strength to more valuable work than teaching these little waifs. Vacation and manual training schools, paternal farms, holiday homes, junior republics, and farm cottage schools are in operation all over the United States. The utilizing of vacant lots is another excellent way of helping children. These lots may be used for free kindergartens, play-grounds, ball-grounds and vegetable-patches; for teaching nature study. The first step is to visit real estate agents, and find out the location of vacant lots, securing a diagram of the exact dimensions and sites of the same.

The lots can then be inspected with a view to the proposed work. They accomplish the most good in the very poorest neighborhoods, where co-operation is often most active on the part of property-owners. It is wise to obtain, if possible, a lot already enclosed, as fences are expensive. Many side windows in surrounding buildings are objectionable, especially if a play ground or ball ground is to be established. For either a free kindergarten or ball ground, a lot one hundred by one hundred feet is most desirable. For vegetable patches and playgrounds, more irregularly shaped sections of land will answer. After choosing a site and securing a diagram, the next thing is to obtain a permit from the owner of the property. When the permit is received it is wise to at once visit the police department with the diagram, and ask for especial protection while the work is going on, as well as when the grounds are opened. An officer will be ordered to 'look in' occasionally, and any failure to do this should be reported at the nearest station-house. The condition of vacant city lots is such that a vigorous house-cleaning is necessary. Many contractors will donate labor and trucks for removing the refuse that has accumulated.

For filling up irregular places and rendering 'made ground' dry and firm nothing is better than steam ashes. Sugar refineries and similar establishments will often cart the same to the lot for the sake of getting rid of them. When the land is cleaned and rolled it is ready for the ball ground, with the exception of a shelter of some kind and a few benches. This shelter may consist of a frame with a rough board roof, or, better and more economical still, an old open street car, which almost any company will deliver free of charge. By taking out a few seats and bracing them against the fence benches are secured, and the car becomes an excellent shelter, as a table for books and magazines can be put in the vacant space. Caretakers will be needed for ball grounds, play grounds and vegetable patches. In engaging the same it is better to co-operate with some local mission or settlement and in this way help both enterprises. The usual salary is twenty-five or thirty dollars a month. Vegetable patches require the preparation of the ground, seeds, and gardening utensils.

A GOOD WORK STARTED BY A TRACT.

Dr. Montague Butler, speaking at the hundredth annual meeting of the Religious Tract Society, of the good done by the publications in foreign countries, said:—'There are in China a dozen different tract societies, and these have been started and are helped by this great world-wide society. For more than ten years there has been an average output of over a million tracts in that country, not one of which has been given away, but all sold. The missionary sells them in the street, and makes them the opportunity of many a conversation. Again and again we send forth hundreds and thousands of these books, and in many a home we see the calendar which we issue, and which contains not only the dates of the moon, but some portions of the Bible, to flash out some thought which can produce new elements of life there. You can scarcely go into any village in China but you will see some of the tracts there which are issued by these Chinese tract societies, helped by this one. We enrich the life of the native Christians; we translate the immemorial books which have helped Christians here. Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' is a great favorite, and they will refer to Christian and his experiences more often than you do here. To give one instance of the good wrought by these means: A man goes to the central city, buys a New Testament there, takes it home, but not understanding it, puts it on his shelf. Years pass on, when one day he sees in a waste-paper basket in the street a tract. On reading it, memory is kindled; he goes back and finds that this tract is to explain this New Testament. By its means he returns to the gospel and finds that it gives the key to the whole. He studies it, becomes a Christian, and goes back to his home, where he is for many years an unpaid worker for Christ. He goes from city to city preaching the truth, and his converts may be counted by scores; and then last year he went home to see Him in whom he had believed.'—'Christian Herald.'

THE CHIEF OF BASUTOLAND.

A good deal of interest has lately been centred in the Basutos, and we give a portrait of their chief, Letrothodi (pronounced Loritori). The great influence which this chief possesses among his people is attributed to the fact that he is a representative of the house of Moshesh, who laid the base of the Basuto nation, and whose spirit is invoked as a kind of deity. His tomb and stronghold, Thaba Boseige, or Mountain of Light, are kept especially sacred. To swear with uplifted hand by Mosh-

LEROTHODI, THE CHIEF OF BASUTOLAND.

esh is the solemn oath of the native, and may frequently be heard in the law courts of the Orange Free State. Lerothodi is a daring leader. His ability was clearly demonstrated in the course of the 'Gun War,' an attempt by Cape Colony to disarm the Basutos, and in which the Colony suffered failure. General Gordon was despatched to arrange the terms of peace, but without success. Peace was, however, ultimately declared, the Basutos being left independent, with the exception of a nominal British protectorate. Basutoland has a population of 217,000, but a small proportion of which are white men—traders, missionaries, and officials of the British Government. It is not lawful for any white person to permanently establish himself in the country, and mining or prospecting is strictly prohibited.—'Christian Herald.'

ST. PAUL AND THE CENSOR.

A correspondent in Turkey sends the following to show how St. Paul is still charged, as in the days of his flesh, with seditious preaching and 'turning the world upside down' —the Athens 'Asty' vouches for the authenticity of the incident. 'A Greek benevolent society in the Turkish capital recently issued a printed circular appeal to the Hellenic community in Stamboul for some charitable object. The appeal contained a quotation from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians. Two days after the publication of the circular a commissary of police from the Censor's department called upon the printer, and demanded the address of this Paul, who was to be charged with the public utterance of seditious and politically provocative language. The printer was at first inclined to laugh outright at the absurdity of the request and indictment, but as it always is a little risky to venture a pleasantry with a Turkish official, he sedately replied that St. Paul, the author of the objectionable quotation, has been dead for something more than eighteen centuries. This ruffled the gravity of the police commisary, who angrily exclaimed, "How dare you attempt such impudent cajolery with me?" and forthwith arrested the printer. Extraordinary as it may appear, the reiteration of the same simple explanation to the censor had an equally exasperating effect upon that intelligent official, and the unfortunate typographer was locked up for "perverse contumacy." It was only after the lapse of three days and on the urgent intervention and confirmatory explanation of the Greek Patriarch that the printer was released and the prosecution of St. Paul abandoned.—'National Bible Society Record.'

MORAVIANS IN GREENLAND.

In the 'Missionary Review,' the Rev. Paul de Schwentz contributes an article speaking of the beautiful spirit manifested by the Moravians in making over their mission in Greenland to the Danish Church in order to be free to open up new work in more needy quarters. Regarding the field he says: 'Of all the fascinatingly heroic fields of Moravian missionary labors none is more heroic or romantic than that in the remote Arctic regions of Greenland. It is the second-oldest field of this church's missionary operations. For one hundred and sixty-seven years the Moravians have sought to follow the Eskimo in his search for a precarious living on the narrow strip of inhabitable country between the treacherous Arctic seas and 'Greenland's icy mountains,' in order to bring him the bread of life. The influences that have gone forth from the missionary devotion displayed in that bleak and desolate country have been an inspiration for renewed zeal for the Master in other 'uttermost ends' of the earth. In these one hundred and sixty-seven years thousands of souls have been 'won for the Lamb as the reward for his sufferings,' as the Moravians love to phrase it. This mission field was part of the missionary consciousness of the Moravian Church, and countless recollections and associations bound it up with and into every fibre of the Church's being. Church patriotism, loyalty, and sentiment all clung to this field most tenaciously, and raised their voices in protest against ever surrendering this ground, hallowed by lives of unparalleled devotion to Christ, the Church's head.'—'Faithful Witness.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

One thousand missionary dolls have been dressed by Liverpool Endeavorers to send to the foreign mission field.

Dr. Johnson, the negro Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa, preached the missionary sermon which marked the entry of the Church Missionary Society upon its second century of work.

During his recent visit to London, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway visited the Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home, and dined with the sailors on roast beef, vegetables and rice-pudding.

A quaint old ceremony was observed at the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, on Maundy Thursday, when twenty-one of the oldest widows in the parish picked up twenty-one sixpences from a tombstone.

Lord Scarsdale, father of the Viceroy of India, has intimated his intention of throwing open Kedlestone Hall, the family mansion, to public inspection at a small charge, and devoting the proceeds to the Indian Famine Fund.'

A British prisoner in South Africa managed to escape from the Boers, and in trying, with others, to get back to the British camp, came across a band of Christian Kaffirs, who fed and sheltered the Englishman for nineteen weeks.

About thirty German Endeavorers, led by Mr. Frederick Blecher, have already notified their intention of attending the World's Convention in London. Lady Henry Somerset is expected to speak at a temperance meeting, and Mr. Percy Bunting has promised an address.

Dr. Clark says that one of the most remarkable Christian Endeavor societies in the world is the Tsushin Kyoreikwai, or Post and Telegraph C. E. Society of Sendai, Japan. It was formed by Christian clerks in the office on their own initiative, and meets in two sections as the twenty members cannot all be off duty at the same time. Six new societies are being formed in Sendai as a result of Dr. Clark's visit.

In Northfield, Vermont, a prohibition town, there is an agency for the sale of spirits for medicinal purposes. The Town Council voted the other day that the names of all persons who apply there for spirits shall be printed in the local newspaper, and that when an application is refused, the reason shall be printed in connection with the applicant's name.

At the Kenish village of Nettlestead a schoolgirl, having been chosen as Missionary May Queen, was arrayed in a frock of Indian muslin, left for the purpose many years ago. Accompanied by her Court she visited all the houses in the village, the party singing hymns. About four pounds is annually collected in a missionary-box carried by the May Queen.

A London city missionary, speaking at a recent conference, said that as a Christian worker for more than twenty-eight years, he did not hesitate to say that there was no greater barrier to his work than drink. The grocers' license produced terrible effects upon women. He was persuaded that there were more women to be found in the public houses at the present time than ever there were before, and he attributed it largely to the grocers' license. The secret drinking amongst women was greater than he had ever known it to be.

A correspondent of a London paper, speaking of Ireland, says:—'The Church of Rome just now seems in a marked way losing sympathy with the great mass of the people. Her clergy are clamoring for power and position on every hand, — largely on political lines —seeking place on boards and societies likely to furnish their ends. You cannot fail to observe how solidly the priesthood work together, considering very little the interests of the people.

The people are feeling it keenly, realizing that their shepherds are working for the establishment of the iron rule of Rome, and have little to say in the way of help and encouragement for those over whom they are placed.

At the annual meeting of Miss Weston's Christian Temperance work, held in Exeter Hall, two out of the twenty-three teetotal 'handy men' who had been besieged in Ladysmith were present on the platform, and came in for an ovation. Miss Weston declared that the twenty-three had stuck to their temperance principles and recovered from their wounds much faster than others. Another member of her society had been mentioned for conspicuous bravery at Colenso. During the war Miss Weston had sent to South Africa 1,284,000 copies of her monthly paper.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Church Association was held in St. James's Hall, London, a change from Exeter (Lower) Hall having been found necessary owing to the large number of people desirous of being present. Captain Cobbham presided, and claimed that during the past year much had been done by the association in concentrating and making effectual the Protestant vote of the country. The annual report accused the archbishops themselves of illegally encroaching upon the rights of the Church. Archdeacon Taylor said a wave of sacerdotalism was undoubtedly overspreading the Church to an alarming and overwhelming extent. A resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to support only Protestant candidates at parliamentary elections.

General Sir Charles Warren was famous thirty years ago as the discoverer of the Moabite stone, the inscription on which furnishes a most valuable contribution to Biblical history. It is the story of Mesha, a king of Moab, who lived 900 years before Christ. Others have claimed the honor of discovery, and it may be that they did see and study the stone, but it was General Warren (who was then Captain Warren of the Engineer Corps) who first discovered that the stone had any value other than as an ordinary carved tablet, of which there are scores in the Far East. As early as 1868 the Rev. Mr. Klein, a missionary who was travelling through the land of Moab, while searching among the ruins of the ancient city of Dibon, ran upon a large, thick block of basalt, on one side of which was an inscription in Semitic characters. He mentioned it as a matter that might be worthy of further investigation, but no especial attention was paid to it. A little later Captain Warren, who was then conducting a series of explorations in Palestine, came upon it, and immediately took steps to buy the stone of the Turks, who are in control of the land.

The president of the Wesleyan Conference speaking at the Bible Society meeting, London, said that one of the most affecting documents of modern times, to his mind, was the introduction written by a very devout French Roman Catholic, M. Henri Lessarre, to his translation into modern French of the four Gospels. M. Lessarre was a most devout Catholic, yet he said that the book which had changed the face of the earth was in reality very rarely read even by those who professed to be fervent Catholics, and by the majority was not read at all. M. Lessarre thought he was not exaggerating in saying that the paramount book in the world, the New Testament, had become an unknown book. That was a very significant testimony from a man at once intelligent, socially well informed and characteristically devout. But what, asked Mr. Macdonald, would not the anxious rulers of France, of Spain, of Italy, give to-day for some millions of Bible-reading, God-fearing citizens, for a bourgeoisie and a peasantry with a Bible in every home and every cottage? What would they not give for the elements of moral sobriety, social steadfastness, religious intelligence and purity, which were rarely to be found where the life of a people was not in free and frequent communication with the all-quickening scriptures of God?

AWAKENING.

God sent a storm of biting rain,
Of thunder clouds with fire alight,
Of hail to crush the rising grain,
And strew the blossoms pink and white,
Of wind to shake the trembling earth
And dash the battered wrecks ashore.
So came a weary year of dearth
And men and women smiled no more.

But when the bitter year had passed
More fruitful grew the earth and gay;
The furious storm wind's angry blast
Had swept a pestilence away!
The ruined halls arose again,
New navies sailed. Loud rang the songs
Of sweeter maids and braver men—
Ills overcome had made them strong!

God sent a war. Men fought and died
As heroes fight, as heroes fall,
The women sobbed, the children cried,
The gain seemed little after all.
So many homes there were that lost
A husband, lover, father, son,
Men doubted was it worth the cost,
The victory that freedom won.

Not worth it! When the trumpet spoke,
When freedom called and freemen died,
A nation's sleeping soul awoke,
Passed through the fire, was purified!
For time to men and nations brings
This message in a call to war—
Your life is vain, except some things
In life are worth the dying for!

—O. O., in 'To-day.'

TOPIC

June 10, 1900.

LIVES THAT LIFT.

Luke xiii., 20, 21.

'Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up.'—James iv., 10.

A life that lifts must be a life that is already lifted. We need to climb the mountain tops of vision in order to realize the possibilities in every life that can in any way be lifted by our efforts. Lives that lift are lives of prayer. The following is taken from Dr. Cuyler's new little book, 'Mountain Tops with Jesus': 'We need to be called up where we cannot only live higher, but look more widely, where we will not think of our little selves, but of the wants and claims of other people. The horizon of Peter and John was wonderfully widened when they ceased to catch fish for a livelihood and became fishers for immortal souls. By the same view-enlarging process Christ's spirit still makes ministers and missionaries and evangelists and philanthropists. Saul of Tarsus was not merely converted; he was enlarged into an apostle to the Gentiles and kings and Roman emperors. When John Bright lost his wife, a Quaker friend came and told him that his best comfort would be in laboring for the starving poor of England. Bright threw himself into the movement for cheap bread for the masses, and soon became enlarged into the great leader of many social reforms. That is the way the Master deals with men and women whom he wishes to make useful; he calls them up out of the lower atmosphere of selfishness and teaches them that true religion does not consist in feeling happy, but in making others happy. That is the true 'higher life' which lifts us into a closer fellowship with Jesus, and at the same time into a wider outlook. Then heavenly things come into our vision, for the things which selfishness sees are temporal, but the things which faith sees are eternal.

'When Jesus took these three disciples up into that high mountain apart, he brought them into a close communion with himself. They saw no man but Jesus only: and it was good to be there. The Master had times and places for quiet converse with his disciples, once on the peak of Hermon, but oftener on the sacred slopes of Olivet, and there he held his last interview before his ascension Every Christian now should have his Olivet also. Most of us, especially in the cities and towns, live at high pressure From early morning until bedtime we are exposed to the whirl. The world meets us at the breakfast table in the columns of the morning newspaper; then we launch out into the crowded day. Care collars the tradesman, the lawyer, the mechanic, in fact, every man, as soon as he leaves his home. The day's furnace of exciting occupation is kindled in the morning, and glows at white heat until the sunset. After such bustling days come the evening meal, the evening paper, the evening visitors, the social entertainments, and in some happy cases, the evening prayer meeting in the House of God. Amid all this maelstrom how little chance for quiet thought, for family worship, for God's Word, for prayer and heart fellowship with the blessed Master.

'Can no Olivet be found? Can Christian dwellers in the city and the towns discover no time or places for meditation, for prayer, for spiritual reading, for their Bibles, or for heart-converse with their Saviour? Yes, they may if they will resolutely determine so. The leading Christian merchant of New York was in the habit of rising early, and having a good half hour over his Bible, and on his knees before he met his family for household worship; and then he went to his place of business with his face shining. Another one walked home for his noonday lunch with his family, and said that he thus caught time for good thought and secret prayer; . . . others keep conscientiously a quiet evening nour for bathing their souls. No Christian can keep his religion alive in the constant whirl of worldly excitements. Daniel needed to have an Olivet in his chamber amid Babylon's roar and idolatries. Peter found his on a house top in Joppa; and Martin Luther found his in that 'upper room,' at Wittenberg, which is still held sacred. Let every child of Jesus resolve that he or she will have some place and season for meeting their beloved Master alone; and they will go forth from such interviews with their hearts lightened and their strength renewed.'

What is the best a friend can be
To any soul, to you and me?
Not only shelter, comfort, rest—
Inmost, refreshment, unexpressed;
Not only a beloved guide
To thread life's labyrinth at our side,
Or with love's torch lead on before;
Though these be much, there yet is more.

The best friend is an atmosphere,
Warm with all inspirations dear,
Wherein we breathe the large, free breath
Of life that hath no taint of death.
Our friend is an unconscious part
Of every true beat of our heart;
A strength, a growth, whence we derive
God's health, that keeps the world alive.
The best friend is horizon, too,
Lifting unseen things into view,
And widening every petty claim
Till lost in some sublimer aim;
Blending all barriers in the great
Infinities that round us wait.

—'Waif.'

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION.

After many delays and many changes of plan that must have tried the patience of the committee of 'London, 1900' to the uttermost, the place of meeting has now been fixed. Alexandra Park and Palace have been secured for the convention. In the park, an encampment has been planned for the visiting delegates which will form a unique and picturesque 'white city.' The Great Central Hall of the palace has a seating capacity of over 10,000; and, in addition to other convenient and spacious halls, one of the large tents used at previous conventions in this country will be erected. There will be no lack of accommodation apparently for all who desire to attend the meetings.

The programme is an excellent one, and promises to be as stimulating and practical as any that has preceded it. Many distinguished speakers will be present from America, Great Britain, and other lands. We notice that Canada will be represented by the ever popular convention speaker, the Rev. Wm. Patterson, of Toronto. The singing has received special attention, and the service of praise in the Central Hall will be accompanied by one of the finest organs in the world.

The dates for the convention, as previously announced, are July 13 to July 20. As at similar gatherings in this country, every delegate will be a 'paying guest.' The cost of accommodation for the period of the convention has been fixed at 15s, or 21s. For those going to London from Canada, arrangements will be made by the Canadian Council, and a card sent to the secretary, C. J. Atkinson, 26 Langley avenue, Toronto, will bring the desired information.—'Endeavor Herald.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

June 10, 1900.

DEATH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Mark vi., 14-29.

Read Dan. v. Compare Matt. xiv., 1-12. Memory verses, 21-24.

Golden Text.—Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit.—Eph. v., 18.

Herod (Antipas), the tetrarch, called 'the king' (verse 14, and elsewhere) by courtesy, was the seventh son of Herod the Great by Malthace, his fourth wife, and was brought up at Rome with Tiberius. Herodias, daughter of Aristobulus, the half-brother of Antipas, was first married to Herod Philip (not the tetrarch), who remained a private citizen, then secretly married to Antipas, while her first husband and his first wife were living; Salome, the name meaning 'peaceful' (from the Hebrew), was daughter of Herodias and Herod Philip, afterwards the wife of her uncle, Philip the tetrarch. —'Sunday-School Times.'

20. 'Herod feared John'—Regarded him with reverence as a prophet. 'A just man and a holy'—Just to his fellow men and righteous before God. 'Observed him'—Better, kept him from the cruel anger of Herodias. 'Did many things'—Better, 'was much perplexed.' 'Heard him gladly'—John's character and discourses charmed Herod, but his will was depraved.

23. 'Unto the half of my kingdom'—This was a rash and wild promise, but as large promises had been made by other sovereigns and had been kept.

24. 'The head of John—The half of a kingdom was not worth so much to this wicked woman as the gratification of revenge.

25. 'Straightway with haste'—Her cruel task was full of hazards to her mother and herself. 'A charger'—A platter or plate.

26. 'The king was exceeding sorry'—This was the last struggle of conscience. 'For his oath's sake'—He forgot that a wicked oath is better broken than kept. 'For their sakes'—He was ashamed to refuse because they had heard him promise.—'Onward.'

The child precocious in vice, as with such mother, she could not help being. Delighted with her triumph, she hurried to her mother, and we can fancy the flushed face as she asked what she should desire. The answer was no doubt, hissed out with the malignity of long-famished hate, now eager to gorge itself. Two minutes would suffice for that ghastly conversation, and Mark notes the swiftness of it all, and how she came in 'straightway with haste,' and never hesitated in her imperious demand, 'I will that thou forthwith give me.' Herodias knew her man, and that a cold fit would follow the momentary fever. Deliberation would make some sins impossible.

Herod's better self made a feeble fight, but its hands were tied. Our sin tends to weaken us if we try to do right. He had a fantastic sense of honor, leading him straight to dishonor.—Alexander Maclaren, D.D.

A temperance lesson can be taught from this rash promise. Wine and strong drink distort the judgment long before they produce drunkenness. An auctioneer once said that men would bid higher under the influence of drink, which was therefore passed around freely. A drinking man is not a safe business man.

'O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths, to steal away their brains!'

A kingdom for a dance. Herod was willing to give away half of his kingdom for the sight of an immoral dance. Poor fool! But how many in our day give away the whole kingdom of their souls, with health and hope, prosperity, peace, and goodness—yea, the whole kingdom of heaven—for the paltry price of a glass of wine; the pleasure of the table; the gratification of passion or pride; the acquisition of a little money! The race of Esau still lives, who sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

1. John's first success lay in the fact that he preserved his manhood and his character untarnished amid great temptation. He was a hero. He was gold tried in the fire. No man's life is a failure who is himself a moral success and is a victor on the battlefield of the heart. 'Shakespeare beats triumphal marches, not for successful persons alone, but also for the conquered and the slain.'

2. John finished the work that was given him to do. His life was a completed whole. Had he lived longer, he would have marred the perfection of this work. After the Messiah had come and was established, the work of the forerunner was ended. — Peloubet's Notes.

HOME READINGS.

M. The Herald.—Luke i., 67-79.
T. Consolation.—Luke ii., 22-38.
W. At Naught.—Luke xxiii., 1-12.
T. Crucifixion.—Matt. xxvii., 33-47.
F. A Pleasure.—Acts xxiv., 14-27.
S. The Truth.—John xvii., 7-22.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE OLD SCOTTISH MINISTER.

A man he was of Scottish race,
And ancient Scottish name;
Of common mould, but lofty mien,
That dignified his frame.
And he lived a humble, quiet life,
Obscure, unknown to fame;
God's glory, and the good of man
His constant, only aim:
Like a fine old Scottish minister,
All of the olden time.

He dearly loved his gentle wife,
As every one could tell;
And watched his children as they grew,
Lest any ill befell;
And as he looked upon his boys
His bosom oft would swell;
For he reared them in the fear of God,
And ruled his household well:
Like a true old Scottish minister,
All of the olden time.

A father, too, he was to all
His congregation there:
To all he felt a father's love,
And showed a father's care:
He wisely counselled them with speech,
And pled for them in prayer;
And ever for the needy ones
He something had to spare:
Like a kind old Scottish minister,
All of the olden time.

The servant of the Lord he was,
In hovel and in hall,—
The high ambassador of heaven
Whom earth could not enthrall;
Like Christ among the wedding guests
Or by the funeral pall;
And he made his daily life sublime,
A pattern unto all:
Like a grand old Scottish minister,
All of the olden time.

For truth, and righteousness, and love,
His voice was ever heard;
And minds were kindled into thought,
And consciences were stirred,
And weary, heavy-laden hearts
To faith and hope were spurred,
As from the pulpit he proclaimed,
The everlasting Word:
Like a faithful Scottish minister,
All of the olden time.

And when, amid his elders grave,
Extended in a line
Beside the table of the Lord,
He led the rite divine,
His face with a rapt unearthly look
Was seen to strangely shine,
As he broke the white symbolic bread,
And passed the sacred wine:
Like a saintly Scottish minister,
All of the olden time.

His lot was hard, his task severe;
He found the burden light:
When darkly o'er his pathway hung
The shadows of the night,
His heart was steadfast, for he walked
By faith, and not by sight;
And ran triumphantly his course,
And fought a goodly fight:
Like a brave old Scottish minister,
All of the olden time.

And when upon a summer's day
He laid him down to die,
He called his household to his side
Without a moan or sigh.
And blessed his children each in turn,
And said a fond good-bye,
And then consigned his soul to God,
And went to live on high:
Like a good old Scottish minister,
All of the olden time.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

Maisonneuve.

(Note—In the above verses the ballad form of Aytoun's 'Old Scottish Cavalier,' has been adopted.—W.M.M.)

[For the 'Witness.'

THE TRUE FRIEND.

There is a Friend who never tires
Of e'en the weakest of His saints,
Who to His tender love aspires,
Or comes to Him with sad complaints.
He welcomes each, in pain, or fame,
At every hour, to all, the same.

His patient tenderness ne'er fails,
He counts not time, He knows no change,
Against His love no fear prevails,
No trials and no years estrange.
A precious, never dying Friend,
Whose love is perfect, without end.

KATHERINE A. CLARKE.

Toronto.

THE COWPER CENTENARY.

The quiet town of Olney was en fête on Wednesday last. Visitors began to arrive the day before, in order to explore Cowper's country before the rush commenced. The Ouse flowed peacefully between its level banks; all was quiet there, and in the churchyard where John Newton lies buried. In the gallery of the church is Cowper's pew. Surely the people of this district were highly favored, for Newton was succeeded by Thomas Scott, the commentator; while, in the adjoining parish of Turvey, Legh Richmond officiated for some time.

COWPER.

COWPER.

Triumphal arches were erected in the town, and everywhere yellow and green were to be seen in honor of the poet whose colors these were. It was a pleasing sign of the harmony of the proceedings that the address to the children in the market-place was given by a Free Church warden; while the public meeting, after the opening of the museum, was held in the Congregational Chapel, the proceedings terminating with a sermon in the church by the Dean of Canterbury.

COWPER'S HOUSE.

Mr. Thomas Wright, of Cowper House School, the greatest living authority on Cowper, has largely been the means of arousing the enthusiasm of his fellow townsmen, so that the centenary of the poet's death was kept in a most hearty way, and by all classes and denominations. The poet's house has most kindly been given to the town by Mr. W. H. Collingridge, well-known in connection with the 'City Press,' who was born in the house, and many relics belonging to the poet and his friends have now a resting-place there.

COWPER'S HOUSE.

The service in the church was one never to be forgotten by any who were privileged to take part. Three of Cowper's hymns were sung; 'Hark, my soul, it is the Lord,' 'Jesus, where'er thy people meet,' and 'There is a fountain filled with blood.' It was a case of singing the gospel, and many were visibly affected. After the sermon, a hymn composed for the occasion by Canon Rawnsley was sung.

Dean Farrar took for his text, 'O send forth thy light and thy truth,' and he paid a well-deserved tribute to Cowper, as having been used of God for disseminating light and truth. He was not one of those 'whose souls were in the market.' He showed a purity and kindliness in all that he said and did, and he helped home life and kindled a love of nature by the way in which he touched the common objects of daily life.

The Dean quoted from the poet to illustrate his points one by one, and, in conclusion, gave some verses from Elizabeth Barret Browning's poem, 'Cowper's Grave.'

COWPER'S GRAVE.

I.

It is a place where poets crowned may feel the heart's decaying.
It is a place where happy saints may weep amid their praying:
Yet let the grief and humbleness, as low as silence languish!
Earth surely now may give her calm to whom she gave her anguish.

II.

O poets! from a maniac's tongue was poured the deathless singing!
O Christians! at your cross of hope, a hopeless hand was clinging!
O men! this man in brotherhood your weary paths beguiling,
Groaned inly while he taught you peace, and died while ye were sm'ling!

III.

And now, what time ye all may read through dimming tears his story,
How discord on the music fell, and darkness on the glory,
And how when one by one, sweet sounds and wandering lights departed,
He wore no less a loving face because so broken-hearted:

IV.

He shall be strong to sanctify the poet's high vocation,
And bow the meekest Christian down in meeker adoration;
Nor ever shall he be, in praise, by wise or good forsaken;
Named softly as the household name of one whom God hath taken.

V.

With quiet sadness and no gloom I learn to think upon him,
With meekness that is gratefulness to God whose heaven hath won him—
Who suffered once the madness-cloud to His own love to blind him;
But gently led the blind along where breath and bird could find him;

VI.

And wrought within his shattered brain such quick poetic senses
As hills have language for, and stars, harmonious influences!
The pulse of dew upon the grass, kept his within its number;
And silent shadows from the trees refreshed him like a slumber.

VII.

Wild timid hares were drawn from woods to share his home caresses,
Uplooking to his human eyes with sylvan tendernesses:
The very world, by God's constraint, from falsehood's ways removing,
Its women and its men became beside him, true and loving.

VIII.

But though in blindness he remained unconscious of that guiding,
And things provided came without the sweet sense of providing,
He testified this solemn truth, while phrenzy desolated—
Nor man nor nature satisfy whom only God created!

IX.

Like a sick child that knoweth not his mother while she blesses
And drops upon his burning brow the coolness of her kisses;
That turns his fevered eyes around—'My mother! where's my mother?'—
As if such tender words and deeds could come from any other!—

X.

The fever gone, with leaps of heart, he sees her bending o'er him:
Her face all pale from watchful love, the unweary love she bore him!—
Thus woke the poet from the dream his life's long fever gave him,
Beneath those deep pathetic eyes, which closed in death to save him!

XI.

Thus? oh, not thus! no type of earth can image that awaking,
Wherein he scarcely heard the chant of seraphs, round him breaking,
Or felt the new immortal throb of soul from body parted;
But felt those eyes alone, and knew 'My Saviour! not deserted!'

XII.

Deserted! who hath dreamt that when the cross in darkness rested,
Upon the victim's hidden face, no love was manifested?
What frantic hands outstretched have e'er the atoning drops averted,
What tears have washed them from the soul, that one should be deserted?

XIII.

Deserted! God could separate from His own essence rather:
And Adam's sins have swept between the righteous Son and Father;
Yea, once Immanuel's orphaned cry his universe hath shaken—
It went up single, echoless 'My God, I am forsaken!'

XIV.

It went up from the Holy's lips amid his lost creation,
That, of the lost, no son should use these words of desolation;
That earth's worst phrenzies, marring hope, should mar not hope's fruition,
And I, on Cowper's grave should see his rapture in a vision!

—'The Christian,' May 3.

EXPOSING A HOTEL BEAT.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

'I've had a variegated experience with hotel beats in my time,' said a veteran boniface who was in town on a visit the other day, 'but I believe the funniest incident in that line that ever came under my observation occurred some years ago, when I had charge of a house at a sister city, not a thousand miles from New Orleans. One rainy evening, shortly after the arrival of the eastern trains, a tall, good looking chap walked into the office, swathed from neck to heels in a long cape mackintosh. It was as handsome a rain coat as I ever saw, and his fashionable hat and the expensive alligator skin valise he carried in his hand completed the outward picture of a man of means. He wrote his name on the register, and, remarking that he was thoroughly fatigued and not feeling very well, asked to be shown at once to his room. The clerk assigned him to quarters on the third floor, and one of the bellboys picked up his valise and led the way to the elevator. When they got out the elevator man slammed the door rather suddenly, and kept on going up to answer a call in the next story. It so happened that the long skirt of the stranger's mackintosh caught on a slight projection on the ironwork of the door, and as the car shot upward it stripped the garment off his back, very much after the fashion of skinning an eel, leaving him, to the blank amazement of the bellboy, clad in nothing but a suit of red flannel underwear. I was coming down the hall just as the accident happened, and I took in the situation at a glance. The fellow had expected to gain his room without detection, and in the morning, would have claimed that somebody had stolen his clothes, with heaven only knows how much money in the trousers' pocket, and probably a gold watch in the vest. Anyhow he was caught "dead to rights," as the saying goes, and he was taken so completely by surprise that he couldn't invent any story to account for his condition. He begged piteously not to be arrested, and I finally told him to get out, but before he could leave the house he had to have some clothes, and he swapped his elegant valise for a pair of greasy overalls and a blue cotton jumper, belonging to the engineer. I heard afterward that he had caught several big houses on the same game.'

A TERRIBLE SUBMARINE FOE.

An octopus measuring five feet in circumference attacked a diver in Colombo harbor the other day. It was so strong that it bent an iron crowbar.—Shanghai 'Daily Press,' April 3.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies and over to one address, 20c per copy.	

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 25c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.80 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable monthly.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Orders can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to $3.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.

U. S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.

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.

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

The club rates for the 'Weekly Witness will be as follows:—

3	copies	separately	addressed	$2.40
4	"	"	" "	3.00
10	"	"	" "	7.00

The postage is prepaid by publishers to Canada, United States and Newfoundland. For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for each copy.

ATTRACTIVE CLUBS

To Individual Addresses.

Combination Club—No. I.

The 'Daily Witness,' one year	$3.00
The 'Northern Messenger' one year.	30
'Sea, Forest and Prairie,' Tales by Young Canadians, cloth binding	50
Reprinted Stories,' for young people	25
In His Steps,' Sheldon's Masterpiece.	10
The Ram's Horn,' for one year	1.50
	$5.65

All for $4.30.

Combination Club—No. II.

The 'Weekly Witness' one year	$1.00
The 'Northern Messenger' one year.	30
'In His Steps'	10
'Sea, Forest and Prairie'	50
Reprinted Stories'	25
'The Ram's Horn' one year	1.50
	$3.65

All for $2.65.

The 'Daily Witness' to end of 1900 for only one dollar to new subscribers. Here is an opportunity to have the 'Daily Witness' from ten to twenty-four pages these stirring times. The 'Witness' war maps, war news, war illustrations, war correspondence and war articles are the best published in Canada and have attracted much attention.

LATE REV. DR. BURNS.

Toronto, May 25.—The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Burns, late Principal of the Ladies' Presbyterian College in Hamilton, took place this afternoon and was largely attended. Many clergymen were present as well as representatives from many Irish societies.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Six thousand dollars to decorate the parish church and eighty dollars salary to the school teacher is a contrast which came before Mr. Justice Choquette in a case on which he had to adjudicate, and which evoked from him language of noble condemnation which seemed to repress scorn. 'God is not proud,' he said 'and I am convinced that he prefers 'to be worshipped in a humble church 'by a congregation which has received 'the benefits of education, and knows 'the greatness of the mysteries of reli-'gion, to being worshipped in a rich 'and gorgeous church by ignorant peo-'ple, who very often do not know why 'they go on their knees to pray.' In these words one might almost think he heard the voice of one of the old prophets and martyrs appealing to the people against the mere outwardness of religion: 'The Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands, as saith the prophet, "Heaven is my throne and 'earth is my footstool. What house 'will ye build me?" saith the Lord.' God's dwelling place on earth is in the soul of man, and that is the shrine that needs all the decoration that can be bestowed upon it.

China, Japan, the Philippines, in fact the whole eastern part of Asia with contiguous islands, have been for some time past designated the Far East, to distinguish that region from the eastern part of Asia and western borderlands of Europe, generally described as the near east. This nomenclature, though somewhat loose, has the merit of being easily understood and has passed into common use in all the languages of Europe. It does not, however, appear to please some newspapers in the United States, whose writers designate the Philippines as the Far West. The effect is not only confusing but contrary to immemorial custom and popular convenience. All geographers are agreed in dividing the earth into two hemispheres, the eastern and the western. The Philippines certainly are not in the western, but correctly speaking are in the far east. There must be a dividing line somewhere between east and west, and that which has been established by geographers and navigators should be maintained though it may not appear quite right to the inhabitants of the west of America.

A fact which speaks volumes for the excellence of French agricultural methods and the richness of French soil is to be seen in the place held by France as a wheat-producing country. With a land area less than some of the states in the North American republic, France produces more than two-thirds as large a wheat crop annually as the United States, coming second only to that country as a wheat-producer. Russia in Europe, all Asia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Argentina and Canada following in the order named. That France should maintain its position in competition with the virgin soil of newly-opened countries proves that very populous countries can produce food sufficient for their inhabitants when proper methods of cultivation are pursued. It is only, as it were, the surface crops that are being taken off the land in America. While there are these to be had, it does not pay in America to cultivate wheat more expensively. The wonder is how the French are able to make it pay to produce cultivated wheat in competition with wheat which grows of itself. Surely these surface crops were all that Professor Crooks had in view when a year ago he startled the world with his famous prediction of the coming exhaustion of the wheat areas of the earth?

Mayor Macdonald of Toronto has announced that he will stand again for mayor on the platform of municipal ownership of public utilities. He takes the ground that the taxpayers should not pay interest on watered stocks the value of which is derived from privileges granted by the whole community. Mr. Macdonald has not taken this stand without investigating the subject of natural monopolies, and some of the facts he adduces in support of his position are highly instructive and suggestive, especially with reference to the telephone and street railway services. If a telephone pays well in Stockholm at a rental of eleven dollars a year, including long distance telephoning, fifty dollars seems altogether too big a price to pay in Toronto. Any one in Stockholm can telephone to any place where the lines extend at public pay stations on payment of one cent and a half. These low rates are explained by the fact that the telephone service is owned and operated by the government. Penny fares on the street cars in Glasgow are the result of municipal ownership, and the same cheapness is seen in the gas, electric lighting and water services. The principle for which Mr. Macdonald contends is spreading throughout the cities and towns of the United States, but he is the first to bring it to an issue in Canada.

The new Manitoba Government seems to have made up its mind to tax the banks doing business there and this has naturally aroused their opposition. A deputation of all the bank managers of Winnipeg waited upon the government on Monday last and protested against the proposed tax, arguing that such a measure would have the effect of making money dearer to the borrower, but no relief was promised. This proposed tax is on a par with the special taxes imposed upon the insurance companies in various provinces, and the sapient legislators who impose these taxes seem to have made up their minds that banks and insurance companies are to be treated like trusts and monopolies and that they may be taxed without any expense to the public. A portion of the public is also of this opinion and believes that it escapes a part of the taxes necessary for paying its debts and administration by this means. A greater fallacy could not exist, for every cent the governments collect from the banks and the insurance companies the public of course provides, and it ought to recognize this very palpable fact. Whether it prefers to pay directly rather than indirectly is another matter, only, in the latter case, the provident are made to bear even more than they do at present the burdens of the improvident.

The Republican Government of France has apparently weathered the storm. In the recent municipal elections the Nationalist candidates were so successful in Paris that they fondly hoped, and a good many sound Republicans greatly feared, that the Republican Government of M. Waldeck-Rousseau would be defeated in the Chamber. The Republican candidates throughout the provinces were well supported, but the Nationalists declared that no government could rule France against the will of Paris. The Nationalists made a most determined attack therefore upon the government at the opening of the Chamber yesterday, attacking it in regard to the Dreyfus affair, but the government has come off victorious. The combined opposition parties in the Chamber have been defeated by large majorities, which supported the government motions. Both M. Waldeck-Rousseau and General Galliffet made moderate but firm addresses. The result will tend to reassure foreign nations which are desirous of the maintenance of the present constitutional republican form of government. M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Ministry, though a widely inclusive coalition, embracing Conservatives, Socialists and various Republican parties, is perhaps the most firm and stable government France has had since the establishment of the Republic.

A right understanding of the issues involved in the United States presidential campaign cannot be obtained without a knowledge of the principles laid down by the Fusion wing of the Populist party, which nominated Mr. Bryan at the late convention held in Sioux Falls, S.D. The important point is that the convention believed, no doubt correctly, that Mr. Bryan would be also nominated by the Democratic convention on the fourth of July, and must have been convinced that his election would help to advance the radical cause they represented. That cause may be briefly summarized thus: The gold standard is denounced, a paper currency issued by government is demanded, and free coinage of silver is called for. The other planks in the Fusionist platform are a graduated income and inheritance tax, establishment of postal savings banks, government ownership of railways and telegraphs, the initiative and referendum, and direct election of the president, vice-president and United States senators by the people. The war in the Philippines is condemned, imperialism denounced, the suppression of 'trusts' demanded and sympathy with the Boers warmly expressed. There are some planks in this platform which Mr. Bryan has never endorsed, and which may cause him some embarrassment, inasmuch as there is a prospect of the Democrats adopting a saner and sounder policy at their coming convention. The situation is, however, by no means clear to the best informed observers. While it may be said that the good times will have a repressing effect on the Radicals, the deep unrest of the working class, shown in the numerous recent strikes, indicates the existence of a dissatisfied element the strength of which cannot be estimated and which may at the last moment upset all calculations.

There is a movement to have a half-cent coined in the United States. In new countries very small coins are not required, such as the French centime, worth a fifth of a cent; the older Venetian bagattina, worth an eighth of a cent; the Russian polushka, worth a sixth of a cent; the Spanish maravedi, worth two-fifths of a cent; the Danish ore, worth a quarter of a cent; the heller of Austria, worth a quarter of a cent, and the Moorish floos, worth a sixth of a cent. Such coins, however, are needed by the people who use them, and it is surprising how far they will go in purchasing the bare necessaries of life. In England, a half-farthing, about a quarter of a cent, was issued in 1843, but it does not appear to have justified its existence, and the mint has long since ceased to coin it. The farthing, however, (about half a cent) is very much used by the poorest classes of England, some stores selling as little as a farthing's worth of pepper, salt, potatoes, molasses, candies, or matches, and other commodities which bulk large in proportion to their money value. The farthing also is much affected by the dry goods stores, which almost invariably price their goods with an odd farthing, such as 10s. 5¾d, for half a guinea, or 19s. 11¾d. for a pound. There is a practical need for a half cent which does not exist in the case of the farthing, as the subdivisions of a decimal system involve a frequent splitting of the cent, while those of the shilling do not. It is, again, the big department stores which are said to want the fractional coin, with its illusory suggestion of extreme economy and cheese-paring of prices. The Treasury officials are, it is said, willing to give it a chance. Should it justify its existence, it will doubtless be tried in Canada before a very long while. Curiously enough, the United States Government once issued half-cent pieces, but they went out of use about fifty years ago. The United States one-cent coin then contained more than twice as much metal as the present coin of that denomination.

People who buy their newspaper for a cent and read it at their ease in security will be able to realize to some extent the tremendous cost of the news they obtain so cheaply by the brief statement in the cables that twenty-one war correspondents have been killed or have died of disease during the present war. Of the number stated ten belonged to the London 'Daily Mail.' The bravery, devotion and resourcefulness of war correspondents are proverbial, yet, though they share all the dangers and hardships of soldiering in time of war, there is for them no prospect of promotion to rank and fortune, not even a pension should they be disabled for life. Occasionally through the lurid gleams of the scenes these writers depict we catch glimpses of what they must themselves achieve and endure. Some of the most brilliant members of the press were present at the series of bloody, heroic but disastrous engagements which will render the Tugela forever famous in British annals. Some, shut up in Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking, helped in the defence of those places, frequently taking extra risks to keep the world informed of how things fared with the beleaguered garrisons. Throughout the whole campaign, in fact, the correspondents have performed wonders, although hampered by the censor, overloaded cables, uncertain mails, and the frequent necessity of relying on natives to carry their reports to postal points. If the colonies and the various sections of the service have reason to feel proud of their respresentatives at the front, the press has no less cause for gratification at the splendid conduct of the war correspondents who, as the figures show, suffered more in proportion to their number than any branch of the service.

The statement has been made that the present extraordinary immigration of Japanese to America is the result of a secret arrangement by which certain large manufacturing concerns are seeking to displace with the little industrious yellow men of the Orient their more expensive and less docile white laborers. Already several hundred Japanese have found their way to the mills in the manufacturing towns of New England, with a directness and celerity that suggests the presence of a guiding hand. The labor organizations in the east have taken alarm and are invoking the alien labor contract law to put a stop to the movement, but the astute Orientals deny having made any contract, though it is alleged that a contract was made in New York by mill-owners with a Japanese firm of the same place for the importation of weavers. The general effect of a large influx of Japanese mill operatives into the Eastern States may produce conditions there similar to those of which such bitter complaint is made on the Pacific coast, but it is with its effect on Canada that we are chiefly concerned. At present the great bulk of the mill workers in New England are French-Canadians; should they be unable to compete on the same wage scale with the Japanese, which is quite probable, we may expect a considerable repatriation. Efforts are being made to induce these people to take up land in the St. John Lake region, and in the North-West, but not with any marked success, as people accustomed to mill work do not readily take to life in pioneer settlements. If the Japanese movement should go on, however, and there should be a return of a large number of French-Canadians, both the Provincial and Federal Governments should do what it can to secure them. They are our own people, and should be more welcome than strangers from eastern Europe. Whatever is done, however, for them should be in such a form that it would be automatically forfeited should they again leave the country. Nothing but harm can come from encouraging jumpers of claims.

A curious incident occurred at the reception tendered to the Boer delegates on their landing at Hoboken. The reports of the proceedings state that the members of the Native Hollanders' Association were present to show their sympathy for their assumed blood-relations from South Africa. As the envoys stepped ashore these patriotic gentlemen welcomed them with singing 'America,' a patriotic hymn arranged to the ancient, world-renowned tune of 'God Save the Queen.' The effect on the Boer trio, who knew the anthem well and hated it cordially, is said to have been startling, and the reverse of cheerful and agreeable. They had come to the United States for sympathy, and the first thing they were greeted with was an enthusiastic crowd singing the national anthem of their enemies! Their surprise and resentment were soon made known, and a damper was put on the proceedings by the frantic efforts made to choke off the singers. Explanations were then in order, but the disconcerted envoys showed plainly that they painfully felt the omen of the incident. The music of 'God Save the Queen' was known all round the world before the United States became a nation as the British national anthem. It is played by military bands whenever a member of the royal family visits a foreign country, and every day at sunset by naval bands on board warships in harbor. When Admiral Dewey was at Naples the Italians were surprised to hear United States musicians play 'God Save the Queen' on his ship, just the same as on board the British ship in harbor at the same time. They understood it as a compliment to the British, who also took it in the same way, and thought it very nice of the 'Americans.' The moral of the matter, however, is that, as the Latin proverb has it, 'They change their sky and not their heart who cross the sea.' The same old speech, the same old folksongs, the same martial and patriotic airs—for this is not the only one which our brethren have innocently appropriated — make the same people. Marching to Pretoria to the tune of 'Marching through Georgia' is a favorite in the London music halls just now.

The never-to-be-forgotten birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria was celebrated on Thursday by young and old, by rich and poor, with deep, heartfelt gratitude and rejoicing. The young rejoiced in their intelligent youth because fate had been so kind as to make them a unit in a gloriously great and free empire; their inherited love for the Queen was too great for expression, and even flags, bon-fires, and fireworks only went a little way to show the abounding loyalty of Canadian youth. The old were not so demonstrative, perhaps, and, indeed, the thankfulness of many of the middle-aged and old for the blessing of such a beneficent ruler as Her Majesty can never be otherwise expressed than by silent prayer and by an intensity of emotion that is almost pain. The day was a very beautiful one, Queen's weather, indeed, and everybody kept holiday from one end of the Dominion to the other. Happy people were to be met with everywhere, bunting flew, bands played, soldiers marched and manoeuvred, and a spirit of joyous exhilaration made bright the eyes of every loyal Canadian son and daughter. The birthday of the Queen we celebrated yesterday marks a period in the history of the empire of the most impressive importance. Many viewing its gigantic proportions, even some of its best friends, have wondered in the past how this great empire would stand the strain of attack upon one of its members, and have perhaps feared that any fierce onslaught would be but the beginning of the end. Happily, this fear has proven to be a chimera, and at no time in history has the British Empire shown itself to be half so effective as a defensive machine, or so powerful as a protector of the rights and liberties of its subjects. We in Canada have most surely a right to be proud of the part our sons have played in the war now happily drawing towards a close, and wherever 'God Save the Queen' was played and sung on Thursday, which was everywhere in Canada, where Canadians happen to be, there, too, in rapture, in smiles, and, unhappily, too often, in tears, the tears of mothers for their sons, was impressed upon the hearts of gentle and simple, of rich and poor, of boy and girl, of man and woman, the words 'God bless our soldier boys!'

On Tuesday Sir Charles Tupper completed the forty-fifth year of his public life as a politician, and both sides of the House joined, though not without some partisan pleasantry, in congratulating the veteran statesman, who is one of the few remaining fathers of confederation living to-day. Sir Charles has had a great measure of success. From 1857 to 1860, and again from 1863 to 1867, he was a member of the Nova Scotia government, having been premier from 1864 until July 1, 1867, when the British North America Act came into force. He declined a seat in the first Canadian cabinet in 1867, but joined Sir John A. Macdonald's government in 1870, and only resigned in 1873, when Sir John's government was succeeded by that of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie. He came back to office with Sir John in 1878, and resigned in 1884, when appointed to the splendid position of High Commissioner of Canada, which he held till 1887, when he again joined the Conservative government, of which, however, he only remained a member for one year. He again resigned on his re-appointment as High Commissioner. In 1896 he entered the Conservative government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and on the resignation of the latter became Premier on April 27, 1896; but, being defeated in the election which took place on June 23, he resigned on July 8, 1896. Since that time he has been the leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, in the Dominion Parliament. In that forty-five years of public life he has been virtually in office over twenty-nine years. He is still robust and energetic, and 'his apology for 'lagging, superfluous, on the stage,' will be regarded as merely 'his fun,' nor will he be taken readily at his word by his followers when he says that 'his desire is 'that the period of his public life should 'not be very much longer continued.' At 79 Sir Charles is an old man, doubtless, but old men are not now-a-days hurried off the stage. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's hearty wish that he may long adorn the Canadian Parliament will be generally re-echoed throughout the Dominion.

DEFENDERS OF GAMBLING.

We trust the government will come to the aid of Senator Dandurand's bill against lotteries in its passage through the House of Commons, and will prevent it from being weakened by amendments. It embodies provisions which are necessary in the cause of morality in the Dominion. There are a great many lotteries which are sapping the moral and material welfare of the province, and they are all alike in principle and aim, which is to make money for the shareholders. But while all are alike in the evil they do, one of them, known as the Royal Art Union, has among its shareholders some prominent men of respectability and reputation. It is safe to say that there would be little opposition in Parliament to the passage of Senator Dandurand's bill were it not for the lobbying done in defence of these evil games by these reputable and respectable partners in a gambling concern. English-speaking people are inclined to regard lottery gambling as an evil which affects and concerns the French-Canadians only. They will probably be surprised to learn that some of the largest shareholders are English-speaking citizens of Montreal, and that it is they together with some French-speaking members who are conducting the energetic lobby in Parliament

against Senator Dandurand's bill against lottery gambling. These men do not all belong to one political party; there are men of both parties among their number, and they are working among their respective parties. We would suggest to some member of Parliament that he ask the government for information as to the names of the shareholders of all these lotteries. Then the public will know who are living like birds of prey upon the weakness and folly of their kind. There has been sprung upon the bucket shops at this juncture an attack which we hope will be kept up until it ends in their abolition. But at present this assault should not be allowed to draw away attention from the lotteries gambling evil, which is at least as dangerous and bad. If the bucket shop agitation is intended, as it appears to be, as a red herring drawn across the trail of the lotteries bill, those who are interested in the abolition of lottery gambling will refuse to allow their attention to be distracted from the gambling evil which is really up for disposal.

A CURIOUS POLITICAL SEQUEL.

A political tale not as extraordinary, it must be confessed, in Canadian political annals as might be wished by honest people, has been recently unfolded and now we are promised, or threatened with, a curious sequel. A synopsis of the tale so far as it has already been told, and which is to be continued in the records of a royal commission, is about as follows: One Pritchett, who is a self-avowed scoundrel, was charged with taking part in some fraudulent proceedings on behalf of the Liberals in an election in West Elgin. The trial of the case revealed wholesale fraud and corruption, but the exact share of Pritchett in the work will never be known, for the judge who listened to the evidence in the case declared that the testimony of Pritchett was such that he would not believe him on his oath. Pritchett, to escape the penalties which he knew he had incurred as a criminal or to shield his political party, removed from Canada to the United States. For his alleged services to the Liberal party in elections he was not, in his own opinion, sufficiently rewarded and, for this reason, apparently, he furnished affidavits for the use of the Conservative party upon which were based charges of fraud and corruption against the Liberals in connection with the elections of West Huron and Brockville.

These charges were debated in the House a couple of weeks ago for some days and a whole night, and the affidavits of Pritchett, whom a judge who had once been a Conservative declared he would not believe, on his oath, were impressively read in the House as evidence establishing a prima facie case for an investigation. Though the deputy returning officers, the scrutineers and others who were implicated by these affidavits denied the allegations of Pritchett, Sir Wilfrid Laurier rightly regarded an investigation by judges of the charges founded upon affidavits and of all other charges in regard to the elections of 1896 necessary and announced the intention of the government to form a Royal Commission of prominent judges with power to inflict penalties on all offenders. The Premier's declaration in parliament in this connection is worth republishing. He said:

> We must have, at an early date, immediately, a tribunal, composed of the best judges of the land so as to have the fullest, the most complete, the most searching enquiry into all that we know, into all that has come to the attention of the House, of the press and of the courts, and into what also has not yet come to the attention of the public, to ferret out that system, to expose it and to eradicate it forever from this land of ours. I said last year, and I have no reason to repent my words, that the sanctity of the ballot must be maintained at all hazards, and that the will of the people is to be expressed by the ballot, as the people have it in their own minds. I do not want, for one, to succeed by any other method than this. If the time comes when this government has not the support of the electorate given by reason of what is in the heart and mind of the electorate, I do not want to remain in the Government of this country. We have not changed our view that we should have the sanctity of the ballot preserved, as I said last year, at all costs and at all hazards.

That is the tale so far as it has yet been told. Now for the sequel, which is curious not only because its publication has begun before the original is ended, but because it has been begun by a Conservative author. Mr. Robert Birmingham's name is well known throughout Canada as that of a Conservative election campaign organizer, and he has been highly praised for his ability and energy in that position throughout successive highly successful campaigns by his party. When the announcement of the Premier of the establishment of a commission to investigate the election proceedings of 1896 met his eye it seems to have suggested to him the advisability of a similar investigation into election campaigns with which he had some connection.

Accordingly, he wrote to Sir Charles Tupper letters apparently urging the advisability of investigating the election campaigns of 1882 and 1887, but apparently hinting that in case he was better rewarded by the Conservatives for his election campaign services that his views as to the necessity of the investigation might undergo a change. Sir Charles Tupper, within a few days, answered these communications as they deserved to be answered. He, in effect, wrote Mr. Birmingham to take whatever course he considered right. Then a Conservative journal, the Toronto 'World,' commendably published the facts in regard to this curious communication of Mr. Birmingham. It argues at least some honesty and honor in the political parties to find them defying political agents who seem to be playing the part of blackmailers. The organizers and managers of the Liberal party had no connection with Pritchett, according to his own tale, though he claimed a bare speaking acquaintance with some of them who deny all knowledge of him. It is to be hoped that the real leaders of the Conservative party had as little to do with anything culpable, which the election organizer and manager of their party now insinuates or hints at. We trust that there is no truth in the despatches to the effect that efforts are now being made to induce Birmingham to keep silent. There should be no reason for pursuing such a course.

THE BOERS' MISSION AT WASHINGTON.

The envoys of the Transvaal and Orange Free State governments were received last week at Washington by Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State. The reception was unofficial, or at most, semi-official, as the Boer envoys were not required to send in their credentials as full accredited diplomatists from their respective governments. The reason for this was that had they presented their credentials and been received as envoys from their governments to the United States Government, they would have been precluded thereby from addressing the people of the United States in public meetings and so forth or appealing for assistance, material or moral, as that would be regarded as an appeal from the government to its own people and a great offence. It was characteristic of the Boers and their friends that until they reached the United States, their avowed plan of procedure was first to make a set of demands of the United States Government and in case their demands were not conceded to go on a bit of an election campaign among the people and by assisting the Democratic party force the government to make concessions or sacrifice its political party.

When the Boer envoys reached New York it was pointed out to them that the proposed course of action would amount to a serious affront to the United States as a nation; that interference of foreigners in the political affairs of the country would not be tolerated for one moment. The Boer envoys, who had already talked rather freely in public with Dutch and Irish sympathizers sent down the New York bay to receive them, abjectly apologized for both what they had done and what they had intended doing, and hoped that the mistake they had made in playing the diplomatic game, of whose rules they were ignorant, should not be allowed to tell against them. The United States Government was not inclined to take offence, but at the same time the Boers were made to understand their position. If they presented their credentials to the government they would be thereby prevented from appealing to the sympathies of the United States, even in non-political ways for non-political objects. They elected, therefore, not to present their credentials to the United States Government in order that they may be free to make non-political addresses for sympathy to the United States people. Doubtless they count upon drumming up some moral support in this way. But that is all that they can expect and it is hard to see how it can be of any use to them, when intervention or mediation is barred. The Transvaal, by commandeering the gold mines' products and the money in the Johannesburg banks, the property of Uitlanders, is beyond the need of money which they have been able and willing to spend lavishly in Europe.

The envoys did not see the President officially, but have paid him an unofficial visit. They saw the Secretary of State semi-officially and he gave them a reply to their message. That reply was in effect that the United States Government had already gone further than any other government in the world in offering mediation, and that it was prevented by its own traditional policy against entangling itself with European international affairs, by the rules of The Hague Convention, as well as by ordinary rules governing the conduct of a power which had declared its strict neutrality from any further attempt at mediation or intervention. The American Secretary declared that the Government of the United States ardently desired peace and he left the Boer envoys to consider that fact in connection with the only possible way of achieving peace which remains to the Transvaal Government if it is really anxious to avoid unnecessary bloodshed and destruction of property. The effect of the well-reasoned and firm reply of the United States Government will be considerable, both in the United States and Europe and we may hope also in South Africa. It does away with all chance of mediation or intervention and wrests from President Kruger the one banner of hope by which he rallied the discouraged burghers to renew the useless struggle. It will probably end the last vestige of hope in France and Russia that a combination against Great Britain might be formed. And the people of the United States cannot themselves dissent from the grounds upon which President McKinley and his advisers refuse to interfere, so reasonable and conclusive are they, so strongly do they appeal to the sentiments of the people in favor of the traditional policy of the United States against entanglement in European affairs if they are to retain their claim to a predominating position in American affairs.

THE PEOPLE OR THE RAILWAYS.

The Opposition may win the approval and support of the railway corporations by opposing the government bill amending the Railway Act, but it ought to forfeit a good deal of the support of the people of the country by its course. It has become obvious that the two great Canadian railway companies exercise an immense influence on the elections, and that they have a more than corresponding influence in parliament. Some years ago, when Sir Charles Tupper came out to this country from England to assist Sir John Macdonald in a general election, he tried to secure the influence of both the great railways for his party. He secured that of the Canadian Pacific, but at the expense of rendering the Grand Trunk Railway Company hostile to his party. It was a general subject for remark at that time that it was a blessing for the Dominion that the two companies could not be driven as a team by one political party. The result was that the railway influence of the country was pretty evenly divided between the two parties. Since then the influence and power of the two companies has grown, and a combination of them politically would be more dangerous than ever. Lately they have been combining to serve the interests of that powerful and greedy foreign monopoly, the Standard Oil Company, at the expense of the people of Canada, who have subsidized them both liberally.

The railway companies, in order to betray Canadian consumers into the extortionate hands of the Standard Oil Company, twice broke the laws against the establishment of discriminating freight rates on the carriage of coal oil. The consequence was a big advance in the price of oil paid by Canadian consumers. The Laurier Government, by the agency of its Railway Committee, brought home these derelictions to the two companies and twice compelled them to alter their rates. But there is no reason to believe that the companies will cease from their systematic efforts to evade the laws. The government, therefore, asks for greater powers of compelling the companies to treat the people fairly and justly. To this end the Minister of Railways and Canals brought in a bill amending the Railway act. The two chief provisions empower the government to enact running rules and regulations to govern the operating of all railways and also to prevent the railway company from side-tracking towns along its route in order to compel the building of towns on its own land sites. The Canadian Pacific attempted to use this power scandalously in the case of a small town in British Columbia on the line of its Kootenay Pass railway and public opinion had to be aroused by a big newspaper agitation exposing its despotism and greed before it gave the town a proper station and facilities. The Conservative press took part in the agitation against the Canadian Pacific Railway for its conduct in that case and also against the land companies for combining to enable the Standard Oil monopoly to squeeze the people of Canada. But evidently it is now inclined, in view of the near approach of the general elections, to make friends of the corporations by opposing the government measures intended to check their evasions of laws and prevent them committing gross injustice. We think the people will support the government.

THE DYNAMITERS' SENTENCE.

We of Canada have cause for satisfaction and gratification over the expedition and efficiency with which, under the ordinary administration of justice, the first and only dynamite case which, it is said, has ever occurred in this country, has been disposed of. The three dynamiters were not a very cunning or skilful lot of criminals, and what mental acuteness and wariness they were possessed of were not heightened by their drunken habits. They seem to have attracted the attention and aroused the suspicion of every one whom they came near from the time they began the execution of their plot to the moment of their arrest. Their comings and goings across the passenger bridge between the United States and Canada, and their meetings and exchange of parcels naturally enough interested the customs officers of both countries who kept them under surveillance a good part of the time, and people going about their regular business could not apparently help observing and noting the words and actions of the criminals, so extraordinary were they. All their movements, their arrival in Niagara, their meetings, their handling of parcels, their comings and goings to Thorold, their questions as to roads, their handling of valises and even every word and action when creating the explosion, were observed and remembered by competent witnesses. The chain of evidence against them was so complete that the extremely able lawyers engaged in their defence were almost helpless. The worst of these scoundrels, Dullman, a man of some education, was the chief agent and it was feared that it would be difficult to convict him, but the evidence against him was complete. It was an easy task for an intelligent jury to reach a decision, and they were not long in doing so. The judge justly and rightly treated the crime as the gravest possible, short of cruel murder on a large scale, which, if successful, it would have been, as the bursting of the gates would certainly have caused loss of life as well as destruction of property. There will be no dissent, therefore, from the judge's sentence, which was one of life imprisonment of all three criminals. The course of justice in this case will likely form a great deterrent to attempts in Canada of dynamiters and like criminals against the public safety.

FIRE FUNDS.

There never was a finer expression of brotherly love than the gush of good will which has poured abundance into the lap of Ottawa since her fire. Whatever becomes of the money, it cannot help being twice blest. The latest expression of sympathy is a gift of five hundred dollars from the great De Beers (diamond) Mining Company. The gifts from the United States have been such as to promote love between the two countries, and are therefore well bestowed. Yet experience of previous fires shows how hard it is with the utmost lavishness to dispose of a large relief fund in a way in harmony with the purpose of the givers, namely, to relieve suffering. It is indeed not always easy to avoid doing positive harm. An endless supply of money which, as it were, belongs to the persons who are burnt out, and which is to be distributed in proportion to the evidences of distress, is liable to be a temptation to slackened endeavors after work and after getting matters set right. There are always some who will pass out of such an ordeal more or less permanently injured in their spirit of independence. From what we have heard of former fire funds, we should judge that the Ottawa fund had risen to many times the amount required for the immediate need or for appropriate use. Such gifts are of course not intended to take the place of fire insurance. Such a use would be a mere encouragement to future improvidence. If seventy of the seven hundred, odd, thousand dollars which has been subscribed can be satisfactorily applied to acute need, we shall be surprised.

Without recalling questionings as to the management of some fire funds, we may recur to one concerning the careful disposal of which there was, we think, never any question, namely, that of St. John, New Brunswick. The very prudence of the management created a condition which has been embarrassing ever since. That the needs to which it has been applied have not been of the acute sort may be gathered from the fact that disbursements have continued almost to the present time. With it all, about a tenth of the money, over thirty thousand dollars, is still lying in charge of a curator who has to be specially paid to look after it, and for which there is no known purpose, unless, indeed, it be looked upon as a sort of civic fire insurance, to be brought forth when required should the securities representing the investment survive the next fire in the same city. Another city which had a surplus of this sort on its hands handed the whole of it over to Ottawa the moment Mayor Parent's appeal reached it. We think the nicest thing the St. John people could do with their fund would be to send it whole to the relief of the Indian famine. It may be said that that would not be keeping faith with the donors, who subscribed it for another purpose. But still less is its present position keeping faith with the donors if, as we imagine, they subscribed it for the relief of immediate and crying distress. What more immediate or crying distress could be found the world over than this famine, or to what use could the money be put where it will yield a larger return in preserving human life and in alleviating human suffering? Such a use by the St. John people of their proved surplus might afford a solution to the possible embarrassment which may soon overhang the Ottawa committee.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Lord Roberts's army has crossed the Vaal river and has therefore invaded the Transvaal. General French seems to have crossed on the Queen's birthday to the west of the railway, and Lord Roberts's infantry on Saturday and Sunday. This is not the first invasion of the Transvaal by British troops in this campaign. Some months ago British colonial scouts entered from Zululand, and two weeks ago two divisions under General Hunter captured and occupied Christiana, a Transvaal town, twenty-six miles north of Fourteen Streams, in the Vaal river valley. When ambushed by the Boers near Vryheid, last week, Colonel Bethune's cavalry was in the Transvaal, across the border from Natal. But Lord Roberts's advance is one in force and it is almost within striking distance of Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal.

Lord Roberts's headquarters crossed the Vaal on Sunday and were established in the morning at Vereeniging, which is three miles north of the Vaal river, which is the boundary. Vereeniging is forty-one miles south of Elandsfontein junction station where the railway from Johannesburg joins the main line. Johannesburg is fourteen miles west by rail from Elandsfontein junction, making the distance by rail from Vereeniging, Lord Roberts's headquarters, fifty-five miles. There is a direct waggon road from Vereeniging to Johannesburg, the distance by which is about thirty-five miles. Neither Lord Roberts's crossing at Viljoen's Drift, just south-west of the railway crossing, on Saturday and Sunday, nor General French's crossing near Parys, 30 miles west of Viljoen's Drift, on the Queen's birthday, was opposed. Probably the Boers expected that Lord Roberts would mass all, or nearly all, his cavalry at one of the crossings east of the railway with the object of seizing Heidelberg, an important town on the Natal and Transvaal railway, thus severing railway communication between the Boer forces in Natal and those at Pretoria and Johannesburg. The railway to Natal approaches within twenty, and even twelve, miles of the frontier to the east, and the fords across the Vaal river are numerous, so that probably the Boer strength was largely disposed along the Vaal river between Viljoen's Drift and Villiersdorp and Standerton, with the object of opposing the crossing of the British at any point east. The western railway from Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom to the main line runs along the north slope of the Witwatersrand range of hills, about thirty or forty miles, to the north of the river, and therefore not within such easy striking distance of the frontier, and besides the railway west of Johannesburg is not strategically important. It is not improbable that the first battle will be in front of Heidelberg, which is 35 miles north-west of Vereeniging. Heidelberg is an important point on the Natal railway; it is the nearest important Boer position probably, and it is less than half way up the steep range of the Witwatersrand, on the very height of which Johannesburg, 5,689 feet in altitude, is situated, an ascent of 900 feet in about thirty-two miles as the crow flies from Vereeniging, the altitude of which place is 4,750 feet. The altitude of Heidelberg is 5,029 feet, less than 300 feet of an ascent from Vereeniging, or 35 miles. There are no rivers between Vereeniging and Heidelberg to afford natural positions of defence for the Boers. Between Vereeniging and Elandsfontein or Johannesburg there are the Klip river and the Riet river, and it is said the banks of the Klip have been entrenched and fortified.

The Capetown report to the effect that General French has seized Johannesburg is almost certainly unfounded; it is probably based on the fact that General French, who crossed the Vaal river on the Queen's birthday, would have had time to reach Johannesburg had the way been clear and had it not been fortified as it has been.

General Hunter is reported at Vryburg, and it is said the railway has been reconstructed both north and south from Mafeking, and that trains are running between both Buluwayo and Kimberley and Mafeking, and provisions are becoming less scarce. Probably, however, General Hunter and General Carrington's transport occupy a good deal of the transport capacity of both lines. It seems not improbable that they will join forces and advance upon Pretoria direct from the north-west by way of Rustenburg, instead of by the southerly route via Johannesburg. The Boers have occupied a position only ten miles east of Mafeking, apparently with the object of keeping in touch with the British advance when it begins. The praises of the C Canadian Battery which reached Mafeking by forced marches just in the nick of time to render important services are still being sounded.

General Buller has now reconstructed the railway and has concentrated both divisions of his army and his cavalry at Ingogo, just south of Laing's Nek. The Boers in his front, who are said to number from eight to ten thousand, are reported to have occupied and entrenched themselves in all the passes eastward from Laing's Nek to Vryheid. Probably their strength is greatly overestimated and General Buller will find it comparatively easy to brush them aside.

General Rundle occupied Ficksburg last week and is now probably near or even at Bethlehem, on the Ladysmith and Harrismith railway. A Free State magistrate from near Harrismith, who surrendered at Ladysmith, says that there will be no resistance at Harrismith as the Free State burghers of that district have nearly all gone back to their farms. General Rundle is moving slowly, as the district he is traversing is a mountainous one, and, besides, he is gathering up all the rifles and horses and a good deal of the provisions of the country as he passes through, in order to prevent any further risings of the burghers.

A PRIEST'S SUICIDE.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., May 26.—An unknown priest, supposedly from New York, committed suicide about six o'clock last night, at the whirlpool rapids.

He descended the elevator, and after having his picture taken walked out on a rock, threw his hat and cane back of him and waving his right hand dramatically, shouted 'Good-by,' and leaped into the rushing waters. He ordered the pictures sent to M. J. O'Donnell, 301 West Fifty-second street, New York.

New York, May 26.—M. J. O'Donnell, of 301 West Fifty-second street, to whom the photo was addressed, is a keeper in the employ of the department of charities. He said last night that he had received a telegram from Buffalo giving the circumstances, and while he could not say whether it was his brother, Father John J. O'Donnell, who was an inmate of the Providence Retreat, at Buffalo, still the word he had received tended to confirm that belief.

KROONSTAD, ORANGE FREE STATE.

Kroonstad, the town in the Orange Free State which has played so important a part in the British advance, and which was occupied by Lord Roberts on Saturday last, is situated 128 miles from Bloemfontein on the direct line of railway to Johannesburg and Pretoria. It is the natural junction for a road or railway from Harrismith joining with the line last mentioned. Lord Roberts, it was said, expected considerable resistance at this point on the part of the Boers, but it appears that the latter, being out-flanked by the British, thought discretion this time the better part of valor, and withdrew without offering any resistance.—'Black and White.'

CANADIAN SCOUTS

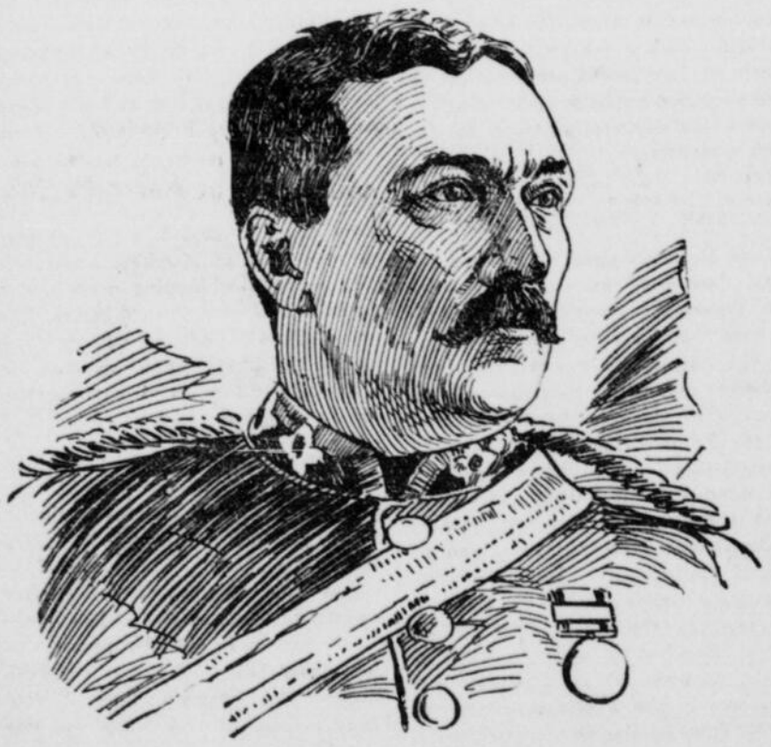
WHO KNOW THE ART OF SCOUTING.

(By an Amateur, in 'Black and White.')

Colonel Baden-Powell's charming little book has awakened a general interest in that which he terms very characteristically 'the best sport in the world'; so that the following few notes on the art of scouting (why should we not call it an art?) and on certain practitioners of the same, may prove readable at the present moment.

The lesson taught us by the seemingly interminable series of petty disasters in South Africa is that the average British officer does not know how to use his scouts; not, as some critics appear to think, that there are not enough good scouts with our army. As a matter of obvious fact, we are better off for really first-class scouts (and a scout, like a sea-captain, is useless unless he is really first-rate, seeing that false information is much worse than no information at all in the presence of the enemy), than any other power in the world. It is really not necessary to manufacture scouts at home in time of peace, as Colonel Baden-Powell suggests; for we have in the colonies hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men who have been scouting all their lives, and are only too glad to give their services to the mother-country of their affections. South African light horsemen, who have spent all their years ranging the veldt and hunting (or being hunted) by the children of Ham and other large game; members of the Australian constabularies, who can feel their way through the 'Land of Nothingness,' at the back of their settlements and find a black man against his will; New Zealanders who can catch a Maori even when he has taken sanctuary in the mountains, — how many such could be mustered? And then there are the North-West Mounted Policemen (the present address of quite half on the roster is South Africa) who are forever ranging the high prairies or the North-Western bush or that 'sea of mountains' which is called British Columbia.

It is not too much to say that each and every member of the North-West Mounted Police is a competent scout.



COLONEL STEELE.

To begin with, the Mounted Policeman is a first-rate rough rider—'able to ride anything with hair except a porcupine,' as the North-Western saying is—and a man of his hands and of his eyes, or he would never have been accepted as a recruit in a force which is a sort of Colonial 'Maison Rouge.' Next he must learn how to find and shoot his dinner; for when out on a long patrol—several of the regular patrol-routes are hundreds of miles in length, and one of them, that from Fort Saskatchewan to Great Slave Lake and back again, is 2,200 miles long!—he cannot carry much grub, and is often obliged to live on the country for days together. And, finally, the constant necessity of tracking down Indian fugitives teaches him how to read a trail as he rides, even when that hastily scribbled record is intended to deceive. For of all feathered bipeds, the American Indian with a weakness for collecting other people's property, is the swiftest and most subtle in evading pursuit. If forced to escape afoot he will walk backwards, take flying leaps, travel for a space along the bed of a creek, and otherwise mess up his spoor, nevertheless contriving to make sixty or seventy miles in twenty-four hours; he will never forget to camp in a depression so that the figures of his pursuers, should they come up with him, must show against the ever-gleaming sky of the North-Western night; he understands the use of a badger's or gopher's hole as a help towards hearing the far-away muffled 'put-a-put' of an approaching horseman; he has the gift of sleeping with tight-shut eyes and wide-open ears; he has, in a word, all the dodges mentioned in Colonel Baden-Powell's book—and two or three besides. To hunt an Indian cattle-thief is a liberal education to the art of scouting.

Colonel S. B. Steele's fame as a past master of this noble game of man-hunting has long since been established, not only in western Canada, but also in the Western States. He, too, possesses the much rarer faculty of teaching his men to play the game successfully, so that to have been one of 'Steele's Scouts' is regarded as a certificate of ability from Fort Yukon down to Santa Fé. 'Let Steele lead us, and we'll show the Boers how to set a dead-fall,' said a Canadian mounted rifleman, himself a first-rate tracker, to the writer when the question as to who was to command that half of the second Canadian contingent was still unanswered, and though Commissioner Herchmer is a splendid soldier, a good many people were disappointed when he received the command instead of his junior. As a matter of fact, the command was actually offered to Steele, whose feeling of loyalty to his chief caused him to refuse it.

Steele has done many good things in his time; for example, when he stopped a dangerous riot at Golden, in British Columbia, standing alone on a bridge, revolver in hand, and holding a crowd of two hundred armed and utterly reckless miners in check till a prisoner could be taken to the local barracks. Again, at Frenchman's Butte, in the rebellion of 1885, he continued to 'hold up' a body of Riel's Indian allies, and could have bagged the lot, but that General Middleton, distrusting the stability of the colonial troopers, ordered him not to attack. Steele had personally reconnoitred the Indian position at night, and discovered that they had cut low, narrow runways through the undergrowth of the bluff in which they were entrenched, and, seeing that a frontal attack on this sylvan fortress would lead to a considerable loss of life, had executed a clever flanking movement without attracting the attention of his watchful opponents. All through the struggle with Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont (who may be compared with Kruger and Joubert in many respects) the British officers' lack of confidence in the 'morale' of the colonial troops was very obvious, and led to the loss of several fine opportunities. It is sincerely to be hoped we have heard the last of that sort of thing.

The western saying, 'It takes a man and a horse to make a good scout,' is by some attributed to Colonel Steele. In point of fact it is one of those maxims of prairie-craft, containing much wisdom and a color or two of wit, which are commonly credited to the account of the popular hero for the time being. Certainly there is a good deal of wholesome truth in those few words; for it very often happens that a traveller, by noticing the behavior of his horse, receives timely warning of the presence of somebody for whom he is looking or not looking as the case may be. This is more particularly true on a moonless or stormy night when, as has happened to the writer more than once, the first news of the approach of a stranger is given by the uneasy movements of one's horse. Again, if you are lost and can think of no other way out of the difficulty—to make a 'smudge' or smoke-fire is to attract the attention of your enemies as well as your friends—nine times in ten your horse will take you home, if only he is allowed to choose his road without being bothered by suggestions. Many stories are told in the North-West of the valuable information given on occasions to his rider by the half-wild western broncho, whose 'homing instinct' and sense of scent are naturally much keener than those of horses reared in a thickly settled country such as England. Indeed, is is hard to avoid believing that the poet's home-spun lines—

> Up-wind I travel whenso'er I may
> Because ole 'Tanglelegs' most any day
> Kin smell a rranly man two miles away!

have not a foundation in fact.

Colonel Steele's peculiar and extensive knowledge of Indian language, etiquette, and character (in this matter he is a species of North-Western Burton) materially helped him to achieve his great reputation. He was able to assume at need the speech and bearing of any variety of the North-Western Indian, (Cree, Blackfoot, Sioux, or Chinook) with whom he had ever had dealings. No officer of the N. W. M. P. was ever more successful in catching Indian fugitives, for his subtle understanding of their habits and the workings of their minds, added to his wonderfully exact knowledge of the country, enabled him to guess what they would do and where they would go in nearly every case.

Now that the Boers have forcibly convinced even the 'drill-sergeant type' of British officer of the advantages of the colonial training for warfare (a training which insists that every fighting man should think for himself, and study the peculiarities of his opponent, instead of regarding himself as merely a small and rigid part of a machine), it is not unlikely that such men as Colonel Steele will obtain promotion in the future. Happy in his opportunity, even happier in his personality, everybody in the west is convinced that 'Steele will get there!'

Next to Colonel Steele, Sergeant-Major Parker (now Quartermaster of Strathcona's Horse) is probably the best prairie-detective out of the west. The son of an old Cambridge blue, he started his career in the N. W. M. P. with two very good qualifications—to wit, a cricketer's eye and a talent for acting. (The usefulness of the latter gift to a scout is pointed out in 'Aids to Scouting.') It was he who wrote 'The Tenderfoot,' the most popular of the N. W. M. P. ditties, the first verse of which runs:—

> He saddled himself a cayuse,
> An' began to flourish around,
> When the beggar began to buck,
> An' flipped him off on to the ground.
> So he picked himself up wid a cuss,
> An' reebly murmured 'A-ah,
> The blooming country's a fraud,
> And I want to go home to my Ma!'

He enlisted in the force a few weeks after its establishment and took part in French's famous march from Winnipeg over the high prairies to the Yankee Wolfers' settlements in the Bow and Belly Rivers district. He may be said to have graduated as a scout in the old whisky-smuggling days; and it is said that he was only once baffled in a hunt after moonshine, and that was when his own brother (now a very popular person in Saskatchewan) allowed the smugglers to hide the stuff in the cellar of his office. It was he who discovered the interpretation of the flash-signals used by these men and their Blackfoot allies—they used to 'heliograph' news of a patrol's approach by means of hand-mirrors; sometimes also they signalled at night by concealing and revealing a fire with a blanket—and thereby succeeded in trapping a whole party by showing false signals. On another occasion he outwitted another gang, who had hit upon the ingenious idea of floating kegs attached to logs for long distances down a river and thereby evading the patrols; the mark where a keg had rolled down the river bank being the clue upon which he worked.

No better tracker than 'Billy' Parker ever hunted two-legged and four-legged beasts in the North-West. To him the 'best-beated' trail is an open book to be read at sight, and he can tell you who has been along it and when and what sort of rigs they drove and how they were loaded up, without a moment's hesitation. Some of those who are best acquainted with his extraordinary gifts rather regret that he will not have an opportunity of doing a little Boer-hunting; for it is not only certain that he could find his game in such a case, but that he would bag it, seeing that he is the best shot in the N. W. M. P., and just as sure at a moving as at a stationary target.

This seems the proper place to point out a very important difference between the Red Men (who are all scouts, thanks to a racial training that has lasted heaven knows how many centuries) and the white men, who have acquired the art of scouting. All said and done, the Indian practitioner cannot be surpassed so long as he is working in his own country. But put him among surroundings to which he is not accustomed—set the Indian of the plains to work in the bush or vice versa—and he is of very little use. On the other hand, the white man can adapt himself to the conditions of scouting in an unfamiliar country; a fact of which the American scout Burnham's work in South Africa is a notable instance. It was suggested at one time that a number of North-Western Indians should be sent out to South Africa to serve as scouts, and the idea found favor at Ottawa. But those who were best qualified to judge pointed out that their lack of adaptability would render these Indians useless or next door to useless in a country so different to Western Canada, and the scheme was allowed to drop, much to the disappointment of some of the Indian chiefs.

A very smart piece of tracking was done by Captain Parker (as he must now be called) in recapturing an escaped prisoner three years ago. He was taking the man from Prince Albert to Regina to be 'clinked,' and had adorned him with the lightest and easiest ball-and-chain to be procured. It was the height of a hot summer, and Parker is a very good-hearted man. Halfway down the line Nelson (that was the prisoner's name) jumped off the train and made off up country; as soon as the train could be stopped Parker jumped off also and started in pursuit. Nelson was a young man of twenty, Parker was nearer fifty than forty; so that twelve pounds more or less of cold iron was only a fair weight-for-age handicap. But for the fact that Parker was wearing a very stodgy pair of cavalry boots he would have run him down; as it was, the necessity of removing the boots—the passengers on the train could see, if they could not hear, what Parker said to these boots—led to a loss of precious time, and Nelson was soon out of sight of his pursuer. So that it came to a question of tracking him down over an area of wilted prairie almost too hard to receive the impression of a horseshoe when the wearer was galloping. Nevertheless in the end, after eight hours' tracking, Parker found his man sleeping the sleep of the unjust in a scrap of red willow about fifteen miles from the railway.

The judge before whom Nelson was brought up next day for attempting to escape (he got two years for it, which, with five he already had, made seven) opened the court by asking Parker with an air of great concern 'If he had found his boots.' Since then some people have spoken of 'Boots' Parker, which seems a trifle crude if not rude.

E. B. O.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING: IN THE BOER TRENCHES

While there has been no lack of illustrations from the front showing the British troops in action, there have been few published showing the enemy fighting. This photograph (by Van Hoepen) of the Boers in the trenches outside Mafeking is therefore of especial interest. Not only does it show the kind of men the British are fighting, but it also shows their method of warfare. The rapidity with which they move to a new position and throw up trenches has been frequently commented on.—'Graphic.'

WHY SENTRIES GO MAD.

Peering into darkness, or semi-darkness, while on sentry duty has a tendency to produce a distortion of vision which makes of every bush an enemy, and this has in many cases, even so recently as the Soudan campaigns, so affected the nerves of men that they have had a resulting monomania, as to eternally seeing various creeping objects.

One man in the Soudan saw every object of a vivid crimson for some months after being on outpost duty during an alarm, and he was only cured with great difficulty. General Hamley tells of sentries who, on being relieved, yet stood stock still, immoveable, speechless and staring fixedly into vacancy. In some cases after the man had been removed, this sort of fixity would remain for hours.

Even in peace time, there was a case lately where a young sentry wounded a guard by firing at him under the belief that he saw a ghost; and Lord Roberts, in one of his magazine articles, relates that even the most reliable and truthful of soldiers, on sentry, often have the most fantastic stories to tell, due to shattered nerves. Great numbers of soldiers in war time have committed suicide or accidentally shot themselves, the cause often being that they imagined they had let some one creep past them, and had thus betrayed their trust. —'London Answers.'

THE DUKEDOM OF FIFE.

The announcement that the Dukedom of Fife may now follow in the female line is another proof of the luck which has attended the family of Duff. The rise of the Duffs is one of the most wonderful stories in the peerage, despite the fact that the genealogists have made merry over their origin. The latest edition of Burke strictly follows the discoveries of the experts by beginning with plain Adam Duff, who was a small farmer of Clunybeg, Morayshire. This good man's grandson was created Earl Fife, a title which Mr. G. E. Cokayne, the accomplished Clarenceux King at Arms, in his wonderful peerage, sarcastically suggests was assumed to suggest that the Duffs were descended from the old Macduffs, the Thanes of Fife.

As a matter of fact the Duke of Fife's family never owned a rood of land in the county of Fife. The pretensions to a longer pedigree which some of his predecessors concocted in the most unblushing way were mercilessly exposed by Dr. William Cramond, the accomplished antiquarian. Dr. Cramond showed that one of the Earls had lifted two old tombstones erected to the memory of an Innes and a genuine old Duff of Mildavit, placed them together, and altered an inscription so as to make them seem one and the same.—'Westminster Gazette.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADACHE

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July 13, 1899. Salem, Mass.

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WITH OTTER'S MEN.

The Canadians are Suffering For Want of Vegetable Diet.

HOW THE SCOUTS AHEAD OF THE CONVOY AT BUSHMAN'S KOP WERE DECEIVED.

(From the Special Correspondent of the 'Witness' with E. Company, Second Battalion Royal Canadians.)

Bloemfontein, April 8.—Above date still finds us at this place although we have had several expeditions out around the country since I last wrote. Regular barrack routine was kept up rigorously until the first order to march came. Reveille at five, cleaning up our accoutrements and any rubbish lying about the lines occupied the next hour. Breakfast at six. Physical drill at eight, arm drill at eleven and sometimes again at four p.m. Dinner at 12.30, supper at 5 p.m., while wood fatigues and water fatigues as well as the numerous odd pieces of work which come up in a large camp such as this, occupied the rest of the time. Still we had quite a little resting time, which was much enjoyed after the arduous work we have been called on to perform for the past two months, and the results, coupled with getting enough to eat, made a very perceptible difference in the physical appearance of the men in a short while. Everybody showed the effects of the hard marching and exposure we had been subjected to when we arrived here, but this has partially disappeared. Still there is a good deal of sickness—enteric fever, dysentery and rheumatism being the principal ailments. A good deal of difficulty is experienced in properly cooking the food. The only fuel we can get is green brush-wood, gathered from the kopjes surrounding the town, and with this it is hard to get a proper fire up, more especially with the high winds which prevail here. All our cooking has to be done in the open air, and too often the pot of boiled meat which is our unvarying ration, is served out only half cooked, and that sometimes after waiting hours from the time when it should have been ready under more favorable circumstances. This, with bread, none too good, is in my humble opinion the cause of much of the dysentery prevailing, while drinking impure water is responsible for the fever, but one has to take what one can get in this country.

A good deal of annoyance is caused also by a sort of dryness of the skin, which is very prevalent. I notice on my own body, as well as those of my comrades that the slightest scratch or abrasure of the skin such as we frequently get in cutting wood, etc., will fester and remain sore for days. A plentiful supply of vegetables or fruit would be productive of much good. The only vegetables we get are the evaporated variety and these need a great deal more cooking than can be given them here, and indeed as a rule are thrown away by the men on that account, while fruit is not to be had for love or money. Very few supplies have as yet reached the town and prices remain very high. We get a quarter of a pound of jam each, every two days, just enough to create an appetite for more.

MYTHICAL COMFORTS.

It puzzles the men a good deal to see frequent mention in the Canadian papers about large sums of money being subscribed and sent out to provide additional food and comforts for the men, from which they reap such little results. A few days after we got here each man got five spoonfuls of golden syrup, three ounces of tea and about half a pound of sugar served out, which we were informed was from this source, and this is all I or any one else in the camp can remember we got above our regular government rations, if we except our 'Christmas dinner,' so called, at Belmont. Something like what I have above written appeared some time ago in a Toronto paper which reached our commanding officer, Colonel Otter, and about a week ago, before dismissing a parade, he addressed us on the subject, apparently annoyed about it. The gist of his remarks was principally that if any one had any complaint to make it should be made to him, and the only explanation he vouchsafed as to what use had been made of the large sums of money subscribed for the men was that part of it to the amount of a hundred and twenty pounds sterling, had been expended on our Christmas dinner. (Up to this a great many of the men never knew they had had any.) Our company had at that time, if I remember rightly, a hundred and thirteen men drawing rations, and for this number seven very attenuated chickens were given to the cooks, who made a stew thereof. I was present during the whole process of distributing this, and after the smallest possible fragments had been made of the stew it was found that it could not by any means be made to serve more than about sixty, so that more than half of the company had to go hungry. Two teaspoonfuls of plum pudding was also served out to each, and I have a very distinct remembrance of men drawing their chicken in the right hand and their pudding in the left and eating both at one mouthful. It caused a good deal of hilarity at the time, but no doubt had they been aware that they were eating a six-hundred dollar dinner they would have behaved with more decorum. Dozens of chickens were bought by the men about that time at from two shillings to two shillings and sixpence each, and in the same proportion as our company was served, about sixty chickens in all were used for the regiment's Christmas dinner, which shouldn't cost more than seven pounds. The cooking cost nothing, and say the pudding cost as much as the chickens, the dinner cost fourteen pounds in all. Query: How did the dinner cost a hundred and twenty pounds? It must have been bad management on the buyer's part, unless the large number of empty champagne and other bottles, as well as the general remains of a luxurious feast removed from the officers' quarters next morning might be supposed to have any connection therewith. Champagne costs a lot of money and of course if it was included in the bill the large amount is easily accounted for, but 'Tommy' didn't get any.

BETTER KEEP THE MONEY.

The Toronto letter I speak of advised those at home to send no more money for this purpose and I can only repeat the same advice, as at the best, whatever could be bought in quantities wouldn't suit all the men. The best plan would be if money could be got to each man and then he could buy what he liked best with it, but it isn't necessary any how. It is only seldom that we have a chance to buy anything, and when we do, our shilling a day after accumulating through long periods of absence from civilization, is quite enough, and a good deal more money may yet be needed than people think to relieve some of the men engaged in this struggle. I haven't the slightest doubt that lots of fellows now apparently enjoying good health are sowing seeds of disease which may not develop for some time, but will sooner or later render them incapable of earning their own livelihood, and any spare money which may be lying round in Canada will come in very handy then.

Ten days ago we were inspected by Sir Henry Colville, and were complimented on our appearance and excellent march past, also promised new clothes, which we badly need. We have had one issue of trousers since leaving the 'Sardinian,' but are still wearing the same tunics, etc., served out on the ship and when you think of the exposure we have had to wind and weather you can imagine the condition they are in. We have had very little news of any important movements in connection with the war except that a general advance towards Pretoria will probably take place on the 15th inst., and that the Canadians will go right along to the finish. Can't do without us I suppose. Yesterday we had a medical examination by the P. M. O. and a number of men were picked out on whom a board of medical officers will sit to-morrow and decide whether they are fit to go forward or not.

On Friday morning, March 30, we got a sudden order to prepare to march out at once, taking four days' rations, and an hour later the whole brigade was on the move, taking a direction eastward from the city. We in the ranks had no idea of our destination, and after a hot and tiresome march over broken ground we arrived at Bushman's Kop (16 miles) about two p.m. Here we encountered some British artillery, from whom we learned that a hot skirmish had taken place three miles away that morning, and that the British had got the worst of it, and lost seven big guns, as well as a large convoy of supplies.

HOW THE CONVOY WAS LOST.

It was another case of bad scouting, the British having walked right in among a lot of Boers, outnumbering them four to one, and being easily surrounded. Being mostly cavalry, they were able to cut their way through, but had about a hundred casualties. I know that 89 British wounded lay in a farm house near where we bivouacked that night. The advance guard saw on a kopje what they took to be British troops by their being dressed in kahki (and who turned out to be the Johannesburg police, who wear a uniform similar to ours), and did not think it necessary in consequence to investigate closely, and allowed the head of their column to pass within a few hundred yards of the Boers' concealed position. The Boers then by a dash from both sides completely surrounded them. A couple of miles from where this took place was the power house of the water company which supplied Bloemfontein, and this the Boers took possession of, but were later driven out by the Highland Brigade, but not before they had done sufficient damage to the machinery to cut off most of the water supply from the city.

The Royal Engineers had been at work since Bloemfontein was occupied by the British, and laid miles of water pipes through the camps connected with this system, which had been in working order for only a few days, and was a great convenience to the troops. This is now quite useless, and it is a great labor, involving long hauling, to provide sufficient drinking and cooking water. We had been sent out for the purpose of protecting the pipe line, but this was now unnecessary, and after two days of outpost duty we marched back to Bloemfontein.

Next day we got another order to march, and went to Springfontein—seventeen miles—where we bivouacked for the night, and learned that a large force of Boers were entrenched in a line of kopjes six miles to the south, and that we were to move against them at daylight. We were up at 3.30, and soon on the move, and after a hard march of six or seven miles over a rough and hilly country were halted below the brow of a kopje, where we lay for two hours. Then the mounted scouts brought in the news that the Boers had disappeared, and that none were to be seen within a radius of twenty-five miles.

We marched back to our bivouac of the previous night, and stayed there till daylight next morning, after spending one of the most uncomfortable nights we have had on the expedition. It commenced raining early in the afternoon, and we were soon soaked to the skin, and as night fell it got as cold and raw as a Canadian November rainy day, and we had to do the best we could with our soaked blankets and lay in the mud all night.

UNDER CANVAS AGAIN.

Next morning we trailed our weary way back to Bloemfontein, and were more than delighted on our arrival to find that our tents had arrived and been set up by the sick men left behind, and in consequence we have since been more comfortable than for some time. The tents came none too soon, as the nights keep getting cooler, the winter season being now almost on here, although the days are as hot as ever. We are now going through the same old barrack routine, and have only rumors to depend on as to what our next move is likely to be, but in all probability it will be in the direction of Pretoria. Gen. French's mounted division and all the Guards have already moved in that direction, and Gen. Gatacre's column is also somewhere between here and there, and we are daily looking for some news from these divisions. A few days ago we were joined by the Cameron Highlanders fresh from Egypt and a finer body of men it would be hard to find.

Each Sunday we have a church parade, the men going in three parties—Church of England in one, Presbyterians, Methodists, etc., in another, and Roman Catholics in the third. Services are held in the open air, with the men seated formed in a hollow square with the clergyman in the centre, and are very largely attended by the soldiers. Our Y. M. C. A. representative, Dr. Barrie, has again joined us, and is as attentive as of yore to the wants of the men, temporal as well as spiritual, and besides, the Soldiers' Christian Association of England, which is affiliated with the Y. M. C. A., have established large pavilion tents in the centre lines of each brigade, where comfortable tables are provided for writing purposes, pencils, pens and ink distributed free, and lots of magazines and papers provided for the soldiers' use in their spare time.

Each week a few of our wounded who have convalesced return to us, and are warmly welcomed by the boys. They speak highly of their treatment at Winburg Hospital, where they were provided with every possible comfort and luxury.

SAM.

FROM CAPE TO CAIRO.

THE FIRST MAN TO ACCOMPLISH THE GREAT JOURNEY DESCRIBES HIS ADVENTURES.

The journey from the Cape to Cairo, so much talked about, is now an accomplished fact. Mr. Ewart S. Grogan, who the other evening read a paper on his journey before the Royal Geographical Society, in London, is the hero of the great feat.

It was in January, 1898, that Mr. Grogan started on his perilous journey. Almost exactly two years afterwards he arrived safe and sound in Cairo, being the first man to accomplish that great overland journey.

Mr. Grogan is but twenty-five years of age. Previous to his great exploit he had seen wild life in almost all its phases in South Africa.

The object of his journey was a purely private one. He desired to be the first man to accomplish it, and any further incentives he may have had were that he was fond of sport, of big game shooting, and desired to see with his own eyes the wonderful equatorial country of Africa, and to observe its strange inhabitants.

Mr. Grogan seems to have set out on his enterprise with a nonchalance almost remarkable. Speaking four of the native dialects, he was in a measure armed, and in some parts of Southern and Equatorial Africa he did not, as many explorers have done, avail himself of the protection of an armed escort. He relied mainly upon his knowledge of native character, his physical endurance and tact to carry him through. His success in an undertaking which was a year or two ago the

MR. E. S. GROGAN.

the first Englishman to accomplish the journey between the Cape and Cairo. The map shows the route followed.

talk of every one is all the more interesting for that reason.

The journey from Capetown to Central Rhodesia is, of course, a fairly easy one. The country is in a comparatively civilized condition. Railways have been built as far as Bulawayo, and other railways are projected or are being surveyed in various parts of the colony. Therefore, the actual start of the expedition was at Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, where railways had to be dispensed with, and wild or semi-wild country entered.

Mr. Grogan was accompanied by Mr. A. H. Sharp, F.R.G.S., a gentleman who has travelled in many lands. Together they jogged along easily through Portuguese territory until the country of Shire was entered and Lake Nyassa was reached.

According to Mr. Grogan the journey through Northern Rhodesia to the southern shores of Lake Tanganyika was not productive of excitement out of the ordinary. He speaks highly of the treatment he received from the officials en route. He was entertained by native chieftains, and reached Tanganyika without molestation of a serious kind. Traversing Lake Tanganyika, Southern Uganda was reached, and here the difficulties of the journey really commenced.

At Toro, in Uganda, Mr. Grogan's companion left him, and the explorer proceeded on his northward journey without the accompaniment of white men. In this wild and practically unexplored portion of Equatorial Africa, Mr. Grogan had to avail himself of the assistance of an armed escort and bearers. In the cannibal country he was frequently attacked by the natives, but he speaks of Uganda as being not half the terrible place which some other explorers have pictured it.

Really the most difficult portion of his expedition was when he entered the swamp district of the Nile, immediately south of Fashoda. Here he and his party had to battle with the physical difficulties of the way, and they were called upon to protect their lives from constant and desperate attacks by fanatical Sudanese. Malarial fever on two or three occasions did not tend to improve the conditions of the journey.

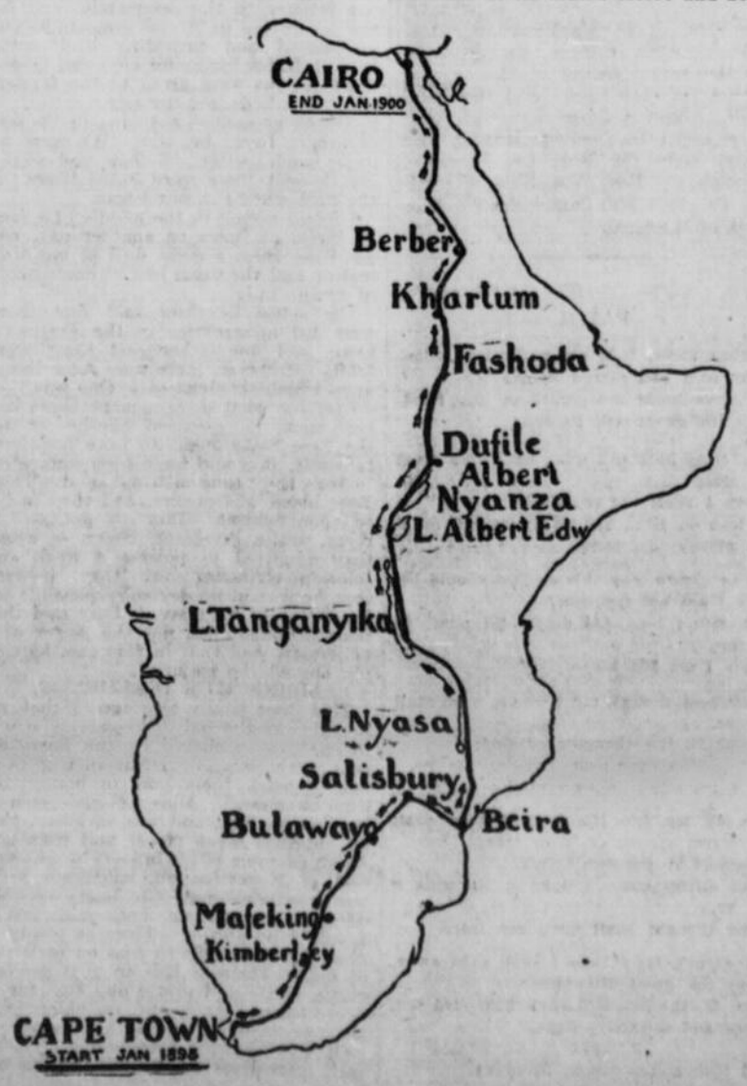
Fashoda, a mere hamlet of mud huts, was ultimately reached. Then the journey by the Nile was negotiated, Khartoum and Omdurman were passed, until, nearly two years afterwards, the goal was reached, and the oft-mooted project of a journey from the Cape to Cairo became an accomplished fact.

During the journey Mr. Grogan, of course, made numerous geographical observations. He explored the country of volcanoes, two of which he reports as still being active. He had plenty of sport, and as it appears he is an expert hunter, elephants, rhinoceri, lions, and wild animals of lesser importance, fell to his gun. Indeed, Mr. Grogan's prowess astonished the natives, and this, combined with the constant exercise of tact and amiability, secured him the freedom of passage through countries where, to the less experienced explorer, violent opposition would have been offered.

Of his sufferings on the march—and it goes without saying that there were many—Mr. Grogan speaks lightly. Several times he escaped death by the merest chance. In the swamp country he lived for a long time on rhinoceros flesh alone, which he describes as being nourishing, but hardly appetising. Once all his baggage was stolen, so that for some time he was compelled to proceed wearing the most primitive clothing.

Near the head waters of the Nile he came across a curious type of people called the Woatsch, who lived mainly upon fish. This tribe had never seen a white man before, and conceived the idea that the explorer had descended from the sun.

In the autumn Mr. Grogan and his companion propose to publish a book on their unique and undoubtedly adventurous journey.



STORY OF THE SIEGE.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE GALLANT WORK OF THE GARRISON.

It was not the opinion either of the military experts or of the public generally at the outset of the war that Mafeking would be able to withstand a siege for any length of time. The force under Colonel Baden-Powell was far too few in numbers, the defences of the town were far too weak, it was considered, for Mafeking to hold out successfully against any Boer army of strength. Nevertheless from Oct. 12, from which date the siege may be said to have commenced, up to within the last few days, Mafeking has shown to the world a defence which will go down to posterity as one of the most brilliant achievements of British troops in the annals of British warfare, and one of the most heroic defences of a besieged town in the history of the world.

On Oct. 12 the Boers, having captured an armored train, sent out from Mafeking, practically cut off communication between the town and the outside world, and, advancing two days later, commenced a heavy bombardment of the town in Oct. 17, which, however, was ineffectual. After four hours' firing, which killed one dog, Commandant Cronje, who commanded the Boers, sent a messenger demanding the surrender of Mafeking, 'to save further bloodshed.' The messenger found Colonel Baden-Powell fast asleep. When he awoke he invited the messenger to lunch, and sent him back with the reply that 'he would let Commandant Cronje know when he had had enough.'

Towards the end of the month of October there commenced a series of sanguinary fights, the result of gallant sorties by the defenders and desperate attempts at 'rushing' the town on the part of the Boers. During the rest of the time the bombardment continued with more or less effect, the artillery fire doing more execution as the Boers advanced nearer the town. On November 27 it was found necessary to reduce the rations of the garrison. The British, however, managed by great exertions to force the Boers away from their more advanced posts. On Dec. 26 occurred one of the bloodiest episodes of the siege an unsuccessful attack being made by the garrison on the Boer position at Game Tree Hill. The British attacked bravely but the Boer fire was so murderous that flesh and blood could not stand it, and the order to retire was at length reluctantly given.

Captains Vernon and Sanford, Lieut.-Paton and eighteen men were killed; Captain Fitzclarence and twenty-three men were wounded; three British prisoners were taken by the Boers.

The Boers celebrated the New Year by resuming the bombardment with unusual vigor, deliberately shelling the women's laager, and thereby killing and wounding some of the children within. On Feb. 2, the hundredth day of the siege, the garrison sent a message to the Queen expressing their loyal devotion.

Towards the end of February some of the besiegers were recalled to repel the British advance towards Kimberley, but after Kimberley had been relieved the Boers who had retreated northward with the heavy guns pressed the siege. On March 3 the Boers furiously bombarded the brick fields and trenches about a mile from Mafeking for three hours, killing one and wounding two colonials. On March 5 they made a determined attack. Owing to a misunderstanding, the colonials evacuated the foremost trench. This the Boers occupied, but reserves were called upon and the trench was recaptured with a rush.

The Boers continued very active, and Colonel Baden-Powell and the garrison had all they could do to prevent them from encroaching on the defensive lines. The Boers captured some of the outworks, and from these bombarded the town. The garrison about this time began to feel the pinch of want. They were reduced to the use of horseflesh and bread made from horse forage, while the water was so filthy that typhoid, dysentery and diphtheria were epidemic. There was a heavy death rate among the women and children. Col. Baden-Powell on March 27 reported the Boers to be pushed back so far as to cause the town to be comparatively out of rifle range. In April the bread eaten by the garrison grew worse and worse in respect to quality and quantity. The enemy were repulsed on April 11.

On April 29, the two hundredth day of the siege, was celebrated with horse dinners, and as late as May 7 Col. Baden-Powell reported that all was going well and that the garrison was cheerful. On Saturday, May 12, the Boers made a determined effort to storm the town, but lost heavily, losing some fifty killed, and Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's son-in-law, and ninety men were taken prisoners. It was this day reported in the town that Gen. Hunter, with the army of relief, had, two days previously, reached Vryburg, ninety-four miles distant.

At last on Friday after weary waiting, the empire heard with joy the official Boer announcement, the news being dated from Pretoria, May 18, that when the laagers and forts around Mafeking had been severely bombarded, the siege was abandoned, a British force from the south taking possession.

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The country is full of dyspepsia cures. They're like Jonah's gourd—spring up in a night and vanish in a night.

There's nothing of a permanent or stable character either about these remedies themselves, or the cure they make.

Now Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market more than twenty years. It has cured thousands of the worst cases of dyspepsia and cured them to stay cured.

Take this case of Mrs. Wm. Day, of Fort William, Ont.

In the year 1896 her husband wrote the following: "Two years ago my wife was very ill with dyspepsia. None of the many remedies she tried gave her any relief.

Finally she tried Burdock Blood Bitters and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. That is now more than two years ago and she has had no return of the malady.

I also have had occasion to use B.B.B. and I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I always recommend it to my friends and in every case with good results.

(Signed) Wm. Day.

Now the following letter which has been recently received shows how permanent the cure made in 1892 has been: I must say with pleasure that my wife after being cured of dyspepsia in the year 1892 by taking Burdock Blood Bitters, never had the slightest return of it for more than four years, when she thought she had symptoms of the old trouble, and to make sure that there would be no recurrence she took a bottle of B.B.B. That settled the matter, for her stomach never gave her the slightest inconvenience and to-day she is enjoying the best of health.

(Signed) Wm. Day.

1834 1900

J. A. HATHEWSON & CO.,
92 McGill street, Montreal,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS of Stock, and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.
Orders Carefully Attended To.

NEW MELVILLE CHURCH.

OPENED SUNDAY, MAY 13, IN FERGUS, ONT., THE REV. JOHN H. MACVICAR, PASTOR.

The town of Fergus, Ont., on Sunday May 13, opened the new Melville Church, after having worshipped in the old structure since 1847. The congregation had previously worshipped in St. Andrew's, built in 1835, and of which the Rev. Alexander Gardiner was minister until his death in 1841. It was in 1843 that the Rev. George Smellie arrived, Mr. A. D. Fordyce having in the interval kept the congregation together by reading printed sermons. In 1844 the disruption movement which had already torn the Presbyterian Church asunder in Scotland, was felt in Canada. Mr. Smellie cast in his lot with the disruptionists, and the result was the building of the then new Melville Church, completed in 1847. In 1888, after 32 years of active labor, the pastor, who had had the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him, resigned and was succeeded in 1889 by the Rev. R. M. Craig. In 1895 Mr. Craig resigned and the present pastor, the Rev. John H. MacVicar, B.A., son of the Rev. Principal MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., of Montreal, succeeded him.

The congregation's early history is full Heroic effort, patient perseverance, the of curious incidents that might easily rival Ian Maclaren's Drumtochty stories. expansion of the population, the military service in times of alarm, all had their part in church history. The enlargement of the church was found necessary in 1861, and now, in 1900, the last year of the century, is marked with the completion of a new church, beautiful in every part and commodious in a like degree. The picture given is from a photograph supplied by the Fergus 'Canadian.'

The new church stands at the southern corner of St. Andrew's and Tower streets on a lot adjoining the town hall. It presents an imposing appearance, with its Credit Valley red stone walls and trimmings in Guelph white sandstone. The 'pointing' throughout corresponds in color to the stone and produces a much richer effect than in other buildings of the same description in Fergus. The painting of all the wood work harmonizes, and the windows lend a pleasing variety, being so arranged as to break monotony at every point. Three beautiful memorial windows are placed in the church—one to the first schoolmaster and precentor, as well as Sunday-school superintendent, Mr. James MacQueen, and his wife, Christian Black, the second to the late Alexander David Ferrier, a devoted elder, and the third is in memory of the late Mr. James Cattanach. The church is supplied with electricity for light, and its every part is up-to-date, the seats being in the form of an amphitheatre, and each worshipper is thus in sight of the pulpit. To perpetuate the memory and labors of the late Rev. George Smellie, D.D., and of his wife, Margaret L. Smellie, who survives him, their son, Thomas Smellie, M.D., of Port Arthur, has given to the church the pulpit, communion table and chairs and the Bible, handsomely bound in morocco.

The opening of the church on Sunday forenoon, May 13, was attended with solemn joyfulness. The Saturday trains had brought to Fergus many friends and relatives whose reunion had much to do with memories of the old church; and it was with hearts overflowing with thoughts of those who had gone before that the worshippers entered the new church and filled its every part. The pastor, Mr. MacVicar, announced the Doxology, and this was sung with full, swelling voices. It was followed by the hundredth psalm. The Rev. J. B. Mullen, of St. Andrew's Church, Fergus, offered the dedicatory prayer. The Rev. Principal MacVicar, of Montreal, read from the New Testament, and after a solo 'Calvary,' sung by Mr. Albert Armstrong, of Boston, the Rev. Principal preached from Jonah ii., 9, and from Philippians ii., 12, 13. The sermon was a powerful exhortation to accept salvation at this time and hour.

In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Swann, retired Methodist minister; the Rev. C. E. Bolton, of Fergus, Congregational Church, Miss Murray, of Toronto, with praise, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Ross, of Dublin Street Methodist Church, Guelph, took part in the service. Dr. Ross preached the sermon.

In the evening all the other Fergus churches closed their doors and there was a great gathering in the new church, where the opening prayer was by the Rev. M. C. MacLennan, of Alma. The Rev. R. A. Robinson, of St. James

THE REV. JOHN H. MACVICAR, B.A., Pastor, Melville Church.

Church, Fergus, read the scriptures at Luke xv. The Rev. A. J. Mann, of Eramosa, led in prayer. The Rev. W. H. Harvey, B.A., of the Methodist Church, Fergus, towards the close of the service offered a thanksgiving prayer, and the Rev. J. B. Mullen made a few exceedingly well expressed remarks. The pastor, on his own behalf, and on behalf of the session and managers, the building committee, and the people of Melville Church, expressed deep appreciation of the acts of Christian courtesy by other congregations in dispensing with their services in the course of the day.

The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., of St. Andrew's Church, London, Ont., preached the sermon, illustrating the joyfulness of deliverance from sin.

The social on Monday evening, May 14, and the young people's meeting on Tuesday evening, May 15, were very enjoyable and full of promise of increased usefulness for the new church.

The statement of Mr. Glen, the treasurer, showed that $8,000 had been originally subscribed and at the opening services there had been cash collections of $2,415, together with promises for $2,007, leaving only $4,000 unprovided for.

The Rev. J. H. MacVicar and Mrs. MacVicar were warmly congratulated upon the happy nature of the opening exercises of the new and beautiful church. Among those who took part in the social features of Monday and Tuesday were the Rev. Dr. Torrance, of Guelph, the Rev. Wm. Ross, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Mr. James Smellie MacDonell, of Montreal.

NEW MELVILLE CHURCH, FERGUS, ONT.
Formally opened Sunday, May 13, 1900.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLEN EDEN REJOICES

Over the Recovery of Mr. James Paddon of Mt. Forest.

His Case was a Severe One of Kidney Disease Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him Thoroughly—Glen Eden People Rely on Dodd's Kidney Pills and their Faith is Justified.

Glen Eden, May 25.—The report of the recovery of Mr. James Paddon, of Mt. Forest, from a severe attack of Kidney Disease, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, has caused great rejoicing here, where Mr. Paddon is well known.

Mr. Paddon's case was a very severe one. It was well known that he was a constant sufferer, and he had the sympathy of all his friends. Consequently it gives unbounded pleasure to all to know that he has at last conquered his bitter enemy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that the people of this district will use for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Paralysis, Heart Failure, Urinary Diseases, Blood Impurities, and all other forms of Kidney Disease. They have cured hundreds of cases of these complaints in this neighborhood, and the people have the fullest confidence in the medicine.

There is only one way of curing Kidney Diseases. That is by curing the Kidneys. The only way of doing this is by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. They set the Kidneys in proper condition, thus ensuring a supply of pure, fresh blood and thoroughly healthy organs.

FRUIT GROWERS!

The best Spray for trees is a solution made with

GILLETT'S LYE.

If interested write us for particulars.

Gillett's Chemical Works
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FENCE MACHINE

THE GEM still holds the record. 120 rods 10-wire fence in 10 hours. Price $5.00. Coiled spring and other wire for sale in any quantity. Write McGregor, Banwell & Co., Windsor, Ont.

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SENT FOR A CENT.

The Spramotor Co., of London, Ont., will mail free to every one applying by postcard, a valuable copyrighted treatise, on diseases affecting fruit trees, vegetables, etc., and their remedies. The information given is of the most reliable character, and is up-to-date in every respect. Remember that the book is given away. Write now, and kindly name the 'Witness.'

Address

SPRAMOTOR CO.,
68-70 King Street,
LONDON, Can.

[For the 'Witness.'

FAITH.

I cannot know, I do not understand.
Why pain and sorrow come;
But Jesus holds me gently by the hand,
And His sweet will be done.

If suffering here will work out God's great plan,
Then I shall not complain;
But lean on Him, and do whate'er I can,
To glorify His name.

I do not know why this or that should be,
But I am not my own;
A Saviour's love and death did purchase me,
Thus I am His alone.

My deepest though, my greatest wish shall be,
To think the thoughts of God;
To feel Him ever near and dear to me,
And trust in His own word.

Thus in my life His blessed dove shall grow,
Watered by my own tears;
When sorrow comes I'll know He wills it so,
This thought shall quell my fears.

A moment's time, then I shall pass away,
Into the great unknown;
Then, O the joy, if I shall hear God say,
Well and faithfully done.

HATTIE HALL STRANG.

412 McDonough street, Brooklyn.

AMONG THE BOERS.

TRUTHS AND UNTRUTHS TOLD BY THE ENEMY.

(Julian Ralph, in London 'Daily Mail.')

Bloemfontein,—The most interesting thing about our stay in Bloemfontein is the fact that we are among the Boers.

We enter a shop, and the tailor or chemist, or whatever he may be, tells us that he fought us in all Methuen's battles. We call at a town dwelling or a country cottage, and find that the man of the establishment has just given up his rifle to the British and come back to his home and family. We enter into a conversation with a man on the street and suddenly discover that he is telling us just the things that we did not know about some fight of which we had thought we knew rather too much.

The few sore-headed and over-noisy men who were disposed to keep the trouble going (they were mainly Germans) have either run away or been sent to Capetown, and we are all dwelling together as brothers in amity.

It took a little time and some severity to bring us to this even tenor of concord. A few arrests, a few fleeings, a few gentle hints to leave, and it was done. Some women, mostly Germans again, are understood to be tuning treason to their own voices. I know of one who creeps out of doors when she is obliged to go, but shudders at the sight of the hated British, and tells us so—but we are only fighting men with Mausers.

All has been and is just what was to have been expected, and yet we cannot help being a little surprised. We have not, even now, become used to seeing loose-bodied, big-hatted Boers flopping up and down in their saddles, in twos and threes, in the streets—and neither shooting at us nor being shot at. Personally, I admit that I cannot get used to being with them and having them tell me about their people and doings in the war—they are so 'slim,' (tricky), so bent on saying whatever they think you want them to say, so generally and so deeply unprincipled.

A VERY PECULIAR COMMANDO.

I met one yesterday who is of English stock, and therefore a bit more believable. He said that he had been in Schumann's commando down in Rensburg. This was a most peculiar commando, he said, and was looked upon by all Boers as of very little use or respectability, because it was all made up of English, Irish, Scotch, and American men who had no dislike for the English and no intention to kill any if they could help it. He said that his comrades were all very like himself, men with farms and houses, wives and children, and were burghers years before the war.

In order to save their property and protect their families from insult they took up arms when they were ordered to do so. He told me that only about 1,700 Transvaal Boers had been fighting in the Free State (we captured 4,000), that there were not above twenty or thirty foreign mercenaries in the Free State Forces—which is very likely to be true—and that there were not more than 1,000 mercenaries in the Transvaal army. He called the mercenaries "auxiliaries," and when I asked him why he did so, he said it was because they were not paid, and, therefore, could not be called mercenaries.

THE BURGHER'S EQUIPMENT.

Each burgher, he said, had been obliged to provide himself with a horse, a Mauser, thirty cartridges, and eight days' food, and to be ready to join a commando at a moment's notice. They paid very little for the Mauser and cartridges—presumably the price the government itself paid for the weapons. The eight days' rations were needed for the journey to the commando, and for the men's use until the commando was established and providing itself with food. Rifles, ammunition and eight days' rations were given to the foreigners, but nobody got any pay.

'We never wanted anything in the way of proper food,' he said. 'We were always much better off than you were.' He thought there were 50,000 Boers in the field when the war began.

I found myself in the middle of a family circle of Boers on another day, and got from them a great deal of misinformation and the usual half of one percent of truth.

The eldest daughter said that there were 400 mercenaries in the Transvaal force, and her father said there were 4,000. However, there were some things upon which they agreed. One was that no matter what disagreement there had been upon the question whether or not the Free State ought to have gone into this war, it would have been impossible to keep the young men out of it. Their Boer blood was on fire, and they insisted upon fighting. They did not, any of them, praise President Steyn — whom they admitted to possess a weak and colorless character—but they insisted that he was in no degree responsible for the action of his state. They said that their president had not the power of a policeman, and that in this case he simply obeyed the majority.

ALBRECHT'S INFLUENCE.

This Boer family also agreed that Albrecht was the only foreigner who was listened to or obeyed by the Boers except, perhaps, the Frenchman who came out to teach them how to handle the Creusot guns. Albrecht had been a burgher so long, and was so brave, that he obtained great power and influence. As an example of his bravery it was said that at Magersfontein, when our artillery was frightening the Boers terribly, Albrecht stood up and said: 'Why should I be afraid. There is plenty of room for the shells to pass on each side of me.' He said this in a jargon-language, as he said everything else, for he never learned Taal, and sprinkled what he knew of it all over with German.

Of Villebois—the Frenchman, of whom such marvellous stories are told in the European newspapers—it was said that he played a difficult and unpleasant role simply because the Boers will not yield obedience or even respect to a foreigner. When Cronje was at Jacobsdaal, it is alleged that Villebois came to him and said, 'The English are going to surround you, sir.'

Cronje smiled and said, 'The English will never leave the railway.'

Villebois replied that there was so much good sense and obviously clever strategy in their cutting loose from the railway and forming a cordon around the Boer army that he was sure they would do it.

'You are a boy,' said Cronje, angrily; 'hold your tongue, and remember that I was a soldier before you were born.'

COUNTING THEIR DEAD.

I wonder whether I have ever written in my notes of the Boers, how it is said that they compute their losses in battle? Everyone in England knows, of course, that eight is the largest number of killed which they have ever reported, that 'two killed' is the usual admission, and that their reports of each battle usually end with the sentence: 'The English dead covered the ground,' or 'Thousands of English and Gourkhas were seen dead on the field as we retired to take up a better position.' The explanation of a part of this perverse mistreatment of facts is this: When a battle is closing the Boer commandant begins to look the dead over.

'Who is this?' he asks, as he comes to a body.

'That is a Swede.'

'Bury him,' he orders.

Stopping by a second body he asks, 'Whose body is that?' He is told that it is another Swede—or a Hollander—or a Frenchman. 'Bury him,' he says.

Over a third body he is told that the remains are those of a Johannesburg miner. 'Bury him,' is his reply.

When he reaches the next corpse he inquires whose it is, and is informed that it is the body of young Piet Vanderbile.

'One killed,' he remarks, making a note with his pencil on a piece of paper. 'Tell his people in the commando where they can find his body to take it away.'

This is done; for, as I have said, to die in battle among the Boers is almost like dying at home. Each man has fighting beside and around him his father, uncles, or brothers, or cousins, and these look after him as decently as they can—even riding off to the dead man's home with the body if it is possible.

It still appears that what we used to hear about the independence of each private soldier in a commando is very true. The Boers who are around here all say that there is no discipline, as we understand the term, in their ranks. A man may choose his own place in the Boer position of battle. He fights or not, as he pleases. He even leaves his commando and goes home when he is tired of the war, or when he funks under fire. Plenty of Boers have returned to their homes already, but it is admitted that the guying they get from their neighbors is apt to be scarcely less endurable than the fear they felt in battle.

JOUBERT AMONG THE KNICKERBOCKERS.

News of Piet Joubert's death has just reached us in Bloemfontein, and I am reminded by that of the account that Surgeon-Major Lindley, of Remington's Corps of Guides, gives of the old general's visit to New York a dozen years ago. The two met there. The descendants of Hollanders in New York were making a great festive to-do over the simple and rough old man, not in the least knowing that the Boers are of such mixed blood as to have very little claim upon kinship with either the Hollanders or their Knickerbocker descendants. Dr. Lindley took Joubert to see a grammar school — Tom Hunter's old school, in Thirteenth street, I believe.

The doctor introduced Joubert as a famous general of the Washington or Simon Bolivar sort, but Joubert would have no praise for any skill he did not possess.

'Heaven won my battles,' said he, 'I was only the humble instrument.' That was, of course, the customary Boer cant, and was not believed in for a moment even by the man who uttered it. But what he next said was sincere.

'When I look down upon these hundreds of young faces,' he continued, 'and know that you are all here to get education, and when I think that the tiniest little child before me knows a great deal more than I do, I am more sad than ever to have missed a good schooling and to be forced to go through life a stupid, ignorant old man. If I could only make you know how bitterly I regret the loss of education, I am sure that not one of you would ever throw away an hour of the time you have in which to study.'

[For the 'Witness.'

A SUNSET BY THE SEA.

The sun, thro' rifts of billowy cloud burns
in the far low west,
And fiercely flares upon the pines that climb
yon mountain crest,
At whose dark feet th' unresting sea seems
still, as if in rest.

Out of the southern gloom resounds a
shrill, far-clanging cry—
Out of the gloom a wind-toss'd speck comes
hurrying down the sky,
And, meteor-like, among the crags, drops,
hidden from the eye.

Now shoreward roar the gath'ring waves,
swept by th' awak'ning gale;
And many an eye is searching now the
wild sea for a sail,
And the mother's heart is torn with fear,
and the maiden's cheek is pale.

Still southward rolls the deep'ning rack,
and lower slopes the sun,
And wilder up the dark'ning shores the
roaring waters run,
And wilder yet their wrath shall be ere
the sailor's port be won.

O sea, what wild, sad questionings, shall
haunt your waves to-night!
O hidden sun, what weary eyes shall wait
your dawning light!
O what shall then your light reveal to
the mother's, maiden's sight?

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

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.]

GROW MORE CORN.

The following paragraph from the 'Farmer's Advocate' contains excellent advice which all farmers will do well to heed:—

The partial failure of the clover crop in many parts of Ontario, owing to the severe drought after harvest last year, and in some districts from the frost this spring, will leave many farmers short of that valuable winter fodder for stock, and they will need to consider what is the best substitute that can be provided. We are firmly of the opinion that corn offers the readiest and most economical solution of the problem. It is one of the surest crops that can be sown, and produces the greatest bulk and weight of palatable and nutritious food for cattle especially, while it is also suitable to some extent for other stock as well, and requires no particular skill in its cultivation or care. The farmer who has a good supply of cured corn or ensilage in store may smile at the most inclement winter weather, and with the addition of roots and well saved straw and a little bran and meal can produce meat and milk profitably, and make manure to maintain the fertility of the farm. The farmer, who has not a silo, or cannot see his way to build one, should not allow that excuse to prevent him from growing corn the present season, as thousands of farmers throughout the country have for years proved it profitable and economical to store the cured corn in their barns, and cut it up during the winter months for the stock food. The silo is, however, the ideal means of storing and keeping corn, as a few days' work and one handling secures it ready for feeding and convenient to the stock, where it is safe, even if more is stored than is required for the winter, and can be drawn upon in a time of summer drought when pastures fail. With a little good management, a silo can be built at a very moderate cost, and we feel safe in advising all who can at all see their way to it to count on having a silo before another winter comes, and in the meantime to plant corn and attend to it well. The crop will delight you and give you satisfaction.

THE WINTER FAIR BUILDING SITE.

The winter fair committee on the selection of the site for the proposed building at Guelph for the holding of the Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show met in that city recently, and decided in favor of the Haymarket site, lying between the City Hall and Wilson street. The City Council, says the 'Mercury,' at a special meeting on the afternoon of the same day, adopted the clause of its special committee recommending the Haymarket site.

The building proposed will be in the shape of a T, with the top along Wilson street, and the stem stretching to the City Hall. It will be about 100 feet wide, with a length in all of 400 feet. It is proposed to make the part across to the City Hall of two stories, the poultry exhibit to take the upper story. The site chosen is an ideal one, a switch siding from the railway to the building having been provided for, and we are sure exhibitors and the public will be highly pleased with the choice, which could not have been better for the convenience of all concerned. As the building can be used by the city for market or exhibition purposes, or may be let for the holding of public sales or meetings at any time during the year except the week of the winter fair, and as the site is a prominent one, it will be in the interest of the city to erect a building creditable in appearance as well as substantial and suitable for the several purposes indicated.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

A large amount of agricultural legislation was done at the recent session of the Ontario Local Legislature. The Provincial Drainage Act was amended chiefly with a view to securing more thorough work, especially in respect to providing suitable and sufficient outlets. Two acts were passed dealing with the encouragement of cold storage. An easy and economical method was provided for the organization of co-operative cold storage associations. This act was extended so as to enable dairy associations and butter companies to avail themselves of its provisions. When the three dairy organizations were reduced in number to two, the name 'Cheese and butter' was adopted instead of 'Dairy.' The old name now comes back, and the present statutory titles are 'The Dairymen's Association of Eastern Canada,' and 'The Dairymen's Association of Western Canada.' The act respecting cheese and butter manufacturing companies or associations has been amended so as to make it clear and definite that they have

power to buy and sell land for the purposes of their incorporation. A law was passed requiring the drivers of traction engines on highways to turn to the right and give half the road to a vehicle drawn by a horse or team or to a mounted horseman, also requiring him to stop till the vehicle or horseman has safely passed, and, if requested, the engine driver must assist the other driver or rider. The engine driver 'shall stop at a distance of not less than one chain from such vehicle or horseman.' Noises must not be made when a horse is passing or about to pass. Lights must be carried ahead of the engine 'between sunset and sunrise,' and on the engine itself travelling at night there must be a red light in front and a green light in the rear.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

There is a relaxation in the law relating to this insect so as to permit of treating infested plants by spraying, washing and fumigation, according to regulations. These regulations have been published since the act passed. In them the government engages to meet half the cost of the whale oil soap to be used in spraying, under the direction of the inspector. The spraying must be done just before the buds open.

NOXIOUS INSECTS.

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association petitioned the legislature to provide local option legislation by which municipal legislation could be invoked to check the ravages of the codling moth. It was deemed advisable to pass a more general law, which was accordingly done. Evidence having been laid before the House that the barberry bush is promotive of the wheat rust, a law was passed prohibiting its propagation and multiplication. The bounty on wolves was increased from ten to fifteen dollars and the proportion of this reward payable from the province to the counties was increased from four to six dollars.

STALL FEEDING AND FEEDING LOOSE.

In reply to a question on the subject Mr. Rennie states in his admirable book entitled 'Successful Farming,' that steers dehorned and fed loose will gain more in five months than those tied will in six, and on the same food. This conclusion is based on experiments made at the Ontario Agricultural College, a detailed account of which will be found in the annual report of the institution for 1898, pages 188 and 189.

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Some farmers imagine a spraying outfit is expensive, when in fact all that need be bought is a force pump with half-inch hose to reach up into the tree, and a Vermorel or other spray nozzle. Place the pump in a barrel of the mixture, load it into a waggon and begin to spray. For reaching tall trees, raise the hose by a piece of bamboo pole fastened on near the nozzle. More work can be done with two lines of hose with a man to handle each line. High trees can be better sprayed if a four-foot platform is placed in the waggon. A fine mist is better than a coarse spray. Try to reach the underside of the leaves. The tree must be wet all over, not soaked, but every part reached in a careful manner. Spray in fair weather. Fairly good work on a small scale can be done with the small garden pump with long hose. This is the cheapest outfit, costing only about five dollars. Several good pumps especially for spraying are made and advertised. Either outfit with extra long hose is good for spraying potatoes. Use Paris green in the same mixture if beetles are present. For early blight, spray when vines are two-thirds grown, and repeat in two weeks. For late blight, spray in middle of June, in middle of July and in middle of August.

A poisonous mushroom may be told by the 'cup' at the bottom of the stem. The bottom, or lower part of the stem, is swollen or bulbous, and the upper part of the bulbous portion is covered by a ragged surface that sometimes looks like the margin of a cup, or containing, in the absence of the cup formation, rings that are not entirely complete. Any mushroom that has a cup or the 'suspicions of a cup' should be considered poisonous. It is deadly so. Reject it. And if the mushroom does not have a cup or such other indications as we have described, it is better to taste a little of it. A tender, palatable mushroom is usually not poisonous. If the little portion tasted is not palatable, it may be considered poisonous. Dr. W. C. Farlow, of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives the following rules: 1 Avoid fungi in the button or unexpanded stage; also, those in which the flesh has begun to decay, even if only slightly. 2. Avoid all fungi which have stalks with a swollen base surrounded by a sac-like or scaly envelope, especially if the gills are white. 3. Avoid fungi having a milky juice, unless the milk is reddish. 4. Avoid fungi in which the cap or pileus is thin in proportion to the gills, and in which the gills are nearly all of equal length, especially if the pileus is bright colored. 5. Avoid all tube-bearing fungi in which the flesh changes color when cut or broken, or where the mouths of the tubes are reddish, and in the case of other tube-bearing fungi experiment with caution. 6. Fungi which have a sort of spider-web or flocculent ring around the upper part of the stalk should in general be avoided.

So many failures in securing a stand of clover are due to one (and many times all) of four causes, namely, preparation of seed-bed, time of sowing seed, quantity and quality of seed sown, and lastly, failure to cover seed after sowing. Our plan is to thoroughly plough, disc or cultivate our stalk ground, the condition of the soil to determine largely which plan we follow, then sow two bushels of re-cleaned oats per acre, following with the harrow the same way we ploughed or cultivated, and follow this harrowing with re-cleaned clover seed at the rate of one bushel per six acres following the clover seeding by cross-harrowing, and again crossing in case one harrowing does not leave the bed in good tilth. When the soil is in good condition, and more especially if a little late in the season, the roller is used to follow the cross-harrowing, and is a most excellent after-dressing. Doubtless many will open their eyes in amazement at the idea of harrowing clover seed, thinking, as many do, that it will not bear such treatment, but a trial of it will convince the most skeptical that it is the proper thing to do. Why? First, it insures rapid and even germination; second, it has an equal start with the oats; third, it secures a better root growth, enabling it to resist the drought of summer and the freezes of winter. It is a good plan, we find, to cut the oats just as soon as they will possibly do, thus saving so much moisture and nourishment for the benefit of the young clover plants. When oats are allowed to thoroughly ripen it goes hard with the clover, especially if the season is dry. As soon as the clover appears above the oats stubble raise the shoes on the mower and clip the young crop. This is highly beneficial in two ways, forming a mulch to preserve moisture and causing a better development of the fibrous roots of the plants.

There is a good way to select seed corn that may be practiced by the farmer. Starting with the variety he already grows, he should select the very best ears he can find and use only the perfectly formed seed from each. He should sow this seed where he can easily look after it. It will do to plant it at one side or in one corner of his regular field, although a separate plot is better. He should give it at least as good cultivation as he gives his regular field. When the silk in the young ears begins to get black he should go through this 'pedigreed' patch and cut out all the plants that bear less than two ears and feed them to his stock. When husking time comes he should select for seed only the most perfect ears from the plants left standing. This seed should, the following season, be sowed by itself as before, and the same selection practiced. The first year there may be a comparatively small number of two-eared stalks to select the prime seed from. The second year this number will most likely be much greater in proportion, and the third still greater. The uniformity in the size and the form of the ears will also have increased. It may now be used as seed corn. A field planted with seed bred up for a few years in this way will show a marked increase in the number of two-eared plants and as noticeable a decrease in the number of deaf or earless plants. With the continuance of this plan of selection the proportion of deaf plants will tend to constantly diminish and the two-eared plants to increase.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

It never pays to breed a good mare to an inferior stallion, no matter what the cost of his service may be. Evidently too many farmers in the past have bred to the cheap, inferior class of stallions that have been only too common in many parts of the country. A difference of $5 or $10 in the price of the service fee between an inferior and a first class stallion is neither here nor there as compared with the much larger price that the latter's offspring will command when offered for sale two or three years later. The difference in price today as between an inferior horse and one of a type that meets the requirements of the market is from $50 to $100. It costs no more to rear a good horse than a poor one, and, therefore, an expenditure of $20 or $25 for the service of a good stallion is a paying investment.

The horse for the farm breeders' purpose should be of medium height, say, fifteen and a half hands, short, back well ribbed up, short in the saddle place, long below. He should have high withers, broad loins, broad chest, straight rump, a high, muscular, but not beefy chest, a lean, bony, well set head, clear, bright, well-placed eyes, well apart, broad nostrils and small ears. His forelegs long, well muscled above the knees, also, his hind legs above the hocks, lean, and bony below these joints. The bones cannot well be too flat or too large, and the sinews ought to be straight, firm and hard to the touch. From such a horse, if the breeder can find him, and from a well-chosen mare, she may be slightly larger, more bony, more roomy, and in every way coarser than the horse, to the advantage of the progeny, sound, healthy and vigorous, the chances of getting a colt that proves a success to his skill as a breeder not only, but one of profit to him in a pecuniary sense, as well, will be reduced to the minimum.

The brood sow cannot make bricks without straw any more than the Egyptians could. Much care should be exercised, therefore, in giving her milk-producing foods. Such are most nitrogenous foods, as, for instance, shorts, wheat bran, skim milk and oilcake. Next to these come oats and peas when they can be had at reasonable prices. Field roots also, as turnips, or mangels, are also excellent, but the sow should not be confined to a ration of these when suckling her young or perhaps at any time, since they are so bulky. When thus fed a sow will give much more milk to her young than if she is fed chiefly on such food as corn or rye meal. However, it is necessary also to guard against undue emaciation; that is to say, falling off in flesh, in the sow. If only nitrogenous foods are fed this is likely to follow. To prevent it corn or barley or rye ought to be fed in due proportion. The greater the drain upon the system of the sow in thus furnishing milk, the more relatively these carbonaceous foods should be fed.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Set several hens at the same time. Give all the hatch to one hen and reset the others. Provide large, warm coops, and guard against the little chicks becoming chilled; chilling will cause bowel troubles.

The mammoth Bronze turkey is acknowledged the king of all turkeys. The plumage of the male on back and breast is a beautiful bronze hue, which glistens in the sunshine like burnished gold. It is the hardiest and most extensively raised of any breed. The White Holland and other varieties are much in favor by many.

We are all to remember that ducklings are as susceptible to the dire influences of damp quarters, wet weather and water in any form, except to drink, as are chicks; and it is imperative that they be kept dry. Drinking fountains must be provided for them, for their very first move at sight of water will be to get into it all over. All the water they absolutely need is enough to drink. Rankin has stated, we have learned, that the finest ducks can be raised where they have no access to water in which to swim. For a general responding to every mouthful consumed, we never saw anything to compare with ducklings. They seem to find nothing in the way to retard them in growth, if kept dry while young, and are well fed. Independence is born of their very nature; they care nothing for a mother. All they want is to be fed and 'mothered,' at night in some warm box or a brooder when it is very cold. They prefer a woman to mother them. They will follow after their attendant, and enjoy her every minute. They learn her voice very soon and are always at her feet as soon as they have heard her call a few times.

Leave the young turkeys in the nest if the mother is quiet, until thirty-six hours old, then put the hen in a large, roomy coop, on a clean, dry place, facing the south, and getting all the sunshine possible, dusting the young three or four times a week with insect powder, letting the mother bird have a dust bath in a pile of ashes or dust often. For the first fed give a few dry cracker crumbs five or six times a day. The second day feed a custard made as follows: Two eggs and one coffee-cup of new milk; bake carefully; do not let it get watery by too long baking; feed a little at a time about six times a day; soak stale bread in sweet milk, squeezing it very dry, also cheese from sour milk; do not feed too much at a time but feed often. You can kill turkeys by overfeeding. Let the hen turkey out just as often as possible, when warm and dry. With proper management you can keep turkeys anywhere on the farm and teach them to brood their young in one particular place, and they will regard this as their home. This can be done by driving them to the place where you want them to stay the latter part of the afternoon, feed the old ones with grain; if fed well at night they will be much more quiet in the morning.

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.

MR. SIFTON AND THE TARIFF.

Glecga, Portage La Prairie.—Please give any and every word known to yourselves which the Hon. Clifford Sifton used to offset the remarkable statement he made that 'the tariff was reduced as far as was consistent with the policy of the Liberal party,' or words to that effect. If you could give the words he used in this respect, it might clear my mind, and a great many more minds I know of, as a great amount of unfair, and, I believe, untrue statements are being made regarding the hon. minister in this respect. Therefore, your paper being known throughout the length and breadth of our Dominion as fair and impartial, I would like to hear what you know of these statements. Ans.—The position of the Minister of the Interior in regard to the tariff, was explained at considerable length in Mr. Sifton's speech on the address in the House of Commons on April 4, 1899. Of his speech at Perth a few days before the House opened Mr. Sifton is reported in 'Hansard' as follows: 'I said at Perth—and that is what my honorable friend referred to, and what my honorable friend from Liegar (Mr. R. L. Richardson), whom I do not see present, found fault with. I said that the tariff, as an issue, between the two political parties, had arrived at such a stage, that it could not longer be considered, and never, in all probability, would be considered an issue in the same sense in which it had been an issue previously; and I said that because honorable gentlemen opposite knew that our tariff—a tariff revised upon lines indicating that raw materials would be made more free, and that the consumer would be considered, but in which the reductions would be made in a careful and moderate way so as not to destroy any industry—is in accord with the policy which the people have approved of. They (the Conservative party) dare not go before the people and attack us on that ground, and, therefore, they intend to come here, and to go before the people of this country to show what? Why, that they did not know what they were talking about when they denounced us, and said that we actually have not changed the tariff at all.

'Did I mean, Mr. Speaker, that this government had abandoned the traditional policy of the Liberal party, and that we did not intend, as the honorable member for East Toronto well said: "to attack the citadel of protection." Not at all. I meant that we intended to carry out the policy which we have laid before the people, and which, so far as we have gone, we have carried out carefully, consistently, and as thoroughly as it was possible to do, in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people of Canada, as they are understood by the honorable gentlemen sitting there, as well as by the honorable gentlemen sitting here, that the tariff of Canada should be dealt with on lines more favorable to the consumer, more favorable to the extension of trade, and in the direction of removing all unjust restrictions from trade. That is the policy which this government has laid down by the voice of its responsible Finance Minister.

'Then I pointed out also ..... that we had introduced a clause in the tariff providing for preference to Great Britain. That clause has been denounced by honorable gentlemen opposite. Now, are they sincere in that denunciation. . . .? Is the Conservative party at this moment, sincere or insincere, in attacking and denouncing the preferential clause of our tariff? It is an easy matter to settle that. If they were in power, would they repeal the preferential clause? I appeal to the sentiment of every man in this House, when I make this statement that notwithstanding all the denunciations of the honorable gentlemen opposite, if they were placed upon the treasury benches to-morrow with a majority of four to one in the House, they would not and they could not repeal that clause. Then I think, Mr. Speaker, if we have so fully, and so fairly, and so accurately gauged public opinion upon that important phase of the tariff question so as to put upon the statute books a provision that no political party in this country would repeal, we may regard that phase of the tariff question as being settled.'

MEDICAL.

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

HAIR FALLING OUT.

Earnest Enquirer asks for a remedy to restore the growth of the hair. The hair seems dead, is dry and is gradually fading. The color has changed from dark brown to almost a red. Is slightly troubled with dandruff, but keeps the hair well combed with fine toothed comb. The hair is coming out in handfuls even when the fingers are merely drawn through the hair. The roots do not seem to be firmly attached. The roots seem to be enlarged and when pressed are soft. Otherwise is strong and healthy and has had no disease lately. Ans.—The real cause of the premature falling out of the hair is not very well understood. It occurs most frequently in persons between the ages of 20 and 35. It often follows on diseases such as typhoid fever, smallpox, etc., but as you have been well recently such cannot have been the cause in your case. There seems to be two forms. In the first the scalp is quite clean, smooth and free from disease. At first only a few hairs fall from time to time, being replaced by a fine growth. Later these fall and are replaced by still finer hairs. In this manner the entire hair may be lost.

The condition is more frequent in men than in women. Heredity appears to be a strong predisposing factor. The most common cause of the hair falling out is dandruff of the scalp, but besides this a number of local diseases of the scalp like psoriasis, eczema, ringworm, favus, may be the cause. Unless you have an eruption upon the scalp, however, some of these are likely to be present. If there should be spots or scabs you should see a local doctor. An examination of the hairs would show whether ring-worm or favus is the cause. Such a microscopical examination would cost $3.00 in Montreal and would be reliable. If you decide to have it done you should send samples of the hairs in a private letter with enclosed fee to the medical editor through the office. If the cause is removable and there is no hereditary disposition the outlook is more favorable than in other cases. You should take a tonic such as Easton's Syrup, a teaspoonful three times a day before meals in a little water. You had better cut the hair short and singe it as you suggest. This will probably stimulate its growth. As the hair is so dry it should not be washed more than once a month and the following treatment tried. When the head is washed do not use ordinary soap, but what is known as spirits of green soap, which may be applied with a flannel and hot water. Every night rub the following ointment well into the scalp about the roots of the hair: Precipitated sulphur, 30 grains; petroleum, 4 drachms; oil of bergamot, 30 drops. As a tonic applied every morning use the following:—Resorcin, 2 drachms; salicilic acid, 30 grains; castor oil, one drachm; oil of bergamot, 1 drachm; alcohol, to make six ounces. Should ringworm or other disease exist you would need a different treatment. There are no medical firms that we know of who treat for the hair. There are some private concerns which profess to deal with affections of the hair, but the treatment is very tedious and is generally on the lines indicated above. Do not know of any such in your vicinity.

APPLICATIONS TO HAIR AND SKIN.

A Friend asks if coal oil is injurious to the hair, or if it is beneficial. Also, if 'Hair Vigor' is to be recommended. In the 'Witness' of April 24, was mentioned a paste for removing superfluous hair; asks if this is harmful to the skin. Ans.—In our opinion the continuous application of coal oil to the hair is injurious. Coal oil is irritant to many skins, and used frequently, might easily set up an inflammation of the scalp. Besides this, like all other substances of the nature of petroleum, benzine, etc., coal oil removes the oil from the hair, tending to make it dry and brittle. If a hair tonic is required, there are many preparations other than coal oil. We do not know the composition of 'Hair Vigor,' but suppose that it resembles other preparations of the kind. These usually contain Spanish Fly, quinine, cinchona bark and castor oil, with some perfume and spirit added. Most of these are certainly to be preferred to coal oil, and in some cases, might do good. Often they fail. The paste for removing hair referred to, will not injure the skin, provided it is applied exactly as described in the section. If left on too long it will certainly irritate and inflame the skin. As soon as any burning sensation is experienced, the paste should be washed off.

ENLARGED GLANDS.

Young Woman, a year ago, was troubled with ulceration of the glands of the neck, which have, however, disappeared, except one which became much inflamed and broke, leaving a narrow red mark, upraised from the skin. It does not seem to be healing. Ans.—The affection you describe is tuberculous disease of the glands, or what the older writers termed 'scrofula.' We think that as the condition has persisted so long that you had better consult your local physician. By freely scraping the ulcer so as to remove the diseased part it could readily be cured; otherwise it will take a long while. With proper care it might, however, be cured, but it would be wiser to have it operated on, as there would be less disfigurement. Your diet should be abundant and nourishing. Take meat, butter, milk, eggs, etc., freely. You should also take plenty of out-door exercise, in fact, stay out in the sun as much as you can, but do not fatigue yourself. Driving would be advantageous. You should always be warmly clad, and avoid catching cold and draughts. With regard to medicines, you should take cod liver oil or else cream, if you cannot take the oil. And in addition, the preparation known as Syrup of the Iodide of Iron, one teaspoonful in a little water half an hour after meals. This medicine should be kept from the light, as it is apt to alter its composition.

A daily cold sponge or shower bath would probably be also of assistance. In short, you should do everything to improve the appetite and general health, and to stimulate nutrition.

SALIVATION.

A Singer, is troubled with saliva coming into the mouth so abundantly that it is impossible to continue singing. Is also suffering from catarrh. Ans.—It seems to us as if in your case the excessive secretion of saliva was of nervous origin. Certain medicines are known to produce the same thing, and possibly disorders of the stomach, dyspepsia and the like, are sometimes responsible. You can most likely get rid of it by using a mouth wash several times daily, of which one of the best is Kress's Glyco-thymoline, one part to three of water. In addition half an hour or so before going to sing, take two or three lozenges of rhatany, and allow them to dissolve slowly in the mouth. These can be got at any chemist's.

PAINS IN SIDE.

M.C.—Had the grippe a month ago. During convalescence she began to suffer from pain in the left side, and subsequently on the right side. The pains are worse during any exertion. Feet are often hot at night. Appetite is good, but the bowels are constipated. Ans.—These pains are, no doubt the after-effects of the 'grippe,' which very often leaves such troubles after it, as mementos of its visit. They depend most likely upon a slight inflammation of the nerves running round the chest. They are not likely to be of serious import, and will pass off in time. When the pain is very bad, the application of cloths wrung out with hot water will relieve. You will find benefit from the application of ordinary hartshorn liniment. We think it would be wise to increase your diet. A diet of biscuits is very certain to prolong the trouble. Try milk, eggs, a certain amount of meat. Salt pork, pastry, and starchy substances like corn starch, sago, rice, should be avoided until you are better. The constipation also should be relieved. A dessertspoonful of licorice powder at night will correct this.

CATARRHAL CONJUNCTIVITIS.

D.W.A. a little over one year ago had catarrhal inflammation of the eyes. Had an attack of 'grippe' a month ago which left him with a slight return of the trouble. Ans.—Catarrh of the eyes or catarrhal conjunctivitis is generally due to exposure to cold, wind or irritating dust It is very apt to attack those who are run down; particularly is it common after febrile diseases such as 'grippe' which often leave the system in a much weakened state. Moreover, one attack seems to predispose to another so that a very slight cause is apt to light up the trouble again. Most mild cases are readily cured. While the trouble lasts you should avoid going out at night or during the heat of the day. Also keep away from wind and dust. Bathe the eyes six or seven times daily with plain, cold water as cold as you can get it. Then, after each washing instil into the eyes with a dropper two or three drops of the following lotion. Sulphate of zinc, 2 grains; distilled water, 1 ounce. Having instilled the lotion keep the eyelids closed for a few minutes so as to allow the solution to act. Be careful to be warmly clad and avoid catching cold.

PAIN IN BACK.

A Reader, a boy, aged 17 years, is troubled with a sore back, with which he has suffered for about two years. When it first appeared, it seemed to be in the muscles. It is worse in the morning and evening; health otherwise good, except for wind on the stomach. Ans.—It is difficult to say exactly what the trouble is without seeing you, but it seems to be some form of muscular rheumatism. This leads to a chronic form of inflammation in the muscles, which makes them stiff and painful on movement. The trouble is aggravated by movement and muscular exertion. Exposure to wet and cold, changes in the weather, are all responsible, for an increase of the trouble. You had better always go warmly clad; wear flannel or wool next the skin, and even in summer wear light woollen undergarments. Diet should be nourishing and abundant, with the exception that you had better avoid taking meat more than once a day. This does not apply, however, to bacon. With regard to special treatment, a good thing to do when the pain is bad is cover the back with a layer of flannel, and iron the part with an ordinary heated flat iron. Frequent rubbing of the part with ordinary hartshorn liniment will also do good. You should also take the following medicine for about a month: Iodide of potash, three drachms; potash bicarbonate, four drachms; Fowler's solution, one drachm; water to make six ounces; dose, a dessertspoonful in water three times daily after each meal; electric belts are of no value.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY CANCER.

Another Case where the Constitutional Remedy Made a Permanent Cure.

A well-known lady recently wrote saying that our Vegetable Cancer Cure cured her of cancer of the breast five years ago, and there has never been any return of the disease since.

Her trouble was undoubtedly cancer as many prominent physicians examined the lump, and all were agreed that it was a case of cancer.

Not one of them would give her any encouragement that an operation would cure her permanently. She read in the papers of our constitutional treatment for cancer, sent for our remedy, used it, was cured and the result is that to-day she is hearty and strong, and no evidence of her old trouble returning. Our remedy saved her from pain, saved her breast and saved her life.

Any one who is interested can have the name of that lady and full particulars of her case, as well as our treatise on cancer, by sending two stamps. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. 26

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

WIFE LEAVING HUSBAND.

———, Ont.—Can the wife of a farmer in Ontario forcibly take away from her husband, cows, sheep and a horse, and live apart from him, without any just cause, and without taking a course in law to enable her to do so? Ans.—Not legally.

ENFORCING PAYMENT OF DEBTS.

An Old Subscriber, N.S.—A deeds his farm to his wife, leaves home, goes to another country, and begins business in partnership with B. 1. Can the property which A deeded to his wife be taken for A's debts contracted before such deed was written? 2. Can the property which he has in company with B be taken for such debts? 3. Or is there any other legal way by which they can be collected? 4. How much assignable property must A's wife own before she can be taxed? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. The property you mention can, by apt legal proceedings, be made available for payment of the debts in question. 4. As to exemptions from taxation you would do well to consult a local lawyer.

INCREASING COST OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—My husband has been insured for twenty-one years for two thousand dollars ($2,000), at his death, paying two dollars every month for insurance, and now they are raising it to $6.40 per month, taking effect in July. My husband being an invalid, seventy-six years old, it is impossible for me, to keep it up. 1. Can they legally do this? 2. Can they withhold the insurance at his death if not paid up? Ans.—1 and 2. It is probable that they can; but we would suggest that you personally consult a solicitor with a view to some suitable arrangement of the matter.

AN ORDER FOR FRAMED PORTRAITS.

A Victim, Ont.—A man passes through our town taking orders for enlarging pictures, free of charge, to introduce their work. He said they also framed pictures, but that we need not buy from them if we did not wish to; that we could buy the frames from any one else that we liked. We gave a photo with a number of heads on, two of them to be enlarged on one double picture. Then we signed an order for picture, but which we afterwards found contained an order for frame. The following is an exact copy of order signed:

'———— & Co., 1900.

'Please supply me with———— portraits, life-size, 16 x 20, "bust," as sample, FREE OF CHARGE. Price of frame, $2.90 and up. Sample portraits delivered framed only. Frames to be paid in two payments. First, on selection of same; second, at delivery. I agree to the above conditions.

(Customer's signature.)

'Photo will be returned with portrait. Extra heads, $1.

1. Can they compel us to pay for those frames? 2. And as the number of portraits is not filled in on order, can they enlarge as many of the heads as they like and charge us with their frames? Hundreds of dollars worth of these frames have been ordered by unthinking women along this line. 3. Is there no redress? Ans.—1. They can, provided there has been due delivery of the articles. 2. It is possible that they may legally do so. 3. You should, if you have not already done so, write the firm, limiting your order to the two heads.

LIVE STOCK.

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

A SOUND HORSE.

As a sound horse is always salable, Lumps, Bunches and Lameness cut the price in two. Almost any kind of a horse may be made sound by the use of

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE,

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. Cures without a blemish as it does not blister. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

It Pays to Care for Your Horse!

The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.

The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.

NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is wonder working in its effects. No other preparation in the world can equal it. It is the only speedy and sure cure for

Galls, Sore Back and Shoulders, Coras, Scratches, Mud Scalds, etc.

National Gall Cure does its Good Work while the Horse is Working.

For Sore Teats on cows it gives immediate relief and certain cure.

Our Special Offer:

On receipt of 25 cents we will send a full size box of National Gall Cure and a pair of handsome Crystal Rosettes, like illustration above, which are retailed at 50 cents a pair. Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers, price 25 cents.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y., 22½ St. Paul street, Montreal.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE EVIL OF WAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It would be of some interest to many of your readers, who cannot reconcile war with the fundamental principles of the teachings of Christ, if you will kindly publish the following excerpts from the 'Declaration of Principles' of the 'Society for the Establishment of Peace Amongst Men,' which was drafted by William Lloyd Garrison and adopted at the 'Peace Convention' of that society held in Boston in 1838:

'We the undersigned hereby publish a declaration of the purposes we aim to accomplish, and the measures we shall adopt to carry on the work of peaceful universal reformation.

'We regard as unchristian all wars and all preparations for war.

'We learn from the teachings of Christ that He abrogated the penal code of the Old Testament which in Old Testament times had authorized the taking of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

'We learn also from Christ's teachings that he enjoined upon his then disciples the duty of love and forgiveness, instead of hatred, vindictiveness and vengefulness; and we know that his commands are binding upon his disciples now.

'We declare that the history of mankind is crowded with evidence that physical force is not adapted to moral regeneration; that evil can be exterminated only by good; that it is not wise or safe to rely upon the strength of the arm of flesh; that there is greater power and therefore greater security in being gentle, long-suffering and abundant in mercy; that it is only "the meek" who can claim the promise that "they shall inherit the earth," and that it is still true that "they who take the sword shall perish by the sword."

'We declare furthermore that we believe that the principle involved in Christ's words "Resist not evil," provides for all possible individual and national contingencies, being, as it is, armed with the power of omnipotence, and that therefore it must ultimately rule supreme in the councils of men.'

'We declare, moreover, that, in the light which God's Holy Spirit has given to us, we see the self-evident truth that whatever the Gospel of Christ was destined by him to destroy at any period of the world, ought now to be abandoned by his disciples, who may thereby help on the coming to this world of the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ.

'Firmly resting upon the promises of God, we know that the principles enunciated by us in this declaration will ultimately triumph, founded as they are upon the solid rock of truth which is found only in the teachings of Christ.

'Commending this declaration to the reason and consciences of men we hereby attach our signatures, resolving in the strength of the Lord God meekly and prayerfully to abide the issue.'

Reading our own hearts, glowing as they are at the present time with the spirit of war, and reading them in the light of the teachings of him who is the 'Prince of Peace,' it may be not inconsistent for us to ask ourselves which had the clearer and fuller light, these Quakers who, at the beginning of the century, signed this declaration, or we who call ourselves Christians now.

If drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the law.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts its trust
In reeking tube and iron chard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And, guarding, calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word
Thy mercy on Thy people Lord.

HUMANITAS.

JOSEPH MARTIN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POLITICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me to draw your attention to the following editorial article that appeared recently in your columns:

Mr. Martin's policy is, of course, a demagogue one, appealing to the provincial prejudices of the people of British Columbia as against the Dominion and imperial interests, to the interests of the miners as against the mine-owners, and to the prejudices of the Europeans against the Asiatics. His policy includes government ownership of railways, which is perhaps a good, but is as yet an impracticable measure; construction of a new railway from the coast to Kootenay mining districts, a policy intended to catch the electors of Kootenay mining district and the coast; exclusion of all Mongolian labor, which is in contravention of British treaties, and cannot, therefore, be enacted; resistance to encroachment on the provincial rights of British Columbia by the Dominion Government; a declaration of war against the Imperial and Dominion governments for keeping British Columbian legislation against the Japanese within the limits of the treaty obligations; and an eight-hour labor day to catch the mining vote. There can be no doubt that this policy is popular with the unthinking classes who are strong in numbers in British Columbia.

And it is quite possible that with Mr. Martin as premier, serious trouble may be caused to all Canada by his rulership.

It is one of the dangers of our system of appointing political partisans to governorships that new and then one of them occasionally, from political prejudices, uses the royal prerogative as the Queen herself or the Governor-General would not think of using it.

Why is 'Mr. Martin's policy of course a demogague one?' If your opinion of Mr. Martin as a demagogue is founded no more on fact than that 'he is appealing to the provincial prejudices as against the Dominion's interests,' then are you very far astray, for he is making no such appeal. And again, 'appealing to the interests of the miners as against the mine owners.' Such is not the case, nor is it true that he is 'appealing to the prejudice of Europeans against the Asiatics.' You admit the government ownership of railways is a good thing, but say Mr. Martin's coast-Kootenay railway is only a vote catcher. He admits it is a 'vote catcher'; in other words, that it is a crying need, and that the great majority of the people are in favor of it. If you were but acquainted with the circumstances of the case I feel sure you would never lend the great influence of the 'Witness' to aid any such misrepresentation. How does it stand? Why, that the Canadian Pacific Railway route to the Kootenay is so roundabout that trade that ought naturally to go to the coast merchants and farmers is diverted to the United States and points further east outside of the province. Who are opposed principally to this railway, think you? The C. P. R., of course. They do not want their monopoly interfered with, and they are quite right from their standpoint. But will you affirm that the C. P. R.'s interests are necessarily the people's?

It is quite refreshing, to say the least, the way you talk of the Chinese and Japanese questions. I can only hope the reason is want of knowledge of the local state of affairs in this particular. Now, you write very loftily, indeed—that is easy—but would you be so disinterested if the Atlantic fisheries were being almost wholly run by Japanese (leaving thousands dependent on the fisheries put to it to get bread for their families), if your canning establishments were manned by Chinese, if your mills and factories were full of Japanese, if Chinamen were employed in your mines, on your railway making, if your cooks and servants were replaced by Chinese and Japs, if your laundries were managed by Chinamen, if your tailors were pushed out of business by Chinese, your shoemakers also, and market gardeners, and your farm laborers to a great extent? I do not think so. The people of eastern Canada would then cast all their lofty cant to the winds, for they are not quite all poets and missionaries. And probably it is quite right for them to look after their five-cent pieces, for upon their opportunity to earn and save depends the comfort, welfare and happiness and life of all that is dear to them.

Now, again, you say 'the eight-hour day is to catch the mining vote.' Are you aware that it is now law, that it was enacted in the session of 1899 and came in force a few months afterwards? Are you aware that a provincial Conservative convention, last October, months after the act was in operation, endorsed and adopted this same eight-hour mining law as one of their party planks?

Mr. Martin has come amongst us. He may not be an ideal statesman, he may not even be much more than a professional politician (we have had a fill of mere selfish amateurs for two years); but the fact remains he has been placed in the premiership, that he is not appealing to the people on their prejudices, but their vital interests; that he is not trying to stuff a platform down their throats, but, being a man of some discernment, foresight and ability to size up the situation, he has promulgated a platform that to-day comes pretty near being approved by every one in the province, except the class interests and the paid hirelings. The province has been so robbed, retarded and mismanaged by corrupt, incapable and cowardly administrations in the past that many welcome a man who promises with some show of determination to carry out our wishes, a man with some positiveness about him, not, at any rate, a nonentity.

The Dominion Liberal party is doing itself irreparable injury in the province by thrusting the personal squabbles of certain politicians upon us. If Mr. Martin and Mr. Sifton don't love each other, what is it to us out here? Is either of them or their private affairs of so much importance that the friends of the latter, apparently, in the east and west, should use their influence to kill, unfairly, Mr. Martin in British Columbia provincial politics? The result of the meddling will be that the Liberal party in British Columbia will be badly out of joint when the Dominion elections come on. The Conservatives are making the most out of it, and small blame to them. If the fair and well informed journals of the east must take a hand in British Columbia matters for goodness sake let them acquaint themselves a little with the local questions.

The Asiatic invasion is no trifling question, and must be dealt with firmly and finally very soon, and I think whatever faults Mr. Martin may have he will succeed in bringing the trouble to a head, and, who will do the lancing does not much matter. Over five thousand Japanese, not mentioning Chinese, have landed in the province since Jan. 1, and it is said thirty thousand more will descend on this coast during the season. As things look now, we might as well have a little Mikado to rule things, with the monopolists. The province would then, doubtless, be a great attraction for tourists and would offer inducements for poets.

It must be remembered these Asiatic immigrants are all of the coolie class, virtually slave labor (under the British flag!); that they work for wages and live under conditions impossible for white men, that most of the money they earn is sent to China, and that they are hopelessly non-assimilative and therefore a source of perpetual political as well as economic weakness to the country.

J. K.

New Westminster, B.C., May, 1900.

THE FAMINE FUND

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Undesignated—		
Previously acknowledged	$227.26	
W. H. Nowers	5.00	
Postmaster White's Station	1.00	
Let Brotherly Love Continue	1.00	
Mrs. A. Lebrun	3.00	
Geo. Hague	25.00	
F. A. Chamberlain	.50	
Anonymous, Dunkin, Que.	1.00	
A. L. D.	19.00	
J. N. McKim	10.00	
W. W. Ross	1.00	
Mary H. A. Blakeney	.50	
Martha Blakeney	1.00	
Ford Campbell	1.00	
Kate, Tom, Isabel, Henry and Alda	.79	
C. N.	2.00	
X.	5.00	
Mrs. Wm. Johnston	5.00	
A Subscriber, Williamsville	1.00	
Athens Methodist Church, per Rev. E. W. Crane	7.50	
R.S.F., Coaticook, Que.	5.00	
Collection at Union Missionary Meeting, Barnston	4.25	
Wm. McFadyen	1.00	
Junior Endeavorers of Westmount Methodist Church	3.00	
A. A. Henry	2.00	
Mrs. A. A. Henry	.50	
Miss Carrie Henry	1.00	
T. N. Nelson	2.00	
Golden Rule Circle of King's Daughters and Sons of St. Andrew's Church, Thamesford	10.00	
Duncan Campbell	3.00	
Robert J. Quick	3.00	
Collection Roebuck Sunday-school	3.00	
H.B.F.	.50	
Francis Bole	1.00	
Three Rivers Christian Endeavor	15.00	
I.O.G.T. Silver Star Lodge, No. 148, of St. Sylvestre and Wilson's Mills, Que.	6.00	
Union S. S. East Branch Kent Co.	5.00	
Roxton Pond French Baptist Sunday-school, infant's class	3.00	
Jas. Arthur	2.00	
A Friend, Prov.	2.00	
A Sympathizer with the distressed	5.00	
Collected by Teacher, Port Joli—		
Ralph Gardiner, Brooklyn, Queen's	.25	
D. McAdams, Port Joli, Queen's.	.10	
Jos. McAdams, " "	.10	
Cora Douglas, " "	.10	
Cecil Douglas " "	.10	
Hilda Vogler " "	.10	
Russell Vogler " "	.10	
Nellie McDonald " "	.10	
Jennie R. MacDonald " "	.10	
Henderson McDonald "	.25	
Bessie Gardiner, Port Motoun.	.10	
Edgar Burgess, Port Joli	.25	
Percy Leslie, Port Motoun	.10	
Franklin McDonald, Port Joli.	.10	
Edmund Vogler, Port Joli	.10	
Henry Hanson, Port Joli	.10	2.05
Collected at Aultsville, Ont.—		
J. A. Fraser and family	3.00	
C. S. Ault	1.00	
S. T. Loucks	1.00	
Mrs. C. Hanes, sr.	1.00	
E. D. Ault	1.00	
J. S. Baker and family	1.50	
Mr. and Mrs. Beach	1.00	
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mankell.	.75	
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hanes.	.75	
Mrs. M. M. Cook	.50	
Arthur Alexander	.50	
Mrs. A. S. Baker	.50	
Rev. J. B. Hicks	.50	
Mrs. and Ira Empey	.50	
A. E. and Jack Fetterley	.50	
Mrs. John Cook	.25	
J. A. Macpherson	.25	
Mrs. A. Summers	.25	
J. Sheets	.25	
F. J. Mankell	.25	
Mrs. McClarey	.25	
Dr. Fadden	.25	
Miss Mantha Raney	.25	
Mrs. Vance	.25	
Miss Minnie Baker	.25	
Mrs. S. Dafoe	.25	
Mrs. N. R. Stewart	.25	
Mrs. I. J. Cramer	.25	
Small	.95	
	$18.20	
Less cost remittance	.14	18.06
Sent by Miss Jessie McWilliam, Holiday, Ont.—		
A Friend	$1.00	
A Friend	$1.00	
J. P. S. McKenzie	.05	
C. A. McDonald	.10	
A. M. Mooney	.25	
J. A. McKay	.25	
L. A. Towle	.10	
H. S. McKay	.25	
G. E. McKay	.25	
C. J. McKay	.25	
J. A. McDonald	.05	
S. McDonald	.01	
M. E. McCaul	.10	
I. McCaul	.05	
S. J. McCaul	.10	
G. E. McCaul	.10	
L. S. Woolcock	.10	
J. M. McArthur	.15	
N. R. McArthur	.10	
J. M. McDonald	.10	
G. O. McDonald	.10	
B. McDonald	.05	
J. M. McClure	.25	4.76
Collected by Kenneth McIntosh, Rockburn, Que.—		
Mrs. McIntosh	.50	
Richard McIntosh	.25	
Kenneth McIntosh	.25	
E. Sever	.50	
M. A. Monk	.10	
A. McLaren	1.00	
Mrs. R. Simpson	.50	
A. G. Knowles	.25	
Mrs. Wm. Steele	1.00	
Mrs. George Goldie	.25	
Roy Blair	.20	5.10
Sent by Mrs. W. Flaws, Fleming, N.W.T.—		
W. J. Dimmick	.50	
D. D. Ellis	.50	
Geo. J. Jupp	.50	
R. Chappell	.50	
B. B. Gilbart	2.00	
W. H. Anderson	.50	
Mrs. Beynon	.50	
M. McPhee	.25	
D. S. C.	.25	
J. Johnston	.25	
Mrs. John Day	.25	
Myrtle Flaws	1.00	
Ella Flaws	1.00	
Hilda E. Flaws	1.00	9.00
Collected by G. Hershey and Jacob Shisler, of Bertie, Welland County, Ont.:		
Jacob Shisler	$1.00	
John Hershey	1.00	
George Hershey	1.00	
Ernest Cruikshank	1.00	
M. E. Moffat	1.00	
James McClive	1.00	
H. E. Miller	1.00	
Edmond Miller	1.00	
Philip Dannahouer	.50	
P. E. A. Miller	.50	
J. Howe	1.00	
John Kennedy	.50	
Miss Anguish	.50	
Albert Shisler	.50	
Frank Rotter	.50	
J. Goulding	.50	
Mrs. W. Spear	.25	
Mr. Wheel	.25	
W. L. Spedding	.25	
E. Spedding	.50	
Peter E. Miller	.25	
John Shotwell	.25	
Benjamin Lee	.25	
Mrs. B. Lee	.25	
Wm. Rohr	.25	
George Cregar	.25	
Thomas Lee	.25	
Joseph Toby	.25	
Theobold Woehl	.25	
George Miller	.25	
Jacob Dennahour	.25	
Mrs. Near	.25	
A Friend	.50	
Mrs. E. K. Miller	.25	
Adam Lichtenberger	.30	
Mrs. A. Neigh	.25	
Charles Miller	.25	
W. Everett	.25	
Mrs. P. E. Miller	.25	
Chester Fretz	.25	
D. N. Plato	.25	
Hedley Benner	.25	
P. E. Benner	.25	
Mrs. W. Shisler	.25	
Richard Spear	.25	
R. C. Spear	.25	
Peter Shisler	.25	
John Phillips	.25	
Mrs. Chudley	.15	
E. Chudley	.15	
James G. Lee	.25	21.35
Collected at Dwyer Hill, by Master Carman Guest:		
Mrs. J. S. McRorie	$1.00	
Willie Anderson	.10	
Mrs. J. J. McRorie	.65	
Earl McRae	.50	
Mary J. Guest	.50	
Carman Guest	.25	
Beulah Guest	.25	
Mr. James Trimble	.25	
Mr. Stephen Garland	.50	
Mr. S. H. Guest	.10	
J. N. Garland	.50	
E. Lewis	.25	
Elbert Neelin	.15	5.00
		$460.12
Less divided in proportion to designated amounts received as follows:		
To Canadian Presbyterian Mission	$94.21	
To Christian Alliance Mission	83.70	
To American Board of Missions	20.42	
To Methodist Episcopal Missions	7.63	
To Mr. G. S. Eddy	21.30	227.26
		$232.86

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Previously acknowledged	$2,498.95
Victoria Presbyterian Sunday school	18.00
John McNaughton	5.00
St. Matthew's Junior Christian Endeavor	5.00
Emily Bichan	2.00
Sent by Jas. P. Gamble, Cumberland, Ont.:	
G. J. Wilson	$1.00
W. W. Dunning	1.00
G. T. Jeffrey	.25
J.P.G.	5.00
James Ferguson, M.D.	1.00
Alex. McInnis	1.00
Mrs. Franklin	.25
S. Cameron	.25
A Friend	1.00
A Friend	.25
James Devine	.50
N. Foubert	.25
E. Pauquette	.35
J. S. Erskine	1.00
A. D. McIntyre	1.00
John Gamble	1.00
Wm. Hayes	.25
J. S. Smith	.25
	15.50
Part of undesignated amounts	94.21
Total	$2,638.66

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Christian Alliance Mission in Gujerat.

Previously acknowledged	$1,979.71
B.H.	3.00
Baptist Sunday School, Thorncliffe, Ont.	2.00
Fifth year Girls, Lansdowne School.	3.31
Dave Aiton	.50
Collected at the Kimberley Public School:	
J. E. Hammond	.50
Sadie Fawcett	.25
Ethel Scott	.50
Robert Abercrombie	.05
Mrs. James Laidlaw	.25
Maude Fawcett	.15
Ellie, Reta and Tena Knott	.25
Eula Scott	.25
Alonzo Snell	.25
Willard Gilbert	.25
G. H. Walter	.25
M. R. Hammond	.25
Annie Hill	.25
	3.45
Part of undesignated amounts	83.70
Total	$2,075.67

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Southern India Famine Fund, for Mr. G. S. Eddy, Associate College Y.M.C.A. Secretary, Madras, India:

Previously acknowledged	$262.06
R.B.R.	5.09
Sent by Miss May R. Thornley, London, Ont.:	
1. Berta Thornley	$4.53
2. Harry Thornley	1.36
3. Dickson Glass	.88
4. Fred. Bowman	1.50
5. Madeline Bowman	.58
6. Hubert Bowman	.40
May R. Thornley	25.00
Sarah McPhail	1.00
	35.25
Part of undesignated amounts	21.36
Total	$323.61

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

American Board of Missions.

Previously acknowledged	$619.97
Part of undesignated amounts	20.42
Total	$640.39

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Previously acknowledged	$138.07
Part of undesignated amounts	7.63
Total	$145.70

EAST AFRICAN FAMINE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$1,402.34
A. M. Boosey	3.80
George Armstrong	.50
M. F. Gibsone	10.00
Miss Isabella Taylor, jr., per Rev. George B. Bull	1.06
John McNaughton	5.00
Total	$1,422.64
Total of all funds	$7,479.53

Mountain streams are not always safe sources of water supply. Some time ago an epidemic of typhoid in a city of southern Pennsylvania led to an investigation, which showed that the water of the mountain which supplied the town was polluted by a branch stream, which received the sewage of a town of twelve hundred inhabitants.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

It was while Dr. Chavasse was rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, that the evangelical movement was started which led to the foundation of Wycliffe Hall, at Oxford, and Ridley Hall, at Cambridge. The need of an Evangelical Theological College was only too evident, and the first principal was Canon Girdlestone, who retained his leadership until 1889. On his resignation one man was designated by popular choice, and then by the unanimous decision of the trustees, as successor, and that was Dr. Chavasse; and it was with great joy and satisfaction that Evangelicals heard that he had accepted the principalship. For eleven years he has occupied the position with conspicuous success, and has proved his capacity as a leader, teacher, guide, and friend of men.

Dr. Chavasse is a man of singularly charming character, quiet, unobtrusive, and humble to a fault. He has not been seen much in public, nor has his name often appeared on the lists of annual meetings; but if his influence has not been extensive it has assuredly been intensive, for he has made Wycliffe Hall a great power in Oxford and in the Church of England. 'The little man,' as his old students affectionately (but privately!) call him, has made his Master's mark, (not his own), deep on many a life, and the ministry of the Church of England is rich to-day in lives that owe almost everything to him.

Dr. Chavasse is well-known and thoroughly trusted in the councils of Evan-

BISHOP CHAVASSE.

gelical Churchmen and Evangelical Societies. He has preached the annual sermon of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and would have preached the annual sermon of the C. M. S. this year but for the appointment to Liverpool, which compelled his withdrawal. He will doubtless preach the sermon as bishop before very long.

Some of the truest men have gone out from Wycliffe Hall to the foreign field, such as the Rev. W. A. C. Freemantle, the Rev. J. S. Callis, and the Rev. W. S. Cox, all of whom are now at rest after service in India and Africa. The vicars and curates laboring at home who rejoice to call themselves "Wycliffe men," are far too numerous to mention, but many of these are occupying prominent positions.

Dr. Chavasse is an undoubted Evangelical, but of a different type from his reverend predecessor in the bishopric. He has as deep convictions as any Evangelical, but wider sympathies than most, and he has not taken any part in any of the controversial methods of working which characterize, and rightly characterize, some evangelical work. 'Many men, many methods,' and Dr. Chavasse has had his own work to do, and has done it in his own way. As a well-known clergyman connected with the Church Association once said in conversation, 'I am thankful Chavasse has never joined the Church Association; it would have halved his influence in Oxford'—a sentiment that does infinite credit to the wise and large-hearted Protestantism of the speaker. Undergraduates, many of whom have but unfledged convictions, tend to abjure religious controversy and need positive guidance, and this they have assuredly had in Dr. Chavasse. It must not, however, for an instant be thought that he has hidden his Protestantism under a bushel, for on many occasions his Sunday evening sermons have rung out unmistakably, and only a year or so ago he preached a course of sermons, on current Church questions, full of clear, wise, strong guidance, which have since been published.

Dr. Chavasse is not a man of profound scholarship, or a theologian of the first rank; but he has the more practical and personal gifts which will make him an ideal bishop. He will be a true 'father in God' to his clergy, and may be depended upon not to allow the incessant calls and inevitable routine of a bishop's life to interfere with that spiritual influence that he has wielded wherever he has hitherto been.—'The Christian.'

A WARNING TO MONEY-MAKERS.

I am no pessimist and I do not pretend to be a prophet. But an experience of a quarter of a century in this field of observation and investigation has made it clear that waves of prosperity and adversity recur with remarkable regularity. We have had a year and a half, perhaps two years, of advancing prices. It is always the record that this advance culminates somewhat abruptly, and that the decline is far more rapid than the advance. Such an experience we have had in the past in the business world, and we are to have it again, and therefore weeks ago I advised my readers in every line of trade to make their purchases on a conservative basis, not to overload their shelves with goods of any description, and not to store away in their safe-deposit boxes too many stocks at prevailing high prices. That warning I repeat at this time, and those who bear it in mind will assuredly profit by it before the year is out.—Jasper, in 'Leslie's Weekly.'

METHODIST CHURCH.

MATILDA DISTRICT HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Matilda District was held in the Methodist Church, Iroquois, Ont., on May 15 and 16, 1900.

The Rev. Hugh Cairns, chairman of the district, occupied the chair. A suitable portion of scripture was read by the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., after which the Rev. J. T. Pitcher, and the Rev. W. F. Pearley, engaged in prayer.

The Rev. R. C. Peever, B.D., was elected secretary with the Rev. A. Wilkinson and the Rev. A. E. Runnells, as assistants.

All the ministers are blameless in life, conversation and doctrine.

Mr. Arthur E. Hagar, a son of the manse, was recommended to the ensuing conference as a suitable candidate for the ministry.

The Rev. Richard Eagleson, B.D., a recent graduate of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, was recommended to be received into full connection with the church.

The following probationers are continusd on trial:—Mr. R. C. Armstrong, Dr. C. W. Service, B.A.; Mr. R. W. Dalgleish, B.A.

The Rev. Elisha Tennant, who entered the ministry in the year 1863, is on the superannuated list of ministers.

The Rev. John Armstrong, who has travelled 52 years, seeks a superannuated relation with the church on account of the continued ill-health of Mrs. Armstrong.

The Twentieth Century Thanksgiving Fund and the St. James Relief Fund occupied the attention of the district during the afternoon session.

A successful and interesting session was held on Tuesday evening. The Rev. Hugh Cairns occupied the chair. The Rev. Elisha Tennant read a suitable portion of scripture and engaged in prayer.

The following subjects were taken up and each of the speakers delivered spirited addresses:—'The need of the Holy Spirit in Church Work,' by the Rev. Wm. Craig, of Cardinal; 'Revival Work in Sabbath Schools and Epworth Leagues,' by the Rev. J. B. Hicks, B.A.; 'Hindrances to Revival Work,' by the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A.; 'Holy Living at Home,' by the Rev. W. F. Perley; 'The Means of Promoting a Revival,' by the Rev. F. C. Reynolds; 'Pastoral Visitation,' by the Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher.

The chairman closed the meeting with a few well chosen remarks and the benediction.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

On Wednesday morning, May 16, 1900, the laymen of the district united with their ministerial brethren in annual assembly. Punctually at nine o'clock, the chairman opened the sessions with devotional exercises. The Rev. R. G. Peever, B.D., was elected secretary and the Rev. A. E. Runnells, S.T.L., as statistical secretary. The roll was then called, and many of the laymen from distant parts of the district responded to their names.

Mr. R. W. Dalgleish, B.A., and Mr. R. C. Armstrong were recommended to attend college.

Grantley Circuit is asking for a married man, and Matilda Circuit is recommended for a single ordained minister to meet the demands of the work.

The Rev. W. T. Smith was elected to represent the district with the chairman on the stationing committee.

Chesterville has been chosen as the place for holding the next district meeting.

There is a gratifying increase in the missionary givings and an increase in the membership of the church was reported.

[For the 'Witness.'

A CANADIAN MEADOW.

Bright with honey-scented clover,
Heavy-aired with fragrance sweet,
Happy spot for bird or lover,
Summer's pride with joys replete.

Humming sweetness, breathing pleasure,
Revelling bee and brooding bird,
Floods of perfume baffling measure,
Hazy sunshine, shimmering blurr'd.

Green fresh grass and varied flowers,
Daisies, larkspurs, violets, blue,
Singing birds and blossom'd bowers,
Laughing Nature always new.

Bending, wavering, dark'ning, bright'ning,
Standing fix'd in glimmering sheen
Backward waving, swaying light'ning,
Beauties glancing half unseen.

'KANUCK.'

Maple Creek, Assa.

Dizzy Spells and Headache

Weak, Nervous and Run Down, would Shake with Nervousness—A Terrible Case—A Remarkable Cure

Mrs. Charles H. Jones, Pierceton, Que., writes: 'For years I have been a great sufferer with my heart and nerves. I would take shaking spells and a dizzy, swimming feeling would come over me. Night after night I would never close my eyes, and my head would ache as though it would burst. At last I had to keep to my bed, and though my doctor attended me from fall until spring, his medicine did not help me.

'I have now taken five boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and it has done me more good than I ever believed a medicine could do. Words fail to express my gratitude for the wonderful cure brought about by this treatment.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes pale, weak, nervous men, women and children strong, healthy and happy. In pill form, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

GOOD SCHOOLS NEEDED.

JUDGE CHOQUETTE MAKES SOME IMPORTANT REMARKS.

Judge Choquette rendered judgment at Arthabaskaville recently in the case of Lambert vs. the school commissioners of the township of Nelson. The petition asked that one of the school districts be divided on the ground that it was too large and contained too many children under the care of one single school mistress. The school commissioners resisted the petition, alleging that the parish was poor, and that the people had already a sufficiently heavy burden to bear in the five or six thousand dollars tax just imposed upon them for repairs to the church.

Judgment was rendered in favor of the petitioner, the learned judge stating that he could not refuse a just petition made in the interests of education because repairs to the church had necessitated the imposition of a tax.

Continuing, Judge Choquette added :—'As far as I am concerned, I prefer, in a parish, good schoolhouses, built on modern plans and in sufficient number, to costly churches. God is not proud, and I am convinced that he prefers to be worshipped in a humble church by a congregation which has received the benefits of education and knows the greatness of the mysteries of religion, rather than be worshipped in a gorgeous church, with golden decorations, by ignorant people, who very often do not know why they go on their knees and pray. I believe that it is not only in the interest of religion, but also in the public interest, that there should be in the parishes fine and good schools as well as large and rich churches. I must add that I am not a little surprised to find that this school municipality of Nelson, which is in no way under debt, only pays its teachers such a ridiculous salary as $80, when in the same township the English schools give their teachers salaries of $130 to $140. When you wish to have a competent man in any science or trade, you must pay him well. The same applies to competent schoolmasters and school mistresses—pay them well.'

THE LOTTERY CURSE.

AN OPEN LETTER TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The Hon. Senator Dandurand has addressed the following open letter to the Premier:—

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier, Ottawa:

My Dear Premier,—I understand that the members for Guysboro and Three Rivers aim at re-enacting the old law, or rather maintaining it as it is at present with the amendments originally proposed by the Minister of Justice. This move would result in the maintenance of the lottery evil because the prohibition to give money in lieu of objects of art to winners has been and will be eluded through a neighbor purchasing back the objects of art.

I can assert that no bona fide art associations are or have been taking advantage of this law, and I solemnly affirm that all the present art unions or societies which sell lottery tickets are bogus art societies, and that art with them is but the pretext for running lotteries.

I do not except the Royal Art Union, which is a lottery venture pure and simple.

Besides the question of public interest, which must be safeguarded, I have another reason to ask parliament to wipe out this notorious nuisance, and I hope that the Quebec members will understand it. The United States struggled a long time to get rid of the Louisiana lottery, which was run in that only French state of the union.

They are now trying to stop the circulation of our lottery tickets which they call in their press, 'Quebec Lottery tickets.' I do not want the impression to get out to the world that these ventures can only take root in French centres. I have sufficient pride in my race to try to save it from such a stigma.

I know that the Royal Art Union people have been lobbying to protect their private interests. Will they succeed as against public interest ?

Yours very truly,

(Signed), R. DANDURAND.

CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS.

IT IS DOING GOOD WORK AT THE CAPE.

Major G. W. Treble, commanding the Army Post-office Corps, doing duty in South Africa, recently wrote from Capetown to the Postmaster-General at Ottawa speaking highly of the work of the Canadians under him. In his letter he remarked:

'The Canadian staff under the supervision of Captain Ecclestone has proved very efficient, and besides relieving me of all work in connection with the Canadian troops, has rendered valuable assistance in the work generally. Sergeant Johnston and Privates Murray and Bedell are now with field post-office at the front. Captain Ecclestone and Private Lallier attend to the distribution of the correspondence at the base post-office here, and the work is performed in a very satisfactory manner, reflecting every credit on the Canadian Post-office Department.'

Mr. Mulock replied to Major Treble expressing his gratification that the Canadian Postal Corps had performed the duties entrusted to them so well.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR HONORED.

At the North Hastings Teachers' Association convention, at Madoc, Ont., last week, opportunity was taken to congratulate Mr. William Mackintosh, inspector of public schools, on his restoration to health, and to present him with a handsome gold watch and chain, as a mark of appreciation of the enthusiasm and ability with which he has looked after the educational interests of North Hastings during the last quarter of a century.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATED EVERYWHERE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The birthday of Her Majesty, which was looked forward to eagerly as a holiday by old and young, was celebrated in Montreal with unusual fervor, especially as it followed so soon upon the relief of Mafeking. The schools had a holiday, the small boys had evidently a day of prosperity in pocket money for firecrackers and rockets and red and blue firelights. They used them unsparingly. The ships in harbor were dressed to their best in the bunting of all nations, and the flags on the city and private flagstaffs were flying gaily in a nice breeze, which lasted all day. The volunteer force had a parade on Logan's farm, looked well, and after firing a feu-de-joie, marched home amid the admiring cheers of the people.

All over Canada a similar programme was followed, with more or less variation. Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, Victoria, B.C., and the outlying parts of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Newfoundland each celebrated the day enthusiastically.

In New York the Canadian Society held a dinner, at which a large number of notable people sat down, including Sir Percy Sanderson, consul-general ; the Hon. George W. Ross, premier of Ontario, and others. The British schools and Universities Club also gave a dinner in honor of the day, and it was attended by Captain A. T. Mahan, Sir Roderick Cameron, the Rev. Dr. Patton and others. The dinners were remarkable for the admirable spirit shown by all towards Great Britain. At Washington Lord and Lady Pauncefote gave a dinner to the attachés and friends, and President McKinley sent his congratulations to the Queen, and received a queenly message of thanks.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. George Eckstein, a furrier, while riding on a crowded car on Thursday afternoon, was thrown from it at a sharp curve in the car rail near Fortune street. He was badly shaken but not seriously hurt.

A workingman, Belanger by name, is believed to have sustained fatal injury by falling into the hold of the French steamer 'Mont Blanc' last Tuesday night. He was taken to hospital after some delay.

Mr. James Elliot, who has served Molsons Bank for forty years, has been promoted to the position of general manager in place of the late Mr. Wolferstan-Thomas, and Mr. E. C. Pratt succeeds Mr. Elliot as local manager.

While attaching a clothesline to the top of a pole last week Mr. George Turner, of 227 St. Elizabeth street, fell a distance of over twenty feet, and at the General Hospital his life was despaired of.

Dr. Leprohon, one of Montreal's physicians, died on Wednesday and was buried on Saturday morning. He was seventy-eight years of age, had been for many years vice-consul of Spain, and was a public-spirited citizen and a writer on medical subjects.

Hancock Post of the Grand Army of the Republic had a church parade to Desrivieres Street Church, where the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Brown, a member of the post, preached the sermon. A number of British regular army veterans marched with the G. A. R. men.

Michael O'Keefe, assaulted at the corner of Craig and Bleury streets on the evening of May 24, was taken to the General Hospital by the police, and he died next day. It turns out now that the man's death was caused by a blow on the back of the head, and the jury declares that the police did not take the proper means to find out who struck the deceased.

Mrs. Alton Clerk, in upbraiding a policeman for arresting some small boys, called the man a coward, and he had his revenge by summoning her to answer to a charge of 'loitering and interfering with passers-by,' a most insulting suggestion to any woman. The Recorder acquitted Mrs. Clerk of the charge, and she sued the city for damages, and was awarded sixty-five dollars and costs. The whole was a distinct lesson to the policeman.

Pointe Claire, a village suburb of Montreal, the inhabitants of which are chiefly French-Canadians, with quite a large number of Montreal's well-to-do citizens as summer residents, was almost swept away by fire on Tuesday morning last. Some twenty families were burned out before the Montreal fire brigade steamer arrived. The firemen then got control of the fire, and saved the convent, church and other buildings, and put an end to the fears of the villagers. Probably $50,000 will cover the loss, most of the buildings being insured for nearly or all their value.

William Loignon thought it a good thing to explode a cannon fire-cracker in his hand on Thursday, and the result was the loss of his hand, the hurt being dressed at the General Hospital, where the hand was amputated at the wrist. Charles Boileau lost part of his right hand from the premature discharge of a cracker of the same kind, and Jules Marion had almost a similar experience in setting off a cannon cracker found by him on the street on Friday morning. He escaped with the loss of the third finger of the right hand, though he may lose the thumb also.

Alphonse St. Jean, aged six, of 216 St. Catherine street, died at the Notre Dame Hospital at 7 a.m., on Saturday, as the result of a street car accident the previous day. While on a message for his mother at about 3 o'clock, the little chap fell beside a passing car near the corner of St. Catherine and Darling streets, and one leg slipped under the low iron rod between the front and rear wheels. The limb was completely severed, and death resulted from loss of blood.

At 2.30 o'clock on Sunday morning fire was discovered on the premises of Tellier, Rothwell & Co., importers and manufacturers, No. 24 St. Dizier street. Captain Taylor, of the St. Gabriel street fire station, noticed a smell of smoke and sent out two men to look for the cause. When the two men, Beck and Gauthier, reached St. Dizier street they noticed volumes of smoke issuing from Messrs. Tellier & Rothwell's establishment. They at once rang in an alarm from Box 323, and the eastern and central brigades were soon at the scene of the conflagration. The building occupied by Messrs. Chaput, Fils & Co., opposite, also caught fire from the intense heat of the burning buildings. This was also extinguished without very extensive damage having been done.

HORRORS OF INDIAN FAMINE.

I will quote here the description given by a Bombay correspondent of what he saw at Ahmedabad, in British territory.

In an open space near this bungalow were seated upwards of 200 beings, old and young, famine personified. The smell that arose from their filthy rags was sickening, and had attracted myriads of flies that settled on some of them. Some of the men, especially the old ones, were mere bony frameworks. A girl suckling two children was ghastly to look at. The little ones, with hollow temples, sunken eyes and cheeks, the napes of their necks falling in under skulls which seemed to overbalance their emaciated bodies and wisp-like arms and legs, were more dreadful still. A man farther along the squatting row, with a body that once must have been stalwart, was left with only skin-covered bones to show the breadth of his shoulders and the strength he had known. His eyes were shut, and he sat silently rocking himself. Many of the people were suffering from disease. Numbers had fever heavy upon them, the grim contagion due to famine. Those who could work, and they were few, were sent on to where the tanks were being dug. The others were also given a meal, and passed on to the poorhouse.

This is a description of but one place in the whole of the affected area. But, dreadful as it is, it is certain that in some of the remoter districts things are far worse than this. In some of the scattered villages of the great western desert, on the borders of Sind and Rajputana, there is no doubt that there have been numerous deaths and terrible sufferings due to acute starvation. The whole of the cattle of this part of India are known to have died, there being neither water nor fodder for them. These places are far removed from the line of rail, and it is seldom that any Englishman ever goes near them. If such sufferings as are depicted above, as happening in the populous and fertile district of Ahmedabad, are possible, it may be imagined how infinitely worse is the condition of these desert communities, where, even in good years, the inhabitants have a hard struggle to keep themselves alive.—Simla (April 12) Correspondence 'London Standard.'

[For the 'Witness.'

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

(By the Rev. Laurence Sinclair.)

Again the nation hails with joy
The birthday of our Queen,
May many future years by her.
In happiness be seen.

May He whose power can lengthen days
Extend her glorious reign,
In going out and coming in
May He with her remain.

And may His blessing ever rest
Upon her children dear,
Who by her counsel good and wise,
Were taught the Lord to fear.

May her afflictions only be,
But like the winter's blast,
That soon is gone; then summer comes,
And Autumn's song at last.

Long live our Queen; may she receive
Her heart's desire always,
And in the Lord's own goodness dwell,
In liberty and praise.

And in her Empire never may,
The clouds of war be seen,
But let all nations sheath their swords,
And shout, God save the Queen.

All Saints Parsonage, Gore Bay.

A POLITICAL HOLD-UP.

MR. ROBERT BIRMINGHAM, THE LATE CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZER, THREATENS SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Toronto, Ont., May 25.—The 'World,' to-day, under the heading 'Put the pistol to Sir Charles Tupper's head,' publishes the following item :—'There is something that all Conservatives should know at the present moment, and that is that Mr. Robert Birmingham, late Conservative organizer, wrote a letter this week to Sir Charles Tupper, to the effect that if certain claims of his were not conceded, he (Mr. Birmingham) would move to have the conduct of the Conservatives in the elections of 1882 and 1887 investigated, at the same time that 'the machine' of the Liberals is inquired into by Sir Wilfrid's proposed commission. Sir Charles was very indignant.'

Toronto, May 28.—The quarrel between Mr. Robert Birmingham, late Conservative organizer and the leader of the party and the publicity which it has received has created consternation in the Tory ranks, and there is a movement on foot to procure the former's silence at any cost. On Saturday it is stated an emergency meeting of Conservatives was held in the city, at which members of the party from outside points were present, when a deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Birmingham and endeavor to get him to refrain from making any further statements until there had been a consultation with the party at Ottawa.

Hamilton, Ont., May 28.—With reference to the Birmingham-Tupper controversy, Mr. Samuel Baker said on Saturday that he was not chief organizer of the Conservative party in Ontario and it was incorrect to state that he was an organizer. There were but three organizers, Mr. Barker said; Messrs. A. Brodeur, M.P.; A. W. Wright, and T. W. H. Leavitt.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE EVENT EXPECTED TO DEVELOP IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE.

Yesterday's eclipse of the sun will go down as the most notable in the world's history up to the present time. Astronomers of all lands have awaited this morning's recurrence of the familiar phenomenon with impatience, and in poring over the photographs obtained in favorable territory they will find pleasurable occupation for some time to come. The reason for the transcendant importance of the eclipse just observed lay not in any difference in the phenomenon itself, but in the great strides made in late years in the science of astronomy, and in the fact that for once

nature had kindly placed the track of one of its greatest events in accessible regions. No previous eclipse was observed with as much care and elaboration of detail as was this one. The resulting discoveries will be given to the world in due course.

Although Montreal was not in the track of complete obscuration—a narrow strip fifty-four miles in width and nine thousand in length—it was thought advisable for McGill University to photograph and record all the phenomena that would be visible here. In the absence of Professor McLeod in Florida, Mr. C. S. Blackman took charge of the apparatus, and exposed twenty-five plates under favorable conditions. The moon's shadow was first visible at five minutes to eight, appeared greatest at four minutes past nine, and went off at 10.28. The sky in the north and west was obscured by fleecy clouds, but the south and east were clear, and the early morning breeze soon died away, leaving the conditions just right for good results

Observation of the eclipse was general. The illustration will be recognized as that of the eclipse at 9.04, the time of greatest shadow.

Toronto, May 28.—The eclipse of the sun was successfully observed here at the Toronto Observatory, contact times and numerous photographs were taken, weather perfect, diminution of light very marked, as was the heat, self-registering sun recorder failing to mark : time of contact, 7 hours, 51 minutes, 35 seconds, being five seconds earlier than computed time : last contact, 10.16.54, being seven seconds earlier.

ACROSS THE LINE.

New York, May 28.—Heavy clouds obscured the skies in New York and vicinity and prevented anything but the most incomplete observations of the eclipse of the sun. Thousands of sky-gazers were able to obtain only fleeting views of the phenomena through rifts in the clouds. The period of greatest totality in this latitude was at 9.10 a'clock, but at that hour the clouds were thickest and the crescent of the sun was barely visible.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 28.—The sun was totally eclipsed at 8.53 o'clock in a cloudless sky. The period of totality was about thirty seconds, during which time a tiny star hung just below the magnificent corona which glowed around the inky disc. Twilight settled on land and water and the skies took on a wonderful after-sunset tint. Then, as though by magic a star of fire blazed out on the southern boundary of the disc and the eclipse was over.

Washington, Ga., May 28.—The success attending the eclipse observations here was highly gratifying. Prof. Alfred E. Burton, in charge of the expedition from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave out the following statement at nine o'clock : 'The weather here was perfect. The altitude 33 degrees, 43 mins.; longitude 5 hours 30 mins, 56 and two-tenths seconds. G. L. Hormer, observer. The first contact was at seven hours two minutes, fifteen and eight-tenths seconds, local mean time ; second contact, eight hours, nine minutes, fifty-two and five-tenths seconds. The time of totality was one minute and twenty-five and three-tenths seconds. A. G. Robbins, observer. The magnetometer showed no disturbance in magnetic declination. Seven sketches were made of the corona and six photographs taken by Harrison W. Smith.'

The success of the observation here was wired to London, England, in one minute, by direct wire to the cable office in New York city.

ACROSS THE SEA.

London, May 28.—3.38 p.m.—The conditions in London for observations of the sun's eclipse were fair. The day was somewhat cloudy, but at 2.47 p.m. the sun shone out brightly and the circular shadow over the disc was remarkably clear cut. The sun was intermittently obscured, but the observers had ample opportunities to obtain valuable results.

Madrid, May 28.—Intense interest was displayed in the solar eclipse here. A number of excursion trains were run to Argamazilla, Elche, Navalmoral and Plazencia, where astronomers from all the countries of Europe assembled. M. Flammarion represented France and Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer represented Great Britain.

The Infanta Isabella observed the eclipse at Argamazilla. Enormous crowds of sight-seers occupied the different points of vantage. The influx was so great at Plazencia that many had to sleep in the railway cars. Bright sunshine and a cloudless sky prevailed everywhere. The British astronomers arranged to take photographs every ten seconds. M. Flammarion estimates that some time must elapse before the complete results of the observations are known.

BOXER OUTRAGES.

SITUATION AROUND PEKIN IS BECOMING EXCEEDINGLY CRITICAL.

Shanghai, May 27.—Reports received to-day indicate that affairs around Pekin are extremely critical, owing to the defeat of the government troops by the 'Boxers.'

It is now regarded here as certain that foreign troops must be sent to Pekin to protect the legations, while the withdrawal of missionaries from the interior is considered imperative. Large portions of the provinces of Pe-Chi-Li and Shan-Tung are in a state little better than absolute anarchy; and disorder is spreading in the province of Shan Si, in consequence of the encouragement received from the Empress Dowager.

The diplomatic corps at Pekin has decided to ask the Tsung-Li Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office), to define explicitly the measures which the government intends to take in dealing with the 'Boxers.'

Tien Tsing, May 28.—The Boxers burned the Liulino station on the Luhan railway, 29 miles from Pekin last night. They also wrecked the track, destroyed a number of cars and murdered several Chinese employees. The Belgian engineers in charge of the work are safe at Fingtai. The Boxers are marching on toward Pekin.

Later—The British and Belgians have left Finglai, and the Boxers are expected there to-day. A relief train is bringing the refugees to Tien Tsin.

Train service between Pekin and Tien Tsin has been suspended since noon to-day.

The United States cruiser 'Newark,' and a French man-of-war have arrived at Taku.

THE HULL FIRE.

DISSATISFACTION OVER THE DISBURSEMENT OF THE FUNDS.

Ottawa, May 28.—A matter which has given rise to great dissatisfaction among the merchants of Ottawa has been the action of the fire relief committee in confining its purchases to the two largest firms in the capital, the C. Ross Company and Bryson, Graham & Co., instead of allowing the hundreds of smaller dealers to participate in the supplying of the immense orders that have been filled within the last few weeks. The complaint is formally lodged by a deputation of more than a hundred merchants who waited upon the relief committee, and it was even insinuated that the relief authorities who give out the orders were themselves profiting by the arrangement with the Ross Company. After talking the case over, however, the deputation generally was satisfied that there was no ground for this charge; but that the committee had been actuated by none but proper motives.

The committee represented that it had given orders on these two firms because the issuance of orders upon all the firms in the district would have meant an amount of clerical work with which they could scarcely cope. They then asked the deputation what plan it had to put forward, and some of the gentlemen present admitted the force of the committee's argument, but thought that at the same time it constituted a gross injustice to the commercial class of the city. As the matter now stands the committee awaits the presentation of a plan from the merchants such as would not involve too much expense upon the fund. The subject is naturally much commented on and public sympathy is decidedly in favor of the aggrieved merchants.

LIPTON'S NEXT CHALLENGE.

London, May 26.—From Sir Thomas Lipton a representative of the Associated Press learns that he will not announce the date of his next challenge for the 'America's' cup until August. The continuation of his silence, he frankly admits, is due to the belief that it will further his chances of winning. Hence the announcements purporting to come from him are untrue, and it is clear that Sir Thomas has no idea of again attempting to 'lift the cup' until next year.

The cutter 'Hester' is the latest British yacht to be sold to America, which has already denuded the sixty-five foot class, and has now commenced raiding the fast cruisers.

MURDER AT ROSSLAND.

Rossland, B.C., May 26.—A mysterious occurrence happened on Wednesday at 5 p.m. Mah Lin, a cook, was found dead at six o'clock in the house of his employer, Mrs. Chenoweth. He was lying beside an open window and had a bullet wound in his throat. Suicide was impossible and the murder was probably committed by a Chinese Highbinder.

HUNTINGDON DISTRICT MEETING.

The annual district meeting of the above district of the Montreal Methodist Conference was held at Hemmingford on Wednesday and Thursday last, the Rev. W. Pearson, chairman, presiding. All the ministerial members were present.

The Rev. Samuel Teeson, of Chambly, who has been for upwards of forty years in the active ministry, requested superannuation. Mr. Teeson is still a hale looking man of his years, but feels unequal to the heavy work and exposure of a country circuit. Several of the brethren paid affectionate tribute to his character and long and efficient services to the Church, which he acknowledged in a fitting manner, and was evidently deeply touched by the words of kindness uttered.

The contributions to the missionary fund were behind those of last year by a trifling amount, the total being a little over $1,200. Some of the other funds report an increase. The membership shows a small decrease, occasioned chiefly by a careful revision of the membership lists. Odelltown circuit had an increase of eighteen, the result of a very successful series of meetings held by the pastor, the Rev. D. Mick, during the winter.

A resolution of condolence was passed and ordered to be forwarded to Mrs. Masten, of Odelltown, expressing sympathy on account of the recent death of Mr. J. B. Masten, long an honored member of the church, and who has filled many important official positions in connection with its work on this district.

A resolution was passed appreciative of the services of the Rev. W. N. Chantler, of Hemmingford, who has been transferred to the Toronto Conference.

Several circuits expect a change of pastors this year in the regular order of the itinerancy—Lacolle, Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Ormstown.

The financial showing of St. Johns circuit was so good as to draw special attention to the Christian liberalty of its people, who are but few in number but large hearted.

The following were appointed on the several Conference committees : Stationing, the Rev. F. W. A. Meyer, Ph.D., of St. Johns ; Sabbath-school, the Rev. W. Wells and Mr. F. S. Proper ; Epworth League, the Rev. D. Mick, S.T.L., and Mr. C. R. Cousins ; sustentation fund, the Rev. C. D. Baldwin and Mr. G. N. Clark. Mr. W. W. Dalgleich is lay representative on the missionary committee.

A very successful Epworth League convention was held on the Wednesday afternoon and evening, at which papers and addresses were presented by the Revs. J. H. McConnell, F. W. A. Meyer, Ph.D., J. R. Hodgson, D. Mick and C. D. Baldwin.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

'Lump Jaw, its Cause and its Cure.'—A very interesting booklet is published by Fleming Bros., the well-known chemists of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, entitled 'Lump Jaw, its Cause and its Cure.' Their Lump Jaw Remedy has had a remarkably successful career; indeed, the booklet referred to contains testimonials of recent date from fifteen or twenty different states and territories throughout the country from highly delighted customers. Stock growers interested in Lump Jaw Cure may obtain it by writing to Fleming Bros., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for their booklet.

The careful owner of a horse will do well to consider the excellencies of National Gall Cure. It is the grandest, speediest, and surest cure for galls, sore back, and shoulders, corns, scratches, mud scalds, and many other ailments to which our dumb friend, the horse, is subject. It is unequalled by any other preparation, and cures while the horse is working. It is worth its weight in gold, yet costs only 25 cents for a full size box. In addition will be sent free a pair of handsome crystal rosettes which are retailed at 50 cents a pair. Address, mentioning the 'Witness,' English Embrocation Co., 337c St. Paul street, Montreal.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Banking Act Discussed in the House of Commons—Some Changes.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S BIRTHDAY HONORED.

The Senate's Lotteries Bill—The Effort to Amend it in the House Was Debated.

At the opening of the House of Commons last Tuesday the Minister of Finance introduced a bill in amendment of the Banking act, which has been awaited with considerable interest since the opening of the session, when notice of the government's intention was given in the speech from the throne. He said: 'The time has arrived when it is necessary that further legislation should be enacted with respect to our banks. It will be generally recognized that the existing bank act, so far as it goes, is an excellent one. We think that in the light of experience some additional provisions should be made, but so far as the present act goes I may say that in the main it has worked well, and the House will not expect that there should be any extensive changes in it. The bank charters under existing legislation will expire in the year 1901, and the main purpose of this act, so far as it amends the existing law, will be to carry forward these charters for a further period of ten years. They will expire again in 1911. We make some changes in the schedules whereby fuller information may be given, without, however, disturbing the continuity of return, which is desirable for the purpose of comparison. We also make some slight provisions in regard to the information to be furnished by the directors to their shareholders in reference to which there is sometimes much discussion at bank meetings. What we propose in that respect is that wherever the shareholders by by-law require a certain class of information to be brought down, such information shall be furnished at the annual or special meeting, provided that they shall be at liberty to give no information with regard to the accounts of their customers.

'We propose that there shall be an enactment to prevent the issue of bank notes after a bank has suspended. It is believed that under the present act, after a bank has suspended, if the directors were so minded, they may issue their own notes to the depositors.'

'It is proposed to include standing timber among the things upon which the banks may lend money. This has hitherto not been in the act, although possibly it is contemplated in its general provisions. We propose that the banks may take security for liability to be incurred, such, for example, as in the case of a letter of credit, where money does not actually pass, but whereby the credit of the bank is pledged, which is equivalent to the money being paid. We propose also that the products of the quarry, as well as the products of the mine, shall be included among the things upon which security may be taken. We also use the expression "wholesale dealer," as well as "purchaser," with regard to certain transactions in regard to which security may be taken.

'Another provision of some small importance is in regard to the holding of land. Under the present act it is provided that a bank shall not hold land except for purposes of its own business, for a longer period than seven years. But there is no provision as to what shall happen the land after that. It would be contended as a matter of law that the title remains in possession of the bank, but upon that the act is silent. We propose to follow the legislation adopted last year in relation to loan companies. There the power to hold land was extended from seven years to twelve years, provided it could be shown that under exceptional circumstances the enforced sale would be a matter of sacrifice. We provide, therefore, in the case of the banks that they may hold land for a period of seven years, or for such further period, not more than five years in excess, as may be determined by the Treasury Board.'

POSSESSION OF LANDS.

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—'Does that apply to lands that have already been held for a period of more than seven years?'

Mr. Fielding—'The effect of this bill is that the land already held for seven years or more will be forfeited, but we do not propose to exercise the right of forfeiture until after six months' notice. The main purpose of this provision will not be to forfeit the land, but to oblige the banks to dispose of it, and in this way the banks will have ample time to sell it so as not to subject themselves to the forfeiture.'

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—'Where men have already held land for more than seven years and desire to sell it they are required to give a covenant for title. Sometimes they prefer not to do that. If afterwards any proceedings should be taken against the persons to whom they sell would the title be made good?'

Mr. Fielding—'Yes.'

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—'Therefore if it could be provided in some way that lands might within the period of six months still be sold it would be advisable.'

Mr. Fielding—'I think the effect of the amendment will be that land which possibly now has a cloud over its title will remain the property of the bank until it is forfeited, and this forfeiture can only take effect after six months' notice.'

UNPAID DRAFTS.

'We propose that unpaid drafts issued by the banks shall, after the lapse of five years, be the subject of a return to parliament in the same way as we now require return of unpaid balances. Circumstances might arise under which drafts are issued and are lost and in regard to them the parties interested may possibly have no knowledge. If after the lapse of five years the parties interested have not claimed these moneys the bank should make a return of them. There are a few other minor changes, largely verbal, which make the provisions a little clearer but which do not materially alter its provisions. These are all the changes we propose to make as respects the existing bank act, but we propose to add one or two minor provisions which we think will be found useful.

FOR BETTER SUPERVISION.

'We think it right in the light of recent experience that where a bank suspends there should be some better supervision of its affairs than now exists, and we think the best medium we can employ for obtaining that supervision is the Canadian Bankers' Association, which for that purpose we have asked to become incorporated. The banks, under a very valuable amendment made to the Bank act are more or less partners as affects their circulation. There is the circulation redemption fund, for which they are responsible, and to which they all contribute. We think that for that reason they have a special interest in seeing that a bank when suspended is conducted in a proper way. We propose, therefore, that the Bankers' Association shall, immediately on the suspension of a bank, appoint a curator, who shall take possession of the bank. It is quite possible where a bank has been brought to disaster, owing to mismanagement on the part of its officials or directors, that it should remain for a certain period in the hands of this official. We propose that if the affairs of the suspended bank are in such a position that a curator can do no useful service the Bankers' Association shall recall him. If on the other hand the affairs of a bank are in such position that they can not be properly left in the hands of the directors and officers of the bank then the curator will be left in charge.'

CONTROL OF CIRCULATION.

'Then we think it is desirable that there should be as far as feasible some further control over the circulation of a bank. A bank is permitted to circulate its notes up to the amount of its paid-up capital. The only guard and check we have at present is the return made to the government. If that return is false we can prosecute, as was done in a recent case. We think there should be, if possible, some additional guard or check on the circulation; but we have not attempted to work out any scheme further than to propose that that matter shall be regulated by rules and by laws made by the Bankers' Association. We think their interest will be the interest of the public and that they may be able to make such regulations as will follow the circulation of a bank from the moment a note is printed till it is destroyed. We propose, therefore, by section 30 as follows: "The association shall have power from time to time at a meeting thereof, with the approval of two-thirds in number of the banks represented at such meetings, the banks so approving having at least two-thirds in par value of the paid-up capital of the banks so represented, to make, amend and repeal by-laws, rules and regulations respecting:

'(a) All matters relating to the appointment or removal of the curator and his powers and duties;

'(b) The supervision of the making of the notes of the banks which are intended for circulation and the delivery thereof to the banks:

'(c) The inspection of the deposition made by the bank of such notes;

'(d) The destruction of notes of the bank;

'(e) The imposition of penalties for the breach of non-observance of any by-law, rule or regulation made by virtue of this section.'

'No such by-law, rule or regulation, nor any amendment or appeal thereof, shall be of any force or effect until approved by the Treasury Board.

PURCHASE OF ASSETS.

'We propose to introduce a provision with regard to the purchase of the assets of a bank, which desires to go out of business. It is thought desirable to provide a convenient method whereby a bank which is perfectly solvent and desires to dispose of its business shall be able to do so without loss of time. The provision in the act is to the effect that a bank which desires, may, by vote of two-thirds of value of all its shareholders sell and dispose of all its assets to another bank. If the assets happen to be very large, such as would require an extension in the capital stock of the purchasing bank, it is provided that the shareholders of that bank also shall be consulted. Of course in such a transaction proper provision would have to be made for the protection of the note holders of the selling bank and also to see that all the liabilities of the selling bank are properly governed and any agreement for the purchase of the assets of a bank shall have no force or effect until submitted to and approved of by the Governor-in-Council.

Upon the suggestion of the Minister, the bill will go to the Committee of Banking for consideration.

Mr. Foster at the opening of the House saw fit to refer to the action of the City Council of Ottawa in refusing to interfere with the fire area or to accept the suggestion for better regulations to prevent the spread of fire within the city limits. He reminded the House that when the government grant was being discussed he had suggested that it would be well that the gift of a hundred thousand dollars should be made conditional so that it might have the result of bringing about safer buildings and more stable conditions in Ottawa. He was not aware whether the government had handed over the whole of this contribution or how far it had considered it necessary to advise with the relief committee, but an event had transpired in the city of Ottawa which emphasized the opinion of many members that the gift of parliament ought to have been accompanied with some conditions, mandatory or advisory. The result of the action of the City Council was to relegate the whole subject back to the old conditions and buildings hereafter could be put up which were not of fireproof materials, with shingled roofs and timber trimmings. This was deplorable, and he wished to call the Premier's attention to the feeling which he thought was general that the municipal authorities would only have been carrying out the desire of the people in enforcing the building of fireproof structures.

The Prime Minister replied that much as he sympathized with the views just expressed he did not see how the government could enforce them. He regretted the decision arrived at by the City Council; he thought the time had come when it should provide for absolutely fire-proof buildings. It was a mistaken kindness even to the poorer classes to allow buildings which were not fireproof to be put up. Apart from the complaint which they could make as citizens of the city of Ottawa he was sorry to say the government could not enforce conditions which he and so many others thought should prevail.

SIR CHARLES TUPPERS BIRTHDAY.

Ottawa, May 23.—When Sir Charles Tupper entered the House of Commons chamber, yesterday, he was greeted with applause from both sides, the occasion being the celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of his entry into public life. On the desk in front of him there rested a magnificent bouquet of roses, a gift from the members of his own party.

Before the orders of the day were proceeded with the leader of the Opposition rose to acknowledge this graceful tribute, and said:

'Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask for a few minutes, in order to thank the House for the very kind way in which I was received here to-day by both sides of the House. (Applause.) I am touched by the kind manner in which my friends on this side of the House have marked the completion of the forty-fifth year of my public life, and not less so by the very generous manner in which the same sentiment has been evinced by gentlemen to whom I am opposed politically. I may say, sir, that I was elected to represent my native county of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, on May 22, 1855; that I have been engaged in the active practice of the medical profession for 29 years; and that I have had the good or bad fortune to hold the highest offices in my native province, and in the Dominion of Canada, for 28 years of my public life. I think that almost every person will believe that, unless I were a great glutton of office and its emoluments, I ought to be abundantly satisfied with the past. I would say, if I were half as polite as Lord Chesterfield when surrounded on his deathbed by his friends, "I should make public apology for lagging, superfluous on the stage of public life so long." I may say it is not my wish to remain much longer, but I am afraid that I will have to remain until the electorate of this country says which of the two great parties is to enjoy its confidence during the next five years.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier — 'I am sure, though I have no right to speak in this House except for one side of it, that on this occasion I voice the sentiment not only of those here present but of the Canadian people, in congratulating the leader of the Opposition on the completion of the forty-fifth year of his service to his country. It is one of the blessings of political life among us that it is possible sometimes to forget that we are divided in opinion. It is one of the blessings and one of the redeeming features of public life that though our strifes are keen and sometimes bitter, still, after all, we can realize that above them there is a noble sentiment that actuates us. I do not share the views of my honorable friend on many questions: those associated with me have taken issue with him on many questions of public policy, but I am proud and glad to bear this testimony to the public career of my honorable friend, that, though I may take exception to it, it will live, and live for the best, in the history of Canada. (Hear, hear.) It has been his good fortune to be associated with some great events, it has been his good fortune to be associated with the great event which has brought Canada to the position she at present occupies, from the position of separate provinces, as formerly, and to bring it to the position of a united nation. We hail with delight the fact that my honorable friend is to lead his party in the next election, not that we minimize his influence. I am conscious of the great influence and strong personality he exercises—but in spite of that influence, seeing the justice of the cause we represent, believe that, notwithstanding his efforts, he will remain where he is long to adorn the Canadian Parliament.' (Applause.)

AMMUNITION IN STORE.

Ottawa, May 25.—The House of Commons enjoyed a rest over the Queen's Birthday celebration. Some progress was made Wednesday and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was fortunate enough to get nearly all the items in his main estimates through.

Mr. Clarke Wallace desired to know how many rounds of ammunition were stored in each military district of Canada, but the Minister of Militia thought he was not quite justified in publishing such information to the country. However, he could assure the ex-Comptroller of Customs that there was an abundant supply in each district, aggregating many millions of rounds of both Lee-Enfield and Snider ammunition.

The House spent a couple of hours upon the government bill in amendment of the Criminal Code.

Mr. Davin proposed an amendment to provide for more stringent regulation of dramatic and theatrical performances, which was not entertained.

Mr. Charlton moved to raise the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen and in another motion he moved to strike out the words 'of previously chaste character.'

The Premier favored the former motion but thought it should be dealt with in the form of a separate bill.

Both motions were then declared lost. Mr. Charlton being the only member to vote in their favor.

Dr. Russell proposed an amendment to prevent the use of mineral bottles and others of a like kind for holding other than the manufactures of the firms who originally put them out. This amendment stands over till it is printed.

Sir Louis Davies said that the opinion of the Senate was that if the clause had been left in the bill it would permit of the lottery evil being continued. If there was an art union composed of reputable and honest men it might be an argument for the amendment.

Mr. Fraser pressed his amendment as one in the interest of the young men and women all over the Dominion who take an interest in art.

Mr. Fitzpatrick took the ground that unless the amendment passed it would be impossible to sell the tickets of the British Royal Art Union in this country. He recognized the nuisance which the lotteries of Montreal constituted. Attention, too, should be directed toward the suppression of the bucket shops in the same city, which had already proven the ruination of many young men. These institutions had sent more men to penitentiary than there are members in the House of Commons.

The House ordered that these amendments be printed before action is taken on them.

At the evening sitting the House got into supply and passed the special votes which are urgently needed to meet the cost of legislation this session. After these the votes for hydrographic surveys and scientific institutions were passed. On the fisheries vote the minister was called on for an explanation of the control of the fisheries as between the Dominion and the provinces. He said that three Dominion inspectors have been retained in Ontario and two in Quebec, which Mr. Foster could not see the need for. There are still some points at issue between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces with the Dominion Government, but in the meantime the federal protection service is maintained. Mr. Foster thought that a compromise should be reached which would continue the control of these fisheries along the coast in the hands of the Dominion. Finally all the items in the fisheries estimates but one were passed and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

THE LISTING OF CANADIAN STOCKS IN ENGLAND.

Ottawa, May 26.—The House of Commons had a bare quorum to transact business with yesterday, but made fair progress in supply, passing the balance of the votes in the main estimates for the Marine and Fisheries Department and a portion of those for the Inland Revenue Department. The legislation required to give effect to the arrangements already made with the Imperial authorities by which the stock of Canada is to be admitted to the list authorized for the investment of trustee moneys in the United Kingdom, received its third reading. When the negotiations in this matter were, after years of trial, brought to a successful consummation in the month of February, the Secretary of State for the Colonies suggested that before the imperial statute was adopted the Canadian Parliament should give its sanction to an understanding by which this country's stock will be duly inscribed and brought under the terms of the Colonial Stock Act, provision being made by which this country engages to respond to any judgment and rule of the imperial courts in this connection. Beyond this it was suggested by Mr. Chamberlain that this parliament of Canada should recognize that if any future legislation was passed by this country in the line of a departure from this engagement it should be subject to disallowance at the hands of the imperial authorities. There was, therefore, nothing very radical in the conditions which Mr. Chamberlain proposed to which we could take exception.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The Welland Canal Dynamiters Sentenced for Life.

Welland, Ont., May 25.—The crown has made a strong case against the dynamiters Nolin and Walsh. The crime was witnessed by a little girl named Constable, who positively identified the men, and told a story so frank and lucid that its effect could not have been other than convincing to the judge and jury. To make the case against them more conclusive, a fuse and other incriminating evidence was found in their rooms. The crown's case against these prisoners is therefore practically complete.

Link by link Mr. Johnstone, the Crown Attorney, is welding a chain binding Dullman to the fate of the other prisoners by what he characterizes as a unity of purpose and unity of action and a unity of crime. Witnesses had been called to prove Dullman met the prisoners at the Stafford House in Buffalo. When Walsh and Nolin appeared in Niagara Falls Dullman arrived there also. He asked for Walsh under the latter's assumed name at the Dolphin House, and was seen in the company of Walsh and Nolin by many other witnesses.

Mr. Latta, of Niagara Falls, heard a conversation between Dullman and Walsh in which the former said unless Nolin could be kept sober 'the job would have to be called off.' Witnesses testified to the fact that Dullman was with Walsh and Nolin at lock 24 on the Thursday before the explosion.

Detective Murray secured a strong witness for the crown in Edward Walker, of Thorold, who was examined for the first time. The witness works in a quarry near lock 24. He swore positively that he recognized all three prisoners as men who had accosted him on the Wednesday before the explosion in the road near lock 24. Dullman asked him the best way to get to the falls, and the witness pointed out the way to the station. His interrogator, however, did not seem satisfied with this, and asked the way by the road, which was pointed out.

Mr. W. G. Thompson, superintendent of the Welland canal, testified that the distance between lock 24 and the next lock was a mile and a third. The canal at lock 24 was a hundred feet wide and fifteen deep. Had the gates been broken, about twelve cubic feet of water would have flooded the country and endangered life and property. The damage to the canal by the explosion would be probably to the extent of $1,500.

Mr. Mitchell, engineer, of Niagara Falls, gave evidence to the same effect.

Mr. Johnstone closed his case by establishing through the statutes of Canada that the Welland canal is the property of the crown.

Welland, Ont., May 26.—Guilty was the verdict returned last evening by the jury in the Welland Canal dynamiters' trial, Dullman, Walsh and Nolin were sentenced by Chancellor Boyd to imprisonment for life. The jury was out half an hour. His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoners, found no mitigating circumstances. The prisoners, he said, came here with evil intent. They had planned the deed long, seriously and deliberately. Dullman, as the leading spirit, deserved more even than Walsh and Nolan.

At the morning and afternoon session of the court several experts on dynamite and other witnesses then gave their evidence, including Superintendent Thompson, of the Welland canal, who swore that if the explosion had been successful it would have caused the loss of life and much property.

The hearing of evidence then closed, and William German, for Dullman, addressed the jury for an hour and a half, using every point possible in favor of his client. He asked the jury to drop from their minds all rumors and reports that they had heard, and weigh the evidence carefully and give even-handed justice. Every man was considered innocent until proved guilty. He went over the ground from the time the three arrived at Buffalo and contended that not even suspicious circumstances connected Dullman with the case. He being in the company of Walsh and Nolin, assuming them to be guilty, was not sufficient to convict.

Mr. E. F. B. Johnson addressed the court for an hour and a quarter, confining himself chiefly to connecting Dullman with the crime.

'Walsh and Nolin,' he said, 'were the victims, the tools of a crafty cunning, designing hand, the hand of an assassin. We want this to continue a free country, we have no room for dynamiters; the hands that touched the fuse were traitors to the state.'

He then took up the evidence and showed the threads that were interwoven, implicating Dullman, and charged that he was deserving of greater punishment than Walsh and Nolin. Mr. Johnson urged the jury to do their duty, regardless of consequences, and paralyze the hands of dynamiters in Canada now and forever.

Chancellor Boyd's charge to the jury was most fair, saying this was fortunately the first dynamite case in Canada. His Lordship carefully went over the evidence, impressing upon the jury the important points in it, and charged that if Dullman was found to have been the guiding hand, to have been instructing, to have been paying their way or assisting them, he was, according to law, equally guilty. The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and half an hour later returned, when, amid silence almost impressive, the verdict of 'guilty' was rendered.

Welland, Ont., May 26.—The Italian murderer, Frank Worke, and the dynamiters, John Nolin, John Walsh and Karl Dullman left this morning via the Grand Trunk for Kingston, the Italian to serve ten years and the other three to spend their lives in Kingston penitentiary. Sheriff Smith was very anxious that the dynamiters should not remain here longer than necessary, accordingly arrangements were made to send them to Kingston at once.

FOX BAY TROUBLE.

PROPOSED ARREST OF THE REV. DR. GRIFFITH.

Quebec, May 25.—It seems that the trouble between Mr. Menier and the Fox Bay Settlers is about to enter upon a new and still more exciting phase. The latest development is that the Rev. Dr. Griffith, pastor of the Methodist Church here, who has been acting as the settlers' friend all through, has fallen under the displeasure of Mr. Menier's representatives, who threaten to have him arrested for obstructing the course of justice. Just in what the reverend gentleman has offended is not stated, and it looks as if the whole affair were a ridiculous bluff.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

PATENT GRANTED LORD STRATHCONA CONTINUING HIS TITLE TO HIS DAUGHTER.

A London despatch says: The Queen has granted Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, a patent of his title to his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jared Bliss Howard, his only child.

Apart from the honor conferred on the Canadian High Commissioner, the Queen's Birthday honors of which it formed part, are not interesting. Peerages are conferred on Lord Morris, on his retirement from the Appeal Court; on Sir Peter O'Brien, the Irish judge; and on Sir Richard Webster, the former attorney-general; now master of the rolls.

Among those who have received the honor of knighthood are Professor Richard Claverhouse Jebb, regius professor of Greek at Cambridge University, and member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for the university.

Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, captain-general and governor-in-chief of Jamaica, is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael, and St. George; and Lieut.-Gen.G. Digby Barker, governor of the Bermudas, is made a knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. The other honors include the usual long list of political and service promotions.

The Queen left Windsor last Tuesday for Scotland.

The order of Knight of the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire, is conferred upon Major-General Sir William Forbes Gatacre.

Mr. Hamilton Hunter, British consul in Samoa, is made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

The 'Times' points out that two of the new peerages have been conferred upon Irishmen.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT.

ANTICIPATED WITH SOME INTEREST IN VIEW OF THE PAN-ISLAMIC MOVEMENT.

London, May 25.—The 'Times' has the following special:—

Cairo, May 24.—The Khedive leaves Alexandria for Trieste on June 2, and will arrive in England on June 21, to stay for ten days. He will be accompanied by his brother, Prince Mahomed Ali, and attended, at his own request, by General Wingate and Sir James Rennell Rodd, on behalf of the British Government, and his master of ceremonies and aide. No political significance need be attached to the visit, though it is hoped that it will serve to cement the harmonious relations between the Khedive and England. The Khedive's last visit was made when he was a boy of twelve. Not only Englishmen, but all Europeans, and especially the French, view with apprehension the increase in fanaticism of a section of the press of Egypt, which is certain to be reflected in the temper of the people. This is part of the wider Mohammedan movement, which may be called the pan-Islamic movement. It identifies politics with religion even more completely than Islam has always done, and represents the relations between the east and west in the light of a violent conflict between Christian and Mussulman. It has already produced a certain dangerous excitement in Egypt.

THE YOUNG PARRICIDE.

SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS IN THE REFORMATORY.

Toronto, May 23.—Arthur McIntyre, the twelve-year old boy who shot and killed his father, and was convicted last evening of manslaughter, was to-day sentenced to four years in the Mimico Reformatory. The boy took his sentence laughingly.

WOMEN TO BE ADMITTED.

Chicago, May 22.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day voted to admit women to lay electoral and general conferences.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Lord Roberts's Advance to Johannesburg and the Transvaal Capital is Continued.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY PRAISED FOR MAFEKING.

General Methuen's Forces are on the Boer Army's Right Flank and Threaten to Turn it by Rapid Advance— News of Our Canadians.

The important item of last Tuesday's war news came from Washington. It was as to the reception of the Boer envoys. They were frankly told by Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, that the United States Government sympathized with them in their desire for peace, but that having already, at the request of the Transvaal Government, approached Great Britain on the subject and their proposal for mediation having been rejected, they could not again offer mediation without accepting consequences the outcome of which none could foresee. Some accounts of the relief of Mafeking were published in London, which show that Colonel Mahon's flying column was remarkably mobile and effective in fighting a rear-guard action and outwitting the Boers, too. When the Boer telegrams of a week previous announced that they had defeated the flying column, the latter merely had made a wider detour after the fight in order to reach and unite with Colonel Plumer's forces west of Mafeking. The manoeuvre was successful. Colonel Mahon could not go straight forward. He went around. Colonel Bethune's Horse, sent into the south-eastern Transvaal and Zululand, recently to reassure the natives, had a brush with the enemy on May 21. They were ambushed while marching toward Newcastle, six miles west of Vreiheid, and their casualties were sixty-six, principally prisoners. The praise given the Canadian artillery for their work at Mafeking bears out the high opinion General Strange formed of them when he commanded them before and after the Riel rebellion. He declared them fit for anything men could do with guns. Harrismith was reported by Winston Churchill to be free from Boers, and Van Reenan's Pass, which leads down to Ladysmith, open. This is not believed in some quarters. The departure arranged for of eleven vessels in the next thirty days with 3,869 men and officers, and 2,385 horses for South Africa, including six siege trains from Woolwich, shows that the government has no thought yet that the war is over.

On Wednesday the news from Lord Roberts's army showed that the whole force was on the forward move. General Roberts was at Haningspruit Station, following the line of the railway, while General French was away many miles on his left flank, and Gen. Ian Hamilton, also miles away, covered his right flank, and was pushing his mounted men forward with great energy. Some thirty miles lay between the two flanking armies. General Hamilton had chased the Boers out of Heilbron on the right of the army, and General French had crossed the Rhenoster river on the left. Both movements were concluded on May 22. General Hamilton had had a brush with the enemy at Heilbron and a few casualties. Meantime General Lord Methuen was pushing on along the south bank of the Vaal river. Where Steyn and the deposed Free State Government had gone when cleared out of Heilbron, is not stated. It was supposed they had gone to Vrede in the north-east part of the state, the third new capital chosen. Eight hundred rebels north of Kimberley are said to have surrendered, and opposition in that district is practically over. Boers and British confronted each other at Laing's Nek, and the Boers had laid waste the territory behind them, destroying the machinery of the collieries at Newcastle. They burned six houses in Newcastle and destroyed the bridges as they retreated.

The despatches of Thursday and Friday told little of the war, except that the advance of General Roberts's forces continued. This means, of course, that the Boer forces have concentrated, and that as the British cordon closes around the approaches to Johannesburg and Pretoria, they will have to face stronger bodies of Boers than they have yet met, as they will perforce have collected together in larger bodies. It was stated in London that General Lord Roberts's forces had reached Heilbron road station, a few miles north of Prospect, where they were on Thursday. Lord Methuen was expected to make a dash on Klerksdorp, a few miles north of the Vaal river, and General Hutton's brigade was at Vredefort, fifteen miles west of the railway line of Lord Roberts's troops and nearly twenty miles south-east of Potchefstroom, which place General Methuen's move on Klerksdorp would threaten. London experts hoped that General Buller would not drive the Boers out of Laing's Nek until Lord Roberts had cut the railway between them and their line of escape to the Transvaal. A Lorenzo Marquez despatch to the 'Times' credits Mr. Kruger with a desire to surrender. The Irishmen in the Boer army are said to have charge of the Boer dynamiting operations. A wild rumor was afloat on the London Stock Exchange that the Mafeking relief force had marched to Johannesburg, surprised the Boers and captured the town. Nothing could have been more unlikely. London experts, basing their views on the retreat of General Botha's army from his base on the Rhenoster river, prophesy the capture of Jahannesburg in a week, and the siege of Pretoria early in June. Bennett Burleigh's despatch that the British army was across the Rhenoster river, and half way to Vereeniging, was taken in London as showing that the Boers must have been demoralized, when they did not make a stand on the Rhenoster river, where their position was remarkably good for defence. Vryburg was occupied by General Hunter's brigade on Wednesday night. General French's brigades were said to have reached Vredefort road on Wednesday at noon, two marches only from the Vaal river.

APPROACHING THE VAAL.

Vredefort, Thursday, May 25.—The British columns (probably French's) after an unopposed march, reached the Vredefort road at noon yesterday and were then only two marches from the Vaal river.

In Natal General Dartnell's volunteers occupied Mount Prospect last Monday. Lord Dundonald's cavalry is at Firmstones near Ingogo. His infantry rests at Schouinshoogte. Their names are all of fateful memory in the first Boer war. They face Laing's Nek, where the Boers, through the range-glasses of the British, are occasionally visible.

In the march across the Biggarsberg, all the farms, except one, were found vacant. A temporary bridge has been finished at Waschbank. Trains now go to Dundee. General Buller said that the best way to celebrate the Queen's birthday was to repair the railway to Newcastle, and every man was put to work.

Earl De La Warr, who was supposed to have been captured at the time of the disaster that befell the squadron of Bethune's Horse, contrived to escape.

GENERAL AND MRS. CRONJE LEAVING THE 'DORIS.'

He lay all night with a wounded leg behind an ant-heap, reaching the camp the next day.

PROVISIONS FOR MAFEKING.

As the railway is now open north of Mafeking, an abundance of provisions is entering the town, plenty of flour and meat, but few luxuries. The telegraph messages will probably come from Mafeking direct over the northern route in a day or two.

South Africa has another affliction. An extraordinary issue of the 'Gazette' at Durban announces the death of an East Indian from the bubonic plague. The government has put into force the most stringent preventive measures; but fears are expressed that the pestilence may get among the troops.

The Transvaal National Bank has suspended gold payments under authorization from the Government requiring the acceptance of bank notes. The institution has large assets, apparently, in London. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds were seized at Capetown, and £25,000 at Durban. The chairman of the London committee of the bank, says:—'The Transvaal government is laying hands upon every ounc of gold it can find in the country. The government has nothing to lose and everything to gain thereby. Financial circles here are interested in many indirect ways, especially as to whether the Transvaal's I.O.U.'s will be redeemed.'

BRITISH HAVE WAR IN FREE STATE UNDER CONTROL.

Winburg, March 26.—Two thousand Boers are near Ficksburg, besides small

COL. BRYAN T. MAHON.
Who led the forces which relieved Mafeking.

roving parties that come into contact with the British while reconnoitring. President Steyn was with these Boers last Monday, organizing and inspiring them and drafting recalcitrants into the service. The British are sweeping the country far and wide, seizing horses, cattle and grain. Yesterday President Steyn was reported to be at Bethlehem with a small field force, appealing to the Free-Staters to defend their freedom and independence. Apparently he and all the Free-Staters he can assemble, will not join the Transvaalers, but will remain in the north-eastern section of the Free State. On Tuesday there was heavy cannonading at Mochenenz, near Bethlehem. The firing began at dusk. Why and with what result is not known at Maseru, Basutoland, where the news arrived yesterday.

General Rundle's division was still at Trommel on Tuesday. There was a small Boer laager twelve miles to the north of him and beyond this there was a larger one. These Boers were understood to be ready to surrender and in his opinion the war in the Free State was practically over.

London, May 26.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Clocolan, dated May 21, says: 'The eighth division has in front of it commandos headed off from the Transvaal which, while not willing to surrender, do not know where to go. Their joint strength is estimated at from one to two thousand men.

The 'Times' has the following from Newcastle, dated Thursday:

'The Boers are fortifying a very large semicircular position, extending from Majuba to Pongwani. Large numbers are busy entrenching and six guns are visible.'

FROM THE BOER SIDE.

PRETORIA VERSION OF THE MISHAP TO BETHUNE'S HORSE.

Pretoria, Wednesday, May 25.—An official bulletin issued here Wednesday says:

'Sixty British cavalry (Bethune's squadron) came into collision May 20 with eighty of the Swaziland commando at Scheeper's Nek. The fighting lasted an hour. The British lost twenty-seven killed, twenty-five wounded, and eleven taken prisoners. Twenty-five horses, two Maxims and a quantity of ammunition were also captured. The Federals lost one killed and one wounded. They assisted to remove the wounded and bury the dead.

'The advance guard at Heilbron retired on the main body at the northern border.

'According to Free State advices, the British yesterday were at Greyling's Drift, on the Vaal river, twenty-five miles from Wolmaranstad with a large force.

'On Sunday, Kalbe engaged the British between Heilbron and Lindley. The Federals had to retire before an overwhelming force, losing one killed and seven wounded.'

A report from the Boer camp at Volksrust dated Tuesday, May 22, says:

'The British crossed the Buffalo river, and were within sight at our position yesterday. They are busy emplacing heavy cannon at Schuinshoogte, near the scene of the battle on the Ingogo river in 1881. It is reported that fighting occurred at Botha's Nek yesterday.

Chris Botha, brother of the commander-in-chief, has been appointed assistant to the commander-in-chief, and has given great satisfaction. He has revived the fighting spirit in many of the Federals.

In an ambush between Nquutu and Mount Prospect eight British were killed and thirteen wounded.

CAPTAIN GOFF IS BLAMED.

General Buller has communicated to the colonial government Colonel Bethune's report of the loss of the squadron of Bethune's Horse in the ambush at Vryheid. The report says that 'this regrettable affair was due to the impetuosity of Captain Goff, who was killed.'

MAFEKING RELIEF.

Particulars of the March of the Flying Column.

A despatch from Lord Roberts to the War Office says:

'Mahon reports that the flying column entered Mafeking at 4 a.m., May 18. He was stubbornly opposed by fifteen hundred men on May 17, nine miles from Mafeking, but the Boers were driven from their strong positions after five hours' fighting, thanks, he says, to the magnificent qualities of his troops. A detachment of Canadian artillery, by a series of forced marches, reached him the morning of the fighting and rendered very valuable assistance.

'Mahon's casualties were about thirty. The Boer loses were heavy.'

A London despatch says: Some details of Colonel Mahon's Mafeking relief expedition are now coming through from wayside points. It was one long rush to Mafeking.

Mr. C. E. Hands, the 'Daily Mail's' correspondent, mentioned in Lord Roberts's despatch to the War Office as dangerously

COLONEL HOARE,
Who was in charge of the fort captured by the Boers when Mafeking was attacked, and when told by the Boers, 'We have taken Mafeking,' replied, 'Have you, indeed?' and notified headquarters by telephone, and the surrounding of the Boers soon followed.

ly wounded in the fight in the bush on May 13, sent his last message from Vryburg on May 9, by runner to Kimberley, May 21. He says:

'The flying mounted column secretly and swiftly organized by General Hunter, started from Barkly and arrived here tonight, covering 130 miles in five days. It is a grand force of mounted men, Imperial Light Horse, from Ladysmith, the Kimberley Mounted Corps, with Royal Horse Artillery and pom-poms, and a selected body of infantry from the Fusilier Brigade. A special equipment of light spring mule transport completes the splendid force.

BOERS WERE SURPRISED.

'The force so equipped was enabled to move with such rapidity that although this is a difficult country, requiring vigilant scouting, the Boers were surprised. The column moved parallel with the enemy's positions on the Vaal, at Rooidam and Fourteen Streams, actually getting beyond them without firing a shot. So close were we on Sunday and Monday that General Hunter's balloon was visible and his bombardment heard.'

A correspondent with General Hunter telegraphs as follows from Fourteen Streams: 'Colonel Mahon's relieving column left Barkly West under secret orders on May 4, and reached Vryburg on May 10. The Boers marched on the right flank of the British, and a strange race followed, Mahon pressing toward Mafeking with the utmost speed consistent with keeping the force in condition and the Boers hurrying parallel in an effort to pass him and to throw themselves across his path.

'The Boers succeeded. Mahon then turned west during the night. The Boers followed, overtook and attacked him in the bush, but were beaten off.'

Details of the meeting between the columns commanded by Colonel Plumer and Colonel Mahon show that as the former rode into Jan Massibi at sunrise on May 15, the Hon. Maurice Gifford, Colonel Rhodes, Prince Adolphus of Teck, Sir John Willoughby and others, rode in from the south with the information that Colonel Mahon's column was within two miles of the place.

Colonel Baden-Powell's hardest blow to the besiegers was the capture of Commandant Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's son-in-law, and his men, which is thus described in a despatch from Mafeking on May 12, via Ootsi, on May 14:

CAPTURE OF ELOFF.

'Eloff to-day fell into one of the various traps that have been left open for months. At four a.m. the enemy, who had been much strengthened during the last few days, feigned an attack on the eastern side of the town, while a large force, which during the night had crept along the river guided by native rebels, who had chosen the craftiest detours, managed to enter the Baralong location. This they burned, and the huts of the natives were blazing fiercely for a distance of nearly a mile.

'Then finding that they were unopposed, the Boers yelled, "Come out, you skulkers, to-day we take Mafeking." Suddenly a Boer cried, "Here are the Rooineks." Nearly all fled.

'Captain Marsh opened fire from the fort on each side, cutting off and repulsing the main body of the Dutch, but driving the vanguard of about 150 into the native location, which had been burned. The enemy broke into two parties, one being penned in the stone kraal, and the other hemmed in a hollow behind a kopje inside the outer defences. They had no water and but little food.

MORE OFFICERS TAKEN.

'Meanwhile a strong party, estimated at 500, ran around the native location and reached the camp close to the railway. There they surprised, and, after sharp fighting, captured Lieut.-Col. Hore, Captain Singleton and Veterinary Surgeon Dunlop Smith, who for a time were penned with forty Boers in the offices of the British South African Protectorate. This position was covered by our forts.

'The Boers were called upon to surrender, but they refused, and the fighting was resumed for some hours. The Boers lost heavily. Finally, two parties of the enemy surrendered, one party escaping. The casualties are not yet fully known. The Boers lost about 150, but our casualties were under twenty. Mr. Angus Hamilton, correspondent of the London 'Times,' is missing.'

BADEN-POWELL'S MODESTY.

The first word received from Major-General Baden-Powell at Mafeking heightens rather than diminishes the reports heretofore cabled of the gallantry exhibited by the garrison during the closing days of the siege. In an interview with the correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Company on May 11, Major-General Baden-Powell said: 'My great endeavor is to prevent the relief force from trying to rush into the place before they are strong enough to do so. It would be better to make certain of relief in two months than to be beaten in an attempted relief in one month. You remember it was said in the old days in Zululand that the natives called me "Umphala Panzi"—"the man who does not rush things." The knowledge that the whole empire was watching with appreciation the good fight of the garrison has been worth an extra pound of rations a day to the garrison. It was difficult to persuade the civilians of the necessity of submitting to martial law. We had our little difficulties, but later there was a loyal acceptance of the military administration, and there was no trouble at all. The devotion of the nurses and women generally was most marked.'

Referring to the requests of newspapers for messages, Major-General Baden-Powell looked embarrassed and said:—'These chaps have got an exaggerated idea of the importance of my personality. I look upon myself as the figurehead of the good ship Mafeking. It has been her stout canvas and shape, and her brave hull that really shoved the ship along and brought her safely through the stormy cruise. So whenever I read nice things people say of me I take it that they are said inasmuch as I am the head representative of the garrison.'

MAFEKING RESOLUTE.

CHASED THE BOERS OUT OF THEIR MAIN LAAGER WHEN THE RELIEF COLUMN MARCHED IN.

London, May 23, 11.50 a.m.—The War Office issues a despatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Honing's Spruit, May 22, announcing the receipt by him of the following message from Major-General Baden-Powell:—

'Mafeking, May 17.—I am happy to inform you that Mafeking was successfully relieved to-day. The northern and southern columns joined hands on May 15 and attacked the enemy yesterday, and, after a small engagement, entirely defeated them with loss. The British casualties were three killed and twenty-two wounded.

'The relieving force marched into Mafeking at nine this morning; and the relief and defence forces combined and moved out and attacked the enemy's head laager. We shelled them out and nearly captured Snyman, and took one gun, a flag and a large amount of ammunition, stores, etc. Five dead and fifteen wounded Boers were found. The enemy appeared to be retreating in all directions, except one commando, which is lying low, possibly to cover the retreat of the remainder.

'Captain MacLaren and Corporal Murray were found in the Boer hospital. They are doing well. The townspeople and the garrison of Mafeking are heartily grateful for their relief.'

THE MAFEKING PORRIDGE.

London, May 22.—Lady Sarah Wilson, in a despatch from Mafeking, dated May 11, gives the following description of the final days of the siege:—

'As we near the end of the siege, conditions in this little town are perhaps becoming more cheerful. The rainy season is apparently over. The weather is splendid, and consequently the fever epidemic is diminishing. Rations are still small, but it is wonderful how little one needs for existence, and the new food, brawn made from horse and ox hides, is a great success. This food and porridge, the invention of which has

COLONEL BETHUNE,
Who was ambushed by Boers near Vryheid.

received a five-pounds bonus from the government, is equivalent to six weeks' additional provision. The natives prefer it to any other, so that the siege has taught them a new food.'

The railway head is expected to be at Kroonstad to-day (Tuesday). The congestion of traffic at Smaldeel delays Lord Roberts's advance, but his cavalry continues active, through a wide radius east and south-east of Kroonstad.

MILNER'S ESTIMATE OF THE ENEMY.

Capetown, May 22.—A large body of railway workmen marched to the Government House yesterday, and congratulated the Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, on the relief of Mafeking. One speaker referred to the Boers as cowardly scoundrels. The governor replied that he could admire heroism even in enemies. He believed that only a few Boers were concerned in the reported cases of treachery. He declared that they were mainly brave men, fighting for a bad cause, which they thought was right.

FIGHTING BADEN-POWELL.

Major-General Baden-Powell declines to act on the suggestion of his friends that he should return to England for rest. He is determined to retain his active command at the front. Advices from Mafeking, dated May 20, say: 'The Boers are entrenching at Potfontein, ten miles east of Mafeking. The Northern Railway is now repaired to a point within four miles of the town. Ample supplies of plain food are coming in. Major-General Baden-Powell voluntarily gave up fifty-three Boers and thirteen wounded to the Boer commandant, who thanked him for his kindness.' The Baralongs, stimulated by the British successes, attacked the rebel natives at Reitfontein on May 19, and took much loot. They released Sani, the old chief, who had rendered good service to the British in keeping Mafeking supplied with news of the Boer operations. The railway south of Mafeking is being rapidly repaired, and the bridge at Taungs can now be used. Refugees from Mafeking are pressing through Taungs, bound for the Cape.'

BRITISH PRISONERS HEAR THE NEWS.

London, May 23.—The British who are in the hands of the Boers at Pretoria, by some extraordinary means, learn of the British victories as soon as the Trans-

vaal authorities, and they build bonfires and sing 'God Save the Queen.' The Pretoria people are apprehensive of a rising of the prisoners, and are agitating for a transfer of the whole number to a point inside the British lines, saying that 4,000 more or less make no difference.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GATACRE.

London, May 25.—The Queen's Birthday honors include thirty-three gold medals, of which General Gatacre, who was recalled from South Africa because of defeats, receives one; and eighty-one silver medals of the new Kaiser-I-Hind Order, the latter being awarded chiefly for services in connection with the plague and famine in India.

LEYDS IN HOT WATER.

London, May 24.—Dr. Leyds, according to the Brussels correspondent of the 'Daily Express,' has quarrelled with the Transvaal government. A representative of President Kruger is alleged to have demanded an account respecting £500,000 that has passed through Dr. Leyds's hands. Dr. Leyds is said to have replied that the money had all been expended and to have expressed indignation when asked for an itemized statement. President Kruger's emissary is described as showing to Dr. Leyds certain anti-war letters in which Germany and France said they would intervene, and Dr. Leyds, according to this account, grabbed the documents and threw them into the fire, having a bodily struggle with the emissary.

It is reported from Capetown that President Kruger has received a communication from Mr. Abraham Fischer, one of the Boer delegates now in the United States, advising him to surrender on the best terms obtainable from Lord Roberts.

MORE TROOPS GOING OUT.

London, May 26.—The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, discussing military matters in the House of Lords yesterday, announced that 11,000 additional troops would be sent to South Africa next month. In the course of his speech, Lord Lansdowne said :—'It is a formidable problem how recruiting is to be kept up when the excitement of the present campaign has worn off. I do not think that an increase of pay would tend to make the army popular to the extent that some suppose ; but the War Office is devoting itself to the subject, and I believe the changes contemplated will tend to render the army more acceptable to every class in the country.'

THE BOER ENVOYS.

THEY ISSUE AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT AS TO THEIR FUTURE COURSE.

Washington, May 26.—The following statement was issued yesterday by the Boer envoys :—

Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, who are representing the South African republics in this country, have received many pressing invitations from most of the large cities of the United States to visit them, but owing to the short time they have to spend in this country, it will not be possible to accept all the invitations received. It is their intention to return as soon as circumstances permit to their own country, staying in Europe some time to carry out their instructions, but before leaving they have concluded to yield to the great demand on the part of the American people to spend a few more days in America and they have concluded, first of all, to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence and Boston during next week. After visiting these cities, they are in hope of being able to spare the time to extend their visit to several other cities in the Middle States, timely notification of which will be given to the committees who have honored them with invitations. The common councils and mayors of a number of cities are urging them by resolutions to make them a visit and it may be possible that their stay in the country may be prolonged a few days in order to meet their wishes. The envoys regret exceedingly that they cannot meet the great number of people who are so anxious to greet them, as they would like to do. They express themselves as very grateful for the many expressions of sympathy heard upon all sides for the cause that is so dear to them, and they trust the fact that they cannot visit all who wish them to do so, will in no way interfere with the full and free expression of sympathy and good will on their part.

REITZ AND BOER GOLD.

THEY LEAVE PRETORIA TOGETHER FOR LORENZO MARQUEZ.

London, May 25.—A Capetown despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated yesterday, says that thirty-six boxes of bar gold, valued at £141,000, have been sent from Pretoria to Lorenzo Marquez. Mr. Reitz, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal, his wife and family were on the same train.

UNION JACK BURNED.

Nyack, N.Y., May 26.—Robert Sneden, of Momsey, an Englishman by birth, raised a British flag on his house on Thursday to celebrate the Queen's Birthday. Several neighbors came on the premises and ordered the flag taken down. Mr. Sneden refused, when one of the men held him while others climbed upon the house, tore down the flag and burned it. Mr. Sneden says he will take legal proceedings to have the offenders punished.

OUR OWN CANADIANS.

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

THIRTEEN CANADIANS SENT TO HUBERT HOSPITAL, WOOLWICH.

Ottawa, May 23.—The following non-commissioned officers and men from the Royal Canadians have arrived at the Hubert Hospital, Woolwich, from South Africa:

7179, Pte. E. D. Craig, Essex Fusiliers; 7218, Pte. V. Marentelle, Essex Fusiliers; 7070, Corporal A. Lahman, 5th Artillery, Victoria; 7021, Pte. A. Brach; 7381, Lance Corporal F. M. Rae, 34th Ontario Battalion; 4111, Col. Sergt. C. H. Thompson, R.C.R.I.; 7942, Pte. J. Johnston; 7962, Pte. R. B. McFarlane, 71st York Battalion; 1029, Pte Carter; 7923, Pte. H. Durrant, 74th Battalion; 7531, Pte. McConnell, G.G.F.G.; 7046, Pte. L. F. Finch, 5th Artillery, Victoria; and 2929, Pte. Frudsham, R.C.R.I.

The party given in this list as Private A. Brach, is no doubt Private A. C. Beach, of the 5th Artillery, Victoria.

7942, Pte. J. Johnstone, is probably 7944, Pte. Joseph M. Johnston, of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers.

There is no Private Carter, 1029; but the only man of that name is Private A. Carter, of the 5th Artillery, Victoria, whose regimental number is 7029.

OTTER'S REINFORCEMENTS.

Toronto, May 26.—Mr. Webster, of the Ontario Fisheries Department, has received a letter from his son, Private Webster, who formed one of the draft that went out to strengthen the Royal Canadian Regiment. The letter was written from Capetown under date of April 25, and the writer said that they expected to leave for the front in three days. The detachment had been guarding 2,000 Boer prisoners, two of whom were shot dead two nights previously, while trying to escape.

COLONEL SAM HUGHES DOES GOOD WORK.

Capetown, May 22.—Tuesday—General Warren has occupied Douglas after heavy fighting, and without sustaining any loss. The Boers have retreated to the north.

Douglas, Cape Colony, Tuesday, May 22.—A force under General Warren, consisting of mounted infantry, Imperial Yeomanry and two guns of the Canadian Artillery, left Rooi Pan, Cape Colony, on the night of May 20, and marched in two columns, under Colonels Hughes and Spence. Nothing was seen of the Boers until the British were within two miles of Douglas, when a few shells from the Canadian artillery sent the burghers in full retreat towards Douglas.

Col. Hughes's column advanced in skirmishing order, and, after a lengthy exchange of shots, the Boers fled, leaving their laager and a quantity of stores and ammunition.

Again to-day three hundred Boers opened a hot fire on a detachment of Yeomanry, and the Canadian artillery repeated their excellent practice and compelled the enemy to retire.

PRAISE FROM A REGULAR FOR C BATTERY.

Toronto, May 23.—An officer attached to the 4th Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, who was asked by relatives in England of two members of C Battery of the second Canadian contingent to look them up upon their arrival in South Africa, met them at Green Point camp. The following extract from a letter from him, dated April 15, has just been received in Toronto :

'The Canadian Field Battery and Mounted Rifles were encamped quite close to us, so I went and looked up your cousins. They were fearfully busy getting the kit together, as they had just received orders for the front. The gunner was so much occupied that I only saw Lieut. Irving. He seemed very fit, and keen on going up. Their driving and gun drill was simply marvellous. A good many convalescents from the front, who were looking on, said they had absolutely nothing to learn from our regular horse and field artillery.'

A CANADIAN GUNNER'S MAFEKING COUSINS.

Gunner Herman Murray, of Montreal, is in the Canadian battery sent around by Beira, and which assisted so materially in the relief of Mafeking. The interesting part of his visit to Mafeking is that he has had two cousins shut up in Mafeking who would probably welcome him with great eagerness.

ELMSLEY JOINS HUTTON.

Toronto, May 21.—Lieut.-Col. Evans, of the Mounted Rifles, writing from Springfontein on April 15, says the Canadian mounted troops have had long arduous and wet marches. Lieutenant Elmsley, who proved himself an efficient officer, had been taken from the regiment by Major-General Hutton to act as his A.D.C. Major MacDougall, on account of his good work at the base, has been given a more important staff position at another station.

HOW C BATTERY R.C.A. CAME TO BE AT THE RELIEF.

Kingston, May 26.—Major Hudon, C Battery, R.C.A., writing home says that his command was specially chosen by Lord Roberts to go to the relief of Mafeking. He said he wanted a Canadian artillery force in the relief column and C Battery, Major Hudon writes, were in fine fettle as they were sailing up the Indian Ocean. He said the men would make good use of the quick-firing guns they handled.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

—'Punch.'

CAMP LIFE AT CAPETOWN.

Mr. Archie McKellar, who went to South Africa on the 'Monterey' as a recruit to the first Canadian contingent, has written an interesting letter to a friend in Montreal describing camp life in Capetown. Mr. McKellar went as a Y.M.C.A. man and fully describes the work undertaken at Capetown for the benefit of the soldiers, of whom there were sixteen thousand continually under canvas. There are three organizations at work, viz., the Y.M.C.A., a ladies' committee and Miss Hutchisson's Soldiers' Home and they all do a good work in aiding the soldiers in many ways.

Part of the duty of the soldiers in camp was the guarding of fifteen hundred Boer prisoners, who have since been sent to St. Helena, and the writer thought that their lot was decidedly easier than that of their guardians. The wounded of the first contingent were in the same camp and he met several Montreal boys, all of whom were rapidly recovering from their wounds. The general opinion among the soldiers at the time this letter was written was that the war would last until near the end of the year and every one was looking forward to some hard duty. The letter says that the Strathcona Horse are like giants beside the average Englishman, while the men of his own company are decidedly superior physically. The Canadians also excited the envy of the English 'Tommy' as they are as a rule well supplied with cash while the English soldier is usually hard up. The letter concludes with a postcript written on the eve of entraining for Bloemfontein, where the company went to join in the advance which is now under way.

A SPLENDID WORK.

THE Y.M.C.A. REPRESENTATIVE AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

The following letter has just been received from Dr. H. G. Barrie, the Young Men's Christian Association representative with the first contingent :—

Bloemfontein, April 7, 1900.

Dear Mr. Budge,—You will no doubt have learned of my entry into Bloemfontein long before this reaches you. After the surrender of Cronje I remained in the Orange River Hospital with our men who were wounded until I secured Lord Roberts's letter, which is a key to any situation. Fifty thousand troops are centred here. This is our field. The largeness of the number, the strength and virility of sin, combine to make one afraid or at least bewilder one. God is the only solution. Scores of men are weekly pressing into the Kingdom of Christ in this magnificent camp. Six large tents are doing a thriving business. Working here in the bonds of Christian love are men from the Soldiers' Christian Association, also Scripture readers, and fully twenty chaplains. Those who are not in full sympathy with this aggressive work keep a fine distance off and let the chariot proceed. Besides these workers, there are scores of God's men in the ranks ranging from colonels to privates, who consider it a privilege to preach or work in any way for the extension of his Kingdoom among the other fellows.

Our Canadian boys are under most rigid discipline. They are not privileged to leave the camp lines. I have constructed with my own hands a twelve by twenty-five canvas house, which is an admirable headquarters for our work, in conjunction with my living tent. Our men have only had their tents put up a short time after this long period of bivouacking. They are as enjoyable as the hard tack biscuits, which the men paid two shillings for on the long Paardeberg march. The results of recent battles, sickness, exposure, etc., reduced our round 1,000 Canadians who left Quebec to barely 650 fighting men. One's heart aches at times for the boys. God bless them. They have done splendid service and are justly admired by all the regiments. Would that their enthusiasm and self-sacrifice were as fully stirred after more lasting glory than this life gives.

We expect very soon to start upon our grand march to Pretoria. Continue to remember in prayer the hospital visitation, personal work amongst the men, meetings that are held, distribution of literature, etc., etc.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed), H. G. BARRIE.

ANXIETY IN KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., May 22.—There is considerable anxiety here among those having sons and friends in C Battery, Canadian contingent, over the outcome of the ten hours' fighting before Mafeking on May 17. The statement cabled by Sir Alfred Milner that Col. Mahon declares they had rendered him valuable assistance has created deserved pride over the city's share of men in the detachment. The further details will be watched with interest. About half of C Battery comprised men from A Battery, with half a dozen sprightly Kingston boys in the bunch.

TRIBUTES TO COLONIALS.

London, May 22.—Speaking at the newspaper press fund dinner on Saturday night, Captain Lambton, of H.M.S. 'Powerful,' who commanded the naval contingent during the siege of Ladysmith, said: 'I have seen our colonials all over the world and they are if anything better men than ourselves. A finer lot of fighting men never existed.'

Lord Glenesk said: 'In the Diamond Jubilee procession were many princes, but the colonials formed the chief feature of the pageant.'

SAVED WINSTON CHURCHILL.

London, May 26.—A letter to the 'Daily Telegraph' from Thaba N'Chu, dated April 30, describes an engagement near Wakkerstroom, during which Winston Churchill, with some scouts, got within forty yards of the Boers. The latter fired at the scouts, who jumped on their horses and galloped off. Churchill's saddle turned, and his horse bolted. Churchill shouted for help, and Trooper Roberts returned and took him up behind him on his horse, both miraculously escaping the hail of bullets. Neither of them was touched, but the horse was wounded in the neck. Roberts has been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

HOW AUSTRALIANS FIGHT.

THRILLING STORY TOLD BY A BOER.

London, May 20.—Mr. Hales, the Australian correspondent for the 'Daily News' in South Africa, under date of Bethany, April 13, writes of the action of twenty members of the Australian contingent, as related to him in the hospital by a wounded Boer. He says :

'I will take the story from the Boer's mouth and tell it to you, as I hope to tell it round a hundred camp fires when the war is over and I go back to the Australian bush once more. "It happened round Colesberg way," he said; "we thought we had the British beaten, and our commandant gave the word to press on and cut them to pieces. Our big guns had been grandly handled, and our rifle fire had told its tale. We saw the British falling back from the kopjes they had held, and we thought that there was nothing between us and victory ; but there was, and we found it out before we were many minutes older.

'"There was one big kopje that was the very key to the position. Our spies had told us that was held by an Australian force. We looked at it very anxiously, for it was a hard position to take; but even as we watched we saw that nearly all the Australians were leaving it. They, too, were falling back with the British troops.

THE KOPJE IN THE WAY.

'"If we once got that kopje there was nothing on earth could stop us. We could pass on and sweep around the retiring foe and wipe them off the earth as a child wipes dirt from its hands, and we laughed when we saw that only about twenty Australians had been left to guard the kopje.

'"There were about four hundred of us, all picked men, and when the commandant called to us to go and take the kopje we sprang up eagerly and dashed over some hills, meaning to cross the gully and charge up the kopje. Scarcely had we risen to our feet than the Australians loosened their rifles on us and not a shot was wasted. They did not fire as regular soldiers nearly always do, volley after volley, straight in front of them, but every man picked his man and shot to kill.

'"We dropped to cover and tried to pick them off, but they were cool and watchful, throwing no charge away. We tried to crawl from rock to rock to hem them in, but they, holding their fire until our burghers moved, plugged us with lead.

EVEN CANNON DIDN'T MOVE THEM.

'"Then once again we tried to rush the hill, and once again they drove us back, though our guns were playing on the heights they held. We could not face their fire. They did not play wild music, they only shot as we never saw men shoot before.

'"Then we got ready to sweep the hill with guns, but our commandant, admiring these brave few, sent an officer to them to ask them to surrender, promising them all the honors of war. But they sent word to come and take them if we could. And then an officer asked them three times if they would hold up their hands, and at the third time a sergeant said, 'Aye, we will hold up our hands, but when we do, by God, you'll find a bayonet in 'em.' And there they stayed, though we shelled them and tried to rush them under cover of the artillery fire. Then, when all of their men were safe, they jumped into their saddles and made off, carrying their wounded with them. They were but 20 men, and we 400."'

WAR NOTES

RACE WAR IN JERSEY.

London, May 26.—Serious trouble is threatening between the British and French residents of St. Heliers, Island of Jersey, owing to the pro-Boer attitude of the French. There have been several collisions, and yesterday morning the troops were forced to charge with fixed bayonets to prevent the demonstrators from invading the French quarter. Thirty arrests were made.

The French consul has represented the situation to the British Foreign Office, with the result that the latter has wired to the governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Hopton, holding him personally responsible for the maintenance of order.

LEYDS'S QUEER EXPLANATION.

London, May 26.—In reply to a request of the Associated Press for a statement in reference to the allegations of the 'Daily Express,' of this city, claiming to expose the use made by Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, of the Transvaal secret service fund, it being asserted that numerous Continental papers were bribed, it has just received the following authorized statement, signed by the legation at Brussels:—

'Relative to English reports, Dr. Leyds does not consider it necessary to say anything about such nonsense.'

'In regard to the peace rumors and the possibility of the prolonging of the struggle, he cannot express his opinion.'

'UNITED IRISHMAN' SEIZED.

Dublin, May 26.—The government has seized yesterday's issue of the 'United Irishman,' containing letters addressed to Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by a subscriber whose papers had been stopped by the post-office officials, while in transit, alleging that the privilege accorded to the soldiers of wearing the shamrock was merely intended to stimulate recruiting. The writer also denounces the war in South Africa.

BOER OFFICIAL REPORT.

Pretoria, Friday, May 26.—An official bulletin issued here says it is reported that the British have occupied Vredefort and are advancing on Schoeman's Drift.

General De Wett announces that the federals have occupied Heilbron and Potchefstroom. He reports that the call to arms is meeting with a noble response.

EXPLOSION PRISONERS RELEASED.

Pretoria, May 26.—The prosecution has withdrawn the charges of murder in connection with the explosion at the Begbie factory at Johannesburg against Messrs. Longville and Perret, Belgians, William Begbie and Thomas Richards, a colored American. All the accused were acquitted. An application was made that the men be rearrested and put over the border, but this was refused.

THE OUTLOOK FOR PEACE

Popular Misconception About Importance of Imaginary Appeals.

London, May 26.—2.55 p.m.—It is officially announced that the British have crossed the Vaal river.

London, May 26.—The outlook for peace, how soon will it come, and the steps by which it will be procured, are the foremost topics of the hour here. The air is full of rumors about messages from President Kruger, the Boer delegates and other formal steps looking to a cessation of hostilities, but these, so far, have proved to be without any foundation. According to the opinion of one of the highest officials of the Foreign Office, there is a popular misconception regarding the importance of these imaginary appeals. This authority is inclined to believe that the most submissive telegram President Kruger could compose would not alter the situation in the slightest.

'Peace,' he declared, 'can only be accomplished after the Transvaal has undergone the same process as the Free State. The cases are, or will be in a few days, analogous. The most forcible illustration of my meaning can be gathered by supposing President Steyn now sued or had sued for peace. What difference could such action make to us? Neither Kruger's word nor Steyn's word are any guarantee that their people will submit. Kruger might surrender, Pretoria might be in our hands ; yet in other parts of the Transvaal we might have a recurrence of such a thing as the siege of Wepener, or widespread uprisings which would necessitate the presence of thousands of troops. A thorough occupation having now become the object of the war, it cannot terminate until a disarmament is completely effected among all the Boer forces. When the Boers want peace they must tell Lord Roberts and take him their arms. This may, perhaps, occur at the instigation of President Kruger, but the only importance we could now attach to any of his appeals or utterances is the extent with which they will be observed among his own people. My personal opinion is that it will be found that the extent is small, though this fact should not delay peace, or, more properly, pacification. Lord Roberts should be able to subdue the Transvaal almost as easily as he did the Free State. If, as I hear is likely, bodies of Boers will take to the hills, a lot of them will be kept there till they are tired. With the bulk of the population disarmed, these guerilla bands are not likely to be a serious factor. I fail to see how matters will be altered even if a foreign power, say the United States, consented to transmit the unconditional surrender of our foes. I cannot see that it would be worth the paper it is written on, though the action we would take is too hypothetical for me to forecast it.'

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR POWELL PALMER.

The new Commander-in-Chief in India.

General Sir Arthur Powell Palmer, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to the late Sir Wm. Lockhart, has been connected with the Indian army since 1857, and served in the Indian mutiny with Hodson's Horse. After a distinguished fighting career he commanded the Chin Hills Expedition of 1892-93, and was latterly on the staff in command of the forces, Punjaub.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO AND HIS ADVISERS.

London, May 26.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Tangier says that the Sultan of Morocco, who has taken affairs into his own hands, has chosen Moulai Elamin as his chief adviser.

The Gibraltar correspondent of the 'Daily Express,' who reports an interview through an interpreter, with officials of the Tangier Foreign Office, says that documents have been discovered at the residence of the late Grand Vizier, Ahmed Ben Mussa, which prove that he made grants to France without the Sultan's knowledge.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE, May 26, 1900.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET OPENS DULL—PACIFIC ACTIVE AND EASY—DOMINION COTTON LOWER.

There was practically no change in the condition of the stock market this morning from the close last Wednesday. Canadian Pacific was the most active stock, and continues to disappoint its holders. The opening price to-day was 93½, the bulk of the sales being at 93¼, but the close was on a level with the opening. Royal Electric and Street Rails were steady, but Dominion Cotton ruled weak. With the exception of one sale of War Eagle at 150, mines were untouched, and quotations were inclined to be lower.

Interest in the stock market, among the public, continues at a low ebb, and it is impossible to say how much more the market will have to decline to cause an active investment demand.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—10 at 94, 25 at 93½, 500 at 93¼, 25 at 93½, 100 at 93½, 100 at 93⅝, 75 at 93½.
Royal Electric—50 at 202½.
M.S.R.—25 at 254¼, 15 at 254½.
Toronto Railway—50 at 98¾.
Mont. Gas—50 at 182.
War Eagle—1,500 at 150.
Dom. Cotton—25 at 94½, 25 at 94, 25 at 93.
Bank of Montreal—12 at 260.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C.P.R.—100 at 93½, 25 at 93⅝, 25 at 93¾, 25 at 93⅝, 25 at 93⅜, 50 at 93½, 10 at 94, 25 at 93½, 75 at 93½, 5 at 94.
Royal Electric—25 at 203,. 25 at 203½, 25 at 203.
Tor. Railway—50 at 98⅞.
M.S.R.—60 at 254, 40 at 254½, 100 at 255.
Virtue—500 at 98.
Mont. Gas—50 at 183½.
Republic—1,000 at 99.
Dom. Cotton—25 at 93½.
Mont. Tel.—42 at 165, 75 at 164½.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 28.—Very few transactions were recorded in the opening dealings on the stock market. The trend of prices was downward, but losses were confined to fractions. The international stocks occupied the largest share of attention, and were lower in sympathy with London. Sugar gained a small fraction, but immediately lost it.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

London, May 28.—American securities ruled dull and inactive all day with the movements of prices mainly influenced by advices from New York. The final tone was dull. Spanish fours closed at 71⅞. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £74,000.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers	Counter.
New York Funds	1-10 dis	8-64 dis.	1-16 to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	8⅞	8 15-16	9 to 9⅛
Sterling demand	9⅛	9 9-16	9⅝ to 9¾
Sterling Cable	9⅝	9 11-16	9¾
Paris Cheques 5.15⅝			

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros. Brokers.

Montreal, May 28

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid
Canadian Pacific Railway	94	93¾
Duluth Com.	6	4
Do. Preferred	16	14
Montreal Street Railway Co.	254	251
Montreal Street Railway New	246	242
Toronto Street Railway	99	98¾
Halifax Electric Ry.	95	91
St. John Elec. Ry	175	120
Twin City	63⅜	63
" pfd	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	108	107
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. new	....	....
Commercial Cable Co.	165¾	164
Montreal Telegraph	170	162¾
Bell Telephone Co.	185	177
Montreal Gas Co.	183½	182
Royal Electric Co.	203¾	203½
" N.S.	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	150	141
Dominion Cotton ... xd.	97⅜	94
Colored Cotton Co.	10	75
Merchants "	140	....
Montmorency Cotton	115	....
War Eagle	$1.50	$1.48
Republic Mg. Co	$1.00	$ .99
Payne Mining Co	$1.10	$1.07½
Montreal & London	.30	.25
Virtue Mining	$1.04	$1.02½
North Star	1.25	1 11
Dom. Coal	....	....
" pfd	....	115
Intercolonial Coal	55	37
" pfd	80	50
Flemington Coke & Coal Co.	....	22
Bank of Montreal ... xd.	....	244½
Molsons Bank ... xd.	180	175
Merchants Bank ... xd.	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	225	220
Eastern Townships	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
Union Bank ... xd.	120	....
Commerce Bank	....	....
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank ... xd.	140	....
Quer Light Co.	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
North-West Land pfd	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Can. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
Ht. & Lt., Halifax	69	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	100	....
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, May 28, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 101⅛; do., for the account, 101⅛; Atchison, 26¼; Can. Pac., 95¼; St. Paul, 118¼; Illinois Central, 115½; Louisville, 89⅝; Union Pacific pfd., 75⅝; N.Y.C., 134½; Erie, 12¼; Penna., 66⅛; Reading, 5½; Erie first pfd., 36½; Northern Pacific pfd., 76½; G. T., 7½; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand Mines, 8⅝; bar silver steady, 27⅝d per ounce; money, 1½ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and for three months' bills, 2⅛ percent.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 28.—The failure of Seymour, Johnson & Co., has been announced on the New York Stock and Cotton Exchanges.

Alfred Hayes, jr., is the assignee of the failed brokerage firm of Seymour Johnson & Colcpany, and Coudert Bros., are named assignees as the counsel. Neither the members of the firm nor the assignee are ready to make any statement at present and refuse to be seen. It is said that the troubles of the firm are due to commitments in the cotton market. They had been long of cotton but turned to the short side two weeks ago. In the stock market they have been bears. No information can be obtained as to the extent of their contracts, but on the stock exchange they are not believed to be large. Rumors of financial troubles regarding the firm which were circulated at the time of the Price, McCormick & Company failure, precipitated the suspension.

The announcement of the Seymour, Johnson & Co's suspension failed to awaken any animation in the market. Business was principally for the account of the failed firm under the rule and amounted to 8,000 shares of various stocks. Prices were slightly higher. Bonds were easier.

APRIL BANK STATEMENT.

The principal changes in the bank statement for April, compared with April of last year, as shown by the returns made by the banks to the Government, are as follows:

Liabilities.

	1900.	1899.
Capital paid up	$ 64,454,351	$ 63,426,015
Reserve fund	30,581,347	28,249,103
Amount in circulation	43,908,432	37,369,887
Public deposits on demand	94,979,467	88,537,362
Public deposits on notice	174,041,686	16,309,210
Balances due to foreign banks	1,167,813	678,797
Balances to banks in United Kingdom	5,671,691	6,320,454

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 10,040,239	$ 9,165,535
Dominion notes	16,973,871	16,008,827
Notes, etc., of other banks	10,340,636	8,231,246
Balance due from foreign banks	19,148,974	22,560,792
Balance due from the United Kingdom banks	5,216,026	9,398,598
Dominion Government debentures	4,499,049	5,059,878
Municipal and other securities	17,004,868	16,601,094
Railway securities	14,336,216	14,880,656
Call loans	28,905,583	28,641,774
Current loans	281,615,493	245,498,939
Aggregate loans to directors	10,477,190	7,111,644
Average specie held	9,671,682	9,316,649
Average Dominion notes held	16,398,174	15,723,239
Greatest circulation at any time	45,620,310	39,442,891

GRAIN.

The local market continues dull, with prices easy and lower. Manitoba wheat is now quoted at 68c for No. 1 hard afloat Fort William. No. 3 oats have been sold at 30½c afloat Montreal, which is equivalent to 31c for No. 1. Peas are quoted at 67½c; barley, 48c to 49c; buckwheat, 57c; rye, 60c, and spring wheat at 70c afloat at Montreal.

Liverpool public cable quotes as follows: Spring wheat, 5s 9½d; No. 1 Cala., 6s 1d to 6s 2d; corn, 4s; peas, 5s 7½d.

Receipts to-day in Montreal were:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal
Wheat	11,000	3,600	228,650
Peas	600	2,100	——
Oats	19,200	9,500	——
Barley	3,200	1,900	——
Rye	700	——	——
Corn	——	——	33,000

FLOUR AND FEED.

Values are unchanged, but a better business is reported for both local and export account.

Quotations are as follows: Manitoba patents, $3.90 to $4; strong bakers, $3.50 to $3.60; winter wheat patents, $3.50 to $3.90; straight rollers, $3.20 to $3.25, and $1.52 to $1.57 in bags; Manitoba bran, $16 in bags; Ontario bran, $15.50 to $16 in bulk; shorts, $17 to $17.50; moullie, $18 to $22.

Receipts to-day were 5,173 bris flour.

PROVISIONS.

Trade in dressed hogs is steady and prices are unchanged at $8 to $8.25. Packers have reduced prices for cured meats and lard. Quotations are as follows: Compound lard, 7c to 7½c; pure lard, 5½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 9½c to 10c; hams, 11c to 12½c; bacon, 11½c to 12c; Wiltshire bacon, 12½c to 13c. Canada short cut mess pork, $17 to $18.

The Liverpool cable quotes lower prices this morning. Pork, 67s 6d; lard, 35s; bacon, 41s 6d to 37s; lard, 27s to 26s 6d.

Receipts to-day were 368 bris beef.

Chicago, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; stores slow and lower; butchers' stocks steady to shade lower. Good to prime steers, $5 to $5.70; poor to medium, $4.35 to $4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.75 to $5.10; cows, $3 to $4.50; heifers, $3.25 to $5; canners, $2.25 to $2.90; bulls, $2.75 to $4.40; calves, $5 to $6.75; Texas steers, $4 to $5.10; Hogs—Receipts to-day, 40,000; to-morrow, 23,000; left over, 1,998; 5 to 10 cents lower; top, $5.25; mixed and butchers, $4 to $5.25; good to choice heavy, $5.15 to $5.25; rough heavy, $5 to $5.10; light, $4.95 to $5.22½; bulk of sales, $5.15 to $5.20.

EGGS.

The market has an easier tone but values are still unchanged. Best eggs are quoted at 11½c to 12c; seconds, 10½c to 11c, and culls at 9c to 9½c. Receipts to-day were 1,763 cases.

BUTTER.

The market continues firmer. On the wharf this morning 18c was the ruling price, and 18¼c was paid for one lot of extra quality. The general feeling is that butter is too high, but the demand seems active and 18c to 18¼c is a fair market quotation to-day for finest creamery. Dairy is scarce with indifferent demand at 15c to 16c. Receipts to-day were 375 packages.

CHEESE.

The market is steady. On the wharf 9¼c was bid, but 9c will likely be the ruling price for settlement. Finest western are offered on spot at 9½c, though more has been paid in the country. Easterns are quoted at 9¼c to 9⅜c.

The Liverpool cable has declined to 52s for both. Receipts to-day were about 8,000 boxes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ashes, limited demand and prices easy at $4.55 for firsts, $4.20 for seconds and $5.25 for pearls. Beans were unchanged at $1.70 for extras, and $1.60 for prime quality. Honey dull and unchanged at 9c to 10c for white extracted and 7c to 8c for dark. Hay, good demand at $9.50 for No. 1; $8 to $8.50 for No. 2; and $7 to $7.50 for clover. Maple products quiet; best syrup at 7c to 7½c in wood, and 70c to 75c for small tins; sugar, 9c to 9½c per lb. Potatoes, steady at 30c to 35c per bag in car lots.

CHEESE SALES.

Cowansville, May 26.—At the board to-day 49 factories offered 1,808 boxes cheese. The sales were made at 9¼c to 9 3-16c.

Belleville, Ont., May 26.—Twenty factories offered to-day 1,196 white, and 35 boxes colored cheese. Sales were made at 9½c to 9 7-16c.

London, Ont., May 26.—At to-day's market thirteen factories boarded 895 boxes colored; May cheese; sales, 530 at 9¼c to 9 3-16c.

Watertown, N.Y., May 26.—Sales of cheese on board of trade to-day, 5,000 boxes, at 8⅝c to 9 1-16c; for large, bulk sold at 9 1-16c. About 1,500 boxes for Montreal at 9¼c.

Canton, May 26.—Sales of cheese were to-day 830 large at 9c, and 475 twins at 9c. Sales of butter, 590 tubs at 20c.

Ogdensburg, May 26.—Offerings of cheese here to-day, 1,477 boxes; 9⅛c mid, with no sales on the board. Afterward on the street all sold at the above figure.

Cornwall, Ont., May 27.—At the Cornwall Cheese Board on Saturday, 1,032 boxes of cheese were boarded, 958 white, 48 colored, and 41 American. The price realized was 9⅝c to 9 7-16c.

New York, May 26.—Butter, steady; western creamery, 16½c to 20½c; do., factory, 14c to 16c; imitation creamery, 15c to 18c; state dairy, 16c to 19c; do., creamery, 15½c to 20½c. Cheese, easier; fancy large white, 9½c; do., colored, 9½c; fancy small white, 8¼c to 9c to 9c; do., colored, 8½c to 9c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—May 25.

There was a good attendance of both farmers and market gardeners at the Bonsecours Market to-day, although but few came from any distance. The basket brigade up in the market hall was smaller than usual and the principal article offered here was pork pieces, with fair supplies of fresh laid eggs and print butter, and while the eggs show an upward tendency in price, the butter is cheaper; the market is still glutted with shalots, and rhubarb is being offered in increasing quantities at reasonable rates; oats were more plentiful than for some time past, and potatoes are still abundant and cheap. Oats sold at 70c to 75c per bag; buckwheat, $1.10 to $1.15 do.; potatoes, 35c to 45c do.; Quebec turnips, 75c to 90c do.; carrots, $2 to $2.50 per barrel; new carrots, 75c per dozen bunches; lettuce, 15c to 40c do.; radishes, 15c to 30c do.; rhubarb, 15c to 25c do.; shalots, 8c to 10c do.; asparagus, $1.50 per basket; American cabbages, $3.25 per crate; do., celery, $1.25 per dozen; turkey, 11c to 12½c per lb.; fowls, 90c to $1.15 per pair; spring chickens, 75c do.; tub butter, 17c to 20c per lb.; print butter, 18c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 18c to 20c per dozen; cream, 20c per quart; apples, $4 to $5 per barrel; oranges, $3 to $3.75 per box; lemons, $2 to $3 do.; strawberries, 15c per quart box; bananas, $1 to $2.50 per bunch; hay, $7 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET—May 25.

The business done this morning at the St. Gabriel milch cow market was of a satisfactory character. The arrivals were large, amounting to 5 head, while milkmen and other buyers were out in good numbers. The quality of the stock offered for sale, was good, while prices show no material change over last week, and remain at from $28 to $45 per head according to quality.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, May 28.

There were about 300 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves and 150 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattor to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers, but trade in cattle was somewhat slow, owing to the high prices demanded by the drovers. About 40 head of large cattle, consisting of steers, oxen, bulls, and fat cows, were bought for shipment to Great Britain, the prices paid ranging from 4c to nearly 5c per lb. The butchers paid for prime beeves from 4¾c to 5¼c per lb.; pretty good cattle sold at from 4c to 4½c do.; milkmen's strippers from 3¼c to 4¼c and the common stock from 3c to 3¾c per lb. The best calves were bought up before reaching this market; prices here were from $2 to $6 each.

Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3¾c to nearly 4¼c per lb., for the others. Spring lambs sold at from $2.75 to $5 each.

Fat hogs sold at from 5½c to 6c per lb., the latter price having been paid for a lot of hogs, three quarters selects.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	....	65⅞	66	65½	65¾
July	67	66⅞	67⅛	66½	66⅝
Corn—					
May	36¼	....	....	....	36⅜
July	36⅞	36¾	37	36½	37
Oats—					
May	21¼	....	....	....	21⅛
July	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21	21⅛
Pork—					
May	11.27	....	....	....	11.20
July	11.32	11.25	11.32	11.25	11.30
Lard—					
May	6.80	....	....	....	6.80
July	6.82	6.75	6.82	6.75	6.82
Short Ribs—					
May	6.47	....	....	....	6.47
July	6.50	6.45	6.52	6.45	6.50

MINING EXCHANGE

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64 Canada Life Building.

MORNING BOARD.

Big Three—6,000 at 4½, 1,000 at 4, 1,000 at 4.
Deer Trail Con. — 5,000 at 8.
Granby Smelter—2,500 at 30.
Decca—250 at 4.
Virtue—1,000 at 100.
Republic—1,000 at 99.
Oregon—1,700 at 30, 1,500 at 29, 1,000 at 29½
Can. G.F.—1,000 at 6.
Monte Cristo—500 at 4.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Golden Star—5,000 at 15¼, 500 at 16.
Brandon G.C.—500 at 21.
Novelty—4,500 at 3.
Big Three—7,000 at 4, 2,000 at 4,
Deer Trail Con.—500 at 7½.
Slocan Sov.—300 at 20.

TORONTO MINING SALES.

Toronto, May 28—Following are the morning sales on the Toronto Mining Exchange:
Fairview—500 at 6½.
Golden Star—500 at 14½.
Olive—500 at 15, 1,500 at 15.
Victory Triumph—1,000 at 2¼.
White Bear—500 at 2¼, 1,000 at 2⅛.
Golden Star—500 at 14½, 500 at 15¼.
White Bear—2,000 at 2⅛.
Brandon G.C.—500 at 2.
Can. G.F.S.—1,000 at 6.
Novelty—1,500 at 2¾.
Deer Trail—500 at 7¼.
Novelty—4,000 at 2¾.

Standard Mining sales:

Hammond Reef—1,000 at 16½.
White Bear—5,000 at 2¼.
Deer Trail—500 at 7¼, 1,000 at 5⅛.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 25.—Run was moderate, 52 loads—750 cattle, 1,200 hogs, 163 sheep and lambs and 23 calves. Quality of cattle was not extra good.

Export Cattle—Moderate offerings met a strong demand and sold at $4.90 to $5.15 per cwt. for choice and $4.60 to $4.80 per cwt. for light stock.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice butchers' heifers and steers were in good demand. Picked lots sold at $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt., good cattle at $3.75 to $4.10 per cwt, medium and mixed lots at $3.40 to $3.75 per cwt. and common cattle at $3.15 to $3.40 per cwt.

Export Bulls—Steady demand at $4 to $4.50 per cwt. for choice heavy stock and $3.50 to $4 for lighter quality.

Butchers' Bulls—Bulls of 900 to 1,300 lbs. sold at $3 to $3.50 per cwt.

Stockers—Good demand at steady prices of $3.25 to $3.80 per cwt.

Feeders—Light offerings met a good demand at firm prices of $4.25 to $4.50 for heavy short-keep steers, and $3.90 to $4.15 for light feeders.

Milch Cows—No really choice cows were offered to-day. About a dozen offered and ranged from $30 to $45 a head.

Sheep—Good trade at $4 to $4.25 per cwt. for export ewes, $3 to $3.50 per cwt for bucks and $3 to $4 a head for butchers' sheep.

Lambs—All stock sold out at $4.50 to $5 per cwt. for yearlings, $5 to $5.50 per cwt. for picked ewes and wethers, and $2.50 to $4.50 a head for spring lambs.

Calves—Steady at $2 to $10 a head.

Hogs—Unchanged at $6.37½ per cwt. for selects of 160 to 200 lbs. natural weight, $5.75 per cwt for fats and $5.50 per cwt. for lights.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, May 25.—Beeves, receipts, 11,599; 24 cars on sale; 10c higher; all sold; ordinary to prime steers, $4.90 to $5.55; bulls, $3.75 to $4.25; cows, $2.50 to $4.25. Live cattle, 10c to 13c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 11c per lb. Shipments, 591 cattle; to-morrow, 592 cattle. Calves, receipts, 447; demand active; prices 25c higher; all sold; veals, $4.50 to $6.75; culls, $4. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 4,850; 24 cars on sale; good sheep and yearlings are steady; common and medium lower; lambs steady to 25c off; three cars of yearlings unsold; poor to choice sheep, $3.50 to $5.25; yearlings, $5.50 to $6.62½; culls, $3.50 to $4.25; lambs, $7.25 to $8. Hogs, receipts, 1,742; half a car on sale; market firmer; good western hogs, $5.55.

East Buffalo, May 25—Cattle—The outlook for Monday is considered good. Calves—In fair supply, fair demand and steady; choice to extra, $6.25 to $6.50; good to choice, $6 to $6.25. Sheep and lambs were in a little better shape, with moderate offerings and fair demand; choice to extra, $6 to $6.20; good to choice, $5.75 to $6; sheep, mixed, $4.70 to $4.90; wethers, $4.90 to $5.10. Hogs opened fairly active and 5c to 10c higher; heavy, $5.40 to $5.50; mixed, $5.40 to $5.45; Yorkers, $5.30 to $5.35; pigs, $5 to $5.10; roughs, $4.70 to $4.85; stags, $2.75 to $4.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

Edinburgh, May 14.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—Supplies of fat cattle have been considerably heavier all over this week, and the quality generally good. In sympathy with the southern markets, trade has been very brisk, and for the best class of bullocks the highest prices of the season have been realized, an average rise of from 15s to 25s per head has been easily obtained. Fat sheep have been shown in small numbers, and continue to meet an exceptionally dear trade. The best class of lambs sold well, but others have suffered a reduction in value. Calves have been fewer, and all classes met a dear trade, good fat calves being scarce. Pigs were in larger numbers, and here also trade was sharp at a good advance in prices. In the store market there has been again very large supplies of store sheep; good hogs in forward condition have been much sought after, and trade has been dear. Secondary sheep have not been quite so easily sold; there have been larger supplies of store cattle. All classes of home-wintered bullocks have met a ready demand, as also the best classes of Irish bullocks and stirks, and nearly all those offered were sold at good prices. The number of milch cows on offer was under last week, and trade, except for the best classes, was easier. Quotations: Extreme top price best beef, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; current, 8s to 8s 3d; secondary, 7s 6d to 7s 9d per stone; mutton from 8¾d to 10d per lb.

Liverpool, May 14.—Beasts, 5,031; sheep and lambs, 6,368. Best beast, 6½d to 7d; second, 5¾d to 6¼d; third, 5d to 5½d. Best Scotch in wool, 7½d to 9½d; shorn, 8d to 9d; other sorts, 7d to 8½d; lamb, 10d to 10½d. A decrease of 46 beasts and 100 sheep and lambs. Sharp demand for all classes at about late rates.

Newcastle, May 16.—Yesterday's numbers were as follows:—Cattle, 2,001; sheep and lambs, 6,559; calves, 192; pigs, 839. Prime heifers, 8s to 8s 3dfft steers, 7s 9d to 8s; second class animals, 6s 9d to 7s 6d; coarse and inferior, 5s to 5s 9d; pork, 4s 6d to 8s; lamb, 10d to 1s; mutton, 8d to 10d; veal, 5d to 9d.

Salford, May 16.—At market yesterday:—Cattle, 1,856; good demand at late rates. Sheep and lambs, 12,384; sheep slow, but fat lambs in brisk demand. Calves, 227. Quotations:—Cattle, 5½d to 7d; sheep, 7½d to 9½d; lambs, 11d to 1s; calves, 5¾d to 8¼d.

BUTTER.

Manchester, May 16.—Arrivals of Danish, Swedish and Finnish amounted to 5,410 casks—a considerable decrease upon last week, brought about by no Hamburgs coming forward. The demand yesterday was brisk for finest qualities, which were well cleared, and mediums met with a better inquiry. Irish creamery are arriving more freely, and sell readily at quotations as below. Finest Danish and Swedish, 104s to 106s; finest Finnish, 99s to 101s; Irish creamery, 96s to 98s.

Cork, May 15.—Firsts, 80s; seconds, 77s; thirds, 75s; fourths, 66s. Mild cured—Superfine, 90s; fine, 80s. Fresh butter, 85s to 83s. In market—125 firkins, 68 mild.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, May 26—Very nearly 1,000 vehicles must have been in attendance in the course of the morning at By-Ward market. Produce of all kinds was very plentiful. Only the fact that the turnout of buyers was in proportion prevented there being a slump in the prices of some of the lines. Butter, eggs, poultry, veal, vegetables and grain were all in evidence, and without exception met with a very fair demand. The vegetables were very plentiful, and prices fairly low. Butter, prints, 20c to 22c per lb.; butter, rolls, and tub, 16c to 20c do.; eggs, 13c per dozen; veal, 5c to 6c fronts; 7c to 8c hinds; potatoes, 50c per bag; oats, 34c bushel; poultry, dressed, 65c to $1.10 pair; poultry, alive, 55c to 70c pair; hay, $9 to $11 per ton; green onions, 10c dozen; radishes, 60c dozen; asparagus, $1.25 dozen; rhubarb, 60c dozen; lettuce, 50c dozen; carrots, 40c bag; turnips, $1 per bag. Potatoes, 50c per bag.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

London, Ont., May 26.—Grain—Fair deliveries and quick sales. Wheat, 64½c to 66c; oats, 32c to 32½c; peas, 60 to 69c; corn, 42c to 47c; rye, 51c to 66c; barley, 40c to 48c; beans, $1.25 to $1.40; hay was moderately supplied, from $8 to $9 per ton; straw from $6 to $6.50 per ton; potatoes, offerings larger, from 45c to 50c per bag; butter, lower, rolls, wholesale, from 13c to 14c and 15c; retail at 15c to 17c; supply is good. Eggs were firm from 11 to 11½c wholesale, and from 11½c to 13c retail. Dressed hogs, $7 to $7.25. First wool deliveries of the season to-day. Unwashed, from 9c to 10c, and washed, 15c to 16c per pound. Hides and tallow nominally unchanged.

Guelph, May 26.—Flour, $1.85 to $2.10; red wheat, 65c to 67c; white wheat, 65c to 67c; bran, $14; middlings, $16; barley, 40c to 42c; rye, 50c to 53c; peas, 60c to 65c; oats, 28c to 30c; hay, $8.50 to $9.50; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 35c; live hogs, $5.50 to $5.80; sheepskins, 70c to $1; hides, 6c to 7c; wool, 13c to 15c; butter, 12c to 14c; eggs, 11c to 12c.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 28.—White wheat, 60c to 65c per bushel; red fall do., 60c to 65c per bushel; spring do., 60c to 65c per bushel; barley, 48c to 50c per bushel; peas, 70c to 80c per bushel; oats, 30c to 31c per bushel; corn, 45c to 49c per bushel; bran, $16 to $17 per ton; shorts, $17 to $18 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $6 to $6.40 per cwt.; flour, $1.60 to $1.85 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt; cornmeal, $1.75 to $2 per cwt.; butter, 16c to 18c per lb.; creamery, 22c to 23c per pound; eggs, 11c to 12c per dozen; hay, $9 to $10 per ton; hides, $7 to $8 per cwt.

The 'Daily Witness' from receipt of subscription to end of 1900 to new subscribers for only one dollar. An opportunity to have the 'Daily Witness' with the war news, war maps, war illustrations, war correspondence and war articles.

DOINGS OF LONDON.

It is Reported That Sir W. H. White Will Retire.

DR. TALMAGE DELIGHTED WITH HIS RECEPTION.

(Special Associated Press Cable Letter.)

London, May 26.—It is persistently rumored that Sir William Henry White, who has been director of naval construction since 1885, is resigning his post. He has been absent from his office for many weeks and is completely broken down over the Royal Yacht fiasco. Moreover, he has many difficulties with the Admiralty, and many naval officers frankly express disbelief in his armament theories, declaring he has not kept up with the progress made in warship building, especially in the case of American progress. Mr. Watts, the Armstrongs' chief designer, is reported to have been offered Sir William White's position.

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preaches in London on May 27. Preparations have been made to provide for overflow audiences, as St. James Hall is not expected to be large enough. Dr. Talmage says the heartiness and enthusiasm of his English and Scotch reception are indeed most remarkable. Like most Americans now in London Dr. Talmage is soon going to Paris. Their visits to the British metropolis are cut shorter than usual. However, London will be able to hold up its reputation once more when the Khedive of Egypt and the Shah of Persia arrive. The former will be here on June 21. Both these royal travellers will doubtless be welcomed warmly.

The Queen's Birthday honor list is generally voted inadequate. No naval officer is mentioned amid the host of 'unknowns' that gained coveted distinction.

Speculation is now rife as to who will be the first viceroy of federated Australia. The Duke of Fife is frequently mentioned, but his royal wife is notoriously disinclined to taking part in state functions. The new Duke of Argyll and the Earls of Hopetoun and Jersey are also declared to have a chance of filling the important position.

Following the lines of Lady Warwick, the 'Daily Mail' is exposing for the benefit of the public the invasion of American millionnaires. 'These invaders,' the 'Mail' declares, 'are so enormously rich that they are indifferent to the fancy prices asked for great estates.' Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the 'Mail' remarks, 'is among the best of them.' The history of that gentleman, and the histories of the Bradley-Martins, Mr. W. W. Astor, Mr. James R. Keene, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer and Mr. Marshall Field, also Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and a few South African millionnaires are carefully detailed, with estimates about their fortunes.

BRYAN AND DEWEY.

FREE SILVER MAN ASKED TO STEP DOWN IN FAVOR OF THE ADMIRAL.

New York, May 26.—The 'Press' to-day prints the following from its Washington correspondent: 'Bryan has been asked to step aside and make way for Admiral Dewey as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party.

'The anti-Bryan Democrats, or, more correctly speaking, the old Democratic leaders, are using moral suasion on the man from Nebraska to induce him to take this step in the interest of his party, that it may stand a chance to win a national victory next November. They have abandoned all plans for an open fight on Bryan in Kansas City, and have taken him into their councils and confidence to show him the exact political situation, as they see it. They have laid before him what they consider absolute information showing that his election as President is impossible, and that his nomination in Kansas City means another Democratic defeat and the disorganization of the party.'

THE TROUBLES IN CHINA.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT APPEALED TO TO SUPPRESS THE 'BOXERS'—TROOPS AMBUSHED.

Washington, May 26.—The United States Government has taken a hand in the suppression of the 'Boxers,' the famous Chinese secret society, which is engaged in the massacre of native Christians in China and to which is attributed numberless outrages upon the foreign missionaries.

United States Minister Conger has been instructed by the State Department to inform the Chinese Government that the government of the United States expects it to promptly and thoroughly stamp out this society and to provide proper guarantees for the maintenance of peace and order and the protection of life and property of Americans in China, all now threatened by the operations of the 'Boxers.'

London, May 26—A special despatch from Shanghai says advices from Szuchuen, province of Hu-Peh, report that 'Boxers' have destroyed two villages and massacred many of the converts of the French missionary stations. The general commanding at Shi-Nan-Fu sent a regiment to the scene of the disturbances. The soldiers were ambushed by the malcontents, and lost twenty-six men killed. Reinforcements have been despatched from Ichang.

Pekin, May 26.—A force of Chinese cavalry that was attacked by Boxers lost a colonel and seventy men killed and wounded.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

BILL BEFORE THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT READ A SECOND TIME.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in moving the second reading of the Australian Federation bill, last week, in the British House of Commons, made the announcement that a complete agreement had been reached with the delegates on the lines of the government proposals. The bill, he added, would provide that the right of appeal should be maintained in every case where other than Australian interests are concerned; but where Australian interests were solely and exclusively concerned, the Australian Legislature should adopt any course it pleased.

'The government also asks,' said Mr. Chamberlain, 'that words shall be inserted, giving the right of appeal to the Privy Council in every case in which both parties consent.'

After declaring that the result had been achieved by a discussion of the friendliest nature, the Colonial Secretary read a letter, from the Australian delegates, expressing their satisfaction and thanking him for having secured so satisfactory a result.

The bill passed its second reading amid loud and prolonged cheering.

OFFICER CASHIERED.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE DREYFUS CONSPIRACIES.

Paris, May 26.—The question of the alleged meddling of Detective Tomps in the Dreyfus affair, which was warmly discussed at the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies, was brought up in the Senate yesterday afternoon. The Minister of War, the Marquis de Gallifet, on Tuesday, denied the existence of the Tomps letters at the Ministry of War, but the interpellator, M. Humbert (Radical-Socialist) flatly contradicted him. The Marquis de Gallifet, to-day, expressed regret at the fact that he had misled the Chamber, as, he added, he had since ascertained that Humbert's statement was correct. The letters, he asserted, existed at the ministry without his knowledge. The Minister of War then announced that the documents had fallen into the hands of politicians, who had used them during the debate of Tuesday, by the crime of an officer of the War Office, who divulged them. This officer, the minister continued, had immediately been cashiered.

The officer disgraced by the Marquis de Gallifet is Captain Frisch, who is said to be an Alsatian.

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, May 26.—Mr. W. W. Buchanan, who has been representing the Dominion Alliance in the organization of the province for the issue of provincial prohibition, returned on Thursday from the trip over the north-western section. He held meetings in each riding as far west as Birtle, and reports the organization of the electoral divisions to be most complete. He says Manitoba will speak stronger and stronger for prohibition until the desired end is accomplished.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

which left Labelle yesterday morning, was

A special passenger train on the C.P.R., derailed three miles south of that station. The accident was caused by a heavy run of water from the north-westerly lakes and streams raising the water along the railway to between 15 and 20 feet, washing out a portion of the railway embankment. A heavy rainfall occurred in the distruct during Sunday afternoon and evening. The trainmen patrolled the track until the rain subsided, which was about nine p.m., when everything was apparently in good order and no danger anticipated. It is believed that the heavy and sudden flow of water was the result of some dam in the lakes or rivers above giving way. The locomotive hauling the train passed over the damaged section all right; but the cars following left the track, three of which turned over.

The following are the passengers and trainmen hurt, with their injuries:—Henry Cardinal, typographer, Montreal, head cut; J. K. Kennedy, wrist cut; Philippe Lasande, Three Rivers, arm injured; Leo Demarais, Montreal, forehead bruised; Geo. Perrault, Montreal, body bruised; W. S. Brown, Montreal, hands and legs injured; Dr. E. R. Brown, Montreal, cut about face and legs, arm hurt; Jos. Laforest, La Minerve, face and hand cut; J. F. Grant, Montreal, cut about head and legs; C. Gauthier, Labelle, legs and head injured; J. Lalande, Labelle, head injured; J. Carey, brakeman, cut about head; M. Vallée, baggageman, arms and legs injured; W. Paxton, Mont

VICTORIA DID IT.

THE QUEEN'S INFLUENCE OVER CURRENT EVENTS.

The 'Presse' publishes the following article on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday: 'The birthday of our Gracious Sovereign this year stands out prominently from all the different conditions with which her glorious reign has nevertheless been so numerously marked. Never before had the Empire passed through such anxiety as during the last six months. It found itself on the verge of humiliation; it passed through the fever and exaltation of a frightened patriotism, for the wounded pride of those who are great and strong feels much more terrible pangs than that of less eminent souls.

'Thank heaven, those terrible days have passed away like a nightmare, and the British nation has awakened in its old national fervor, which a feeling of its diplomatic, financial and maritime preponderance has always carried to the height of a, so to speak, infallible religion. It was lucky for England that in the midst of all those shocks and those despairs the august Queen became the actual bulwark. Her name hovered over the Empire as a supreme protection. If a man had occupied the throne at that moment ideas of a different kind might perhaps have crept into the masses. But, no, the British nation had a transcendent woman to defend. A feeling of chivalry caused all discouragement to be set aside. The honor of that great figure and that great reign had to be saved. Nothing helped more the British nation to go through the trying ordeal. Such a Queen deserved such a crowning of her life. She was specially remarkable for her dignity, for her absolute subordination to the greatness of the kingdom, for her virtues that have covered almost a whole century.

'While in many countries democracy, in its irresistible craving for dilatation, shuns kingdoms, in England, it drew closer to the throne, attracted by the irresistible charm of the great, the beautiful and the good.

'The unalterable glory of such a long term can hardly be explained except by the unfathomable views of Providence. God needed England. To her it belongs to thoroughly examine the reason of her mission, so as to faithfully fulfil the duties it imposes. She has before her the example of other nations that have suffered much for having prevaricated. Victoria bequeaths her a long trial of wisdom and prudence, as well as, for the future, the vivid light of the bright torch which she still firmly holds in her hand.

'We have now but one wish to express, the most simple and the wish of all: that her reign, and especially her life, be prolonged for the longest time possible!'

QUEBEC'S LOYALTY.

On the occasion of the Queen's Birthday the 'Patrie' published an editorial containing the following remarks: 'The British institutions have been broad enough to make us at home in the Province of Quebec. We are here a million and a half whose language and blood are French; we have our schools, our parliament, our flag, which is the tricolor, that we have side by side with the Union Jack, in our national and patriotic demonstrations. For such benefits, for such fruitful liberty, our gratitude and best wishes go to our Gracious Sovereign, and nowhere in the Empire will the cry of 'God save the Queen' be repeated with more sincerity than in the Province of Quebec.'

A LOYAL UTTERANCE.

THE QUEEN AND FRENCH CANADA.

The 'Moniteur du Commerce' publishes the following article: 'Yesterday Canada celebrated with calmness, but with the full conviction of a happy nation, satisfied and looking to the future with confidence, the eighty-first birthday of its beloved and respected sovereign, Victoria of England. This great figure of contemporaneous history, with her spirit of Christian progress and her natural devotedness as a woman, did not escape the native perspicacity of the French-Canadians, who, in the bright as well as in the dark days, have never forgotten for the last sixty years to turn their eyes towards that Queen who constantly showed herself to be their friend. This is with them a matter of education.

'During the three-quarters of a century, following the abandonment by France, they sought some one to whom they might give the loyalty which they formerly swore to the Bourbons.

'It was the desire of Providence that, at the most critical moment in their history, a good and grand woman engaged their attention. They were not deceived, and now they truly return 'loyalty for loyalty.' This is the motto which, well adhered to, will be the future strength of our country, for, in the eyes of the French-Canadians, Victoria of England, with the glory of her long reign of Christian and civilizing progress, which shines over the world, represents more than a principle, she represents a great heart. That is what explains all her force and that of the Empire that bows before her.'

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Berlin, May 22. — The nuptials of Prince Karl Ludwig of Thurn and Taxis and Princess Maria Theresa of Braganza were celebrated to-day at Ratisbon.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

CAPEL.—On May 19, 1900, at the rectory, Sutton, Que., a son to the Rev. and Mrs. Edgar T. Capel. 22

HOLLAND.—On May 26, 1900, the wife of Mr. E. Holland, of a daughter. 28

LEE—At the Methodist parsonage, Richmond Hill, Ont., on May 18, 1900, to the Rev. Herbert and Mrs. Lee, of Burk's Falls, a daughter.

MACKAY—On May 26, 1900, at 1787 Ontario street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Angus Mackay.

MACKERRACHER.—At 45 Desjardins ave., Maisonneuve, on Sunday morning, May 27, 1900, the wife of the Rev. W. M. MacKerracher, B.A., of a son. 28

SLYFORD—At General Hospital, Galt, Ont., on May 19, 1900, the wife of Ernest Slyford, of a son. 25

TIPPETT.—At the Methodist parsonage, Shawbridge, on May 20, 1900, to the Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Tippett, a daughter. 23

WATTS JONES.—On May 14, 1900, at Chefoo, China, the wife of Captain W. A. Watts Jones, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—AITKEN.—At the manse, Ashton, Ont., by the Rev. Geo. T. Bayne, on May 16, 1900, Mr. William Campbell, of Carleton Place, to Miss Christena Aitken, daughter of Mr. John Aitken, of Ramsay. 23

CLARKSON—COOKMAN—At the residence of the bride's mother, on May 16, 1900, by the Rev. I. H. Lackey, A. H. Clarkson, of Manchester, N.H., to Annie M. Cookman, of Henrysburgh, Que. 25

McGILLIVRAY—McNAB.—At the manse, Durham, Ont., on May 16, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. William Farquharson, Mr. John McGillivray to Miss Grace McNab, both of the township of Glenelg. 22

MOFFATT—ROBERTSON—At North Sydney, on May 23, 1900, by the Rev. T. Chalmers Jack, Frank E. Moffatt and Jessie Robertson, both of Glace Bay, C.B.

SILLIBY—CHARLES.—At the Methodist parsonage, Sutton West, Ont., on May 16, 1900, by the Rev. A. P. Brace, B.D., Arthur Silliby, to Sarah Jane Charles, both of Georgina Island. 25

STENNING—BUSH.—At the residence of Chas. Lovell, Esq., Coaticook, Que., on May 23, 1900, by the Rev. R. Smith, Wm. A. Stenning, M.D., to Katherine G. Bush, all of Coaticook. 28

WILKINS—McCLURE. — At the manse, Richmond, Que., on May 23, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Kellock, Mr. Clinton J. Wilkins, of Kingsbury, Que., to Miss Isadora E. McClure, both of the Province of Quebec. 28

WINGET—TRUSSLER.— At St. George Church, Lennoxville, Que., on May 16, 1900, by the Rev. A. C. Scarth, Mr. Benj. E. Winget, of Sherbrooke, to Miss Florence M. Trussler, of Milby, P.Q. 23

DIED.

ALDERDICE.—At No. 3 Alpha avenue, Toronto, on Monday, May 21, 1900, Rachel Alderdice, youngest daughter of the late John Alderdice, formerly of Montreal. 22

ATKINSON—Suddenly, at Ottawa, on May 18, 1900, William P. Atkinson, second son of the late William Atkinson, 666 Cooper street, aged 41 years. 22

BALLS.—At the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, on May 24, 1900, James Balls, aged 63 years, late tollgate keeper, Billing's Bridge, Ont. 28

BENEDICT.—On May 23, 1900, at his late residence, Aylmer Road, Que., Moses Benedict, aged 75 years. 25

BLACK.—At Los Angeles, Cal., on May 10, 1900, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. R. S. Black, formerly of Halifax, N.S. 23

BOMPAS.—On May 20, 1900, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Skillin, in Spencer, Mass., Adelaide Sarah Bompas, aged 51 years, daughter of the late Dr. Bompas, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. 25

BRYSON.—At Winnipeg, Manitoba, on May 22, 1900, of typhoid fever, Frederick, only surviving son of the late Thomas Macfarlane Bryson, of Montreal. 25

BUCHAN.—On May 19, 1900, at 35 North Sherbourne street, Rosedale, Toronto, Edna Lydia, third daughter of the late J. M. Buchan, Principal of Upper Canada College. 22

BURNS.—At his residence, 128 Pembroke street, Toronto, on May 22, 1900, after a brief illness, the Rev. Alexander Burns, D.D., LL.D., formerly of the Hamilton Ladies' College, in his 66th year. 25

COPPING—On May 12, 1900, Joseph Copping, of Rawdon, Que., aged 76 years. Deeply regretted.

CRAIG.—At Rowland, North Carolina, on May 11, 1900, William Craig, formerly of Kennebec Road, Que., aged 86 years. 25

GAUNTLETT.—On Sunday, May 27, 1900, in this city, Harriet Jones, beloved wife of John Gauntlett, at the age of 51 years.

GORDON,—At East Selkirk, Manitoba, of pneumonia, on May 13, 1900, Rev. D. B. Gordon, in his 65th year, brother of William Gordon, Rosedale, Toronto. Buried at Rodman, N.Y., on May 16. B22

HALL.—In this city, on May 24, 1900, of pneumonia, Sarah Whitwell Meldrum, aged 47 years, wife of Thomas Hall.

HOLCOMB.—At 42 Cathcart street, on May 26, 1900, Alice Maud, third daughter of the late S. F. Holcomb. 28

LAPRISE—On May 22, 1900, at his nephew's residence, 224 Dubois street, Detroit, Mich., Michael, beloved husband of Caroline Laprise. 26

McCUAIG.—At Abbotsford, B.C., on April 29, 1900, Catherine McCuaig, in her 84th year, formerly of Harrington, Lost River, P.Q., native of Glenelg, Scotland. 22

McGEOCH.—At Petit Brule, Que., on May 23, 1900, Janet McColl, widow of the late Alexander McGeoch, in her 63rd year. 25

McMURRAY.—On May 25, 1900, at Windsor, Ont., Agnes, widow of the late Samuel McMurray and mother of Frank McMurray, of the printing bureau, Ottawa. 28

McNEIL.—At Pointe au Chene, Que., on May 20, 1900, Elizabeth McNeil, widow of the late David McNeil, entered into rest after a long and painful illness, at the age of 70 years.
Alpena (Michigan) and Cardinal papers please copy. 28

McRAE.—At St. Ann de Prescott, on April 19, 1900, Katie McRae, aged 44 years.

McRAE.—At St. Ann de Prescott, on April 29, 1900, Catherine, beloved wife of Norman McRae, aged 69 years. 25

MEGGS.—At Hatley, Que., on May 20, 1900, Mary Hamel, wife of the late Charles Meggs, aged 70 years.

MEIKLE.—At Buckingham, Que., on May 22, 1900, Mrs. Meikle, relict of the late Robert Meikle, of Arnprior, in her 70th year. 25

MOFFATT.—At her late residence, South Hull, Que., Susannah Hurdman, relict of the late Timothy Moffatt, aged 77 years and 5 months. 23

MURRAY.—In this city, on May 25, 1900, Agnes Murray, aged 56 years.

PADGETT—At Smith's Falls, Ont., on May 18, 1900, Margaret Kemp, wife of Thomas Padgett, aged 74 years. 26

PORTER—On May 7, 1900, at his late residence, Wisconsin, Waupaca, William Porter, aged 76 years and 9 months.
'Safe in the arms of Jesus.'
Quebec papers please copy.

TARDIF.—On May 25, 1900, Gaston Paul, infant son of J. E. Tardif, printer.

THOMAS—At his residence, 730 Sherbrooke street, at midnight, on Thursday, May 17, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, for thirty years general manager of the Molsons Bank, in the 67th year of his age.

WALKER.—In this city, on May 28, 1900, James Walker, late hardware merchant, aged 81 years.

WEBSTER.—On Tuesday, May 23, 1900, George Webster, aged 62 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAD COMPLEXIONS
RED ROUGH HANDS
FALLING HAIR
PREVENTED BY
Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexions, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or sluggish POREs.

Sold everywhere. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MIDY, Paris. Australian depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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The Stereo Field Glass.

This is one of the most remarkable inventions of the Century. Its power, brilliancy, and definition of distance are extraordinary, and cover a field surface never before reached, having a marvellous stereoscopic effect. It is compact, elegant and portable. Customers and the public are invited to visit our Optical Department, and TEST this REMARKABLE FIELD GLASS.

Pamphlets describing this instrument, FREE on application.

SIGHT TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

MEN'S
Boot and Shoe Dept.

MEN'S GOODYEAR WELT BOOTS, in Black or Tan, Three Shapes, Three Widths, and Half Sizes. These are splendid value. Price, $3.15, less 5 percent cash, or $3.00 net cash.

FLANNEL DEPT.

NEW EIDERDOWN FLANNELS, in Pale Pink, Blue, Cream, Cardinal and Gray.
FRENCH WRAPPER and BLOUSE FLANNELS.
ORLWOOLA and VIYELIA FLANNELS.
CEYLON FLANNELS, in great variety.
CREAM OPERA FLANNELS.
Cream All Wool UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.
NAVY BATHING FLANNELS, fast colors.
Gauze Merino UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTING FLANNELS.
English, French, German and Canadian FLANNELETTES.
FLANNEL and FLANNELETTE SHEETINGS.

Mail Orders Receive Special Attention.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND US YOUR ADDRESS and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember, we guarantee a clear profit of $3 forevery day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day. Imperial Silverware Co., Box A 499, Windsor, Ont.

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"I revel in my freedom. Compare it with the first you saw from my pen."
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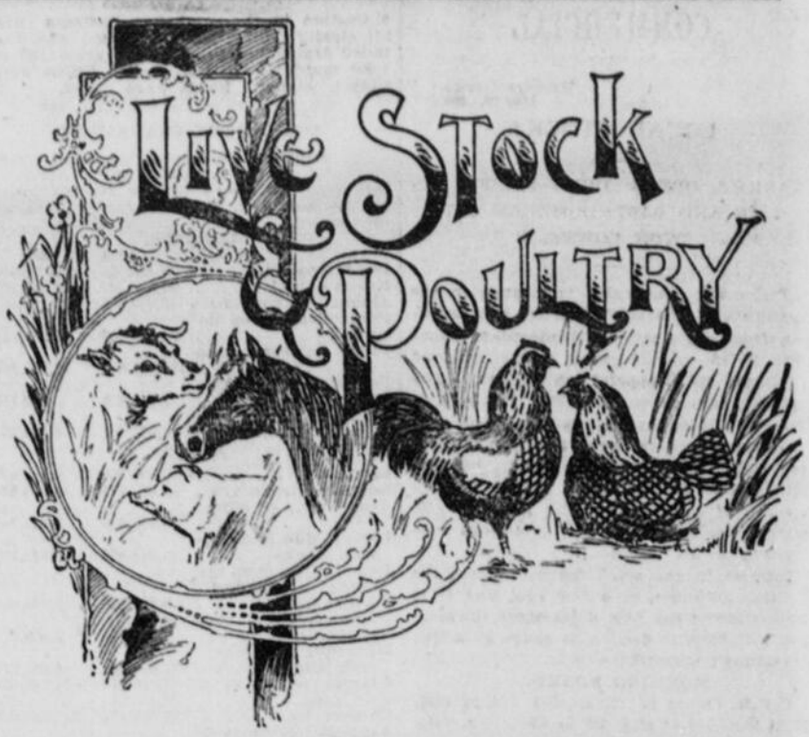

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